

gesis-zuma

SOCIAL INDICATORS DEPARTMENT

German System of Social Indicators:  
Key Indicators 1950-2005

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# System of Social Indicators for the Federal Republic of Germany: Key Indicators 1950-2005<sup>1</sup>

## Introduction

The aim of the German System of Social Indicators is to provide a measurement tool as well as time-series data that allow to monitor and to analyse the current state and the development of the citizens' objective living conditions and their subjective quality of life, as well as changes in the macro structure of the German society. The complete German System of Social Indicators comprises more than 3000 time series for about 400 indicators.

During recent years the Social Indicators Department of Gesis-ZUMA has developed several products drawing from this data-base: In addition to the indicator tables available online, the most important source for the complete time series data is the Digital Information System Social Indicators (DISI 2.1)<sup>2</sup>. It contains the indicator system's complete database and allows users to compile charts or data tables according to their own needs.

By selecting the set of key indicators presented here, our focus was on core trends of welfare development and socio-structural change. Thus our choice of 89 indicators taken from the 14 life-domains of the indicator-system strives to outline a condensed and clear cut picture of social developments in Germany.

The time series data for the selected key indicators were newly edited, updated and are being presented in chart also presented in graphical format. On the introductory pages for each life domain the indicators selected from this domain are listed and information on definitions and data sources is supplied. On the following pages the corresponding time series data are presented in graphical as well as in tabular form. In order to keep the materials presented as short as possible, no disaggregations of the data were included in this report.

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<sup>1</sup> This report has been prepared under the responsibility of Heinz-Herbert Noll and Stefan Weick, who coordinated all related activities. We particularly thank our research assistants Catrin Berger, Tobias Link, Friederike Römer, Mariya Zvezdanova as well as Annette Krieger and Anne Bohlender who had a major share in updating and preparing the time series data for this report.

<sup>2</sup> Since a new "Online-Information System Social Indicators" is currently under development, there will be no further releases of the "Digital Information System Social Indicators – DISI".

# Population

## **Selected indicators:**

### **1. Resident Population**

(Indicator D001)

Definition: Resident population in 1,000 at the end of the year.

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch; Genesis-Online, Database of the StBA.

### **2. Total Fertility Rate**

(Indicator D005)

Definition: Average number of children that are born alive to a woman during her lifetime – calculated as the sum of the age-specific fertility rates of a given year.

Source: Before 1997: Council of Europe Publishing, Recent demographic developments in Europe.

1997 and after: Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch.

Starting from 2004: Genesis Online, Database of the StBA

### **3. Percentage of the Population Under 15 Years of Age**

(Indicator D007)

Definition: Persons that are younger than 15 years of age as a percentage of the total German population.

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch; Genesis-Online, Database of the StBA.

### **4. Percentage of the Population Over 65 Years of Age**

(Indicator D009)

Definition: Persons that are older than 65 years of age as a percentage of the total German population at the end of the year.

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch; Genesis-Online, Database of the StBA.

### **5. Percentage of Foreigners**

(Indicator D010)

Definition: Foreign population as a percentage of the total German population at the end of the year.

Sources: Total German population at the end of the year: Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch.

Number of foreign population:

Before 1970: Lederer, Harald (1997): Migration und Integration in Zahlen. Bamberg.

Beauftragte der Bundesregierung für Ausländerfragen (2002): Daten und Fakten zur Ausländersituation.

1970-1990: Statistisches Bundesamt (1997): Strukturdaten über die ausländische Bevölkerung.

1990 and after: Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch.

Starting from 2003: Genesis Online, Database of the StBA

## **6. Total First Marriage Rate**

(Indicator D019)

Definition: Sum of age-specific first-marriage-rates (for women up to the age of 50 years) in one year of observation.

Source: Council of Europe Publishing (2000): Recent demographic developments in Europe 2000.

## **7. Total Divorce Rate**

(Indicator D022)

Definition: Sum of the duration-specific divorce rates in one year of observation.

Source: Council of Europe Publishing (2000): Recent demographic developments in Europe 2000.

## **8. Percentage of One-Parent Families**

(Indicator D025)

Definition: Families headed by a single parent as a percentage of all families.

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, Fachserie 1, Reihe 3; Statistisches Bundesamt, Leben in Deutschland.

## **9. Net Migration**

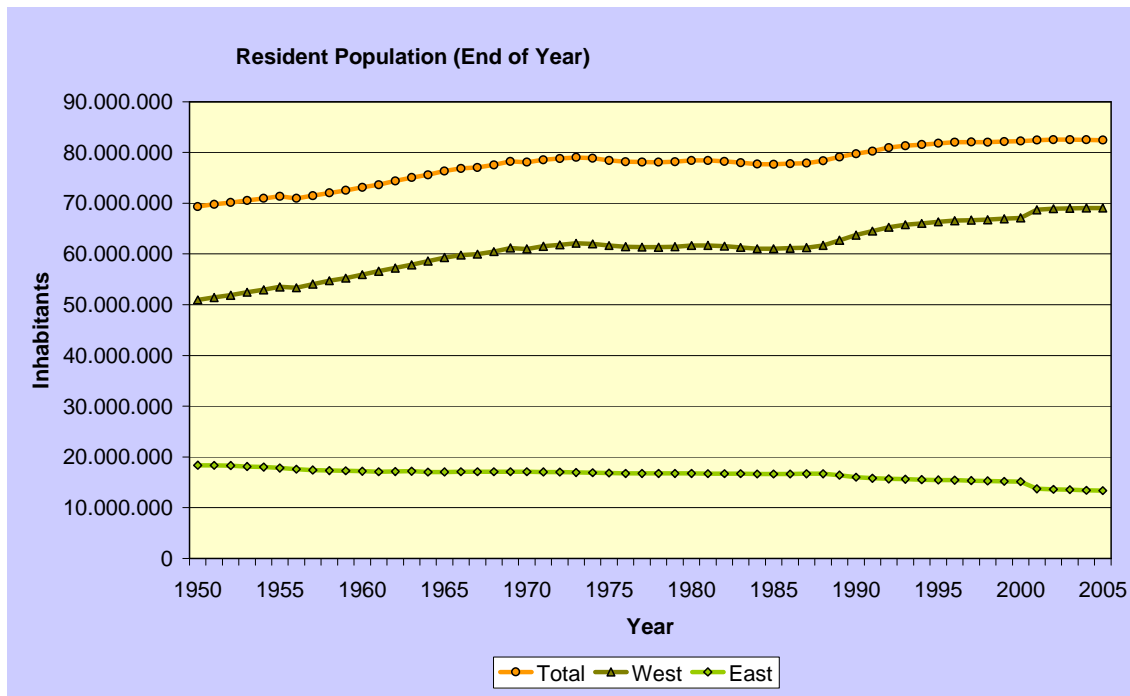
(Indicator D041)

Definition: Balance of immigrations and emigrations per 1.000 inhabitants.

Source: 1952 - 1994: Lederer, Harald (1997): Migration und Integration in Zahlen. Bamberg.  
1995 and after: Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch.

## 1. Resident Population

Graphic /// Table



Definition: Resident Population at the End of the Year.  
 Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch.; Statistisches Bundesamt, Genesis-Online, Database of the StBA.  
 Note: Starting from 2001 Berlin to West Germany.

## 1. Resident Population

Graphic /// Table

	Total	West	East
1950	69.346.000	50.958.000	18.388.000
1951	69.785.000	51.435.000	18.350.000
1952	70.164.000	51.864.000	18.300.000
1953	70.566.000	52.454.000	18.112.000
1954	70.945.000	52.943.000	18.002.000
1955	71.350.000	53.518.000	17.832.000
1956	70.943.000	53.340.000	17.604.000
1957	71.475.000	54.064.000	17.411.000
1958	72.031.000	54.719.000	17.312.000
1959	72.543.000	55.257.000	17.286.000
1960	73.147.000	55.958.000	17.188.000
1961	73.668.000	56.589.000	17.079.000
1962	74.383.000	57.247.000	17.136.000
1963	75.046.000	57.865.000	17.181.000
1964	75.591.000	58.588.000	17.004.000
1965	76.336.000	59.297.000	17.040.000
1966	76.864.000	59.793.000	17.071.000
1967	77.038.000	59.949.000	17.090.000
1968	77.550.000	60.463.000	17.087.000
1969	78.269.000	61.195.000	17.075.000
1970	78.069.000	61.001.000	17.068.000
1971	78.556.000	61.503.000	17.054.000
1972	78.821.000	61.809.000	17.011.000
1973	79.053.000	62.101.000	16.951.000
1974	78.882.000	61.992.000	16.891.000
1975	78.465.000	61.645.000	16.820.000
1976	78.209.000	61.442.000	16.767.000
1977	78.111.000	61.353.000	16.758.000
1978	78.073.000	61.322.000	16.751.000
1979	78.180.000	61.439.000	16.740.000
1980	78.397.000	61.658.000	16.740.000
1981	78.418.000	61.713.000	16.706.000
1982	78.248.000	61.546.000	16.702.000
1983	78.008.000	61.307.000	16.701.000
1984	77.709.000	61.049.000	16.660.000
1985	77.661.000	61.021.000	16.640.000
1986	77.780.000	61.141.000	16.640.000
1987	77.900.000	61.238.000	16.661.000
1988	78.390.000	61.715.000	16.675.000
1989	79.113.000	62.679.000	16.434.000
1990	79.753.000	63.726.000	16.028.000
1991	80.275.000	64.485.000	15.790.000
1992	80.975.000	65.289.000	15.685.000
1993	81.338.000	65.740.000	15.598.000
1994	81.539.000	66.007.000	15.531.000
1995	81.818.000	66.342.000	15.476.000
1996	82.012.000	66.583.000	15.429.000
1997	82.057.000	66.688.000	15.369.000
1998	82.037.000	66.747.000	15.290.000
1999	82.164.000	66.946.000	15.217.000
2000	82.260.000	67.140.000	15.120.000
2001	82.440.000	68.711.000	13.729.000
2002	82.537.000	68.920.000	13.617.000
2003	82.532.000	69.007.000	13.524.000
2004	82.501.000	69.067.000	13.433.000
2005	82.438.000	69.093.000	13.345.000

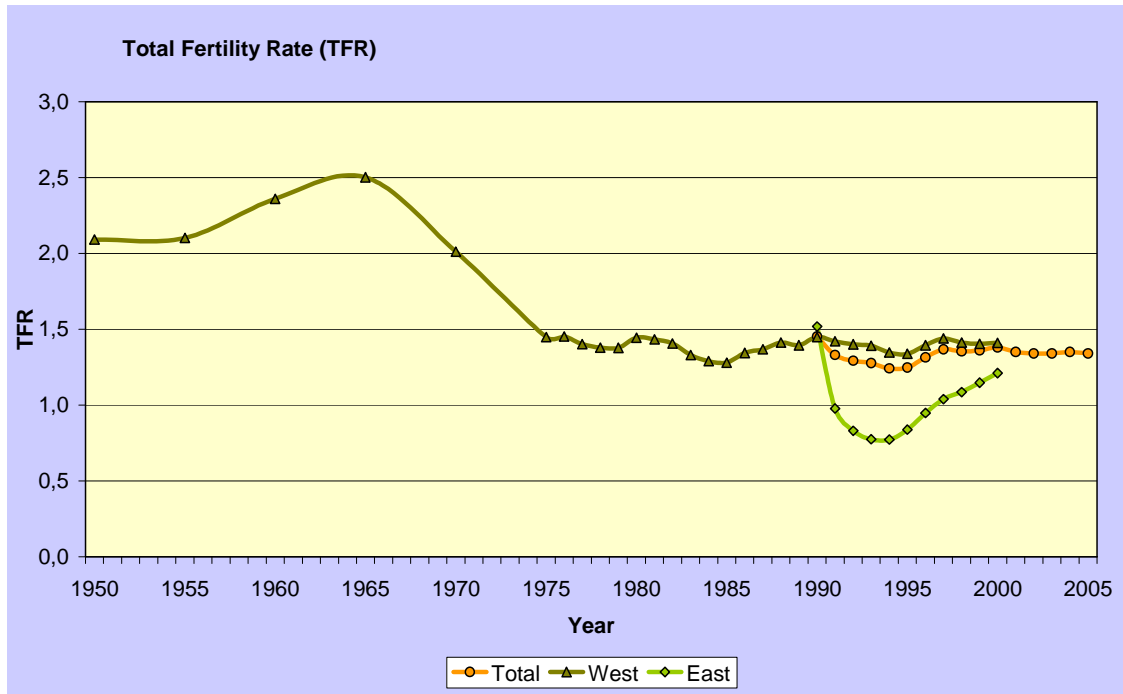
Definition: Resident Population at the End of the Year.

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch.; Statistisches Bundesamt, Genesis-Online, Database of the StBA.

Note: Starting from 2001 Berlin to West Germany.

## 2. Total Fertility Rate

Graphic /// Table



Definition: Average number of children that are born alive to a woman during her lifetime – calculated as the sum of the age specific fertility rates of a given year.

Source: Before 1997: Council of Europe Publishing, Recent demographic developments in Europe;  
 starting from 1997: Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch;  
 starting from 2004: Genesis-Online, Database of the StBA



## 2. Total Fertility Rate

Graphic /// Table

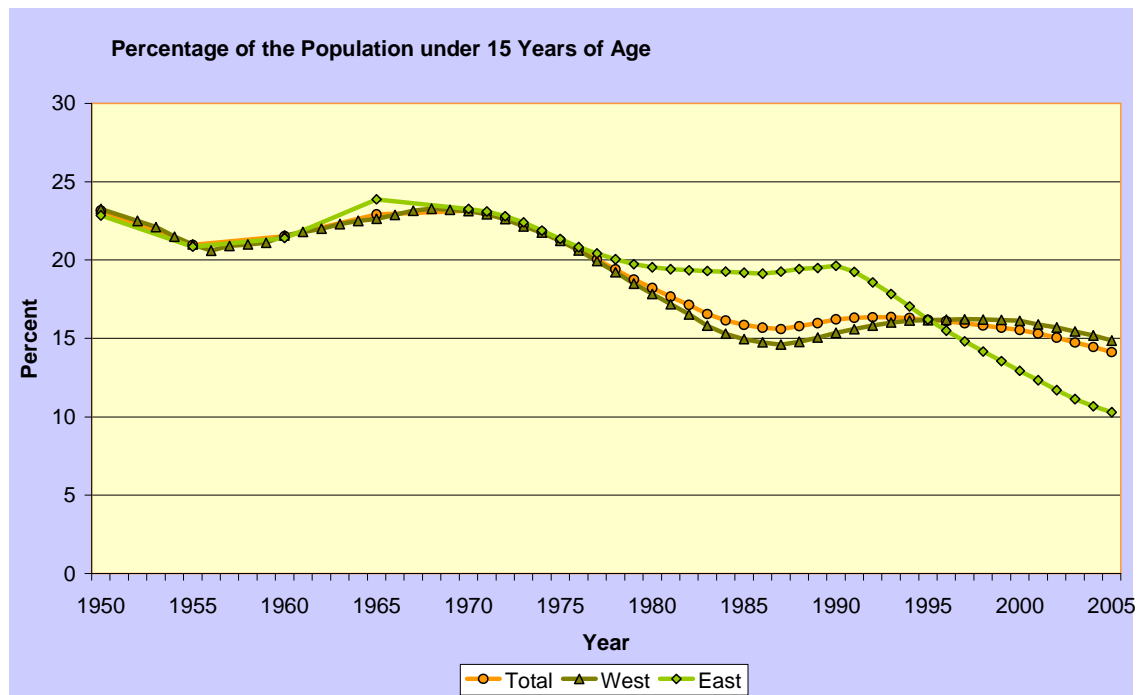
	Total	West	East
1950		2,09	
1951			
1952			
1953			
1954			
1955		2,10	
1956			
1957			
1958			
1959			
1960		2,36	
1961			
1962			
1963			
1964			
1965		2,50	
1966			
1967			
1968			
1969			
1970		2,01	
1971			
1972			
1973			
1974			
1975		1,45	
1976		1,45	
1977		1,40	
1978		1,38	
1979		1,38	
1980		1,44	
1981		1,43	
1982		1,41	
1983		1,33	
1984		1,29	
1985		1,28	
1986		1,34	
1987		1,37	
1988		1,41	
1989		1,39	
1990	1,45	1,45	1,52
1991	1,33	1,42	0,98
1992	1,29	1,40	0,83
1993	1,28	1,39	0,77
1994	1,24	1,35	0,77
1995	1,25	1,34	0,84
1996	1,31	1,39	0,95
1997	1,37	1,44	1,04
1998	1,35	1,41	1,09
1999	1,36	1,40	1,15
2000	1,38	1,41	1,21
2001	1,35		
2002	1,34		
2003	1,34		
2004	1,35		
2005	1,34		

Definition: Average number of children that are born alive to a woman during her lifetime – calculated as the sum of the age specific fertility rates of a given year.

Source: before 1997: Council of Europe Publishing, Recent demographic developments in Europe;  
starting from 1997: Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch;  
starting from 2004: Genesis-Online, Database of the StBA.

### 3. Percentage of the Population Under 15 Years of Age

Graphic /// Table



- Definition: Persons that are younger than 15 years of age as a percentage of the total German population.
- Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch; Genesis-Online, Database of the StBA.
- Note: Starting from 2001 Berlin to West Germany.

### 3. Percentage of the Population Under 15 Years of Age

Graphic //// Table

	Total	West	East
1950	67,1	67,3	66,6
1951			
1952		67,7	
1953		68,0	
1954		68,4	
1955	68,3	68,8	66,7
1956		69,0	
1957		68,5	
1958		68,4	
1959		68,1	
1960	66,9	67,5	64,8
1961		66,9	
1962		66,5	
1963		66,1	
1964		65,6	
1965	64,5	65,3	61,4
1966		64,8	
1967		64,2	
1968		63,9	
1969		63,8	
1970	63,0	63,6	61,2
1971	63,0	63,6	61,2
1972	63,1	63,6	61,3
1973	63,4	63,9	61,5
1974	63,5	63,9	61,9
1975	63,8	64,2	62,4
1976	64,2	64,5	62,9
1977	64,5	64,9	63,3
1978	65,0	65,4	63,5
1979	65,6	65,9	64,1
1980	66,3	66,7	64,8
1981	67,2	67,6	65,5
1982	68,1	68,6	66,2
1983	69,0	69,6	66,8
1984	69,4	70,0	67,1
1985	69,5	70,1	67,2
1986	69,5	70,1	67,3
1987	69,4	70,0	67,3
1988	69,3	69,8	67,4
1989	69,1	69,6	67,2
1990	68,8	69,3	66,8
1991	68,7	69,1	67,0
1992	68,6	68,9	67,5
1993	68,4	68,5	68,0
1994	68,0	67,8	68,5
1995	68,3	68,2	68,7
1996	68,2	68,0	69,2
1997	68,2	67,9	69,9
1998	68,2	67,8	70,3
1999	68,1	67,5	70,3
2000	67,8	67,3	70,3
2001	67,6	67,2	69,9
2002	67,5	67,0	69,8
2003	67,3	66,8	69,6
2004	66,9	66,5	69,2
2005	66,6	66,2	68,6

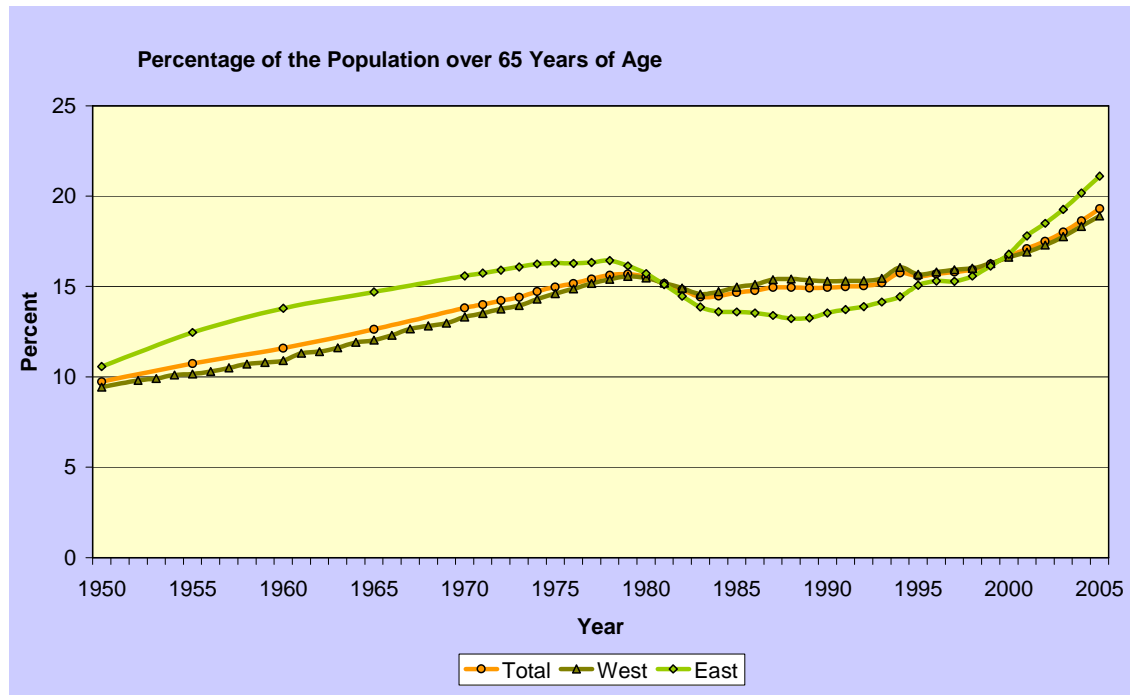
Definition: Persons that are younger than 15 years of age as a percentage of the total German population.

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch; Genesis-Online, Database of the StBA.

Note: Starting from 2001 Berlin to West Germany.

#### 4. Percentage of the Population Over 65 Years of Age

Graphic // Table



- Definition: Persons that are older than 65 years of age as a percentage of the total German population (at the end of the year).
- Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch; Genesis-Online, Database of the StBA.
- Note: Starting from 2001 Berlin to West Germany.

#### 4. Percentage of the Population Over 65 Years of Age

Graphic //// Table

	Total	West	East
1950	9,7	9,4	10,6
1951		9,3	
1952		9,8	
1953		9,9	
1954		10,1	
1955	10,7	10,2	12,4
1956		10,3	
1957		10,5	
1958		10,7	
1959		10,8	
1960	11,6	10,9	13,8
1961		11,3	
1962		11,4	
1963		11,6	
1964		11,9	
1965	12,6	12,0	14,7
1966		12,3	
1967		12,7	
1968		12,8	
1969		13,0	
1970	13,8	13,3	15,6
1971	14,0	13,5	15,7
1972	14,2	13,8	15,9
1973	14,4	13,9	16,1
1974	14,7	14,3	16,2
1975	15,0	14,6	16,3
1976	15,2	14,9	16,3
1977	15,4	15,2	16,3
1978	15,6	15,4	16,4
1979	15,7	15,6	16,1
1980	15,5	15,5	15,7
1981	15,2	15,2	15,1
1982	14,8	14,9	14,5
1983	14,4	14,6	13,9
1984	14,5	14,7	13,6
1985	14,7	15,0	13,6
1986	14,8	15,1	13,5
1987	15,0	15,4	13,4
1988	14,9	15,4	13,2
1989	14,9	15,3	13,3
1990	14,9	15,3	13,5
1991	15,0	15,2	14,0
1992	15,0	15,2	14,2
1993	15,2	15,4	14,4
1994	15,4	15,5	14,7
1995	15,6	15,7	15,1
1996	15,7	15,7	15,3
1997	15,8	15,8	15,6
1998	15,9	15,9	15,9
1999	16,2	16,2	16,4
2000	16,6	16,6	17,1
2001	17,1	16,9	17,8
2002	17,5	17,3	18,5
2003	18,0	17,8	19,3
2004	18,6	18,3	20,2
2005	19,3	18,9	21,1

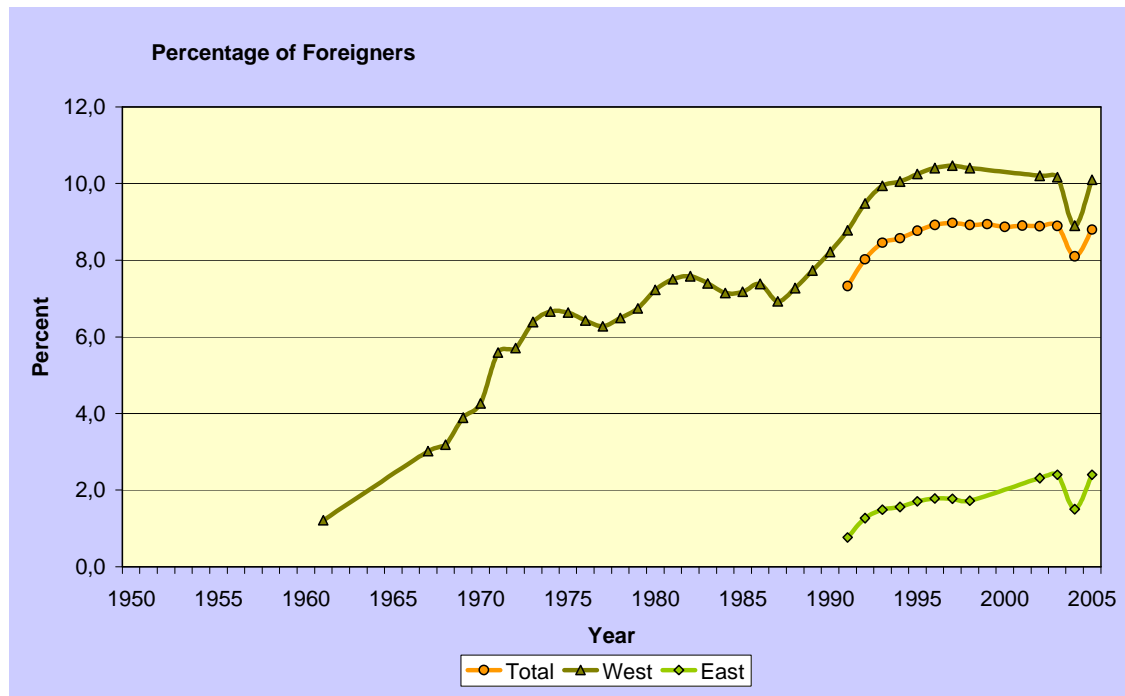
Definition: Persons that are older than 65 years of age as a percentage of the total German population (at the end of the year).

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch; Genesis-Online, Database of the StBA

Note: Starting from 2001 Berlin to West Germany.

## 5. Percentage of Foreigners

Graphic /// Table



**Definition:** Foreign population as a percentage of the total German population (at the end of the year).

**Sources:** Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch; Lederer, Harald (1997); Beauftragte der Bundesregierung für Ausländerfragen (2002); Statistisches Bundesamt (1997); Genesis-Online, Database of the StBA

**Note:**

1. Values for 'West' include those for Berlin.
2. Due to a correction of the central foreigners register in 2004, the values are restrictedly comparable with those of the other years.

## 5. Percentage of Foreigners

Graphic /// Table

	Total	West	East
1950			
1951			
1952			
1953			
1954			
1955			
1956			
1957			
1958			
1959			
1960			
1961		1,2	
1962			
1963			
1964			
1965			
1966			
1967		3,0	
1968		3,2	
1969		3,9	
1970		4,3	
1971		5,6	
1972		5,7	
1973		6,4	
1974		6,7	
1975		6,6	
1976		6,4	
1977		6,3	
1978		6,5	
1979		6,7	
1980		7,2	
1981		7,5	
1982		7,6	
1983		7,4	
1984		7,1	
1985		7,2	
1986		7,4	
1987		6,9	
1988		7,3	
1989		7,7	
1990		8,2	
1991	7,3	8,8	0,8
1992	8,0	9,5	1,3
1993	8,5	9,9	1,5
1994	8,6	10,1	1,6
1995	8,8	10,2	1,7
1996	8,9	10,4	1,8
1997	9,0	10,5	1,8
1998	8,9	10,4	1,7
1999	8,9		
2000	8,9		
2001	8,9		
2002	8,9	10,2	2,3
2003	8,9	10,2	2,4
2004	8,1	8,9	1,5
2005	8,8	10,1	2,4

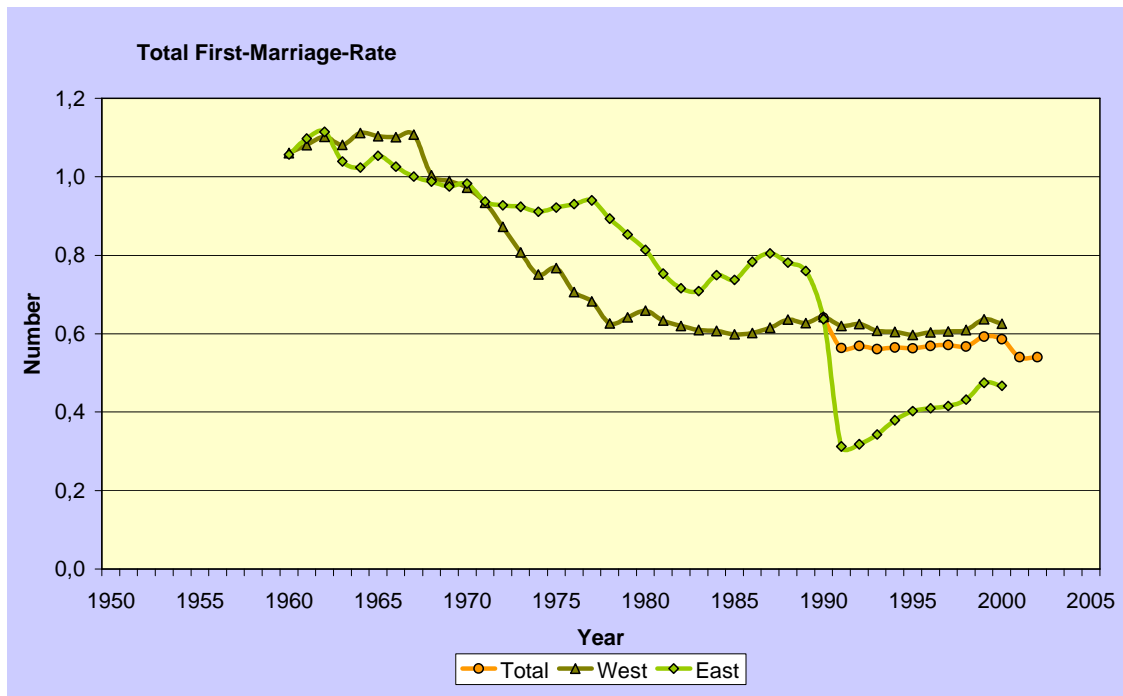
Definition: Foreign population as a percentage of the total German population (at the end of the year).

Sources: Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch; Lederer, Harald (1997); Beauftragte der Bundesregierung für Ausländerfragen (2002); Statistisches Bundesamt (1997); Genesis-Online, Database of the StBA

Note: 1. Values for 'West' include those for Berlin.  
2. Due to a correction of the central foreigners register in 2004, the values are restrictedly comparable with those of the other years.

## 6. Total First Marriage Rate

Graphic /// Table



Definition: Sum of age-specific first marriage rates (for women up to the age of 50 years) in one year of observation.

Source: Council of Europe Publishing (2000): Recent demographic developments in Europe 2000.



## 6. Total First Marriage Rate

Graphic /// Table

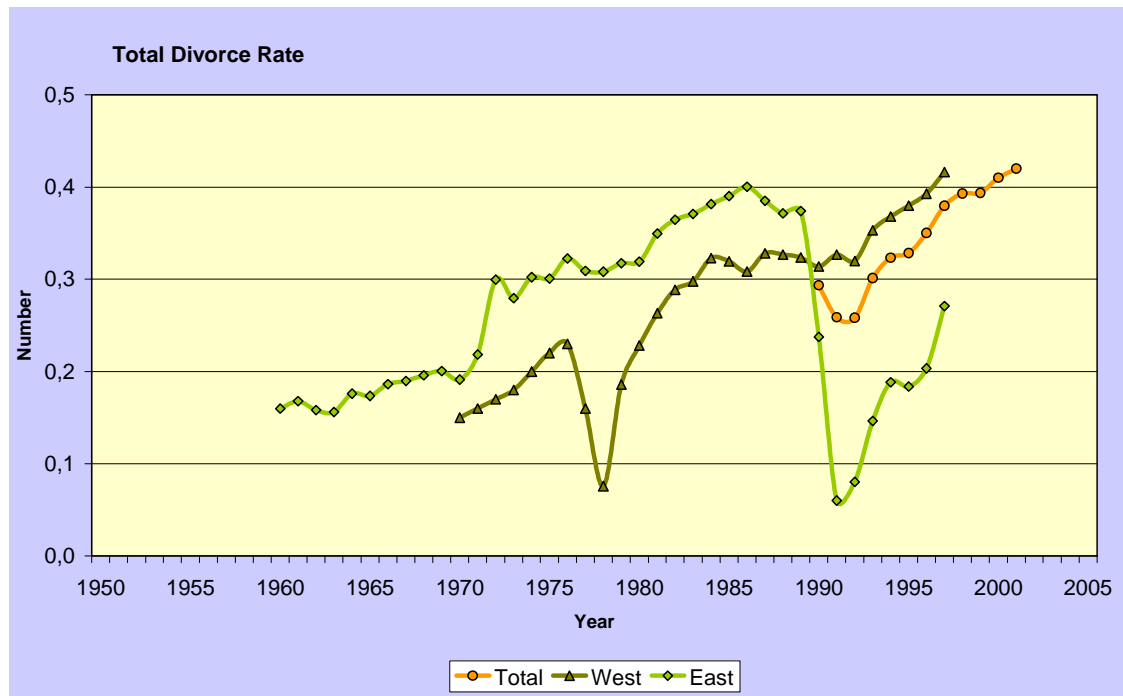
	Total	West	East
1950			
1951			
1952			
1953			
1954			
1955			
1956			
1957			
1958			
1959			
1960		1,06	1,06
1961		1,08	1,10
1962		1,10	1,11
1963		1,08	1,04
1964		1,11	1,02
1965		1,10	1,05
1966		1,10	1,03
1967		1,11	1,00
1968		1,00	0,99
1969		0,99	0,98
1970		0,97	0,98
1971		0,93	0,94
1972		0,87	0,93
1973		0,81	0,92
1974		0,75	0,91
1975		0,77	0,92
1976		0,71	0,93
1977		0,68	0,94
1978		0,63	0,89
1979		0,64	0,85
1980		0,66	0,81
1981		0,63	0,75
1982		0,62	0,72
1983		0,61	0,71
1984		0,61	0,75
1985		0,60	0,74
1986		0,60	0,78
1987		0,61	0,80
1988		0,64	0,78
1989		0,63	0,76
1990	0,64	0,64	0,64
1991	0,56	0,62	0,31
1992	0,57	0,62	0,32
1993	0,56	0,61	0,34
1994	0,57	0,60	0,38
1995	0,56	0,60	0,40
1996	0,57	0,60	0,41
1997	0,57	0,61	0,42
1998	0,57	0,61	0,43
1999	0,59	0,64	0,47
2000	0,59	0,62	0,47
2001	0,54		
2002	0,54		

Definition: Sum of age-specific first marriage rates (for women up to the age of 50 years) in one year of observation.

Source: Council of Europe Publishing (2000): Recent demographic developments in Europe 2000.

## 7. Total Divorce Rate

Graphic /// Table



Definition: Sum of the duration-specific divorce rates in one year of observation.  
 Source: Council of Europe Publishing (2000): Recent demographic developments in Europe 2000.

## 7. Total Divorce Rate

Graphic /// Table

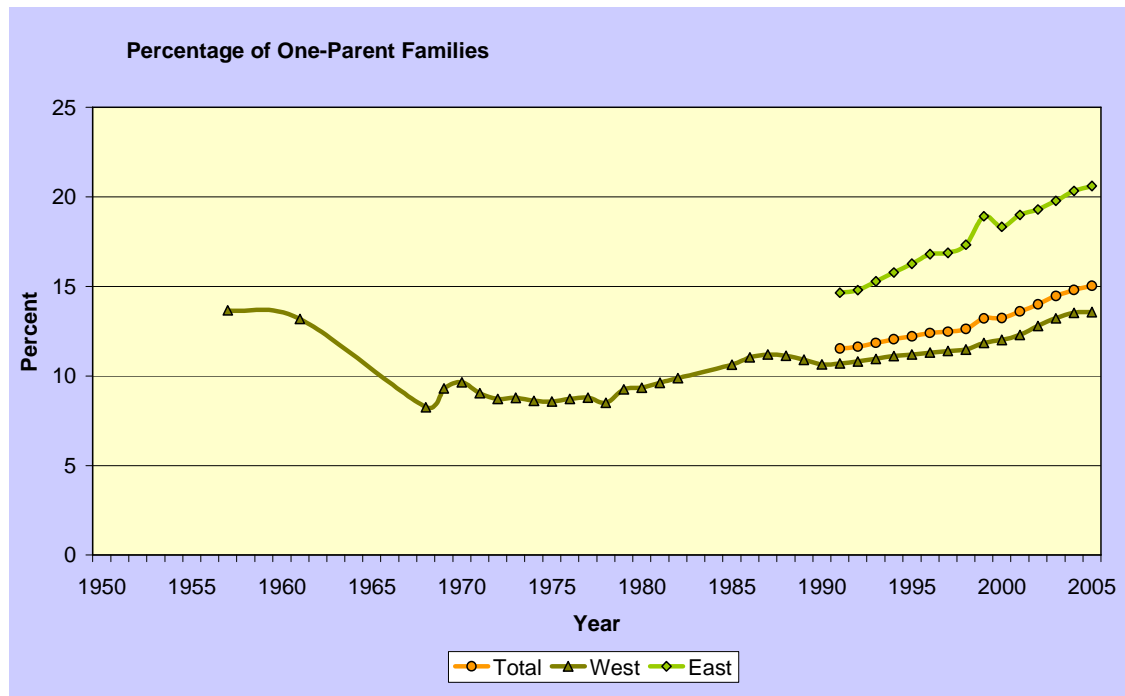
	Total	West	East
1950			
1951			
1952			
1953			
1954			
1955			
1956			
1957			
1958			
1959			
1960			0,16
1961			0,17
1962			0,16
1963			0,16
1964			0,18
1965			0,17
1966			0,19
1967			0,19
1968			0,20
1969			0,20
1970		0,15	0,19
1971		0,16	0,22
1972		0,17	0,30
1973		0,18	0,28
1974		0,20	0,30
1975		0,22	0,30
1976		0,23	0,32
1977		0,16	0,31
1978		0,08	0,31
1979		0,19	0,32
1980		0,23	0,32
1981		0,26	0,35
1982		0,29	0,36
1983		0,30	0,37
1984		0,32	0,38
1985		0,32	0,39
1986		0,31	0,40
1987		0,33	0,39
1988		0,33	0,37
1989		0,32	0,37
1990	0,29	0,31	0,24
1991	0,26	0,33	0,06
1992	0,26	0,32	0,08
1993	0,30	0,35	0,15
1994	0,32	0,37	0,19
1995	0,33	0,38	0,18
1996	0,35	0,39	0,20
1997	0,38	0,42	0,27
1998	0,39		
1999	0,39		
2000	0,41		
2001	0,42		

Definition: Sum of the duration-specific divorce rates in one year of observation.

Source: Council of Europe Publishing (2000): Recent demographic developments in Europe 2000.

## 8. Percentage of One-Parent Families

Graphic /// Table



Definition: Families headed by a single parent as a percentage of all families.  
 Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, Fachserie 1, Reihe 3; Statistisches Bundesamt, Leben in Deutschland.  
 Note: Starting from 2005 Berlin to East Germany

## 8. Percentage of One-Parent Families

Graphic /// Table

	Total	West	East
1950			
1951			
1952			
1953			
1954			
1955			
1956			
1957		13,7	
1958			
1959			
1960			
1961		13,2	
1962			
1963			
1964			
1965			
1966			
1967			
1968		8,3	
1969		9,3	
1970		9,6	
1971		9,0	
1972		8,7	
1973		8,8	
1974		8,6	
1975		8,6	
1976		8,7	
1977		8,8	
1978		8,5	
1979		9,3	
1980		9,3	
1981		9,6	
1982		9,9	
1983			
1984			
1985		10,6	
1986		11,0	
1987		11,2	
1988		11,1	
1989		10,9	
1990		10,6	
1991	11,5	10,7	14,6
1992	11,6	10,8	14,8
1993	11,8	11,0	15,3
1994	12,1	11,1	15,8
1995	12,2	11,2	16,3
1996	12,4	11,3	16,8
1997	12,5	11,4	16,9
1998	12,6	11,5	17,3
1999	13,2	11,8	18,9
2000	13,2	12,0	18,3
2001	13,6	12,3	19,0
2002	14,0	12,8	19,3
2003	14,5	13,2	19,8
2004	14,8	13,5	20,3
2005	15,0	13,6	20,6

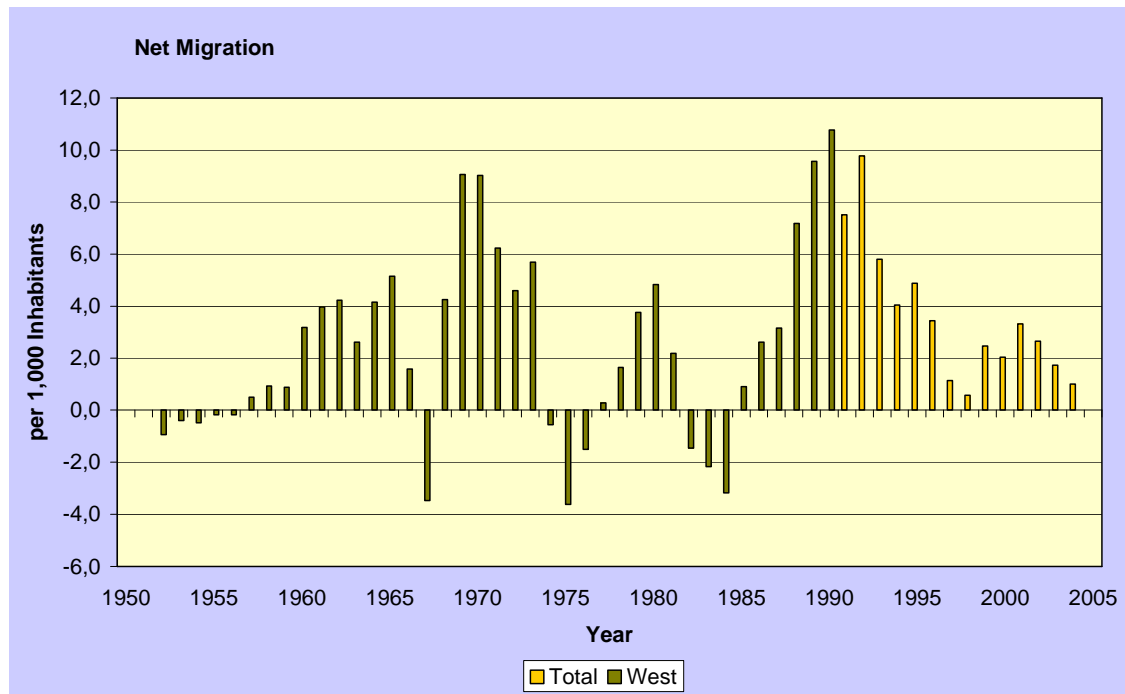
Definition: Families headed by a single parent as a percentage of all families.

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, Fachserie 1, Reihe 3; Statistisches Bundesamt, Leben in Deutschland.

Note: Starting from 2005 Berlin to East Germany

## 9. Net Migration

Graphic /// Table



Definition: Balance of immigrations and emigrations per 1,000 inhabitants.

Source: Lederer, Harald (1997), Migration und Integration in Zahlen; Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch.

Note: The value for Western Germany in 1990 also includes Migration from the new federal countries and Berlin-East (i.e. the former GDR).

## 9. Net Migration

## Graphic /// Table

	Total	West	East
1950			
1951			
1952		-0,94	
1953		-0,40	
1954		-0,48	
1955		-0,17	
1956		-0,17	
1957		0,50	
1958		0,93	
1959		0,89	
1960		3,18	
1961		3,97	
1962		4,22	
1963		2,62	
1964		4,15	
1965		5,16	
1966		1,58	
1967		-3,47	
1968		4,26	
1969		9,06	
1970		9,02	
1971		6,23	
1972		4,60	
1973		5,69	
1974		-0,56	
1975		-3,62	
1976		-1,51	
1977		0,28	
1978		1,64	
1979		3,76	
1980		4,82	
1981		2,19	
1982		-1,45	
1983		-2,16	
1984		-3,18	
1985		0,91	
1986		2,62	
1987		3,16	
1988		7,18	
1989		9,57	
1990		10,78	
1991	7,51		
1992	9,78		
1993	5,80		
1994	4,05		
1995	4,87		
1996	3,45		
1997	1,14		
1998	0,57		
1999	2,46		
2000	2,03		
2001	3,31		
2002	2,66		
2003	1,73		
2004	1,00		

Definition: Balance of immigrations and emigrations per 1,000 inhabitants.

Source: Lederer, Harald (1997), Migration und Integration in Zahlen; Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch.

Note: The value for Western Germany in 1990 also includes Migration from the new federal countries and Berlin-East (i.e. the former GDR).

# Socio-economic Status and Subjective Class Identification

## Selected Indicators

### **1. Percentage of Private Households by Occupational Position of the Reference Person**

(Indicator S004)

Definition: Percentage of private households with a reference person who is self-employed or family worker, civil servant, salaried employee, worker, or not part of the working population.

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, Fachserie 1, Reihe 3.

### **2. Percentage of the Population with Employment as Main Source of Income**

(Indicator S005)

Definition: Percentage of the total population whose main source of income is employment.

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch; Statistisches Bundesamt, Fachserie 1, Reihe 4.1.1.

### **3. Classification of the Population According to Subjective Class Identification**

(Indicator S014)

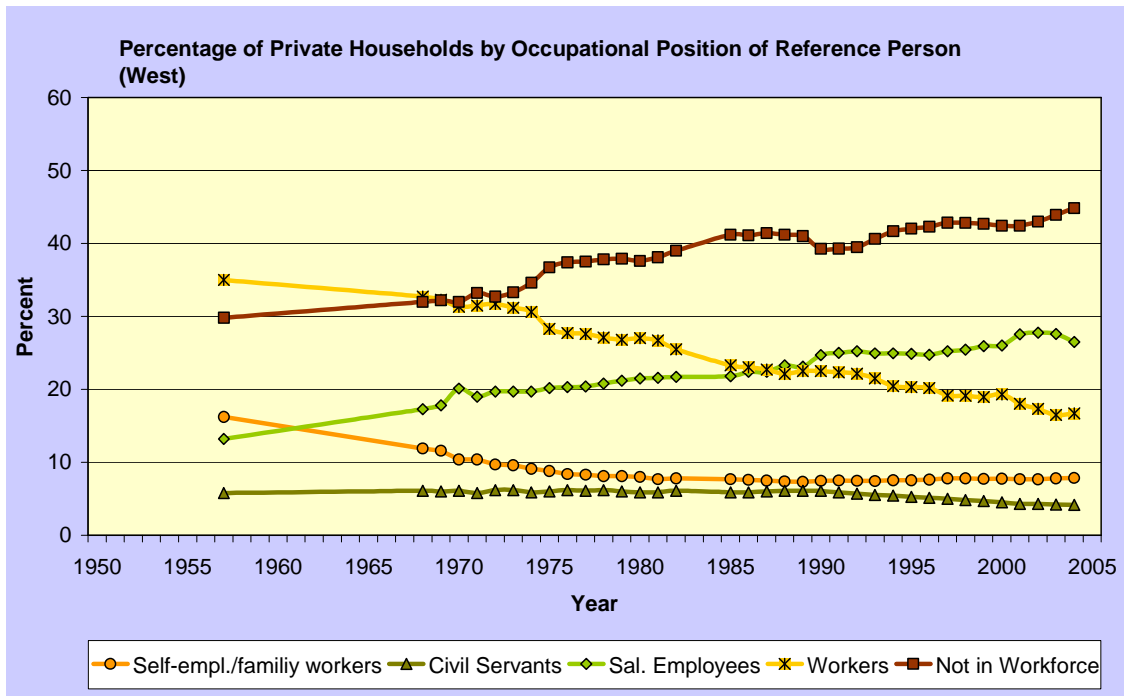
Definition: The question was posed: "There is a lot of talk today about different strata of the population. Which stratum do you assign yourself to?" Persons 18 years of age and over who answered: (1) working class, (2) middle class, (3) upper-middle class or upper class, (4) none of the above classes (in percent).

Source: Welfare Survey, own calculations.



### 1. Percentage of Private Households by Occupational Position of the Reference Person (West)

Graphic /// Table



Definition: Percentage of private households with a reference person who is self-employed or family worker, civil servant, salaried employee, worker, or not part of the working population.

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, Fachserie 1, Reihe 3.

## 1. Percentage of Private Households by Occupational Position of the Reference Person (West)

Graphic //// Table

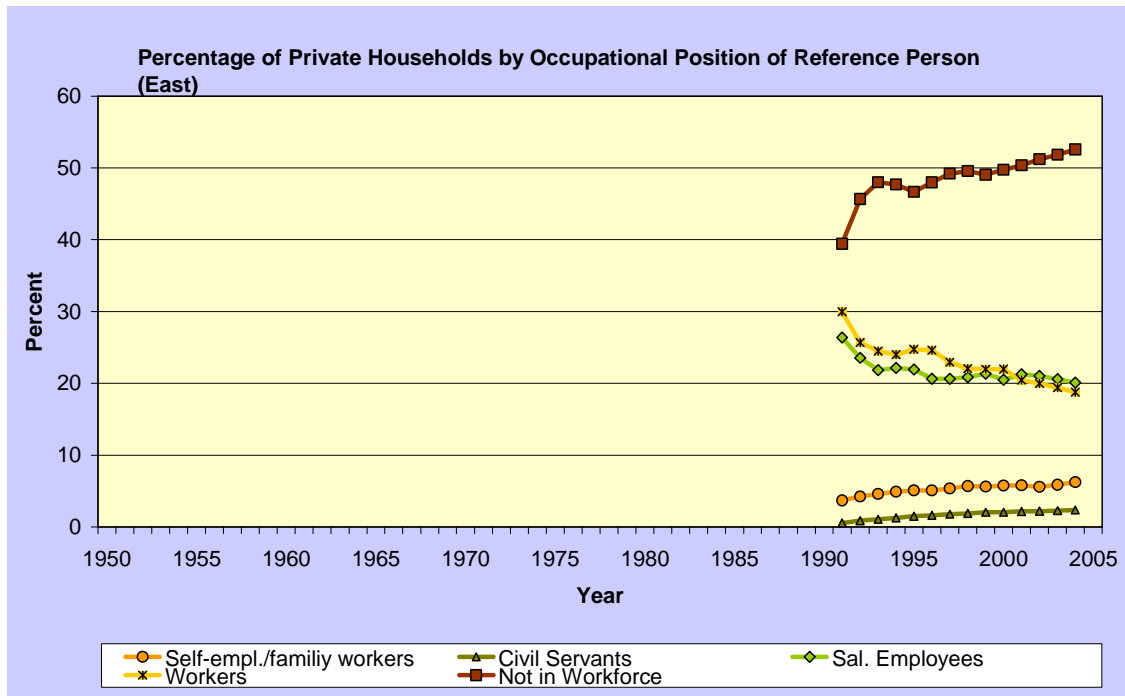
	Self-employed / family workers	Civil Servants	Salaried Employees	Workers	Not part of the workforce
1950					
1951					
1952					
1953					
1954					
1955					
1956					
1957	16,2	5,8	13,2	35,0	29,8
1958					
1959					
1960					
1961					
1962					
1963					
1964					
1965					
1966					
1967					
1968	11,9	6,1	17,3	32,7	32,0
1969	11,6	6,0	17,8	32,3	32,2
1970	10,4	6,1	20,1	31,3	32,0
1971	10,4	5,8	19,0	31,5	33,2
1972	9,7	6,2	19,7	31,7	32,7
1973	9,6	6,2	19,7	31,2	33,3
1974	9,1	5,9	19,7	30,6	34,6
1975	8,8	6,0	20,2	28,3	36,7
1976	8,4	6,2	20,3	27,7	37,4
1977	8,3	6,1	20,4	27,6	37,5
1978	8,1	6,2	20,8	27,1	37,8
1979	8,1	6,0	21,2	26,8	37,9
1980	8,0	5,9	21,5	27,0	37,6
1981	7,7	5,9	21,6	26,7	38,1
1982	7,8	6,1	21,7	25,5	39,0
1983					
1984					
1985	7,7	5,9	21,8	23,3	41,2
1986	7,6	5,9	22,4	23,0	41,1
1987	7,5	6,0	22,4	22,7	41,4
1988	7,4	6,1	23,3	22,1	41,2
1989	7,3	6,1	23,1	22,5	41,0
1990	7,5	6,1	24,7	22,5	39,2
1991	7,5	5,9	25,0	22,3	39,3
1992	7,5	5,7	25,2	22,2	39,5
1993	7,4	5,5	24,9	21,5	40,6
1994	7,5	5,4	24,9	20,4	41,7
1995	7,6	5,3	24,9	20,3	42,0
1996	7,6	5,2	24,7	20,2	42,3
1997	7,8	5,0	25,2	19,2	42,8
1998	7,8	4,9	25,4	19,1	42,8
1999	7,7	4,7	25,9	19,0	42,7
2000	7,8	4,5	26,0	19,3	42,4
2001	7,7	4,3	27,5	18,0	42,4
2002	7,7	4,3	27,7	17,3	43,0
2003	7,8	4,2	27,6	16,5	43,9
2004	7,8	4,1	26,5	16,7	44,8

Definition: Percentage of private households with a reference person who is self-employed or family worker, civil servant, salaried employee, worker, or not part of the working population.

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, Fachserie 1, Reihe 3.

### 1. Percentage of Private Households by Occupational Position of the Reference Person (East)

Graphic /// Table



Definition: Percentage of private households with a reference person who is self-employed or family worker, civil servant, salaried employee, worker, or not part of the working population.

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, Fachserie 1, Reihe 3.

## 1. Percentage of Private Households by Occupational Position of the Reference Person (East)

Graphic /// Table

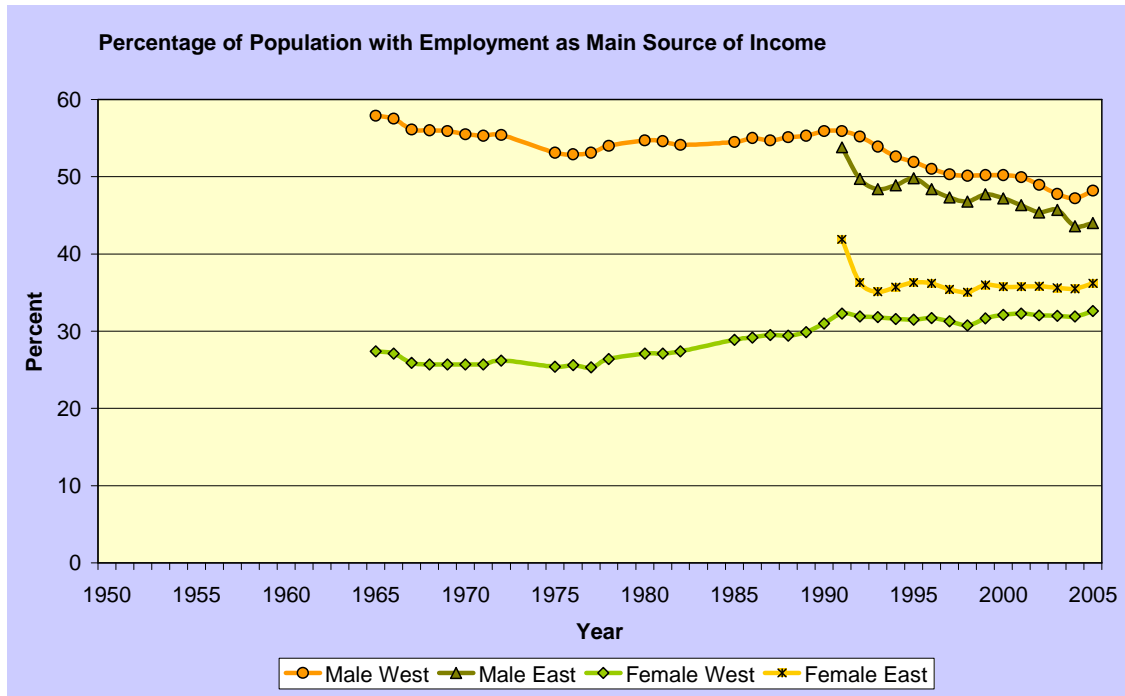
	Self-employed persons/ Family workers	Civil Servants	Salaried Employees	Workers	Not part of the workforce
1950					
1951					
1952					
1953					
1954					
1955					
1956					
1957					
1958					
1959					
1960					
1961					
1962					
1963					
1964					
1965					
1966					
1967					
1968					
1969					
1970					
1971					
1972					
1973					
1974					
1975					
1976					
1977					
1978					
1979					
1980					
1981					
1982					
1983					
1984					
1985					
1986					
1987					
1988					
1989					
1990					
1991	3,7	0,5	26,4	30,0	39,4
1992	4,2	0,9	23,5	25,7	45,7
1993	4,6	1,1	21,8	24,5	48,0
1994	4,9	1,3	22,1	24,0	47,7
1995	5,1	1,5	21,9	24,8	46,7
1996	5,1	1,6	20,6	24,6	48,0
1997	5,3	1,8	20,6	23,0	49,2
1998	5,7	1,9	20,8	22,0	49,6
1999	5,6	2,0	21,3	21,9	49,0
2000	5,8	2,0	20,5	22,0	49,8
2001	5,8	2,2	21,2	20,4	50,4
2002	5,6	2,2	21,0	20,0	51,2
2003	5,9	2,3	20,6	19,4	51,8
2004	6,2	2,3	20,1	18,8	52,6

Definition: Percentage of private households with a reference person who is self-employed or family worker, civil servant, salaried employee, worker, or not part of the working population.

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, Fachserie 1, Reihe 3.

## 2. Percentage of the Population with Employment as Main Source of Income

Graphic /// Table



Definition: Percentage of the total population whose main source of income is employment.  
 Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch; Statistisches Bundesamt, Fachserie 1, Reihe 4.1.1  
 Note: Starting from 2005 Berlin to East Germany.

## 2. Percentage of the Population with Employment as Main Source of Income

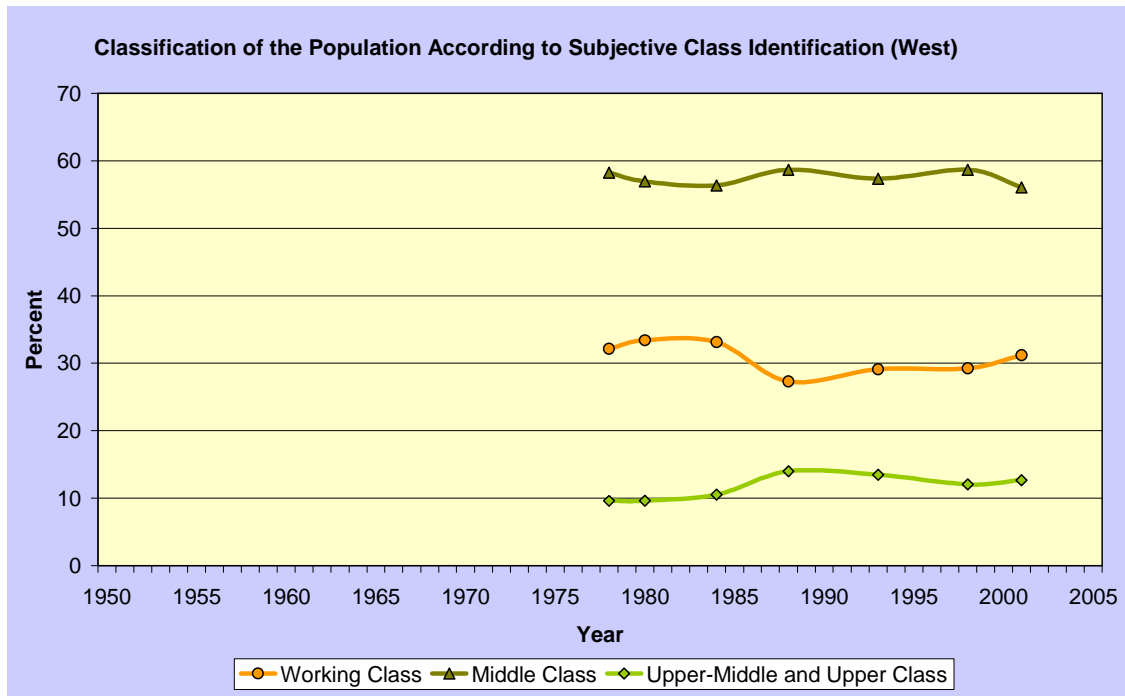
Graphic //// Table

	Male West	Male East	Female West	Female East
1950				
1951				
1952				
1953				
1954				
1955				
1956				
1957				
1958				
1959				
1960				
1961				
1962				
1963				
1964				
1965	57,9		27,4	
1966	57,5		27,1	
1967	56,1		25,9	
1968	56,0		25,7	
1969	55,9		25,7	
1970	55,5		25,7	
1971	55,3		25,7	
1972	55,4		26,2	
1973				
1974				
1975	53,1		25,4	
1976	52,9		25,6	
1977	53,1		25,3	
1978	54,0		26,4	
1979				
1980	54,7		27,1	
1981	54,6		27,1	
1982	54,1		27,4	
1983				
1984				
1985	54,5		28,9	
1986	55,0		29,2	
1987	54,7		29,5	
1988	55,1		29,4	
1989	55,3		29,9	
1990	55,9		31,0	
1991	55,9	53,8	32,3	41,9
1992	55,2	49,7	31,9	36,3
1993	53,9	48,4	31,8	35,1
1994	52,6	48,9	31,6	35,7
1995	51,9	49,8	31,5	36,3
1996	51,0	48,4	31,7	36,2
1997	50,3	47,3	31,3	35,4
1998	50,1	46,8	30,7	35,1
1999	50,2	47,7	31,6	36,0
2000	50,2	47,2	32,1	35,7
2001	50,0	46,3	32,3	35,8
2002	48,9	45,4	32,0	35,8
2003	47,7	45,7	32,0	35,6
2004	47,2	43,6	31,9	35,5
2005	48,2	44,0	32,6	36,2

Definition: Percentage of the total population whose main source of income is employment.  
Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch; Statistisches Bundesamt, Fachserie 1, Reihe 4.1.1.  
Note: Starting from 2005 Berlin to East Germany.

### 3. Classification of the Population According to Subjective Class Identification (West)

Graphic /// Table



**Definition:** The question was posed: “There is a lot of talk today about different strata of the population. Which stratum do you assign yourself to?” Persons 18 years of age and over who answered: (1) working class, (2) middle class, (3) upper-middle class or upper class, (4) none of the above classes (in percent).

**Source:** Welfare Survey, own calculations.

**Note:** 2001: Welfare Survey-Trend 2001.

### 3. Classification of the Population According to Subjective Class Identification (West)

Graphic /// Table

	Working Class	Middle Class	Upper-Middle and Upper Class
1950			
1951			
1952			
1953			
1954			
1955			
1956			
1957			
1958			
1959			
1960			
1961			
1962			
1963			
1964			
1965			
1966			
1967			
1968			
1969			
1970			
1971			
1972			
1973			
1974			
1975			
1976			
1977			
1978	32	58	10
1979			
1980	33	57	10
1981			
1982			
1983			
1984	33	56	11
1985			
1986			
1987			
1988	27	59	14
1989			
1990			
1991			
1992			
1993	29	57	13
1994			
1995			
1996			
1997			
1998	29	59	12
1999			
2000			
2001	31	56	13

Definition: The question was posed: "There is a lot of talk today about different strata of the population. Which stratum do you assign yourself to?" Persons 18 years of age and over who answered: (1) working class, (2) middle class, (3) upper-middle class or upper class, (4) none of the above classes (in percent).

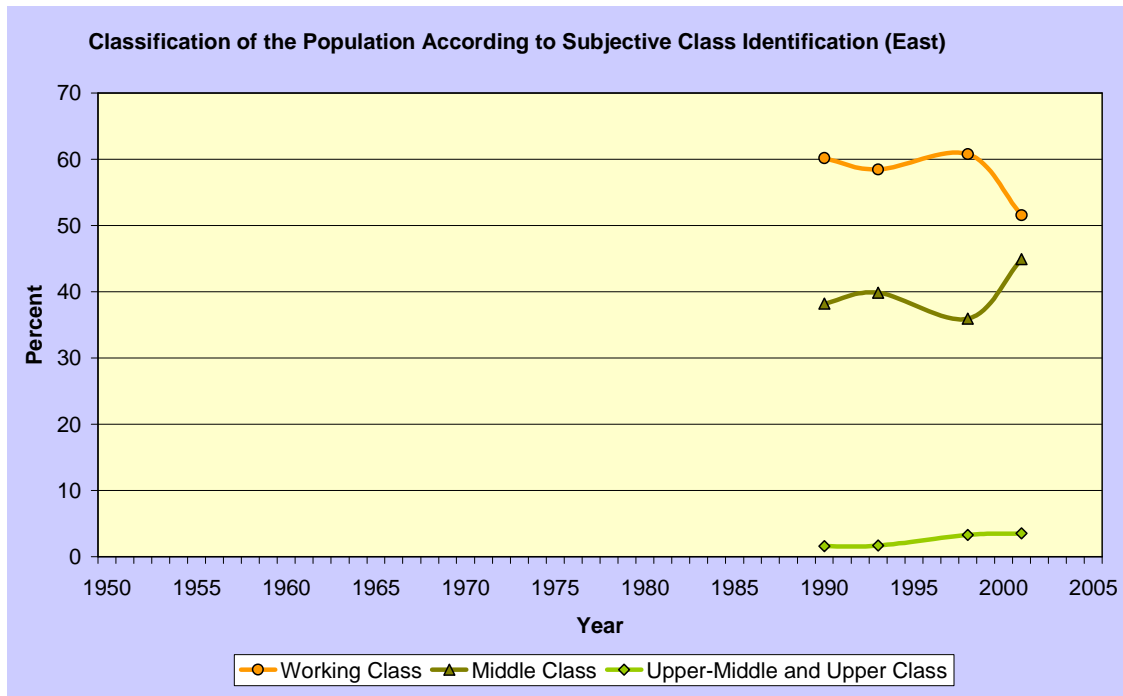
Source: Welfare Survey, own calculations.

Note: 2001: Welfare Survey-Trend 2001.



### 3. Classification of the Population According to Subjective Class Identification (East)

Graphic /// Table



Definition: The question was posed: "There is a lot of talk today about different strata of the population. Which stratum do you assign yourself to?" Persons 18 years of age and over who answered: (1) working class, (2) middle class, (3) upper-middle class or upper class, (4) none of the above classes (in percent).

Source: Welfare Survey, own calculations.

Note: 2001: Welfare Survey-Trend 2001.

### 3. Classification of the Population According to Subjective Class Identification (East)

Graphic /// Table

	Working Class	Middle Class	Upper-Middle and Upper Class
1950			
1951			
1952			
1953			
1954			
1955			
1956			
1957			
1958			
1959			
1960			
1961			
1962			
1963			
1964			
1965			
1966			
1967			
1968			
1969			
1970			
1971			
1972			
1973			
1974			
1975			
1976			
1977			
1978			
1979			
1980			
1981			
1982			
1983			
1984			
1985			
1986			
1987			
1988			
1989			
1990	60	38	2
1991			
1992			
1993	58	40	2
1994			
1995			
1996			
1997			
1998	61	36	3
1999			
2000			
2001	52	45	3

Definition: The question was posed: "There is a lot of talk today about different strata of the population. Which stratum do you assign yourself to?" Persons 18 years of age and over who answered: (1) working class, (2) middle class, (3) upper-middle class or upper class, (4) none of the above classes (in percent).

Source: Welfare Survey, own calculations.

Note: 2001: Welfare Survey-Trend 2001.

# The Labour Market and Working Conditions

## Selected Indicators:

### **1. Adjusted Labour Force Participation Rate**

(Indicator A005)

Definition: Persons in the labour force aged 15-65 years as a percentage of the employable population.

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, Fachserie 1, Reihe 4.1.1.

### **2. Part-time Employment Rate**

(Indicator A00801)

Definition: Employees considering themselves to be working part-time as a percentage of all employees (until 1983: employees working less than the weekly hours collectively agreed upon).

Source: Until 1983: Bundesministerium für Arbeit und Sozialordnung (BMA), Statistisches Taschenbuch.

1984 and later: Statistisches Bundesamt, Fachserie 1, Reihe 4.1.1.

### **3. Occupational Qualification of Persons in Gainful Employment**

(Indicator A009)

Definition: (Groups of) Persons in gainful employment, classified by the level of their (highest) occupational qualification as a percentage of all persons in dependent employment.

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, Fachserie 1, Reihe 4.1.2.

### **4. Share of Gainfully Employed Persons Working in the Tertiary Sector**

(Indicator A012)

Definition: Share of gainfully employed persons who work in commerce, hotel and restaurant industry, transport and telecommunications, in banking and insurance companies, on the property market, renting, services for companies, public administration and public or private services (without administration).

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, Fachserie 1, Reihe 4.1.1.

### **5. Employees Subject to Social Insurance Contribution as a Percentage of all Gainfully Employed Persons**

(Indicator A01702)

Definition: Employees Subject to Social Insurance Contribution as a Percentage of all Gainfully Employed Persons.

Source: Bundesanstalt für Arbeit: Amtliche Nachrichten der Bundesanstalt für Arbeit, Arbeitsstatistik Jahresszahlen.

### **6. Unemployment Rate**

(Indicator A018)

Definition: Persons that are registered as unemployed as a percentage of all persons in dependent employment.

Source: Bundesanstalt für Arbeit: Amtliche Nachrichten der Bundesanstalt für Arbeit, Arbeitsstatistik Jahresszahlen.

## **7. Positive Subjective Assessment of Labour-Market Opportunities: Employees**

(Indicator A022)

Definition: The question was asked: "In case you should lose your job, would it be easy, difficult or virtually impossible for you to find a new position that is at least as good as the one you are holding at the moment?" Percentage of respondents who answered 'Easy'.

Source: 1977: ZUMA-Bus, own calculations.  
1978 and after: Welfare Survey, own calculations.

## **8. Rate of Long-term Unemployment**

(Indicator A027)

Definition: Persons who were unemployed for 12 months or longer as a percentage of all unemployed persons.

Source: Amtliche Nachrichten der Bundesanstalt für Arbeit, Arbeitsstatistik Jahreszahlen;  
Amtliche Nachrichten der Bundesanstalt für Arbeit, Arbeitsmarkt.

## **9. Average Working Week (According to Collective Agreements)**

(Indicator A032)

Definition: Average weekly working time according to collective agreements (in hours).

Source: Bundesministerium für Arbeit und Sozialordnung (BMA),  
Statistisches Taschenbuch.

## **10. Index of Real Wages**

(Indicator A041)

Definition: Index of the development of real gross hourly wages of industrial workers (standardised using the price index for the cost of living of median-income, 4-person employee households), the base-value in October 1995 equals an index-value of 100; concerning the total values: October 2000 = 100.

Source: Bundesministerium für Arbeit und Sozialordnung (BMA),  
Statistisches Taschenbuch.

## **11. General Job Satisfaction**

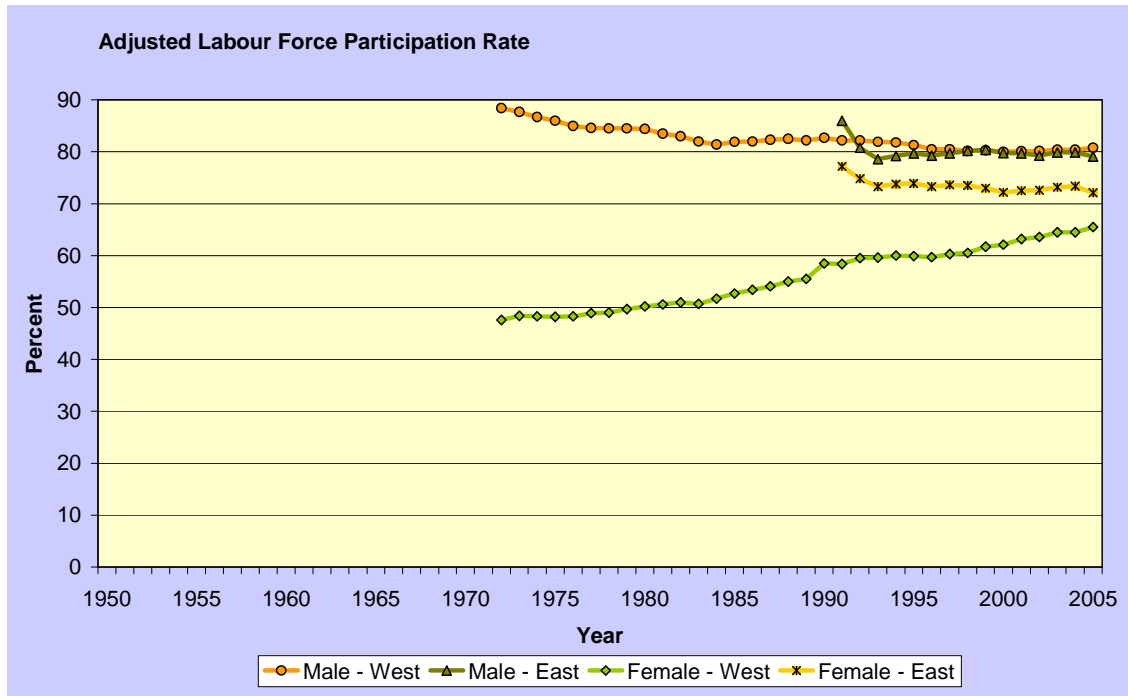
(Indicator A046)

Definition: The question was posed: "Taking everything into consideration, are you by and large satisfied or dissatisfied with your current job?" Respondents' mean answer on an 11-point scale ranging from "0" (completely dissatisfied) to "10" (completely satisfied).

Source: Welfare Survey, own calculations.

## 1. Adjusted Labour Force Participation Rate

Graphic /// Table



Definition: Persons in the labour force aged 15-65 years as a percentage of the employable population.

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, Fachserie 1, Reihe 4.1.1.

Note: Starting from 2005 Western Germany without Berlin, beforehand including West Berlin, starting from 2005 yearly mean, beforehand punctual values (mostly March/April)

## 1. Adjusted Labour Force Participation Rate

Graphic /// Table

	Male West	Male East	Female West	Female East
1950				
1951				
1952				
1953				
1954				
1955				
1956				
1957				
1958				
1959				
1960				
1961				
1962				
1963				
1964				
1965				
1966				
1967				
1968				
1969				
1970				
1971				
1972	88,4		47,6	
1973	87,7		48,4	
1974	86,7		48,3	
1975	86,0		48,2	
1976	85,0		48,3	
1977	84,6		48,9	
1978	84,5		49,0	
1979	84,5		49,7	
1980	84,4		50,2	
1981	83,5		50,6	
1982	83,0		51,0	
1983	82,0		50,7	
1984	81,4		51,7	
1985	81,9		52,7	
1986	82,0		53,4	
1987	82,3		54,1	
1988	82,5		55,0	
1989	82,2		55,5	
1990	82,7		58,5	
1991	82,2	86,0	58,4	77,2
1992	82,2	80,8	59,5	74,8
1993	81,9	78,6	59,6	73,3
1994	81,8	79,2	60,0	73,8
1995	81,3	79,7	59,9	73,9
1996	80,5	79,3	59,7	73,3
1997	80,5	79,7	60,3	73,6
1998	80,2	80,2	60,5	73,5
1999	80,3	80,4	61,7	73,0
2000	80,0	79,8	62,1	72,2
2001	80,1	79,7	63,2	72,5
2002	80,2	79,3	63,6	72,6
2003	80,4	79,9	64,5	73,2
2004	80,4	79,9	64,5	73,4
2005	80,8	79,1	65,5	72,1

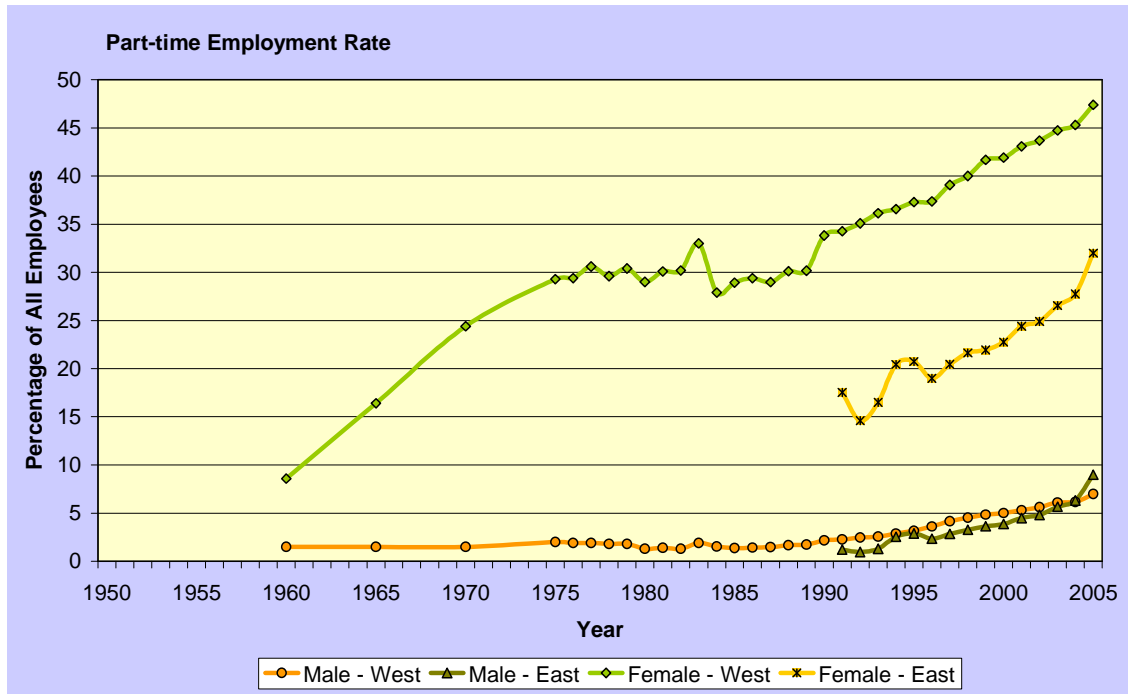
Definition: Persons in the labour force aged 15-65 years as a percentage of the employable population.

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, Fachserie 1, Reihe 4.1.1.

Note: Starting from 2005 Western Germany without Berlin, beforehand including West Berlin, starting from 2005 yearly mean, beforehand punctual values (mostly March/April).

## 2. Part-time Employment Rate

Graphic /// Table



- Definition: Employees considering themselves to be working part-time as a percentage of all employees (until 1983: employees working less than the weekly hours collectively agreed upon).
- Source: BMA, Statistisches Taschenbuch; Statistisches Bundesamt, Fachserie 1, Reihe 4.1.1.
- Note: Starting from 2005 Western Germany without Berlin, beforehand including West Berlin, starting from 2005 yearly mean, beforehand punctual values (mostly March/April).

## 2. Part-time Employment Rate

Graphic /// Table

	Male West	Male East	Female West	Female East
1950				
1951				
1952				
1953				
1954				
1955				
1956				
1957				
1958				
1959				
1960	1,5		8,6	
1961				
1962				
1963				
1964				
1965	1,5		16,4	
1966				
1967				
1968				
1969				
1970	1,5		24,4	
1971				
1972				
1973				
1974				
1975	2,0		29,3	
1976	1,9		29,4	
1977	1,9		30,6	
1978	1,8		29,6	
1979	1,8		30,4	
1980	1,3		29,0	
1981	1,4		30,1	
1982	1,3		30,2	
1983	1,9		33,0	
1984	1,5		27,9	
1985	1,4		28,9	
1986	1,4		29,4	
1987	1,5		29,0	
1988	1,7		30,1	
1989	1,7		30,2	
1990	2,2		33,8	
1991	2,3	1,2	34,3	17,5
1992	2,5	1,0	35,1	14,6
1993	2,6	1,3	36,1	16,5
1994	2,9	2,5	36,6	20,4
1995	3,2	2,9	37,3	20,7
1996	3,6	2,4	37,4	19,0
1997	4,2	2,8	39,1	20,5
1998	4,5	3,3	40,0	21,6
1999	4,8	3,6	41,7	22,0
2000	5,0	3,9	41,9	22,8
2001	5,3	4,5	43,1	24,4
2002	5,6	4,8	43,7	24,9
2003	6,1	5,7	44,7	26,6
2004	6,2	6,3	45,3	27,8
2005	7,0	9,0	47,4	32,0

Definition: Employees considering themselves to be working part-time as a percentage of all employees (until 1983: employees working less than the weekly hours collectively agreed upon).

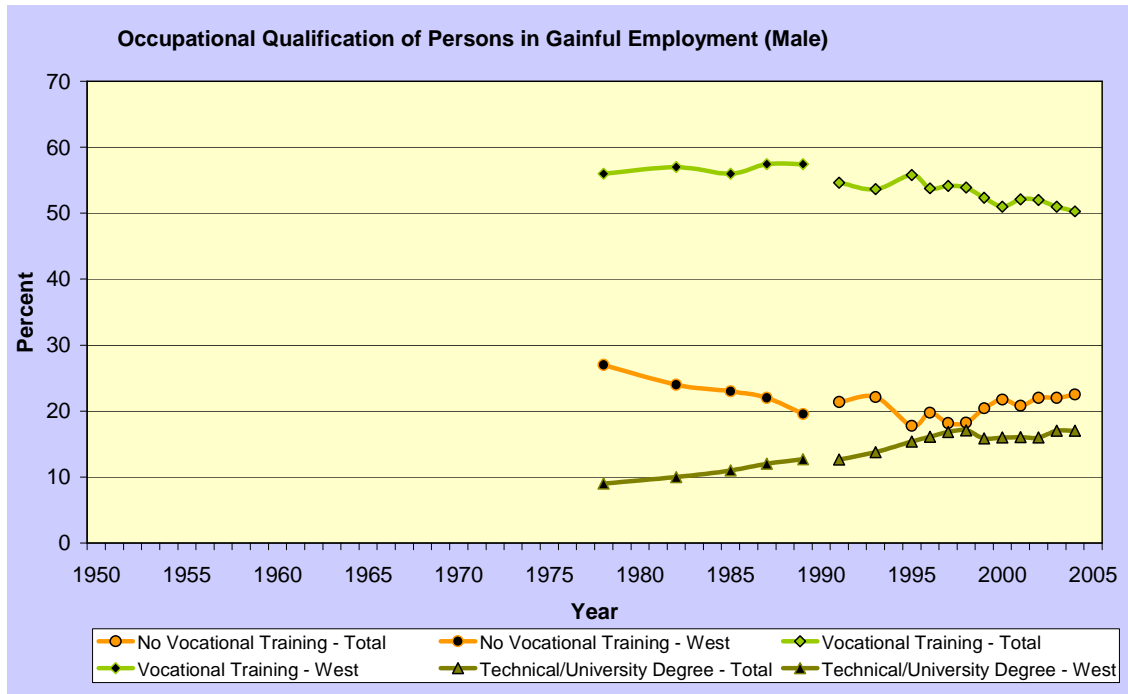
Source: BMA, Statistisches Taschenbuch; Statistisches Bundesamt, Fachserie 1, Reihe 4.1.1.

Note: Starting from 2005 Western Germany without Berlin, beforehand including West Berlin, starting from 2005 yearly mean, beforehand punctual values (mostly March/April).



### 3. Occupational Qualification of Persons in Gainful Employment – Male

Graphic /// Table



Definition: (Groups of) Persons in gainful employment, classified by the level of their (highest) occupational qualification as a percentage of all persons in dependent employment.  
 Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, Fachserie 1, Reihe 4.1.2.

### 3. Occupational Qualification of Persons in Gainful Employment – Male

Graphic /// Table

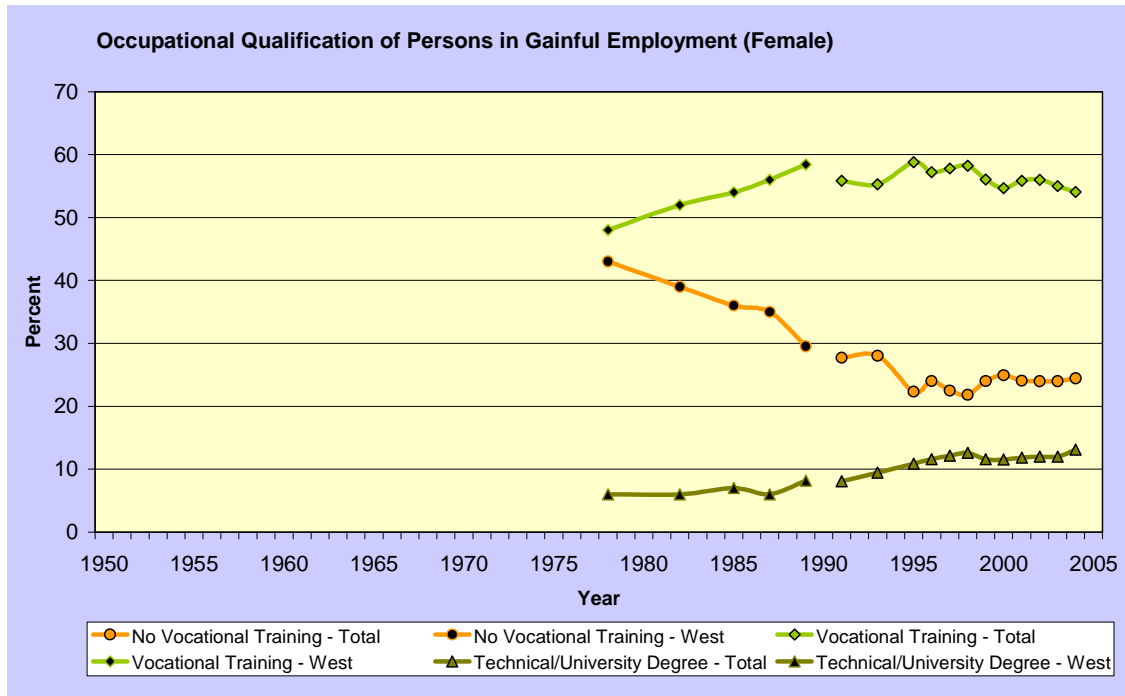
	No vocational training - Total	No vocational training – West	Vocational training - Total	Vocational training - West	Technical/ Univers. Degree - Total	Technical/ Univers. Degree - West
1950						
1951						
1952						
1953						
1954						
1955						
1956						
1957						
1958						
1959						
1960						
1961						
1962						
1963						
1964						
1965						
1966						
1967						
1968						
1969						
1970						
1971						
1972						
1973						
1974						
1975						
1976						
1977						
1978		27		56		9
1979						
1980						
1981						
1982		24		57		10
1983						
1984						
1985		23		56		11
1986						
1987		22		57		12
1988						
1989		20		57		13
1990						
1991	21		55		13	
1992						
1993	22		54		14	
1994						
1995	18		56		15	
1996	20		54		16	
1997	18		54		17	
1998	18		54		17	
1999	20		52		16	
2000	22		51		16	
2001	21		52		16	
2002	22		52		16	
2003	22		51		17	
2004	23		50		17	

Definition: (Groups of) Persons in gainful employment, classified by the level of their (highest) occupational qualification as a percentage of all persons in dependent employment.

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, Fachserie 1, Reihe 4.1.2.

### 3. Occupational Qualification of Persons in Gainful Employment – Female

Graphic /// Table



Definition: (Groups of) Persons in gainful employment, classified by the level of their (highest) occupational qualification as a percentage of all persons in dependent employment.  
 Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, Fachserie 1, Reihe 4.1.2.

### 3. Occupational Qualification of Persons in Gainful Employment – Female

Graphic /// Table

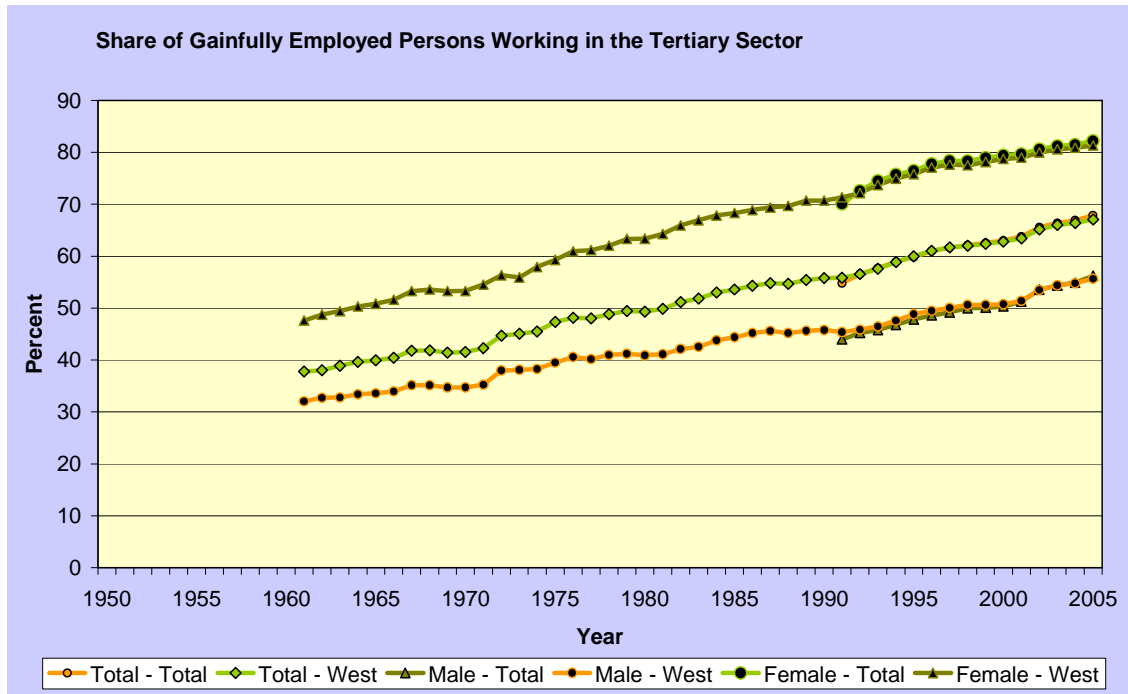
	No vocational training - Total	No vocational training – West	Vocational training - Total	Vocational training - West	Technical/ Univers. Degree - Total	Technical/ Univers. Degree - West
1950						
1951						
1952						
1953						
1954						
1955						
1956						
1957						
1958						
1959						
1960						
1961						
1962						
1963						
1964						
1965						
1966						
1967						
1968						
1969						
1970						
1971						
1972						
1973						
1974						
1975						
1976						
1977						
1978		43		48		6
1979						
1980						
1981						
1982		39		52		6
1983						
1984						
1985		36		54		7
1986						
1987		35		56		6
1988						
1989		30		58		8
1990						
1991	28		56		8	
1992						
1993	28		55		9	
1994						
1995	22		59		11	
1996	24		57		12	
1997	22		58		12	
1998	22		58		13	
1999	24		56		12	
2000	25		55		12	
2001	24		56		12	
2002	24		56		12	
2003	24		55		12	
2004	24		54		13	

Definition: (Groups of) Persons in gainful employment, classified by the level of their (highest) occupational qualification as a percentage of all persons in dependent employment.

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, Fachserie 1, Reihe 4.1.2.

#### 4. Share of Gainfully Employed Persons Working in the Tertiary Sector

Graphic /// Table



Definition: Share of gainfully employed persons who work in commerce, transport and telecommunications, in banking and insurance companies, in services, in non-profit organisations and private households, for territorial authorities or in the social security administration.

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, Fachserie 1, Reihe 4.1.1.

Note: 1. From 1995 change of classification of economic sectors.  
2. Starting from 2005 Berlin to East Germany

#### 4. Share of Gainfully Employed Persons Working in the Tertiary Sector

Graphic /// Table

	Total – Total	Total – West	Male – Total	Male – West	Female – Total	Female - West
1950						
1951						
1952						
1953						
1954						
1955						
1956						
1957						
1958						
1959						
1960						
1961		37,8		32,0		47,6
1962		38,0		32,7		48,8
1963		38,9		32,8		49,4
1964		39,6		33,4		50,3
1965		40,0		33,6		50,9
1966		40,4		33,9		51,6
1967		41,8		35,1		53,3
1968		41,9		35,1		53,6
1969		41,5		34,7		53,3
1970		41,6		34,8		53,3
1971		42,3		35,3		54,6
1972		44,7		38,0		56,4
1973		45,1		38,1		55,9
1974		45,5		38,3		57,9
1975		47,3		39,5		59,3
1976		48,2		40,6		60,9
1977		48,0		40,2		61,2
1978		48,8		41,0		62,0
1979		49,5		41,2		63,3
1980		49,3		40,9		63,4
1981		49,8		41,1		64,3
1982		51,2		42,1		65,9
1983		51,9		42,5		67,0
1984		53,0		43,8		67,8
1985		53,6		44,4		68,3
1986		54,3		45,2		68,9
1987		54,8		45,6		69,4
1988		54,7		45,2		69,7
1989		55,4		45,6		70,7
1990		55,8		45,8		70,7
1991	54,8	55,8	44,0	45,4	70,0	71,3
1992	56,6	56,5	45,2	45,8	72,6	72,2
1993	57,7	57,6	45,8	46,5	74,5	73,7
1994	58,9	58,9	46,8	47,6	75,8	74,9
1995	59,8	60,0	47,8	48,9	76,5	75,8
1996	61,0	61,0	48,6	49,5	77,8	77,1
1997	61,6	61,7	49,2	50,0	78,4	77,7
1998	62,1	62,0	50,0	50,6	78,3	77,5
1999	62,6	62,4	50,1	50,6	79,0	78,2
2000	63,0	62,8	50,3	50,7	79,4	78,7
2001	63,8	63,5	51,3	51,4	79,7	79,0
2002	65,6	65,1	53,6	53,5	80,6	80,0
2003	66,4	66,0	54,4	54,4	81,2	80,6
2004	66,9	66,4	54,9	54,8	81,5	80,9
2005	67,9	67,1	56,2	55,7	82,2	81,3

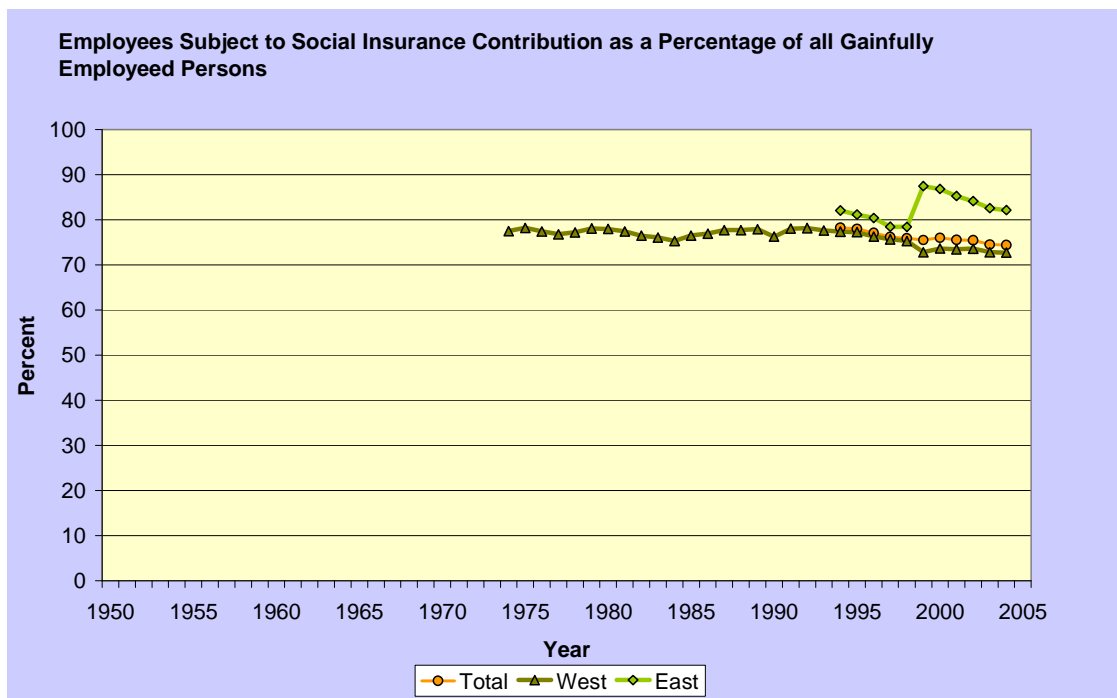
Definition: Share of gainfully employed persons who work in commerce, transport and telecommunications, in banking and insurance companies, in services, in non-profit organisations and private households, for territorial authorities or in the social security administration.

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, Fachserie 1, Reihe 4.1.1.

Note: 1. From 1995 change of classification of economic sectors.  
2. Starting from 2005 Berlin to East Germany

## 5. Employees Subject to Social Insurance Contribution as a Percentage of all Gainfully Employed Persons

Graphic /// Table



Definition: Employees Subject to Social Insurance Contribution as a Percentage of all Gainfully Employed Persons.

Source: Bundesanstalt für Arbeit: Amtliche Nachrichten der Bundesanstalt für Arbeit, Arbeitsstatistik Jahresszahlen.

Note: 1999 change of the east-west classification of the employment offices in Berlin.

## 5. Employees Subject to Social Insurance Contribution as a Percentage of all Gainfully Employed Persons

Graphic /// Table

	Total	West	East
1950			
1951			
1952			
1953			
1954			
1955			
1956			
1957			
1958			
1959			
1960			
1961			
1962			
1963			
1964			
1965			
1966			
1967			
1968			
1969			
1970			
1971			
1972			
1973			
1974		77,5	
1975		78,2	
1976		77,4	
1977		76,8	
1978		77,2	
1979		78,1	
1980		78,0	
1981		77,4	
1982		76,5	
1983		76,1	
1984		75,3	
1985		76,5	
1986		76,9	
1987		77,7	
1988		77,7	
1989		77,9	
1990		76,3	
1991		78,1	
1992		78,2	
1993		77,6	
1994	78,3	77,4	82,1
1995	78,0	77,3	81,1
1996	77,1	76,3	80,4
1997	76,2	75,7	78,5
1998	75,9	75,3	78,4
1999	75,5	72,8	87,5
2000	76,0	73,6	86,8
2001	75,6	73,5	85,3
2002	75,5	73,6	84,2
2003	74,5	72,8	82,6
2004	74,4	72,7	82,2

Definition: Employees Subject to Social Insurance Contribution as a Percentage of all Gainfully Employed Persons.

Source: Bundesanstalt für Arbeit: Amtliche Nachrichten der Bundesanstalt für Arbeit, Arbeitsstatistik Jahrezahlen.

Note: 1999 change of the east-west classification of the employment offices in Berlin.



## 6. Unemployment Rate

Graphic /// Table



Definition: Persons that are registered as unemployed as a percentage of all persons in dependent employment.

Source: Bundesanstalt für Arbeit: Amtliche Nachrichten der Bundesanstalt für Arbeit, Arbeitsstatistik Jahresszahlen.

Note: Starting from 1993 Berlin to East Germany.

## 6. Unemployment Rate

Graphic /// Table

	Total	West	East
1950		11,0	
1951		10,4	
1952		9,5	
1953		8,4	
1954		7,6	
1955		5,6	
1956		4,4	
1957		3,7	
1958		3,7	
1959		2,6	
1960		1,3	
1961		0,8	
1962		0,7	
1963		0,8	
1964		0,8	
1965		0,7	
1966		0,7	
1967		2,1	
1968		1,5	
1969		0,9	
1970		0,7	
1971		0,8	
1972		1,1	
1973		1,2	
1974		2,6	
1975		4,7	
1976		4,6	
1977		4,5	
1978		4,3	
1979		3,8	
1980		3,8	
1981		5,5	
1982		7,5	
1983		9,1	
1984		9,1	
1985		9,3	
1986		9,0	
1987		8,9	
1988		8,7	
1989		7,9	
1990		7,2	
1991		6,3	10,3
1992	8,5	6,6	14,8
1993	9,8	8,2	15,8
1994	10,6	9,2	16,0
1995	10,4	9,3	14,9
1996	11,5	10,1	16,7
1997	12,7	11,0	19,5
1998	12,3	10,5	19,5
1999	11,7	9,9	19,0
2000	10,7	8,7	18,8
2001	10,3	8,3	18,9
2002	10,8	8,5	19,2
2003	11,6	9,3	20,1
2004	11,7	9,4	20,1
2005	13,0	11,0	20,6

Definition: Persons that are registered as unemployed as a percentage of all persons in dependent employment.

Source: Bundesanstalt für Arbeit: Amtliche Nachrichten der Bundesanstalt für Arbeit, Arbeitsstatistik Jahreszahlen.

Note: Starting from 1993 Berlin to East Germany.

## 7. Positive Subjective Assessment of Labour-Market Opportunities: Employees

Graphic /// Table



Definition: The question was asked: "In case you should lose your job, would it be easy, difficult or virtually impossible for you to find a new position that is at least as good as the one you are holding at the moment?" Percentage of respondents who answered 'Easy'.

Source: ZUMA-Bus, own calculations; Welfare Survey, own calculations.

Note: 2001: Welfare Survey-Trend 2001.

## 7. Positive Subjective Assessment of Labour-Market Opportunities: Employees

Graphic /// Table

	Total	West	East
1950			
1951			
1952			
1953			
1954			
1955			
1956			
1957			
1958			
1959			
1960			
1961			
1962			
1963			
1964			
1965			
1966			
1967			
1968			
1969			
1970			
1971			
1972			
1973			
1974			
1975			
1976			
1977		35	
1978		41	
1979			
1980		41	
1981			
1982			
1983			
1984		20	
1985			
1986			
1987			
1988		31	
1989			
1990			13
1991			
1992			
1993	35	38	23
1994			
1995			
1996			
1997			
1998	25	29	11
1999			
2000			
2001	20	22	11

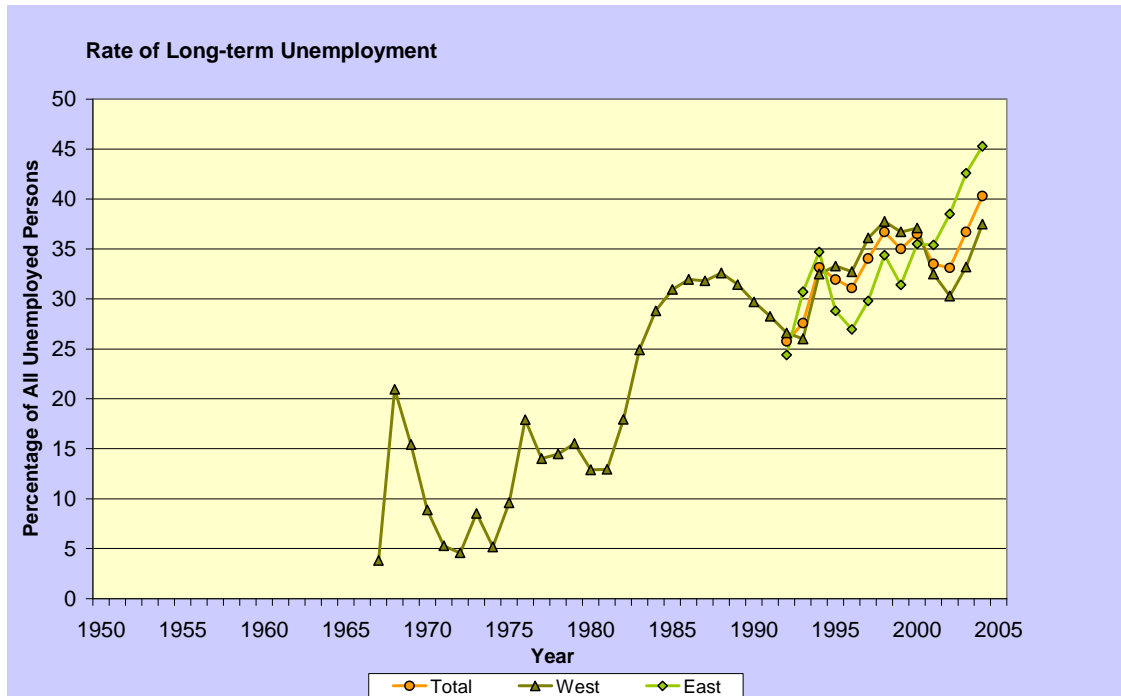
Definition: The question was asked: "In case you should lose your job, would it be easy, difficult or virtually impossible for you to find a new position that is at least as good as the one you are holding at the moment?" Percentage of respondents who answered 'Easy'.

Source: ZUMA-Bus, own calculations; Welfare Survey, own calculations.

Note: 2001: Welfare Survey-Trend 2001.

## 8. Rate of Long-term Unemployment

Graphic /// Table



Definition: Persons who were unemployed for twelve months or longer as a percentage of all unemployed persons.

Source: Amtliche Nachrichten der Bundesanstalt für Arbeit – Arbeitsstatistik Jahresszahlen; Amtliche Nachrichten der Bundesanstalt für Arbeit - Arbeitsmarkt.

## 8. Rate of Long-term Unemployment

Graphic /// Table

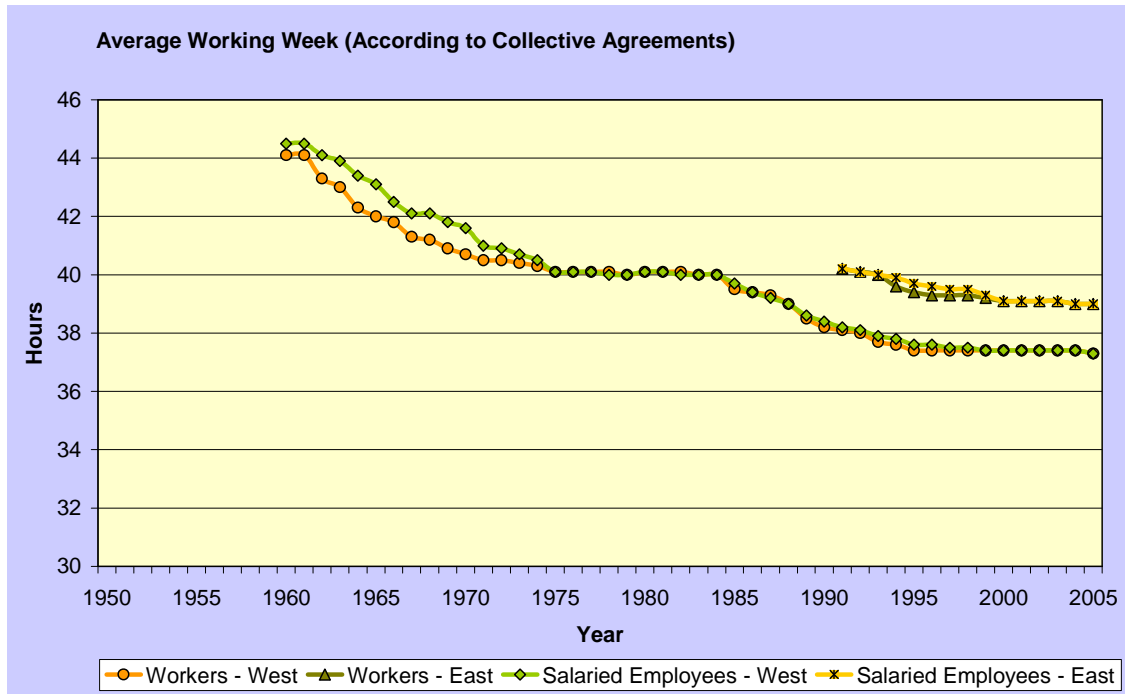
	Total	West	East
1950			
1951			
1952			
1953			
1954			
1955			
1956			
1957			
1958			
1959			
1960			
1961			
1962			
1963			
1964			
1965			
1966			
1967		3,8	
1968		21,0	
1969		15,4	
1970		8,9	
1971		5,3	
1972		4,6	
1973		8,5	
1974		5,2	
1975		9,6	
1976		17,9	
1977		14,0	
1978		14,5	
1979		15,5	
1980		12,9	
1981		12,9	
1982		17,9	
1983		24,9	
1984		28,8	
1985		30,9	
1986		32,0	
1987		31,8	
1988		32,6	
1989		31,4	
1990		29,7	
1991		28,3	
1992	25,8	26,6	24,4
1993	27,6	26,0	30,7
1994	33,2	32,5	34,7
1995	32,0	33,3	28,8
1996	31,1	32,7	27,0
1997	34,1	36,1	29,8
1998	36,7	37,8	34,4
1999	35,0	36,7	31,4
2000	36,5	37,1	35,5
2001	33,5	32,5	35,4
2002	33,1	30,3	38,5
2003	36,7	33,2	42,6
2004	40,3	37,5	45,3

Definition: Persons who were unemployed for twelve months or longer as a percentage of all unemployed persons.

Source: Amtliche Nachrichten der Bundesanstalt für Arbeit – Arbeitsstatistik Jahresszahlen;  
 Amtliche Nachrichten der Bundesanstalt für Arbeit - Arbeitsmarkt.

## 9. Average Working Week (According to Collective Agreements)

Graphic /// Table



Definition: Average weekly working time according to collective agreements (in hours).  
 Source: BMA, Statistisches Taschenbuch.

## 9. Average Working Week (According to Collective Agreements)

Graphic /// Table

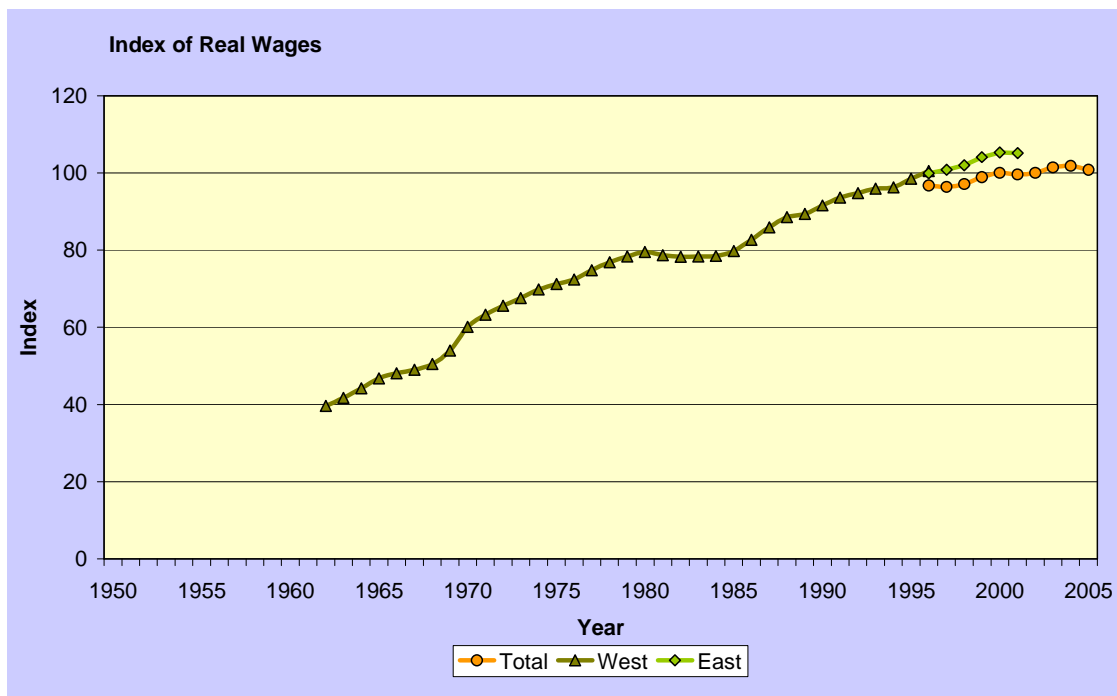
	Workers - West	Workers - East	Salaried Employees - West	Salaried Employees - East
1950				
1951				
1952				
1953				
1954				
1955				
1956				
1957				
1958				
1959				
1960	44,1		44,5	
1961	44,1		44,5	
1962	43,3		44,1	
1963	43,0		43,9	
1964	42,3		43,4	
1965	42,0		43,1	
1966	41,8		42,5	
1967	41,3		42,1	
1968	41,2		42,1	
1969	40,9		41,8	
1970	40,7		41,6	
1971	40,5		41,0	
1972	40,5		40,9	
1973	40,4		40,7	
1974	40,3		40,5	
1975	40,1		40,1	
1976	40,1		40,1	
1977	40,1		40,1	
1978	40,1		40,0	
1979	40,0		40,0	
1980	40,1		40,1	
1981	40,1		40,1	
1982	40,1		40,0	
1983	40,0		40,0	
1984	40,0		40,0	
1985	39,5		39,7	
1986	39,4		39,4	
1987	39,3		39,2	
1988	39,0		39,0	
1989	38,5		38,6	
1990	38,2		38,4	
1991	38,1	40,2	38,2	40,2
1992	38,0	40,1	38,1	40,1
1993	37,7	40,0	37,9	40,0
1994	37,6	39,6	37,8	39,9
1995	37,4	39,4	37,6	39,7
1996	37,4	39,3	37,6	39,6
1997	37,4	39,3	37,5	39,5
1998	37,4	39,3	37,5	39,5
1999	37,4	39,2	37,4	39,3
2000	37,4	39,1	37,4	39,1
2001	37,4	39,1	37,4	39,1
2002	37,4	39,1	37,4	39,1
2003	37,4	39,1	37,4	39,1
2004	37,4	39,0	37,4	39,0
2005	37,3	39,0	37,3	39,0

Definition: Average weekly working time according to collective agreements (in hours).  
 Source: BMA, Statistisches Taschenbuch, StBA.



## 10. Index of Real Wages

Graphic /// Table



Definition: Index of the development of real gross hourly wages of industrial workers (standardised using the price index for the cost of living of median-income, 4-person employee households), the base-value in October 1995 equals an index-value of 100; concerning the total values: October 2000 = 100.

Source: BMA, Statistisches Taschenbuch.

Note: Index of Real Wages of workers calculated using the consumer price index of 4-person-households of workers and employees

## 10. Index of Real Wages

Graphic /// Table

	Total	West	East
1950			
1951			
1952			
1953			
1954			
1955			
1956			
1957			
1958			
1959			
1960			
1961			
1962		39,7	
1963		41,7	
1964		44,2	
1965		46,8	
1966		48,1	
1967		49,0	
1968		50,5	
1969		54,0	
1970		60,1	
1971		63,3	
1972		65,6	
1973		67,6	
1974		69,8	
1975		71,2	
1976		72,4	
1977		74,8	
1978		76,9	
1979		78,4	
1980		79,5	
1981		78,7	
1982		78,3	
1983		78,4	
1984		78,5	
1985		79,8	
1986		82,7	
1987		85,9	
1988		88,5	
1989		89,4	
1990		91,6	
1991		93,6	
1992		94,8	
1993		95,9	
1994		96,3	
1995		98,5	
1996	96,7	100,5	99,9
1997	96,4		100,8
1998	97,1		102,0
1999	98,9		104,1
2000	100,0		105,3
2001	99,6		105,1
2002	100,0		
2003	101,4		
2004	101,8		
2005	100,8		

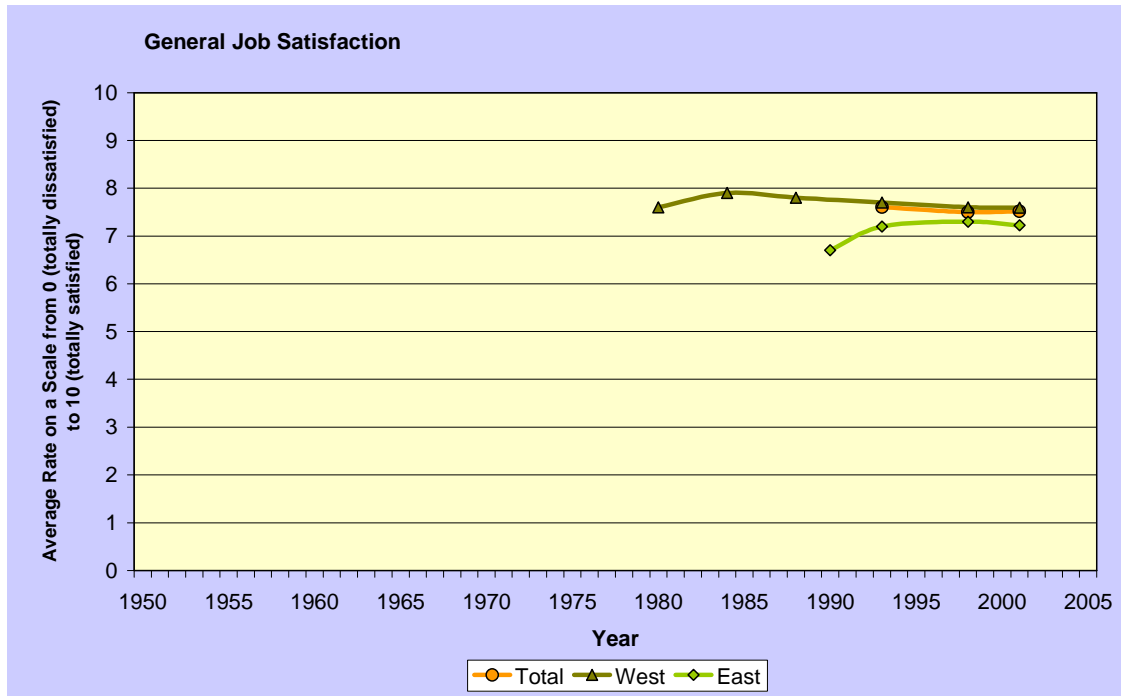
Definition: Index of the development of real gross hourly wages of industrial workers (standardised using the price index for the cost of living of median-income, 4-person employee households), the base-value in October 1995 equals an index-value of 100; concerning the total values: October 2000 = 100.

Source: BMA, Statistisches Taschenbuch.

Note: Index of Real Wages of workers calculated using the consumer price index of 4-person-households of workers and employees

## 11. General Job Satisfaction

Graphic /// Table



Definition: The question was posed: "Taking everything into consideration, are you by and large satisfied or dissatisfied with your current job?" Respondents' mean answer on an 11-point scale ranging from "0" (completely dissatisfied) to "10" (completely satisfied).

Source: Welfare Survey, own calculations.

## 11. General Job Satisfaction

Graphic /// Table

	Total	West	East
1950			
1951			
1952			
1953			
1954			
1955			
1956			
1957			
1958			
1959			
1960			
1961			
1962			
1963			
1964			
1965			
1966			
1967			
1968			
1969			
1970			
1971			
1972			
1973			
1974			
1975			
1976			
1977			
1978			
1979			
1980		7,6	
1981			
1982			
1983			
1984		7,9	
1985			
1986			
1987			
1988		7,8	
1989			
1990			6,7
1991			
1992			
1993	7,6	7,7	7,2
1994			
1995			
1996			
1997			
1998	7,5	7,6	7,3
1999			
2000			
2001	7,5	7,6	7,2

Definition: The question was posed: "Taking everything into consideration, are you by and large satisfied or dissatisfied with your current job?" Respondents' mean answer on an 11-point scale ranging from "0" (completely dissatisfied) to "10" (completely satisfied).

Source: Welfare Survey, own calculations.

# Income and Income Distribution

## Selected Indicators:

### **1. Per Capita Net National Income in Constant Prices (in Euro)**

(Indicator I001)

Definition: Net National Income per capita of the resident population (yearly average).

Source: Net National Income: Jahresgutachten des Sachverständigenrats zur Begutachtung der gesamtwirtschaftlichen Entwicklung.  
Values until 1969: According to the European System of National Accounts (ESVG) 1979, using prices as of 1991 (own conversion of DM-values into Euro).  
Values 1970 and after: According to the European System of National Accounts (ESVG) 1995, using prices as of 1995.  
Population: Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch.

### **2. Ratio of Household Incomes in the Old and New Federal States (Bundesländer) (GSOEP)**

(Indicator I003)

Definition: Ratio of the average equivalent income (need-adjusted new OECD-equivalence-scale) in East Germany to the corresponding average equivalent income in West Germany (in percent).

Source: German Socio-Economic Panel (GSOEP), own calculations.

### **3. Concentration of Net Income (EVS)**

(Indicator I004)

Definition: The Gini-Index of net income. It is defined as the area between the Lorenz-Curve of the net income of private households per household member and the equal-distribution line, divided by the area below the equal-distribution line. An index-value of '0' indicates an equal distribution of incomes while an index-value of '1' suggests a totally unequal income distribution (i.e. a single person acquires all available income).

Source: Until 1993: Income and Consumption Survey (EVS)-Database of the Economics Department of Goethe-University, Frankfurt a.M., Professorship for Distribution and Social Policy.  
1998: Becker, Irene; Hauser, Richard (2002): Anatomie der personellen Einkommens- und Vermögensverteilung - Ergebnisse der Einkommens- und Verbrauchsstichproben 1969-1998, Berlin: edition sigma.

### **4. Poverty Rate (Relative Poverty Line, 50% of Mean Income) (EVS)**

(Indicator I010)

Definition: Percentage of the population with a net household income (need-adjusted new OECD-equivalence-scale) that is below 50% of the equivalent average net household income.

Source: Until 1993: Income and Consumption Survey (EVS)-Database of the Economics Department of Goethe-University, Frankfurt a.M., Professorship for Distribution and Social Policy.  
1998: Becker, Irene; Hauser, Richard (2002): Anatomie der personellen Einkommens- und Vermögensverteilung – Ergebnisse der Einkommens- und Verbrauchsstichproben 1969-1998, Berlin: edition sigma.

## **5. Satisfaction With One's Household Income (GSOEP)**

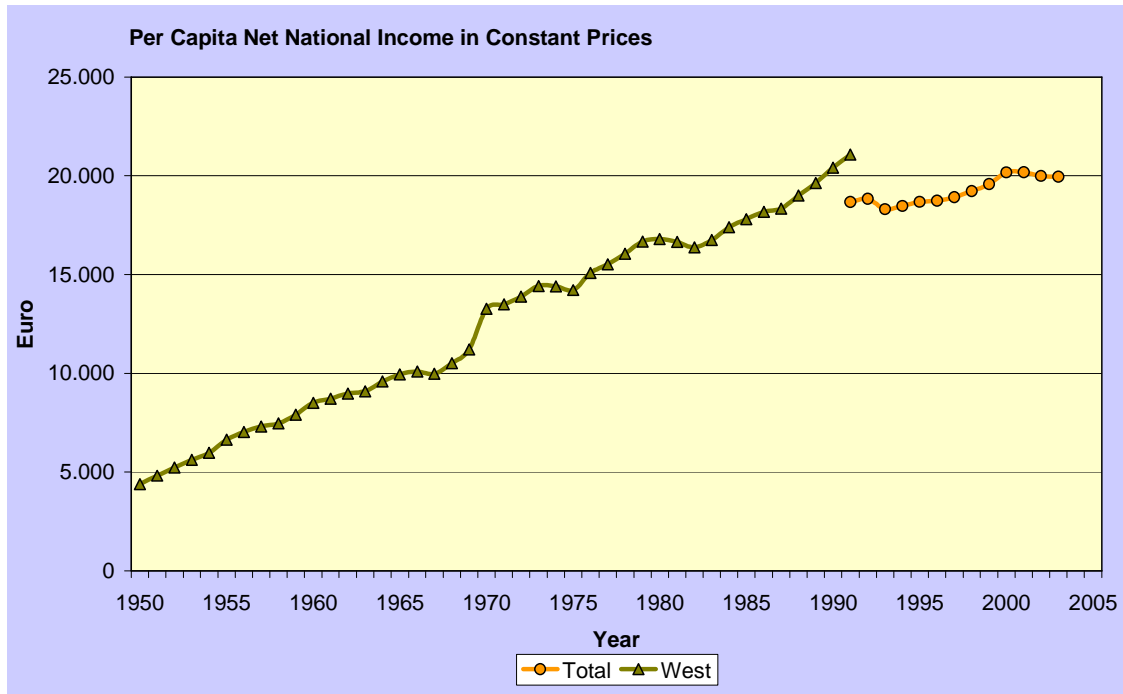
(Indicator I016)

Definition: Mean value of the respondents' ratings for the question: "All in all, how satisfied are you with your household income?" on an 11-point rating scale from 0 ("completely dissatisfied") to 10 ("completely satisfied").

Source: German Socio-Economic Panel (GSOEP), own calculations.

## 1. Per Capita Net National Product in Constant Prices (in Euro)

Graphic /// Table



- Definition: Net National Income per capita of the resident population (yearly average).  
Source: Jahresgutachten des Sachverständigenrats zur Begutachtung der gesamtwirtschaftlichen Entwicklung; Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch.  
Note: 1. starting from 2001 Berlin to West Germany  
2. From 2001: preliminary values.  
3. Until 1969: national accounts according to ESG 1979, prices as of 1991, own conversion of DM-values into Euro. From 1970: national accounts according to ESG 1995, prices as of 1995.

## 1. Per Capita Net National Product in Constant Prices (in Euro)

Graphic //// Table

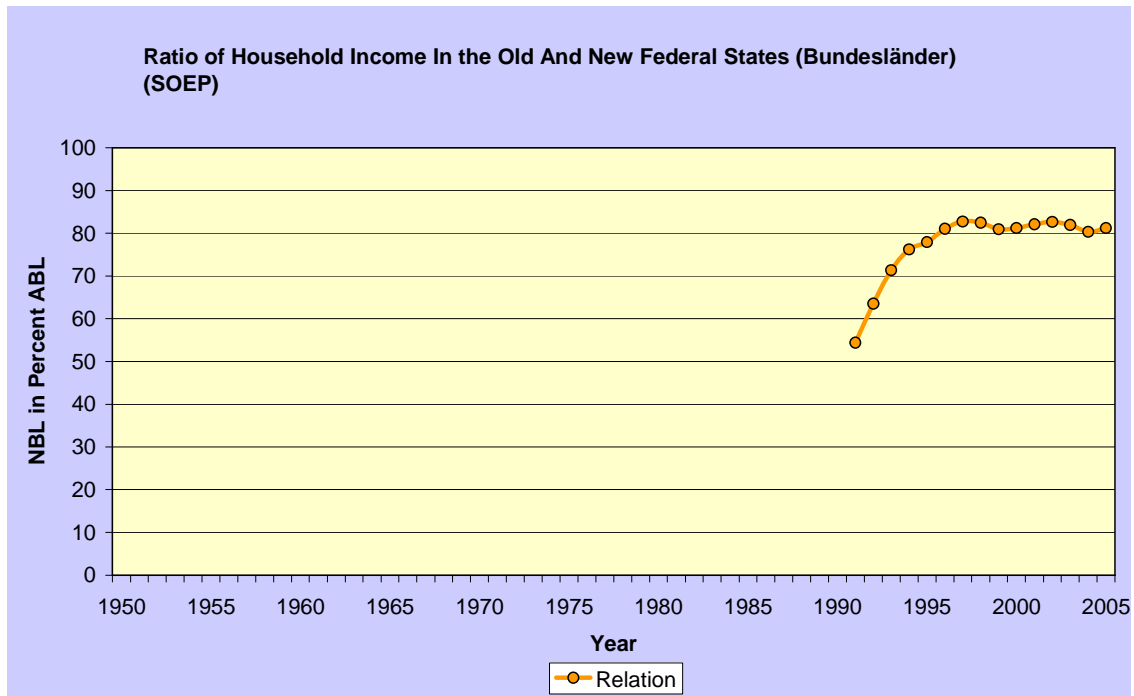
	Total	West	East
1950		4.391	
1951		4.821	
1952		5.230	
1953		5.618	
1954		5.972	
1955		6.637	
1956		7.024	
1957		7.310	
1958		7.462	
1959		7.910	
1960		8.503	
1961		8.719	
1962		8.983	
1963		9.100	
1964		9.586	
1965		9.950	
1966		10.095	
1967		9.976	
1968		10.515	
1969		11.210	
1970		13.270	
1971		13.492	
1972		13.881	
1973		14.427	
1974		14.404	
1975		14.216	
1976		15.075	
1977		15.522	
1978		16.060	
1979		16.671	
1980		16.799	
1981		16.656	
1982		16.382	
1983		16.754	
1984		17.390	
1985		17.809	
1986		18.182	
1987		18.347	
1988		19.006	
1989		19.638	
1990		20.421	
1991	18.678	21.069	
1992	18.837		
1993	18.315		
1994	18.478		
1995	18.679		
1996	18.740		
1997	18.920		
1998	19.222		
1999	19.581		
2000	20.168		
2001	20.183		
2002	19.993		
2003	19.954		

- Definition: Net National Income per capita of the resident population (yearly average).  
Source: Jahresgutachten des Sachverständigenrats zur Begutachtung der gesamtwirtschaftlichen Entwicklung; Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch.  
Note: 1. starting from 2001 Berlin to West Germany  
2. From 2001: preliminary values.  
3. Until 1969: national accounts according to ESGV 1979, prices as of 1991, own conversion of DM-values into Euro.  
4. From 1970: national accounts according to ESGV 1995, prices as of 1995.



## 2. Ratio of Household Incomes in the Old and New Federal States (Bundesländer) (GSOEP)

Graphic /// Table



Definition: Ratio of the average equivalent income (need-adjusted new OECD-equivalence-scale) in East Germany to the corresponding average equivalent income in West Germany (in percent).

Source: German Socio-Economic Panel (GSOEP), own calculations.

## 2. Ratio of Household Incomes in the Old and New Federal States (Bundesländer) (GSOEP)

Graphic //// Table

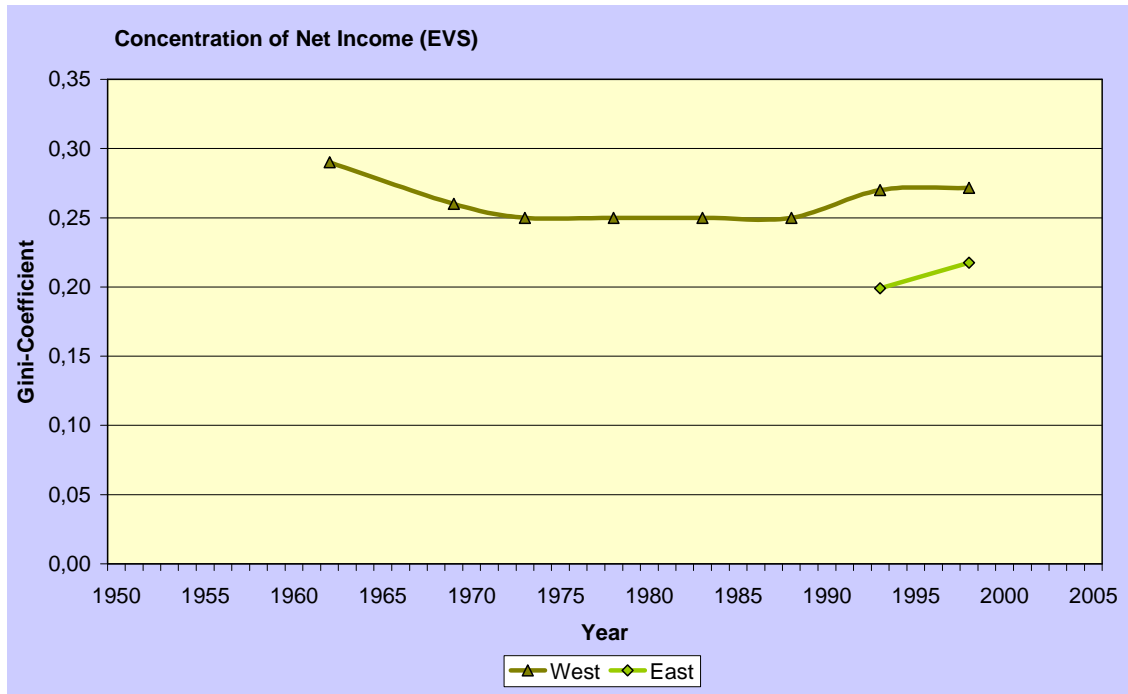
	Total	West	East
1950			
1951			
1952			
1953			
1954			
1955			
1956			
1957			
1958			
1959			
1960			
1961			
1962			
1963			
1964			
1965			
1966			
1967			
1968			
1969			
1970			
1971			
1972			
1973			
1974			
1975			
1976			
1977			
1978			
1979			
1980			
1981			
1982			
1983			
1984			
1985			
1986			
1987			
1988			
1989			
1990			
1991	54,4		
1992	63,5		
1993	71,4		
1994	76,2		
1995	77,9		
1996	81,0		
1997	82,7		
1998	82,5		
1999	80,9		
2000	81,2		
2001	82,1		
2002	82,6		
2003	82,0		
2004	80,3		
2005	81,2		

Definition: Ratio of the average equivalent income (need-adjusted new OECD-equivalence-scale) in East Germany to the corresponding average equivalent income in West Germany (in percent).

Source: German Socio-Economic Panel (GSOEP), own calculations.

### 3. Concentration of Net Income (EVS)

Graphic /// Table



**Definition:** The Gini-Index of net income. It is defined as the area between the Lorenz-Curve of the net income of private households per household member and the equal-distribution line, divided by the area below the equal-distribution line. An index-value of '0' indicates an equal distribution of incomes while an index-value of '1' suggests a totally unequal income distribution (i.e. a single person acquires all available income).

**Source:** EVS-Database of the University of Frankfurt (a.M.); Becker & Hauser (2002).

**Note:** Separate income distributions for West and East Germany.

### 3. Concentration of Net Income (EVS)

Graphic /// Table

	Total	West	East
1950			
1951			
1952			
1953			
1954			
1955			
1956			
1957			
1958			
1959			
1960			
1961			
1962		0,29	
1963			
1964			
1965			
1966			
1967			
1968			
1969		0,26	
1970			
1971			
1972			
1973		0,25	
1974			
1975			
1976			
1977			
1978		0,25	
1979			
1980			
1981			
1982			
1983		0,25	
1984			
1985			
1986			
1987			
1988		0,25	
1989			
1990			
1991			
1992			
1993		0,27	0,20
1994			
1995			
1996			
1997			
1998		0,27	0,22
1999			
2000			

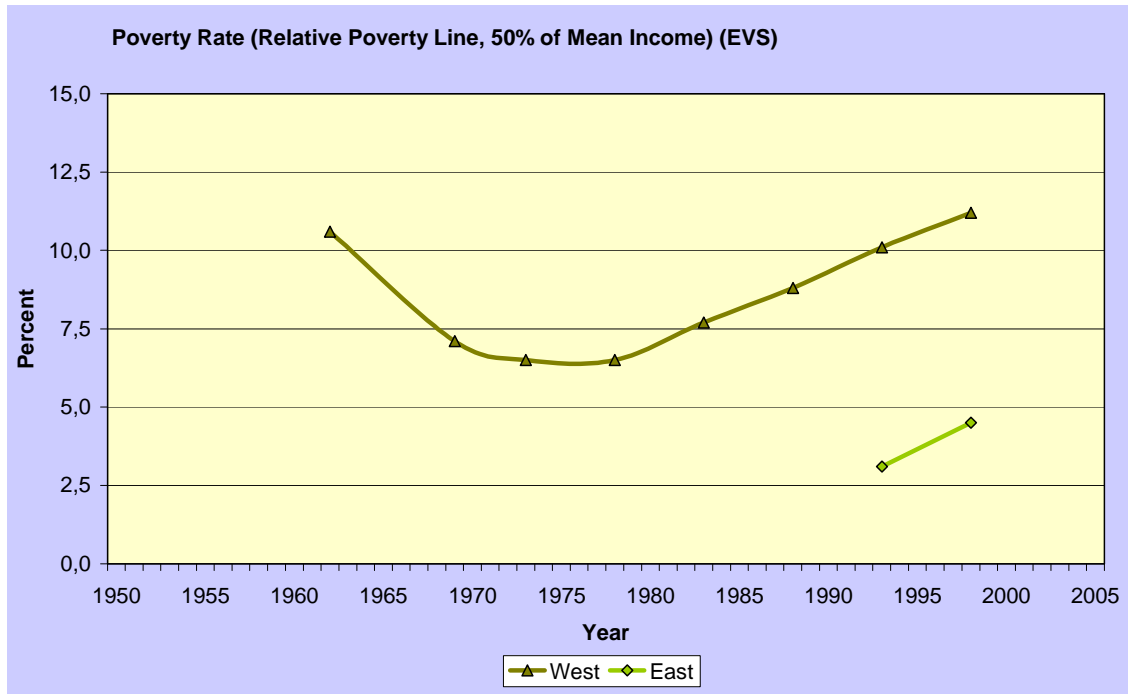
Definition: The Gini-Index of net income. It is defined as the area between the Lorenz-Curve of the net income of private households per household member and the equal-distribution line, divided by the area below the equal-distribution line. An index-value of '0' indicates an equal distribution of incomes while an index-value of '1' suggests a totally unequal income distribution (i.e. a single person acquires all available income).

Source: EVS-Database of the University of Frankfurt (a.M.); Becker & Hauser (2002).

Note: Separate income distributions for West and East Germany.

#### 4. Poverty Rate (Relative Poverty Line, 50% of Mean Income) (EVS)

Graphic /// Table



Definition: Percentage of the population with a net household income (need-adjusted old OECD-equivalence-scale according to household composition) that is below 50% of the equivalent average net household income.

Source: EVS-Database of the University of Frankfurt (a.M.); Becker & Hauser (2002).

Note: Separate income distributions for West and East Germany.

#### 4. Poverty Rate (Relative Poverty Line, 50% of Mean Income) (EVS)

Graphic /// Table

	Total	West	East
1950			
1951			
1952			
1953			
1954			
1955			
1956			
1957			
1958			
1959			
1960			
1961			
1962		10,6	
1963			
1964			
1965			
1966			
1967			
1968			
1969		7,1	
1970			
1971			
1972			
1973		6,5	
1974			
1975			
1976			
1977			
1978		6,5	
1979			
1980			
1981			
1982			
1983		7,7	
1984			
1985			
1986			
1987			
1988		8,8	
1989			
1990			
1991			
1992			
1993		10,1	3,1
1994			
1995			
1996			
1997			
1998		11,2	4,5
1999			
2000			

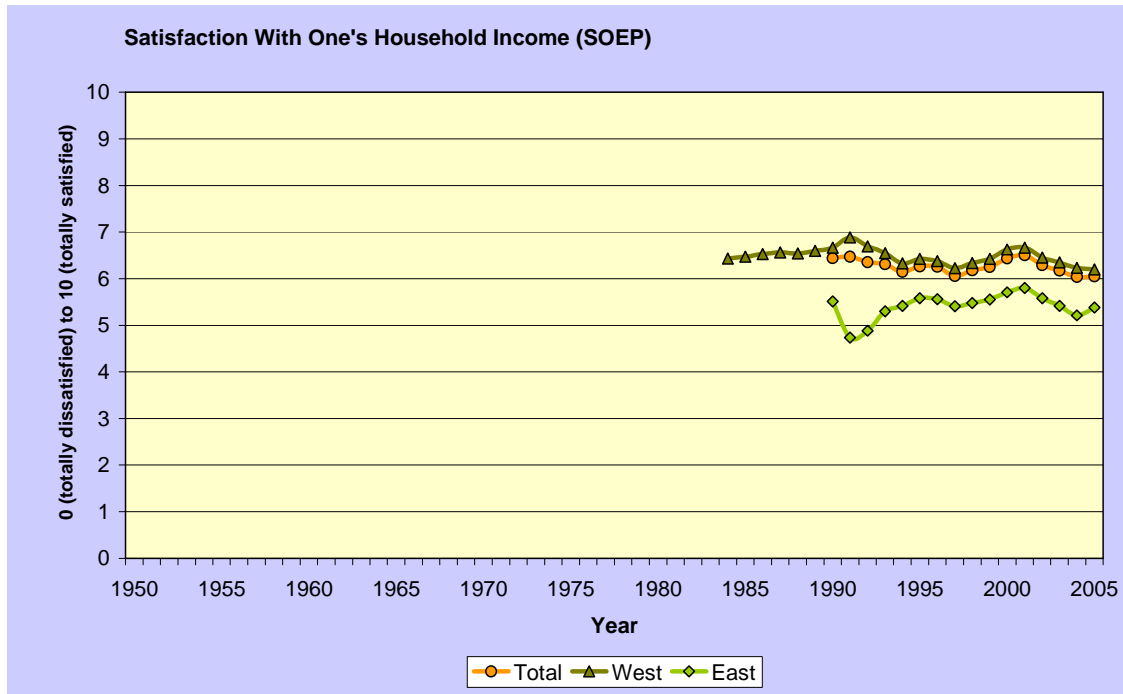
Definition: Percentage of the population with a net household income (need-adjusted old OECD-equivalence-scale according to household composition) that is below 50% of the equivalent average net household income.

Source: EVS-Database of the University of Frankfurt (a.M.); Becker & Hauser (2002).

Note: Separate income distributions for West and East Germany.

## 5. Satisfaction With One's Household Income (GSOEP)

Graphic /// Table



Definition: Mean value of the respondents' ratings for the question: "All in all, how satisfied are you with your household income?" on an 11-point rating scale from 0 ("completely dissatisfied") to 10 ("completely satisfied").

Source: German Socio-Economic Panel (GSOEP), own calculations.

## 5. Satisfaction With One's Household Income (GSOEP)

Graphic /// Table

	Total	West	East
1950			
1951			
1952			
1953			
1954			
1955			
1956			
1957			
1958			
1959			
1960			
1961			
1962			
1963			
1964			
1965			
1966			
1967			
1968			
1969			
1970			
1971			
1972			
1973			
1974			
1975			
1976			
1977			
1978			
1979			
1980			
1981			
1982			
1983			
1984		6,4	
1985		6,5	
1986		6,5	
1987		6,6	
1988		6,5	
1989		6,6	
1990	6,4	6,7	5,5
1991	6,5	6,9	4,7
1992	6,4	6,7	4,9
1993	6,3	6,6	5,3
1994	6,2	6,3	5,4
1995	6,3	6,4	5,6
1996	6,3	6,4	5,6
1997	6,1	6,2	5,4
1998	6,2	6,3	5,5
1999	6,2	6,4	5,6
2000	6,4	6,6	5,7
2001	6,5	6,7	5,8
2002	6,3	6,5	5,6
2003	6,2	6,3	5,4
2004	6,0	6,2	5,2
2005	6,0	6,2	5,4

Definition: Mean value of the respondents' ratings for the question: "All in all, how satisfied are you with your household income?" on an 11-point rating scale from 0 ("completely dissatisfied") to 10 ("completely satisfied").

Source: German Socio-Economic Panel (GSOEP), own calculations.



# Consumption and Supply

## Selected Indicators:

### **1. Private Per Capita Consumption in Constant Prices**

(Indicator E001)

Definition: National per capita (yearly average) consumption in constant prices (in Euro, until 1969 prices as of 1991, from 1970 prices as of 1995).

Source: Private consumption: Jahresgutachten des Sachverständigenrats zur Begutachtung der gesamtwirtschaftlichen Entwicklung.  
Values until 1969: According to the European System of National Accounts (ESVG) 1979, using prices as of 1991 (in Euro) (own conversion of DM-values into Euro).  
Values 1970 and after: According to the European System of National Accounts (ESVG) 1995, using prices as of 1995.

Population: Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch.

### **2. Costs of Welfare Expenditures**

(Indicator E013)

Definition: Sum of all means provided for financing social expenditures (from social security contributions by employees and employers, transfers from public funds or other bodies as well as revenues from other sources and internal transfers between social service institutions) as a percentage of the gross domestic product.

Source: Expenditures: Finanzierung des Sozialbudgets: Bundesministerium für Arbeit und Sozialordnung: Sozialbudget Tabellenauszug 2000 und Materialband zum Sozialbudget 2001.  
GDP: Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch.

### **3. Rate of Savings of Private Households**

(Indicator E017)

Definition: Savings of private households as a percentage of disposable household income (incl. non-commercial private organisations).

Source: Jahresgutachten des Sachverständigenrats zur Begutachtung der gesamtwirtschaftlichen Entwicklung.  
Values until 1979: According to the European System of National Accounts (ESVG) 1979, percent values were directly available.  
Values 1980 and after: According to the European System of National Accounts (ESVG) 1995, calculated by adding up 'amount saved' and 'available income'.

### **4. Satisfaction With One's Own Standard of Living**

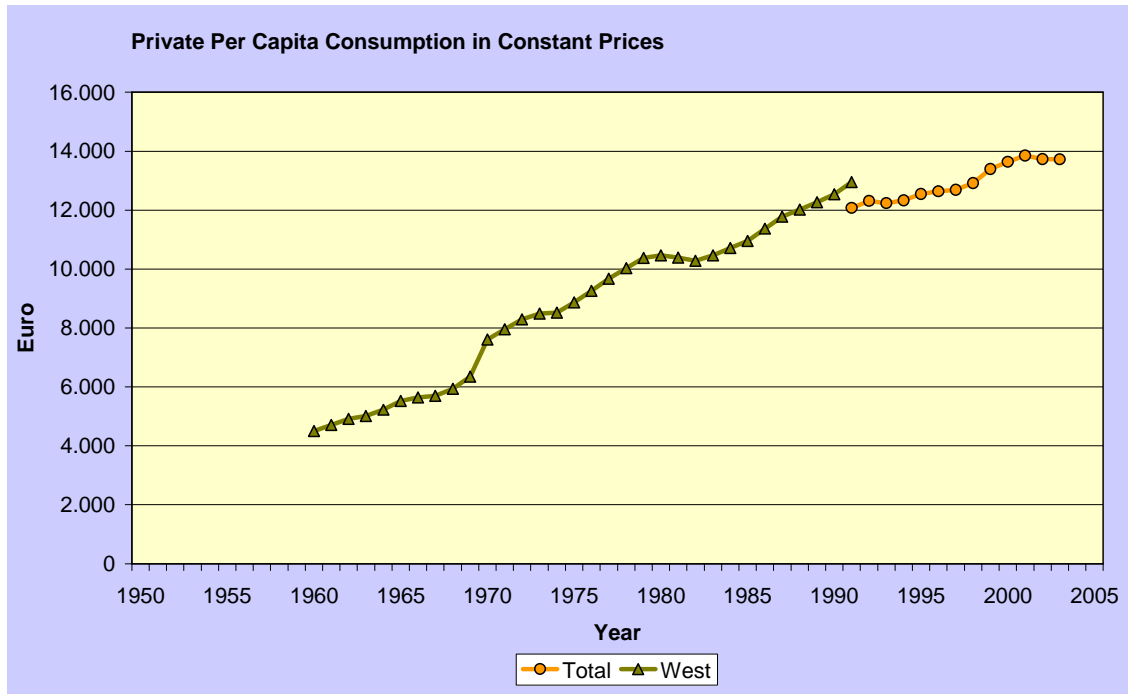
(Indicator E018)

Definition: Respondents' mean ratings for the question: "Certain things you can buy or afford to buy determine one's standard of living: for example housing, clothes, food, car, recreation, and travels. In general how satisfied are you with your standard of living?" on a scale 0 ("completely dissatisfied") to 10 ("completely satisfied").

Source: Welfare Survey, own calculations.

## 1. Private Per Capita Consumption in Constant Prices (in Euro)

Graphic /// Table



- Definition: National per capita (yearly average) consumption in constant prices (in Euro, until 1969 prices as of 1991, from 1970 prices as of 1995).
- Source: Jahresgutachten des Sachverständigenrats zur Begutachtung der gesamtwirtschaftlichen Entwicklung; Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch.
- Note: 1. From 2001 preliminary values.  
2. Until 1969: national accounts according to ESG 1979, prices as of 1991, own conversion of DM-values into Euro. From 1970: national accounts according to ESG 1995, prices as of 1995.

## 1. Private Per Capita Consumption in Constant Prices (in Euro)

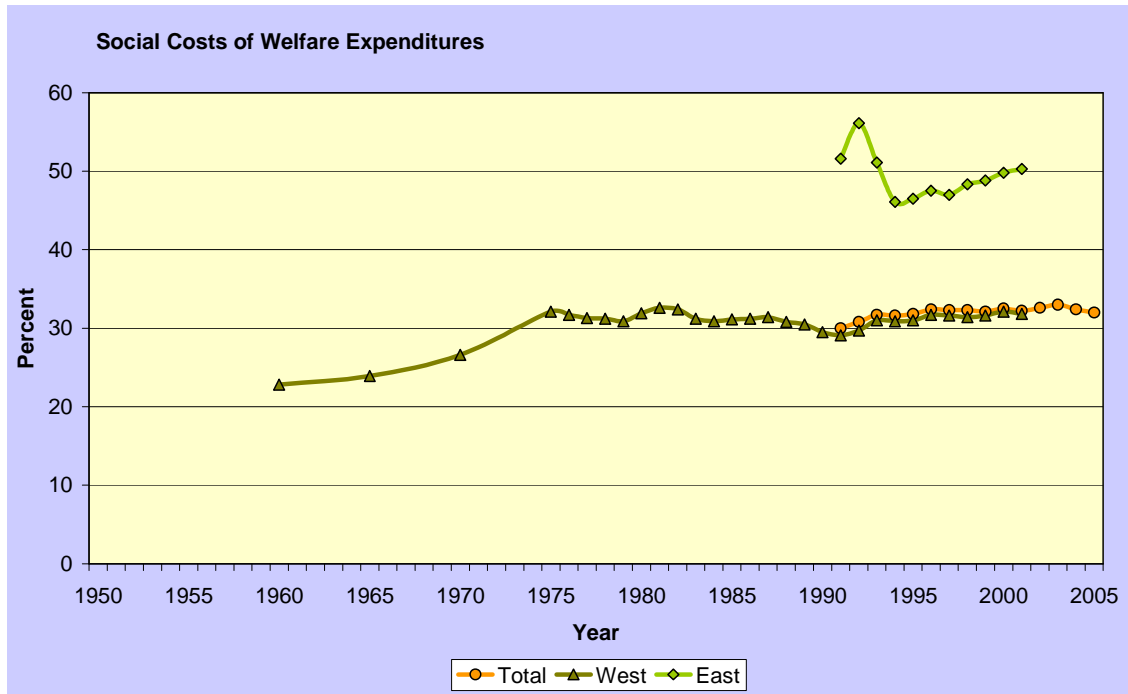
Graphic //// Table

	Total	West	East
1950			
1951			
1952			
1953			
1954			
1955			
1956			
1957			
1958			
1959			
1960		4.500	
1961		4.712	
1962		4.921	
1963		5.010	
1964		5.225	
1965		5.521	
1966		5.643	
1967		5.694	
1968		5.940	
1969		6.353	
1970		7.609	
1971		7.959	
1972		8.288	
1973		8.494	
1974		8.521	
1975		8.867	
1976		9.260	
1977		9.673	
1978		10.029	
1979		10.373	
1980		10.462	
1981		10.394	
1982		10.288	
1983		10.466	
1984		10.717	
1985		10.951	
1986		11.374	
1987		11.780	
1988		12.015	
1989		12.272	
1990		12.537	
1991	12.079	12.950	
1992	12.314		
1993	12.240		
1994	12.332		
1995	12.549		
1996	12.639		
1997	12.690		
1998	12.920		
1999	13.391		
2000	13.642		
2001	13.854		
2002	13.730		
2003	13.724		

- Definition: National per capita (yearly average) consumption in constant prices (in Euro, until 1969 prices as of 1991, from 1970 prices as of 1995).
- Source: Jahresgutachten des Sachverständigenrats zur Begutachtung der gesamtwirtschaftlichen Entwicklung; Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch.
- Note: 1. From 2001 preliminary values.  
2. Until 1969: national accounts according to ESGV 1979, prices as of 1991, own conversion of DM-values into Euro. From 1970: national accounts according to ESGV 1995, prices as of 1995.

## 2. Costs of Welfare Expenditures

Graphic /// Table



Definition: Sum of all means provided for financing social expenditures (from social security contributions by employees and employers, transfers from public funds or other bodies as well as revenues from other sources and internal transfers between social service institutions) as a percentage of the gross domestic product (in percent).

Source: Bundesministerium für Arbeit und Sozialordnung: Sozialbudget Tabellenauszug 2000 und Materialband zum Sozialbudget 2001; Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch.

## 2. Costs of Welfare Expenditures

Graphic /// Table

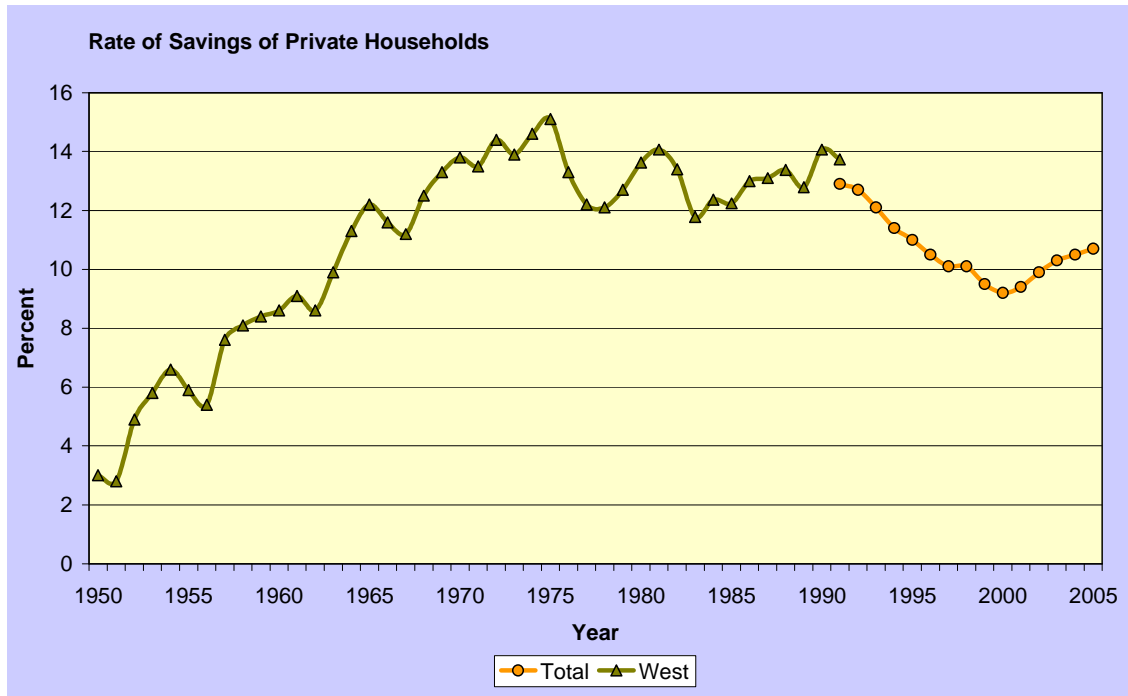
	Total	West	East
1950			
1951			
1952			
1953			
1954			
1955			
1956			
1957			
1958			
1959			
1960		22,8	
1961			
1962			
1963			
1964			
1965		23,9	
1966			
1967			
1968			
1969			
1970		26,6	
1971			
1972			
1973			
1974			
1975		32,1	
1976		31,7	
1977		31,3	
1978		31,2	
1979		30,9	
1980		31,9	
1981		32,6	
1982		32,4	
1983		31,2	
1984		30,9	
1985		31,1	
1986		31,2	
1987		31,4	
1988		30,8	
1989		30,5	
1990		29,5	
1991	30,0	29,1	51,6
1992	30,8	29,7	56,1
1993	31,7	31,0	51,1
1994	31,6	30,9	46,1
1995	31,8	31,0	46,5
1996	32,4	31,7	47,5
1997	32,3	31,6	47,0
1998	32,3	31,4	48,3
1999	32,1	31,6	48,8
2000	32,5	32,1	49,8
2001	32,2	31,8	50,3
2002	32,6		
2003	33,0		
2004	32,4		
2005	32,0		

Definition: Sum of all means provided for financing social expenditures (from social security contributions by employees and employers, transfers from public funds or other bodies as well as revenues from other sources and internal transfers between social service institutions) as a percentage of the gross domestic product (in percent).

Source: Bundesministerium für Arbeit und Sozialordnung: Sozialbudget Tabellenauszug 2000 und Materialband zum Sozialbudget 2001; Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch.

### 3. Rate of Savings of Private Households

Graphic /// Table



Definition: Savings of private households as a percentage of disposable household income (incl. non-commercial private organisations).

Source: Jahresgutachten des Sachverständigenrats zur Begutachtung der gesamtwirtschaftlichen Entwicklung.

### 3. Rate of Savings of Private Households

Graphic /// Table

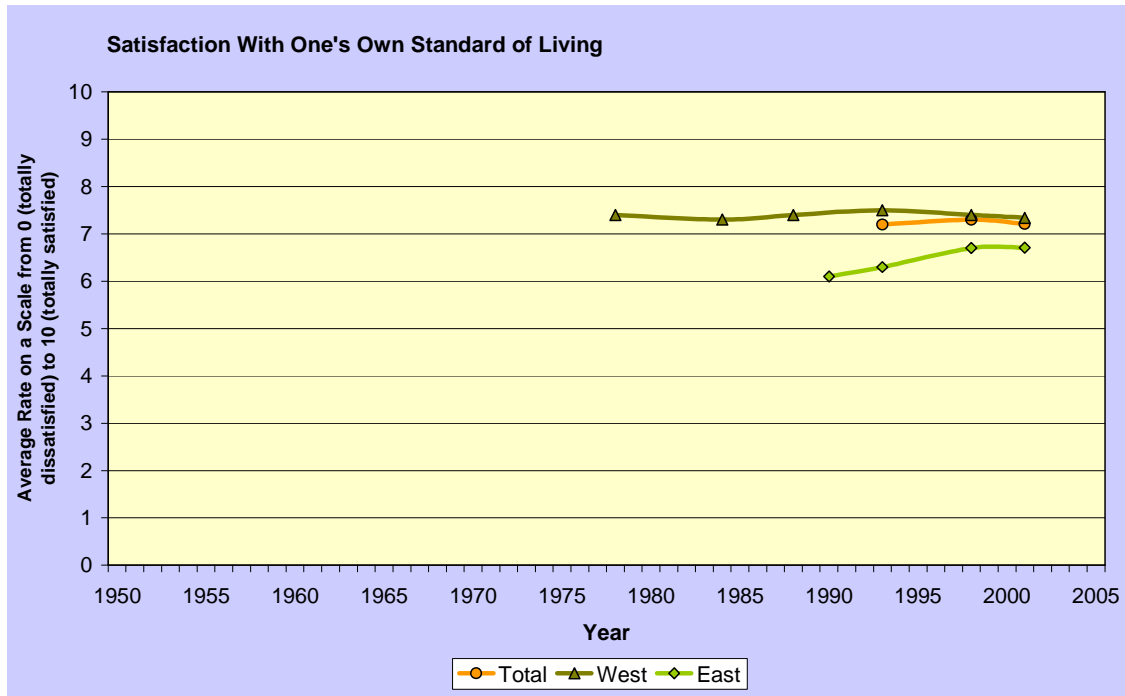
	Total	West	East
1950		3,0	
1951		2,8	
1952		4,9	
1953		5,8	
1954		6,6	
1955		5,9	
1956		5,4	
1957		7,6	
1958		8,1	
1959		8,4	
1960		8,6	
1961		9,1	
1962		8,6	
1963		9,9	
1964		11,3	
1965		12,2	
1966		11,6	
1967		11,2	
1968		12,5	
1969		13,3	
1970		13,8	
1971		13,5	
1972		14,4	
1973		13,9	
1974		14,6	
1975		15,1	
1976		13,3	
1977		12,2	
1978		12,1	
1979		12,7	
1980		13,6	
1981		14,1	
1982		13,4	
1983		11,8	
1984		12,4	
1985		12,2	
1986		13,0	
1987		13,1	
1988		13,4	
1989		12,8	
1990		14,1	
1991		13,7	
1992	12,9		
1993	12,1		
1994	11,4		
1995	11,0		
1996	10,5		
1997	10,1		
1998	10,1		
1999	9,5		
2000	9,2		
2001	9,4		
2002	9,9		
2003	10,3		
2004	10,5		
2005	10,7		

Definition: Savings of private households as a percentage of disposable household income (incl. non-commercial private organisations).

Source: Jahresgutachten des Sachverständigenrats zur Begutachtung der gesamtwirtschaftlichen Entwicklung.

#### 4. Satisfaction With One's Own Standard of Living

Graphic /// Table



Definition: Respondents' mean ratings for the question: "Certain things you can buy or afford to buy determine one's standard of living: for example housing, clothes, food, car, recreation, and travels. In general how satisfied are you with your standard of living ?" on a scale 0 ("completely dissatisfied") to 10 ("completely satisfied").

Source: Welfare Survey, own calculations.



#### 4. Satisfaction With One's Own Standard of Living

Graphic /// Table

	Total	West	East
1950			
1951			
1952			
1953			
1954			
1955			
1956			
1957			
1958			
1959			
1960			
1961			
1962			
1963			
1964			
1965			
1966			
1967			
1968			
1969			
1970			
1971			
1972			
1973			
1974			
1975			
1976			
1977			
1978		7,4	
1979			
1980			
1981			
1982			
1983			
1984		7,3	
1985			
1986			
1987			
1988		7,4	
1989			
1990			6,1
1991			
1992			
1993	7,2	7,5	6,3
1994			
1995			
1996			
1997			
1998	7,3	7,4	6,7
1999			
2000			
2001	7,2	7,3	6,7

Definition: Respondents' mean ratings for the question: "Certain things you can buy or afford to buy determine one's standard of living: for example housing, clothes, food, car, recreation, and travels. In general how satisfied are you with your standard of living?" on a scale 0 ("completely dissatisfied") to 10 ("completely satisfied").

Source: Welfare Survey, own calculations.

# Transportation

## Selected Indicators:

### **1. Proportion of Distance Travelled by Individual Modes of Transportation (Personenkilometer)**

(Indicator V002)

Definition: Distance travelled by railway, public transportation, air-way and private passenger transportation, as percentages of the entire distance travelled by individuals.

Source: Bundesverkehrsministerium, Verkehr in Zahlen.

### **2. Time Needed to Travel to Work**

(Indicator V009)

Definition: Average time needed to get from peoples' homes to their workplace (in minutes).

Source: German Socio-Economic Panel (GSOEP), own calculations.

### **3. Percentage of Households That Own a Car**

(Indicator V011)

Definition: Percentage of households that own a car.

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, Fachserie 15, Heft 1.

### **4. Access to the Public Transportation System**

(Indicator V012)

Definition: Percentage of private households with a stop for some means of public transportation close to their home or within a 10-minutes walking distance.

Source: Until 1978: Statistisches Bundesamt; 1986 and after: German Socio-Economic Panel (GSOEP), own calculations.

### **5. Transportation Risk Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants**

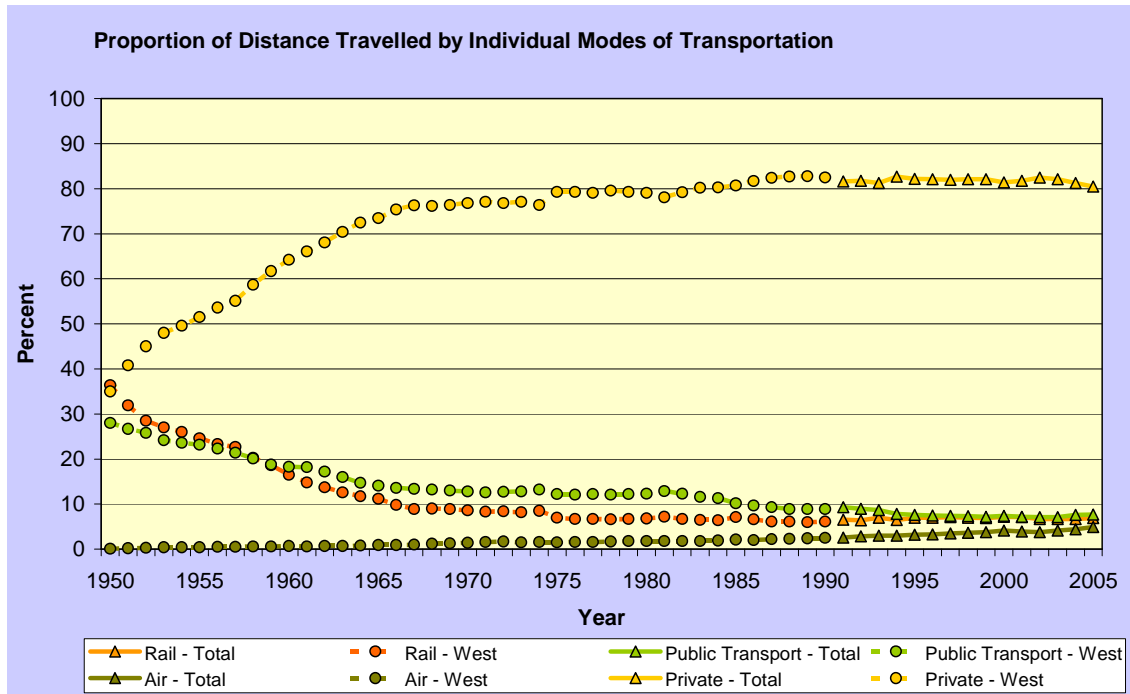
(Indicator V013)

Definition: Number of persons that are injured or killed in traffic accidents per 1,000 inhabitants.

Source: Killed or injured persons in accidents: Bundesverkehrsministerium, Verkehr in Zahlen; Statistisches Bundesamt, online publication.  
Population (end of the year): Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch.

# 1. Proportion of Distance Travelled by Individual Modes of Transportation

Graphic /// Table



Definition: Distance travelled by railway, public transportation, air-way and private passenger transportation, as percentages of the entire distance travelled by individuals.  
 Source: Bundesverkehrsministerium, Verkehr in Zahlen.  
 Note: Values 1994 - 2001 are the result of a back-dated calculation on basis of the values of 2002.

## 1. Proportion of Distance Travelled by Individual Modes of Transportation

Graphic /// Table

	Railway Total	Railway West	Public Transport Total	Public Transport West	Air Total	Air West	Private Total	Private West
1950		36,4		28,0		0,1		35,0
1951		31,9		26,7		0,2		40,8
1952		28,5		25,8		0,3		45,0
1953		27,0		24,2		0,4		48,0
1954		26,0		23,6		0,4		49,6
1955		24,6		23,2		0,4		51,5
1956		23,3		22,3		0,5		53,6
1957		22,7		21,4		0,5		55,1
1958		20,3		20,1		0,6		58,7
1959		18,6		18,8		0,6		61,7
1960		16,5		18,3		0,7		64,2
1961		14,8		18,2		0,6		66,1
1962		13,7		17,2		0,7		68,1
1963		12,6		16,0		0,7		70,4
1964		11,7		14,7		0,8		72,5
1965		11,2		14,1		0,9		73,5
1966		9,8		13,6		0,9		75,4
1967		8,9		13,4		1,0		76,3
1968		9,0		13,2		1,2		76,2
1969		8,9		13,0		1,3		76,4
1970		8,6		12,8		1,4		76,8
1971		8,3		12,6		1,6		77,1
1972		8,4		12,7		1,7		76,8
1973		8,2		12,8		1,5		77,1
1974		8,5		13,2		1,6		76,4
1975		7,0		12,2		1,5		79,3
1976		6,7		12,1		1,6		79,3
1977		6,7		12,2		1,6		79,1
1978		6,6		12,1		1,7		79,6
1979		6,7		12,2		1,8		79,3
1980		6,8		12,3		1,8		79,1
1981		7,2		12,9		1,8		78,1
1982		6,7		12,3		1,8		79,2
1983		6,5		11,6		1,8		80,2
1984		6,4		11,3		1,9		80,3
1985		7,1		10,2		2,1		80,7
1986		6,6		9,7		2,0		81,7
1987		6,1		9,3		2,2		82,4
1988		6,1		8,9		2,3		82,7
1989		6,0		8,9		2,4		82,8
1990		6,1		8,9		2,5		82,5
1991	6,5		9,3		2,6		81,6	
1992	6,4		9,0		2,9		81,8	
1993	7,0		8,7		3,0		81,3	
1994	6,5		7,8		3,0		82,7	
1995	7,0		7,6		3,2		82,2	
1996	7,0		7,5		3,3		82,1	
1997	7,1		7,4		3,5		82,0	
1998	7,0		7,3		3,6		82,1	
1999	6,9		7,2		3,8		82,1	
2000	7,2		7,4		4,1		81,4	
2001	7,1		7,2		3,9		81,8	
2002	6,7		7,1		3,8		82,5	
2003	6,7		7,1		4,1		82,1	
2004	6,7		7,6		4,4		81,3	
2005	6,9		7,7		4,9		80,5	

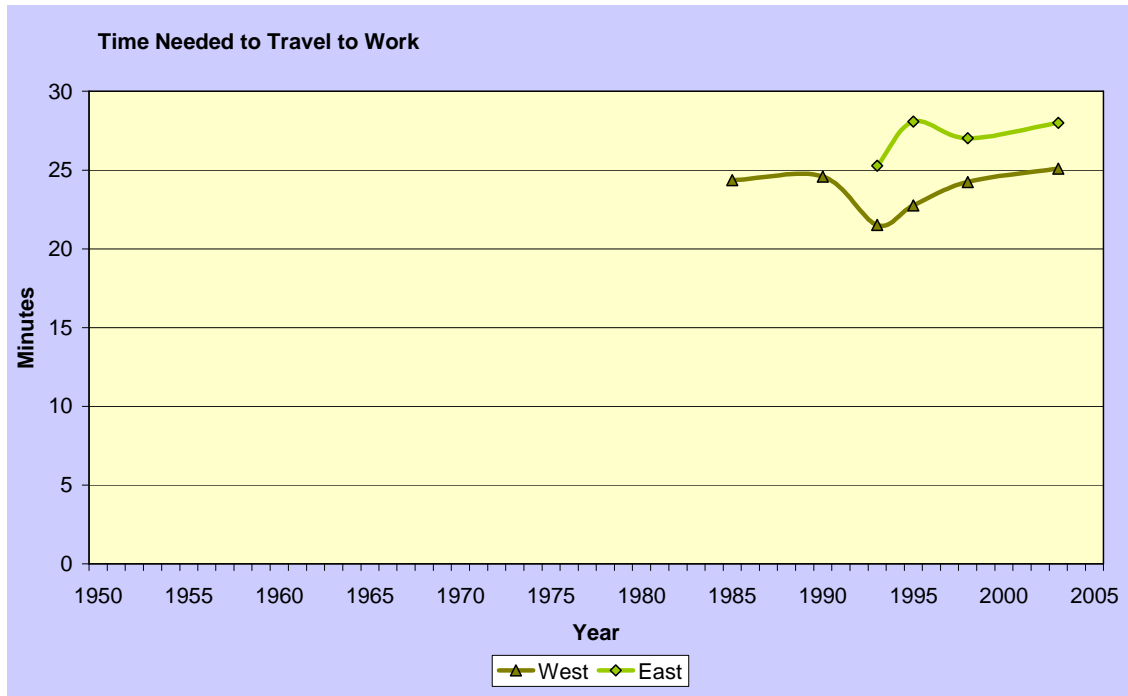
Definition: Distance travelled by railway, public transportation, air-way and private passenger transportation, as percentages of the entire distance travelled by individuals.

Source: Bundesverkehrsministerium, Verkehr in Zahlen.

Note: Values 1994 - 2001 are the result of a back-dated calculation on basis of the values of 2002.

## 2. Time Needed to Travel to Work

Graphic /// Table



Definition: Average time needed to get from peoples' homes to their workplace (in minutes).  
 Source: German Socio-Economic Panel (GSOEP), own calculations.

## 2. Time Needed to Travel to Work

Graphic /// Table

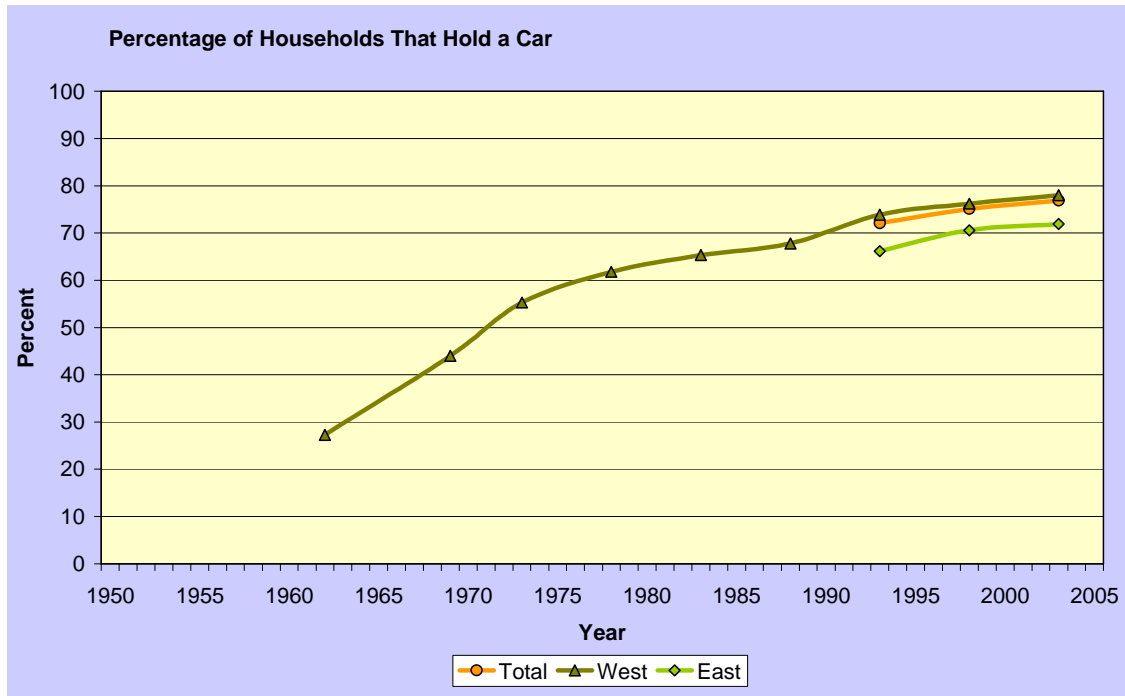
	Total	West	East
1950			
1951			
1952			
1953			
1954			
1955			
1956			
1957			
1958			
1959			
1960			
1961			
1962			
1963			
1964			
1965			
1966			
1967			
1968			
1969			
1970			
1971			
1972			
1973			
1974			
1975			
1976			
1977			
1978			
1979			
1980			
1981			
1982			
1983			
1984			
1985		24,4	
1986			
1987			
1988			
1989			
1990		24,6	
1991			
1992			
1993	22,2	21,5	25,3
1994			
1995	23,7	22,8	28,1
1996			
1997			
1998	24,7	24,2	27,0
1999			
2000			
2001			
2002			
2003	25,6	25,1	28,0

Definition: Average time needed to get from peoples' homes to their workplace (in minutes).

Source: German Socio-Economic Panel (GSOEP), own calculations.

### 3. Percentage of Households That Own a Car

Graphic /// Table



Definition: Percentage of households that own a car.  
 Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, Fachserie 15, Heft 1.

### 3. Percentage of Households That Own a Car

Graphic //// Table

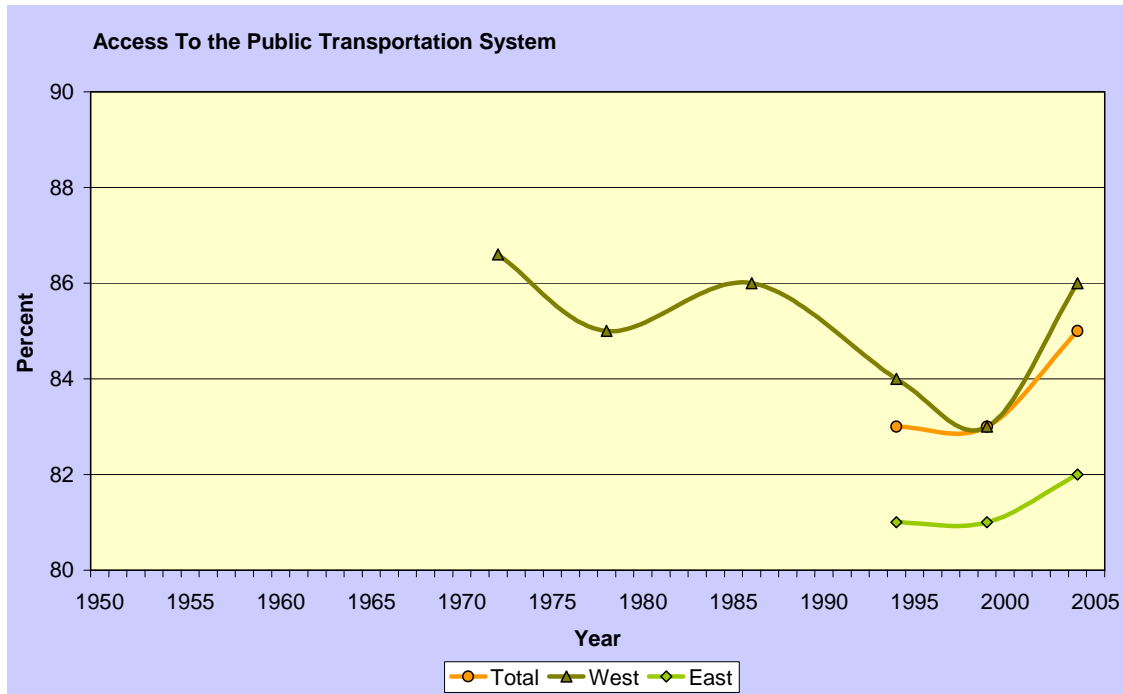
	Total	West	East
1950			
1951			
1952			
1953			
1954			
1955			
1956			
1957			
1958			
1959			
1960			
1961			
1962		27,3	
1963			
1964			
1965			
1966			
1967			
1968			
1969		44,0	
1970			
1971			
1972			
1973		55,3	
1974			
1975			
1976			
1977			
1978		61,8	
1979			
1980			
1981			
1982			
1983		65,3	
1984			
1985			
1986			
1987			
1988		67,8	
1989			
1990			
1991			
1992			
1993	72,1	73,9	66,2
1994			
1995			
1996			
1997			
1998	75,1	76,2	70,6
1999			
2000			
2001			
2002			
2003	76,9	78,0	71,9

Definition: Percentage of households that own a car.  
 Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, Fachserie 15, Heft 1.



#### 4. Access to the Public Transportation System

Graphic /// Table



Definition: Percentage of private households with a stop for some means of public transportation close to their home or within a 10-minute walking distance (in percent).

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt; German Socio-Economic Panel (GSOEP), own calculations.

#### 4. Access to the Public Transportation System

Graphic /// Table

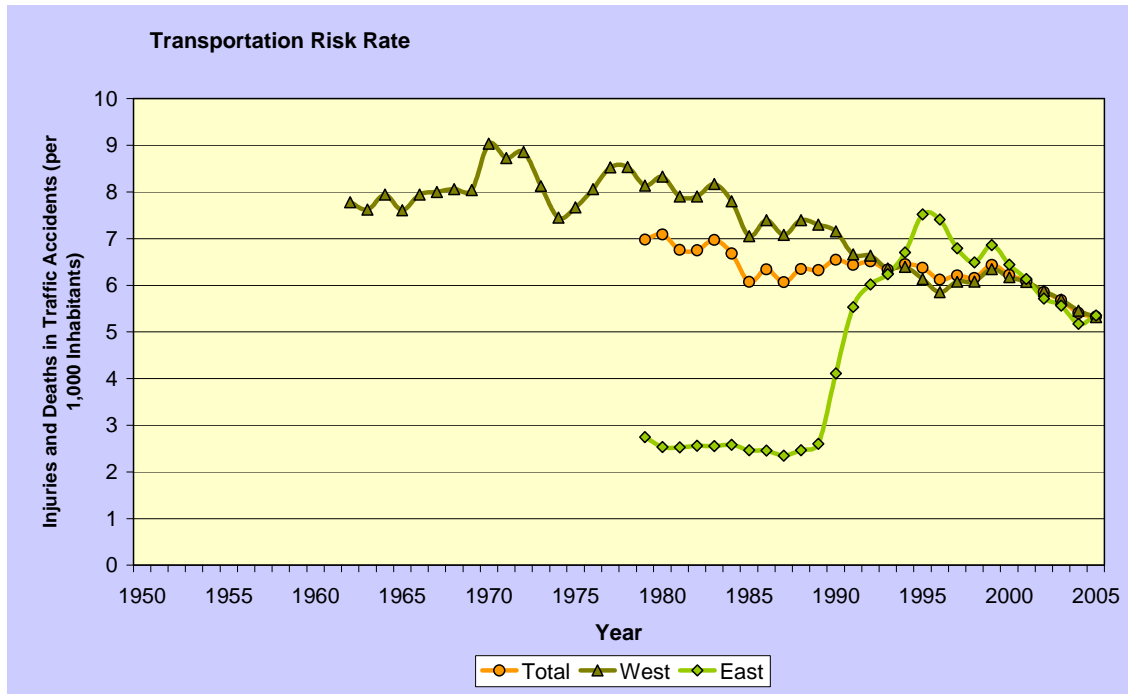
	Total	West	East
1950			
1951			
1952			
1953			
1954			
1955			
1956			
1957			
1958			
1959			
1960			
1961			
1962			
1963			
1964			
1965			
1966			
1967			
1968			
1969			
1970			
1971			
1972		87	
1973			
1974			
1975			
1976			
1977			
1978		85	
1979			
1980			
1981			
1982			
1983			
1984			
1985			
1986		86	
1987			
1988			
1989			
1990			
1991			
1992			
1993			
1994	83	84	81
1995			
1996			
1997			
1998			
1999	83	83	81
2000			
2001			
2002			
2003			
2004	85	86	82

Definition: Percentage of private households with a stop for some means of public transportation close to their home or within a 10-minutes walking distance (in percent).

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt; German Socio-Economic Panel (GSOEP), own calculations.

## 5. Transportation Risk Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants

Graphic /// Table



Definition: Rate of injury or deaths in traffic accidents per 1,000 inhabitants.  
 Source: Bundesverkehrsministerium, Verkehr in Zahlen; Statistisches Bundesamt, online publication; Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch.  
 Note: Starting from 1999 Western Germany including total Berlin

## 5. Transportation Risk Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants

Graphic /// Table

	Total	West	East
1950			
1951			
1952			
1953			
1954			
1955			
1956			
1957			
1958			
1959			
1960			
1961			
1962		7,8	
1963		7,6	
1964		7,9	
1965		7,6	
1966		7,9	
1967		8,0	
1968		8,1	
1969		8,0	
1970		9,0	
1971		8,7	
1972		8,9	
1973		8,1	
1974		7,4	
1975		7,7	
1976		8,1	
1977		8,5	
1978		8,5	
1979	7,0	8,1	2,7
1980	7,1	8,3	2,5
1981	6,8	7,9	2,5
1982	6,8	7,9	2,6
1983	7,0	8,2	2,6
1984	6,7	7,8	2,6
1985	6,1	7,1	2,5
1986	6,3	7,4	2,5
1987	6,1	7,1	2,4
1988	6,3	7,4	2,5
1989	6,3	7,3	2,6
1990	6,5	7,2	4,1
1991	6,4	6,7	5,5
1992	6,5	6,6	6,0
1993	6,3	6,4	6,2
1994	6,5	6,4	6,7
1995	6,4	6,1	7,5
1996	6,1	5,9	7,4
1997	6,2	6,1	6,8
1998	6,2	6,1	6,5
1999	6,4	6,4	6,9
2000	6,2	6,2	6,4
2001	6,1	6,1	6,1
2002	5,9	5,9	5,7
2003	5,7	5,7	5,6
2004	5,4	5,5	5,2
2005	5,3	5,3	5,4

Definition: Rate of injury or deaths in traffic accidents per 1,000 inhabitants.  
 Source: Bundesverkehrsministerium, Verkehr in Zahlen; Statistisches Bundesamt, online publication; Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch.  
 Note: Starting from 1999 Western Germany including total Berlin.

# Housing

## Selected Indicators:

### **1. Residential Space per Person**

(Indicator W004)

Definition: Total living area of all housing units divided by the resident population living in private households (in square metres).

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch.

### **2. Housing Without Standard Amenities**

(Indicator W010)

Definition: Percentage of housing units without a bathroom, a water closet, and a central heating system.

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, Fachserie 5, Heft 7.

### **3. Average Rental Burden**

(Indicator W013)

Definition: Rent (including fictitious rents for owned property) as a percentage of disposable household income.

Source: Jahresgutachten des Sachverständigenrats zur Begutachtung der gesamtwirtschaftlichen Entwicklung.

Values until 1979: According to the European System of National Accounts (ESVG) 1979, using prices as of 1991 (in Euro).

Values 1980 and after: According to the European System of National Accounts (ESVG) 1995.

### **4. Households Owning Their Own Housing**

(Indicator W015)

Definition: Percentage of private households that own the apartment or house in which they reside.

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch; Statistisches Bundesamt, Fachserie 5, Heft 2.

### **5. Satisfaction With One's Housing Conditions**

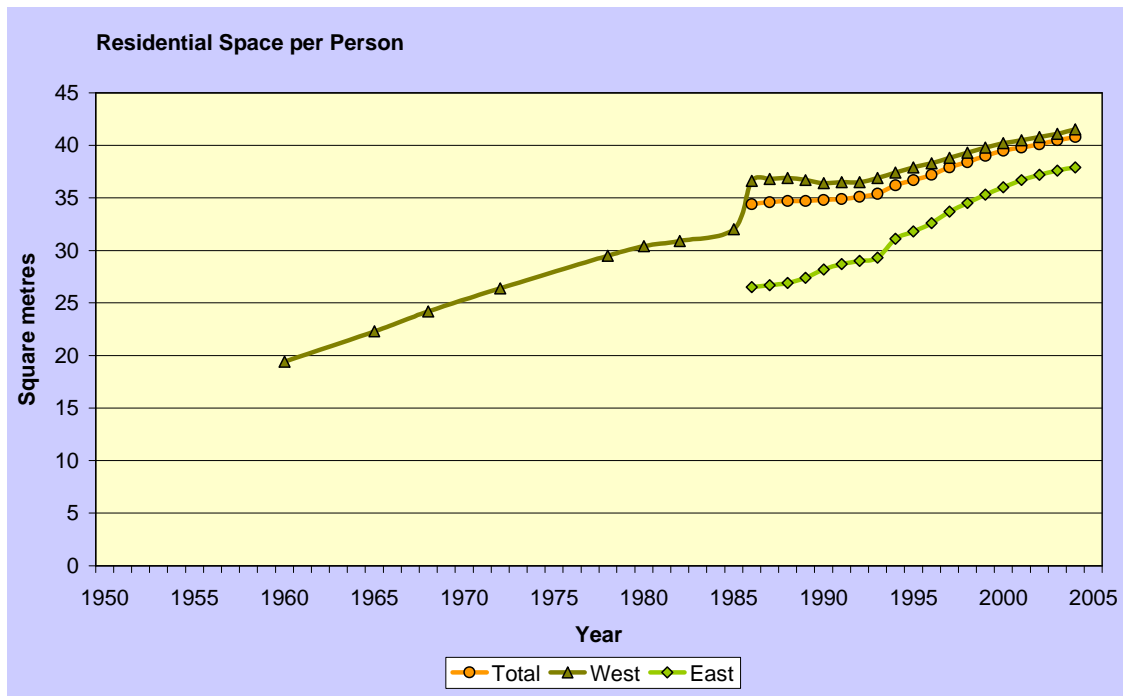
(Indicator W017)

Definition: The question was posed: "How satisfied are you - all in all with your housing conditions?" Respondents' average answer in terms of a scale ranging from 0 ("completely dissatisfied") to 10 ("completely satisfied").

Source: Welfare Survey, own calculations.

## 1. Residential Space per Person

Graphic /// Table



Definition: Total living area of all housing units divided by the resident population living in private households (in square metres).

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch.

## 1. Residential Space per Person

Graphic /// Table

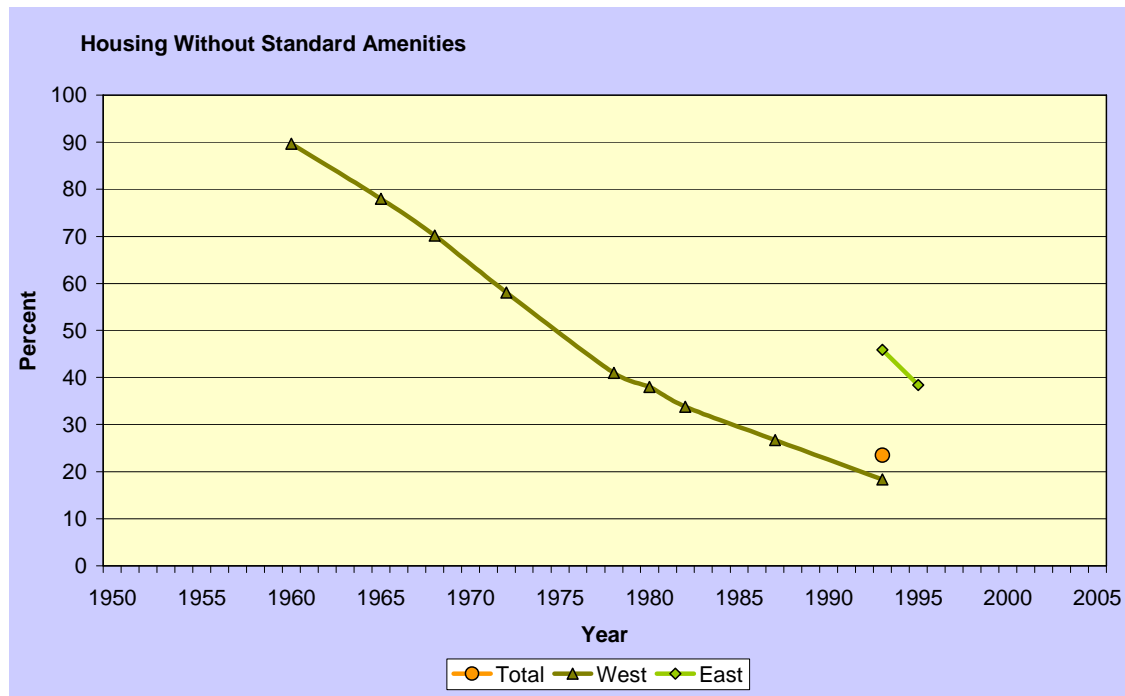
	Total	West	East
1950			
1951			
1952			
1953			
1954			
1955			
1956			
1957			
1958			
1959			
1960		19,4	
1961			
1962			
1963			
1964			
1965		22,3	
1966			
1967			
1968		24,2	
1969			
1970			
1971			
1972		26,4	
1973			
1974			
1975			
1976			
1977			
1978		29,5	
1979			
1980		30,4	
1981			
1982		30,9	
1983			
1984			
1985		32,0	
1986	34,4	36,6	26,5
1987	34,6	36,8	26,7
1988	34,7	36,9	26,9
1989	34,7	36,7	27,4
1990	34,8	36,4	28,2
1991	34,9	36,5	28,7
1992	35,1	36,5	29,0
1993	35,4	36,9	29,3
1994	36,2	37,4	31,1
1995	36,7	37,9	31,8
1996	37,2	38,3	32,6
1997	37,9	38,8	33,7
1998	38,4	39,3	34,5
1999	39,0	39,8	35,3
2000	39,5	40,2	36,0
2001	39,8	40,5	36,7
2002	40,1	40,8	37,2
2003	40,5	41,1	37,6
2004	40,8	41,5	37,9

Definition: Total living area of all housing units divided by the resident population living in private households (in square metres).

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch.

## 2. Housing Without Standard Amenities

Graphic /// Table



Definition: Percentage of housing units without a bathroom, a water closet, and a central heating system.

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, Fachserie 5, Heft 7.



## 2. Housing Without Standard Amenities

Graphic /// Table

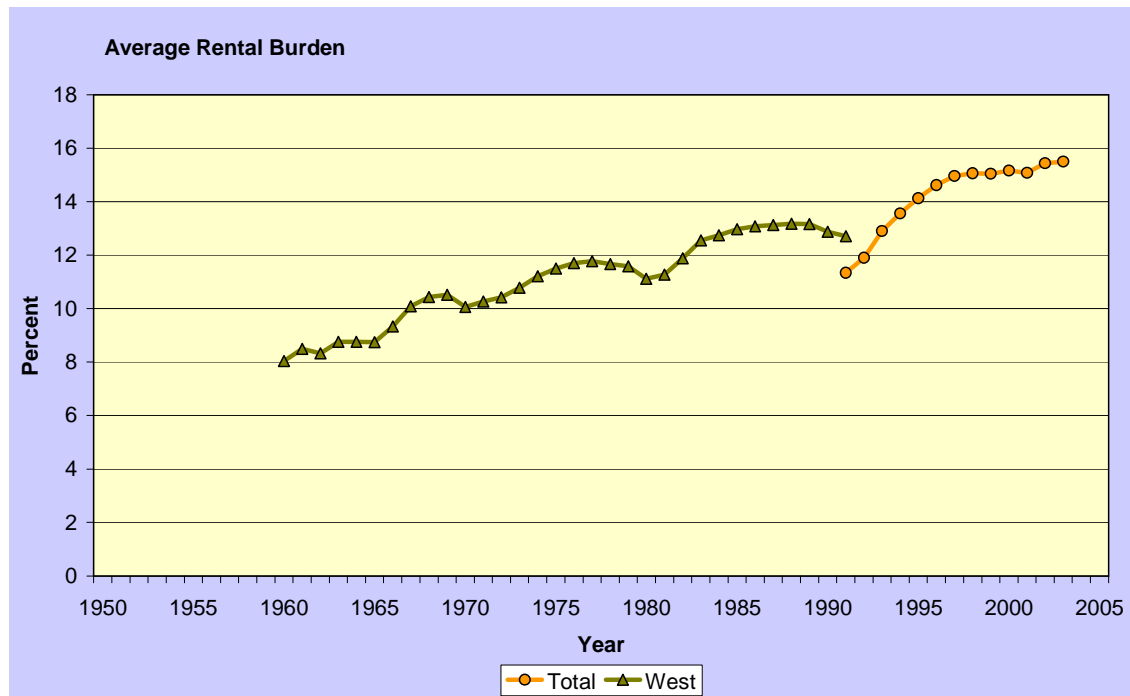
	Total	West	East
1950			
1951			
1952			
1953			
1954			
1955			
1956			
1957			
1958			
1959			
1960		89,7	
1961			
1962			
1963			
1964			
1965		78,0	
1966			
1967			
1968		70,2	
1969			
1970			
1971			
1972		58,1	
1973			
1974			
1975			
1976			
1977			
1978		41,0	
1979			
1980		38,0	
1981			
1982		33,8	
1983			
1984			
1985			
1986			
1987		26,7	
1988			
1989			
1990			
1991			
1992			
1993	23,5	18,3	45,9
1994			
1995			38,4
1996			
1997			
1998			
1999			
2000			

Definition: Percentage of housing units without a bathroom, a water closet, and a central heating system.

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, Fachserie 5, Heft 7.

### 3. Average Rental Burden

Graphic /// Table



- Definition: Rent (including fictitious rents for owned property) as a percentage of disposable household income.
- Source: Jahresgutachten des Sachverständigenrats zur Begutachtung der gesamtwirtschaftlichen Entwicklung.
- Note: Until 1979: national accounts according to ESGV 1979. From 1980: national accounts according to ESGV 1995.

### 3. Average Rental Burden

Graphic /// Table

	Total	West	East
1950			
1951			
1952			
1953			
1954			
1955			
1956			
1957			
1958			
1959			
1960		8,0	
1961		8,5	
1962		8,3	
1963		8,8	
1964		8,8	
1965		8,7	
1966		9,3	
1967		10,1	
1968		10,4	
1969		10,5	
1970		10,1	
1971		10,3	
1972		10,4	
1973		10,8	
1974		11,2	
1975		11,5	
1976		11,7	
1977		11,8	
1978		11,7	
1979		11,6	
1980		11,1	
1981		11,3	
1982		11,9	
1983		12,5	
1984		12,7	
1985		13,0	
1986		13,1	
1987		13,1	
1988		13,2	
1989		13,2	
1990		12,9	
1991	11,3	12,7	
1992	11,9		
1993	12,9		
1994	13,6		
1995	14,1		
1996	14,6		
1997	15,0		
1998	15,1		
1999	15,0		
2000	15,1		
2001	15,0		
2002	15,3		
2003	15,5		

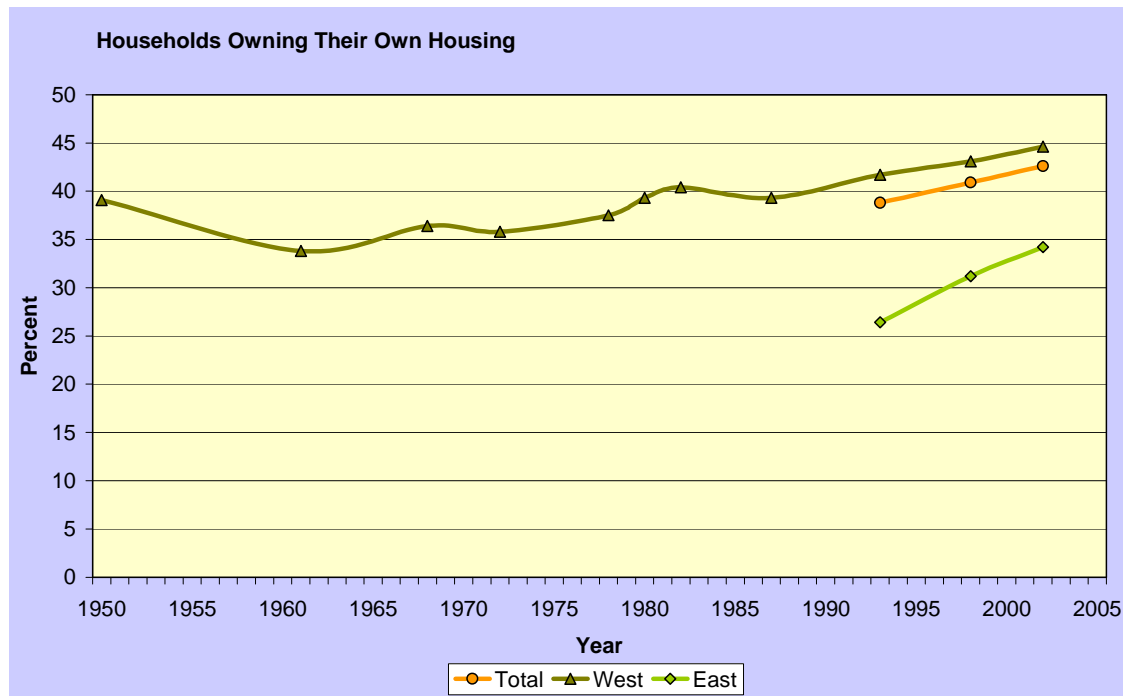
Definition: Rent (including fictitious rents for owned property) as a percentage of disposable household income.

Source: Jahresgutachten des Sachverständigenrats zur Begutachtung der gesamtwirtschaftlichen Entwicklung.

Note: Until 1979: national accounts according to ESGV 1979. From 1980: national accounts according to ESGV 1995.

#### 4. Households Owning Their Own Housing

Graphic /// Table



Definition: Percentage of private households that own the apartment or house in which they reside.

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch; Statistisches Bundesamt, Fachserie 5, Heft 2.

#### 4. Households Owning Their Own Housing

Graphic /// Table

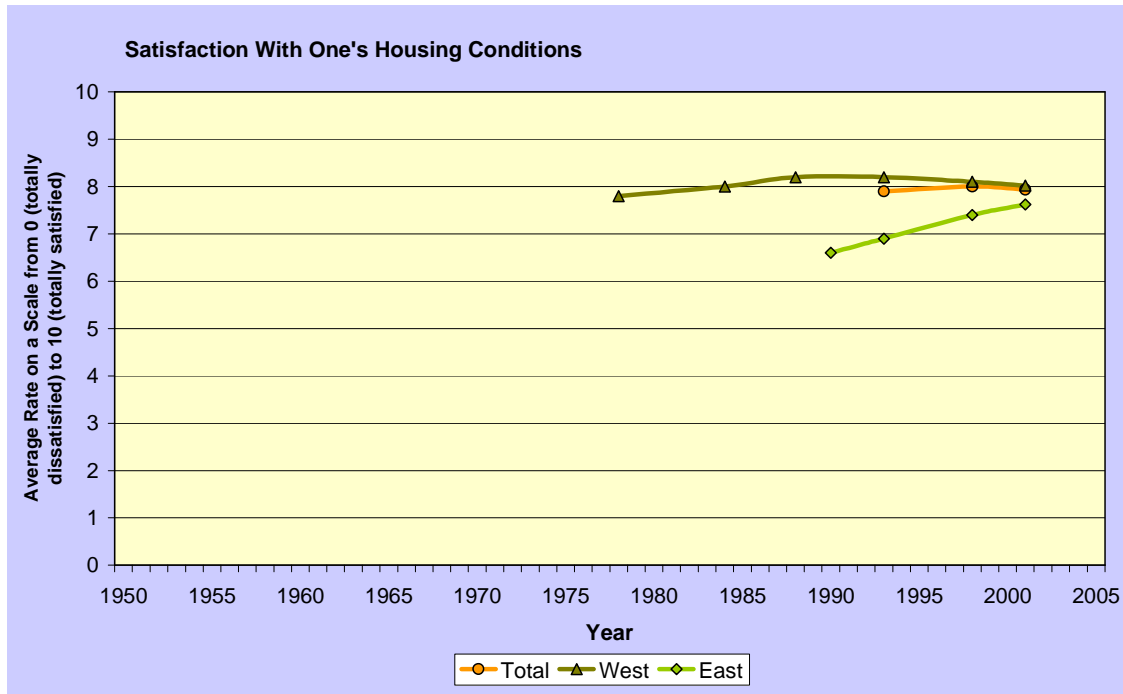
	Total	West	East
1950		39,1	
1951			
1952			
1953			
1954			
1955			
1956			
1957			
1958			
1959			
1960			
1961		33,8	
1962			
1963			
1964			
1965			
1966			
1967			
1968		36,4	
1969			
1970			
1971			
1972		35,8	
1973			
1974			
1975			
1976			
1977			
1978		37,5	
1979			
1980		39,3	
1981			
1982		40,4	
1983			
1984			
1985			
1986			
1987		39,3	
1988			
1989			
1990			
1991			
1992			
1993	38,8	41,7	26,4
1994			
1995			
1996			
1997			
1998	40,9	43,1	31,2
1999			
2000			
2001			
2002	42,6	44,6	34,2

Definition: Percentage of private households that own the apartment or house in which they reside.

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch; Statistisches Bundesamt, Fachserie 5, Heft 2.

## 5. Satisfaction With One's Housing Conditions

Graphic /// Table



Definition: The question was posed: "How satisfied are you - all in all with your housing conditions?" Respondents' average answer in terms of a scale ranging from 0 ("completely dissatisfied") to 10 ("completely satisfied").

Source: Welfare Survey, own calculations.

Note: 2001: Welfare Survey-Trend 2001.

## 5. Satisfaction With One's Housing Conditions

Graphic /// Table

	Total	West	East
1950			
1951			
1952			
1953			
1954			
1955			
1956			
1957			
1958			
1959			
1960			
1961			
1962			
1963			
1964			
1965			
1966			
1967			
1968			
1969			
1970			
1971			
1972			
1973			
1974			
1975			
1976			
1977			
1978		7,8	
1979			
1980			
1981			
1982			
1983			
1984		8,0	
1985			
1986			
1987			
1988		8,2	
1989			
1990			6,6
1991			
1992			
1993	7,9	8,2	6,9
1994			
1995			
1996			
1997			
1998	8,0	8,1	7,4
1999			
2000			
2001	7,9	8,0	7,6

Definition: The question was posed: "How satisfied are you - all in all with your housing conditions?" Respondents' average answer in terms of a scale ranging from 0 ("completely dissatisfied") to 10 ("completely satisfied").

Source: Welfare Survey, own calculations.

Note: 2001: Welfare Survey-Trend 2001.

# Health

## Selected Indicators:

### 1. Life Expectancy at Birth

(Indicator G001)

Definition: Average sex-specific life expectancy at birth.

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch; Statistisches Bundesamt, Periodensterbetafeln.

### 2. Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births

(Indicator G004)

Definition: Number of stillborn and deaths in the first week of infancy per 1,000 births.

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch; Statistisches Bundesamt, online publication.

### 3. Persons With a Permanent Disability or Illness as a Percentage of the Total Population

(Indicator G015)

Definition: The question was posed: "Do you have a permanent illness or handicap, that forced you to change your occupation or to change your life?" Percentage of respondents who answered 'yes'.

Source: Welfare Survey, own calculations.

### 4. Index of Subjective Evaluation of Personal Health

(Indicator G017)

Definition: The question was posed: "All in all how would you describe the state of your health?" The index is the weighted mean of all responses (very good = 1, pretty good = 2, acceptable = 3, pretty bad = 4, very bad = 5).

Source: Allensbacher Jahrbuch für Demoskopie.  
1992 and 1997: Special data analysis, prepared on request by the IfD (Institute for Public Opinion Research) Allensbach.

### 5. Number of Physicians per 100,000 Inhabitants

(Indicator G021)

Definition: Number of practising physicians per 100,000 inhabitants.

Source: Number of physicians:

Until 1993: Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch.

1994 and after: Bundesministerium für Gesundheit (BMG): Statistisches Taschenbuch Gesundheit 2002.

Population:

Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch.

### 6. Health Care Expenditures as a Percentage of the GDP

(Indicator G024)

Definition: Health care expenditures as a percentage of the GDP.

Source: Until 1994: Bundesministerium für Arbeit und Sozialordnung (BMA): Sozialbudget Tabellenauszug 2000.

1995 and after: Bundesministerium für Arbeit und Sozialordnung (BMA): Materialband zum Sozialbudget 2001.



## **7. Utilisation of Early Cancer Diagnosis Examinations**

(Indicator G025)

Definition: Persons using their entitlement to an early cancer diagnosis examination as a percentage of all entitled persons.

Source: Bundesministerium für Gesundheit (BMG), Daten des Gesundheitswesens.

## **8. Daily Alcohol Consumption**

(Indicator G028)

Definition: Average daily consumption of pure alcohol per inhabitant 14 years of age and older (in millilitres). Total (yearly) alcohol consumption was calculated by adding alcohol from beer, wine and sparkling wine, and from liqueurs and spirits. While for the latter information on the amount of alcohol contained was directly available, it had to be estimated for beer as well as for wine and sparkling wine, for which only information on the amount consumed could be obtained. To obtain a conservative estimate, all beer consumed was assumed to contain 4 percent of alcohol, while in our calculations the alcoholic content for wine and sparkling wine was set at 10 percent.

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch. Until 1989: Special data analysis, prepared on request by the Statistisches Bundesamt (Statistisches Bundesamt).

## **9. Percentage of Smokers**

(Indicator G031)

Definition: Percentage of the population 14 years respectively 15 years (starting from 1992) of age or older that reports to be a smoker.

Source: Allensbacher Jahrbuch für Demoskopie; Statistisches Bundesamt, Fragen zur Gesundheit.

## **10. Percentage of Overweight Persons**

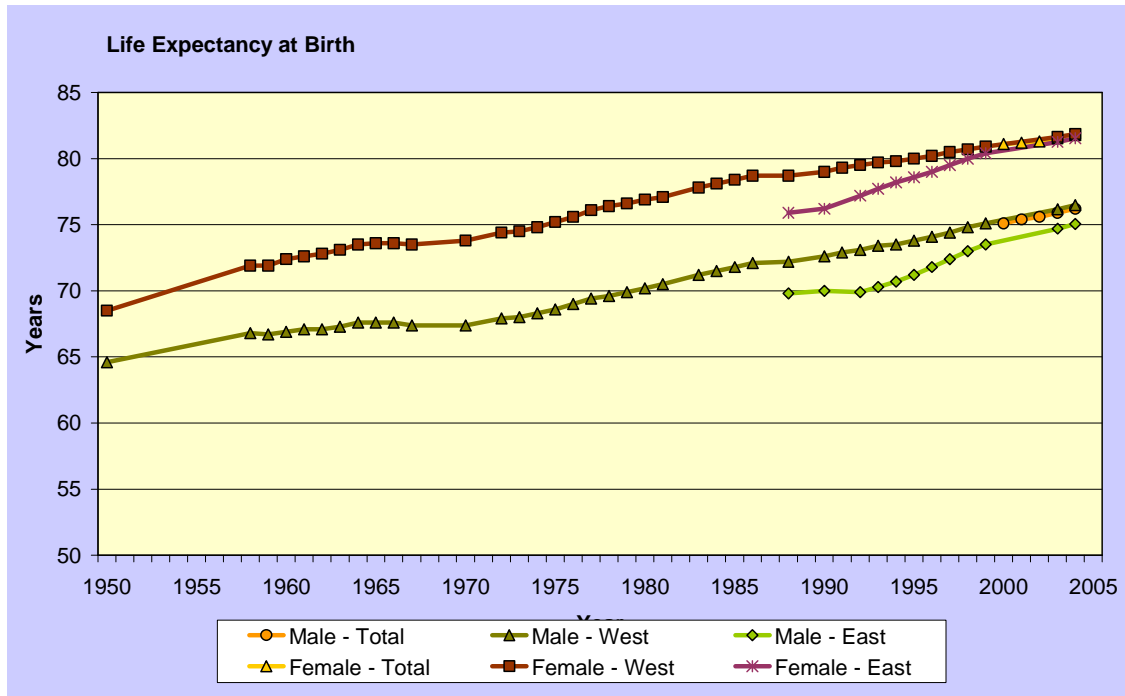
(Indicator G034)

Definition: Persons with BMI of 25 and higher as a percentage of total population.

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, Fragen zur Gesundheit.

# 1. Life Expectancy at Birth

Graphic /// Table



Definition: Average sex-specific life expectancy at birth.  
 Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch.  
 Note: 1. The years shown in the table correspond to the middle year of a three year period the calculations were based on (e.g. 1998 corresponds to the period 1997 to 1999).  
 2. Starting from 2003 Western and Eastern Germany without Berlin

## 1. Life Expectancy at Birth

### Graphic /// Table

	Male - Total	Male - West	Male - East	Female - Total	Female - West	Female - East
1950		64,6			68,5	
1951						
1952						
1953						
1954						
1955						
1956						
1957						
1958		66,8			71,9	
1959		66,7			71,9	
1960		66,9			72,4	
1961		67,1			72,6	
1962		67,1			72,8	
1963		67,3			73,1	
1964		67,6			73,5	
1965		67,6			73,6	
1966		67,6			73,6	
1967		67,4			73,5	
1968						
1969						
1970		67,4			73,8	
1971						
1972		67,9			74,4	
1973		68,0			74,5	
1974		68,3			74,8	
1975		68,6			75,2	
1976		69,0			75,6	
1977		69,4			76,1	
1978		69,6			76,4	
1979		69,9			76,6	
1980		70,2			76,9	
1981		70,5			77,1	
1982						
1983		71,2			77,8	
1984		71,5			78,1	
1985		71,8			78,4	
1986		72,1			78,7	
1987						
1988		72,2	69,8		78,7	75,9
1989						
1990		72,6	70,0		79,0	76,2
1991		72,9			79,3	
1992		73,1	69,9		79,5	77,2
1993		73,4	70,3		79,7	77,7
1994		73,5	70,7		79,8	78,2
1995		73,8	71,2		80,0	78,6
1996		74,1	71,8		80,2	79,0
1997		74,4	72,4		80,5	79,5
1998		74,8	73,0		80,7	80,0
1999		75,1	73,5		80,90	80,40
2000	75,1			81,1		
2001	75,4			81,2		
2002	75,6			81,3		
2003	75,9	76,2	74,7	81,6	81,6	81,3
2004	76,2	76,5	75,1	81,8	81,9	81,6

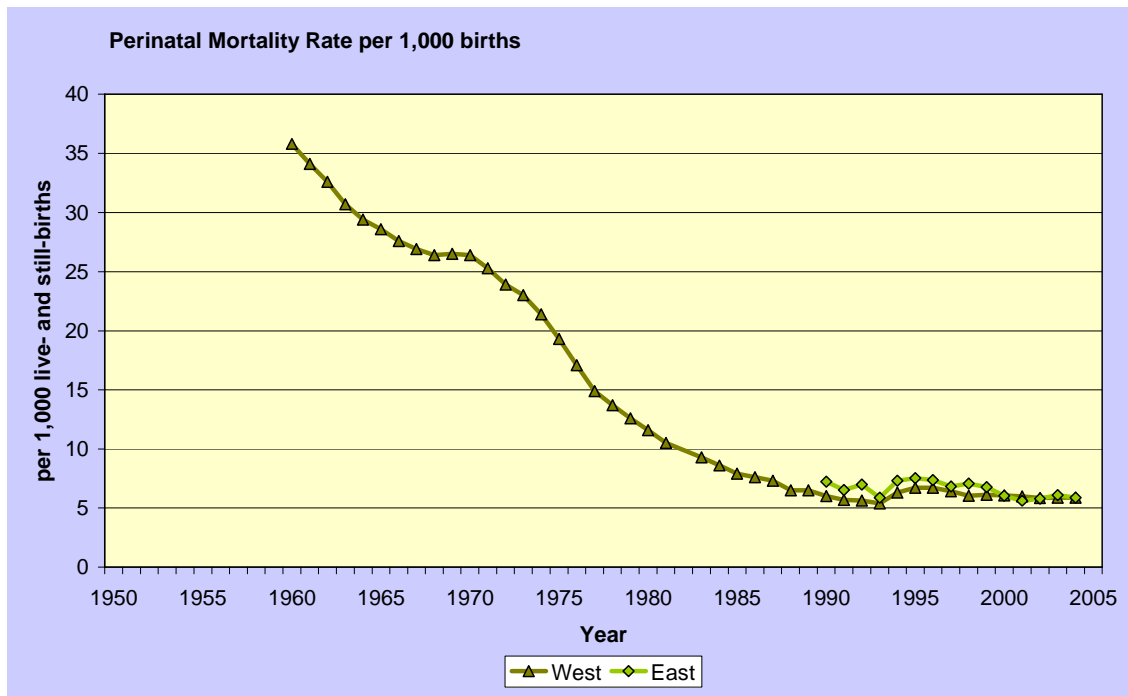
Definition: Average sex-specific life expectancy at birth.

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch.

Note: 1. The years shown in the table correspond to the middle year of a three year period the calculations were based on (e.g. 1998 corresponds to the period 1997 to 1999).  
2. Starting from 2003 Western and Eastern Germany without Berlin

## 2. Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births

Graphic /// Table



Definition: Number of stillborn and deaths in the first week of infancy per 1,000 births.  
 Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch.  
 Note: 1. From 2001 West Germany including total Berlin.

## 2. Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births

Graphic //// Table

	Total	West	East
1950			
1951			
1952			
1953			
1954			
1955			
1956			
1957			
1958			
1959			
1960		35,8	
1961		34,1	
1962		32,6	
1963		30,7	
1964		29,4	
1965		28,6	
1966		27,6	
1967		26,9	
1968		26,4	
1969		26,5	
1970		26,4	
1971		25,3	
1972		23,9	
1973		23,0	
1974		21,4	
1975		19,3	
1976		17,1	
1977		14,9	
1978		13,7	
1979		12,6	
1980		11,6	
1981		10,5	
1982			
1983		9,3	
1984		8,6	
1985		7,9	
1986		7,6	
1987		7,3	
1988		6,5	
1989		6,5	
1990	6,3	6,0	7,2
1991	5,8	5,7	6,5
1992	5,8	5,6	7,0
1993	5,4	5,4	5,9
1994	6,4	6,3	7,3
1995	6,8	6,7	7,5
1996	6,8	6,7	7,4
1997	6,5	6,4	6,8
1998	6,2	6,0	7,1
1999	6,2	6,1	6,8
2000	6,1	6,1	6,0
2001	5,9	6,0	5,6
2002	5,8	5,9	5,8
2003	5,9	5,9	6,1
2004	5,9	5,9	5,9

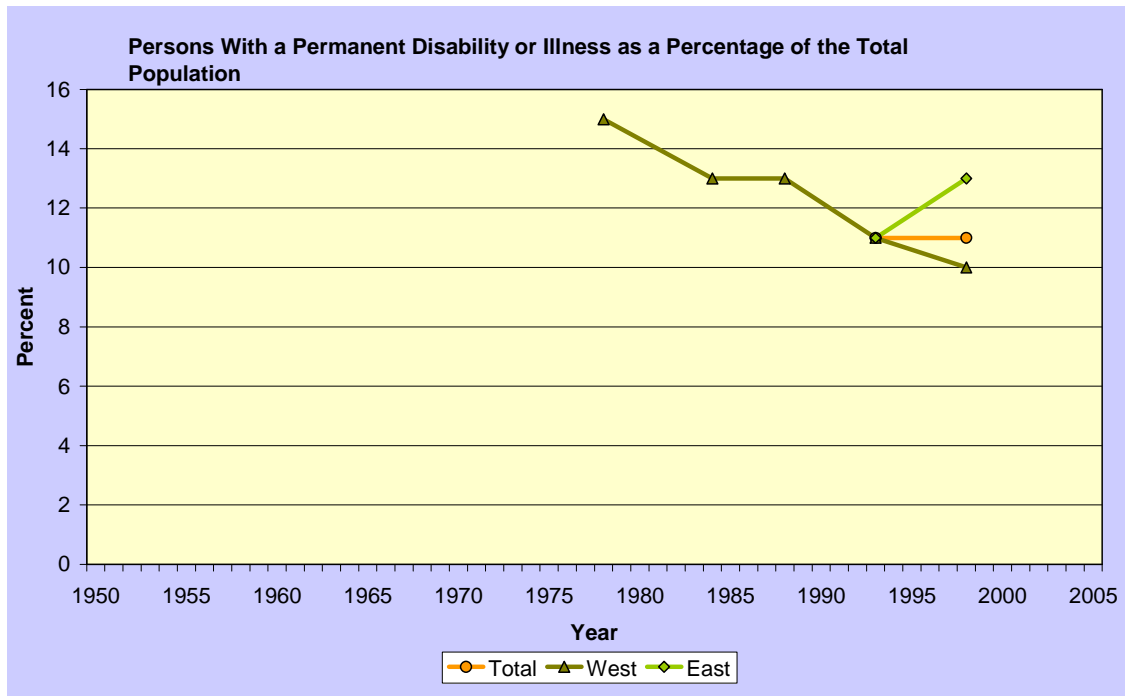
Definition: Number of stillborn and deaths in the first week of infancy per 1,000 births.

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch.

Note: 1. From 2001 West Germany including total Berlin.

### 3. Persons With a Permanent Disability or Illness as a Percentage of the Total Population

Graphic /// Table



Definition: The question was posed: "Do you have a permanent illness or handicap, that forced you to change your occupation or to change your life ?" Percentage of respondents who answered 'yes'.

Source: Welfare Survey, own calculations.

### 3. Persons With a Permanent Disability or Illness as a Percentage of the Total Population

Graphic //// Table

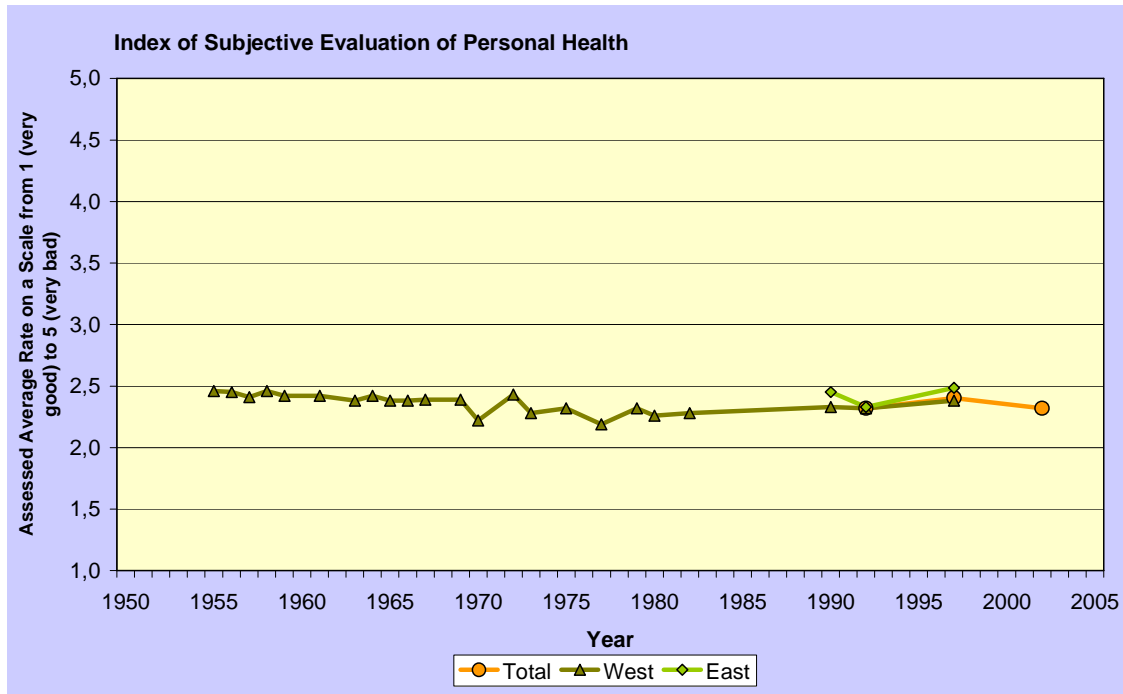
	Total	West	East
1950			
1951			
1952			
1953			
1954			
1955			
1956			
1957			
1958			
1959			
1960			
1961			
1962			
1963			
1964			
1965			
1966			
1967			
1968			
1969			
1970			
1971			
1972			
1973			
1974			
1975			
1976			
1977			
1978		15	
1979			
1980			
1981			
1982			
1983			
1984		13	
1985			
1986			
1987			
1988		13	
1989			
1990			
1991			
1992			
1993	11	11	11
1994			
1995			
1996			
1997			
1998	11	10	13

Definition: The question was posed: "Do you have a permanent illness or handicap, that forced you to change your occupation or to change your life ?" Percentage of respondents who answered 'yes'.

Source: Welfare Survey, own calculations.

#### 4. Index of Subjective Evaluation of Personal Health

Graphic /// Table



Definition: The question was posed: "All in all how would you describe the state of your health?"  
 The index is the weighted mean of all responses (very good = 1, pretty good = 2, acceptable = 3, pretty bad = 4, very bad = 5).

Source: Allensbacher Jahrbuch für Demoskopie; special data analysis by the IfD Allensbach.



#### 4. Index of Subjective Evaluation of Personal Health

Graphic /// Table

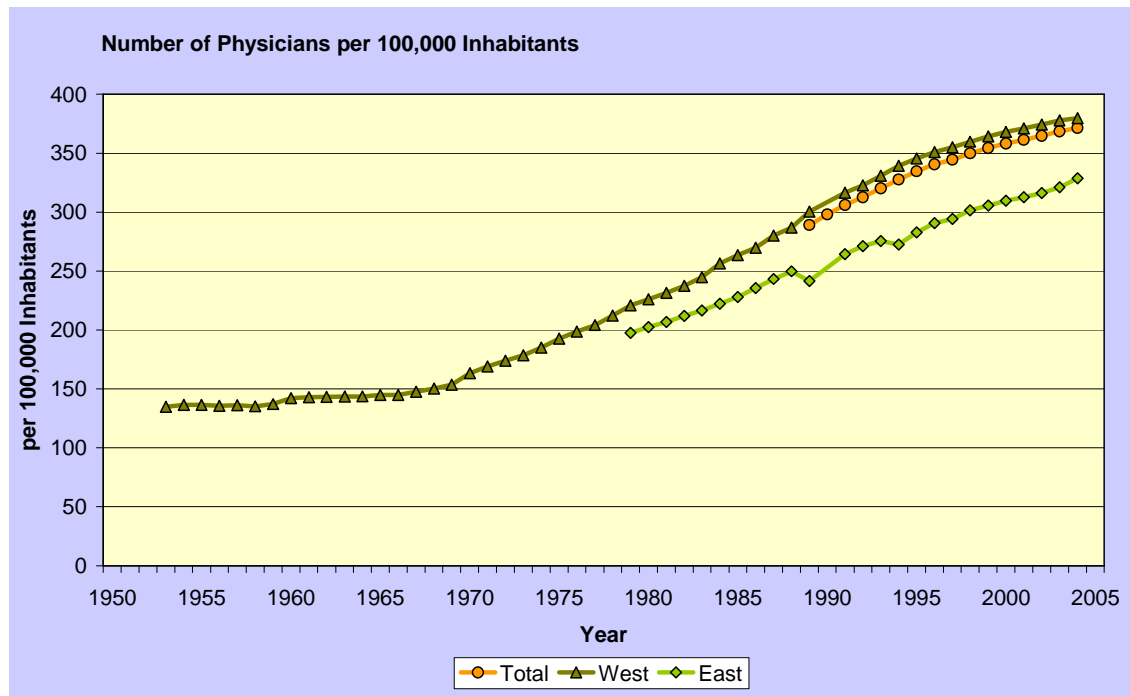
	Total	West	East
1950			
1951			
1952			
1953			
1954			
1955		2,46	
1956		2,45	
1957		2,41	
1958		2,46	
1959		2,42	
1960			
1961		2,42	
1962			
1963		2,38	
1964		2,42	
1965		2,38	
1966		2,38	
1967		2,39	
1968			
1969		2,39	
1970		2,22	
1971			
1972		2,43	
1973		2,28	
1974			
1975		2,32	
1976			
1977		2,19	
1978			
1979		2,32	
1980		2,26	
1981			
1982		2,28	
1983			
1984			
1985			
1986			
1987			
1988			
1989			
1990		2,33	2,45
1991			
1992	2,32	2,32	2,33
1993			
1994			
1995			
1996			
1997	2,40	2,38	2,48
1998			
1999			
2000			
2001			
2002	2,32		

Definition: The question was posed: "All in all how would you describe the state of your health?"  
The index is the weighted mean of all responses (very good = 1, pretty good = 2, acceptable = 3, pretty bad = 4, very bad = 5).

Source: Allensbacher Jahrbuch für Demoskopie; special data analysis by the IfD Allensbach.

## 5. Number of Physicians per 100,000 Inhabitants

Graphic /// Table



Definition: Number of practising physicians per 100,000 inhabitants.

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch; Bundesministerium für Gesundheit (BMG): Statistisches Taschenbuch Gesundheit 2002.

Note: Until 1993 values for East Germany include results for the eastern part of Berlin. Starting in 1994 the results for both parts of Berlin are included in the West German values.

## 5. Number of Physicians per 100,000 Inhabitants

Graphic //// Table

	Total	West	East
1950			
1951			
1952			
1953		134,7	
1954		136,5	
1955		136,5	
1956		135,6	
1957		136,2	
1958		135,3	
1959		137,2	
1960		142,2	
1961		142,8	
1962		143,4	
1963		143,5	
1964		143,7	
1965		144,7	
1966		145,0	
1967		147,7	
1968		150,3	
1969		153,5	
1970		163,4	
1971		169,0	
1972		173,8	
1973		178,7	
1974		185,0	
1975		192,6	
1976		198,7	
1977		204,2	
1978		212,1	
1979		220,9	197,6
1980		226,1	202,5
1981		231,6	206,9
1982		237,6	211,9
1983		244,7	216,7
1984		256,5	222,3
1985		263,7	228,0
1986		269,9	235,5
1987		280,0	243,4
1988		286,8	249,8
1989	289,0	300,3	241,6
1990	298,1		
1991	306,0	316,4	264,3
1992	312,6	322,7	271,1
1993	320,2	330,9	275,6
1994	327,7	339,3	272,6
1995	334,7	345,7	282,7
1996	340,6	351,0	290,6
1997	344,6	355,0	294,3
1998	349,9	359,9	301,5
1999	354,4	364,3	305,7
2000	358,2	368,1	309,5
2001	361,3	371,1	312,6
2002	364,8	374,4	316,2
2003	368,5	377,8	321,1
2004	371,4	379,8	328,6

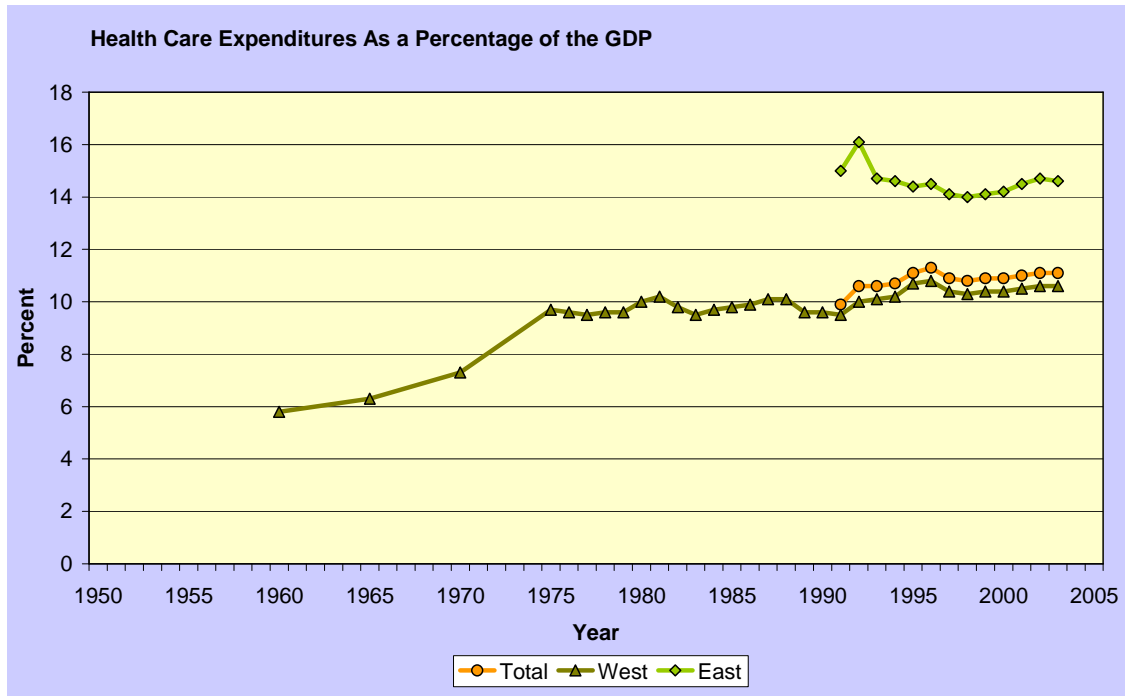
Definition: Number of practising physicians per 100,000 inhabitants.

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch; Bundesministerium für Gesundheit (BMG): Statistisches Taschenbuch Gesundheit 2002.

Note: Until 1993 values for East Germany include results for the eastern part of Berlin. Starting in 1994 the results for both parts of Berlin are included in the West German values.

## 6. Health Care Expenditures as a Percentage of the GDP

Graphic /// Table



Definition: Health care expenditures as a percentage of the Gross Domestic Product.  
 Source: BMA: Sozialbudget Tabellenauszug 2000 und Materialband zum Sozialbudget 2001.  
 Note: 1. Value for 2004 preliminary  
 2. Value for 2005 approximated

## 6. Health Care Expenditures as a Percentage of the GDP

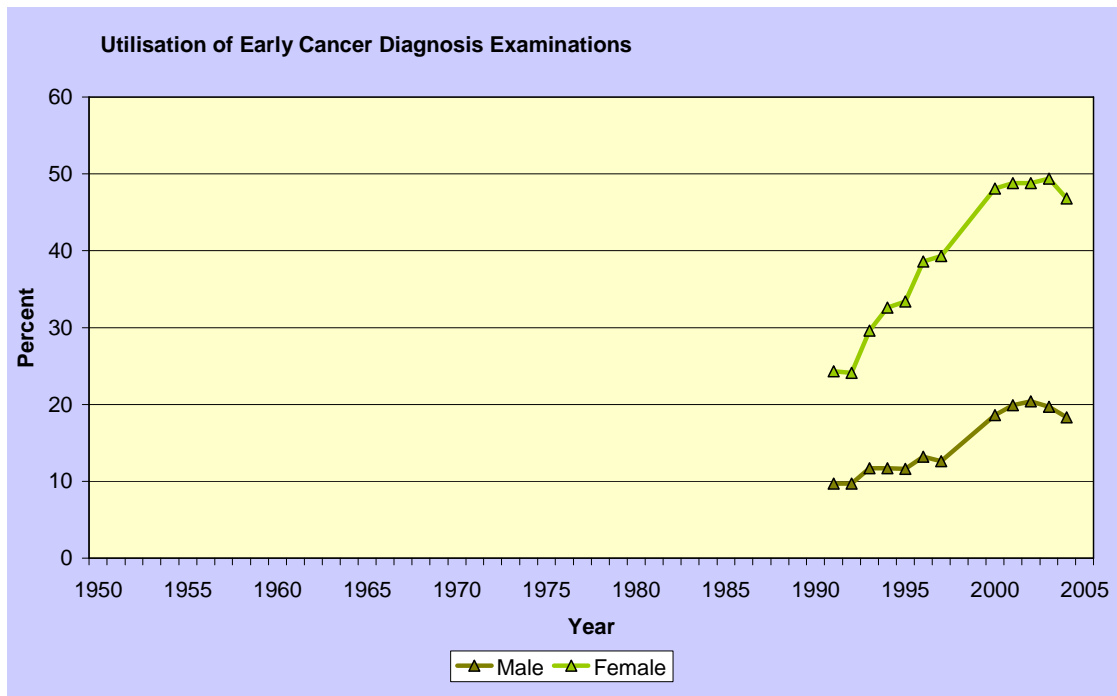
Graphic //// Table

	Total	West	East
1950			
1951			
1952			
1953			
1954			
1955			
1956			
1957			
1958			
1959			
1960		5,8	
1961			
1962			
1963			
1964			
1965		6,3	
1966			
1967			
1968			
1969			
1970		7,3	
1971			
1972			
1973			
1974			
1975		9,7	
1976		9,6	
1977		9,5	
1978		9,6	
1979		9,6	
1980		10,0	
1981		10,2	
1982		9,8	
1983		9,5	
1984		9,7	
1985		9,8	
1986		9,9	
1987		10,1	
1988		10,1	
1989		9,6	
1990		9,6	
1991	9,9	9,5	15,0
1992	10,6	10,0	16,1
1993	10,6	10,1	14,7
1994	10,7	10,2	14,6
1995	11,1	10,7	14,4
1996	11,3	10,8	14,5
1997	10,9	10,4	14,1
1998	10,8	10,3	14,0
1999	10,8	10,4	13,9
2000	10,9	10,4	14,2
2001	11,0	10,5	14,5
2002	10,8		
2003	10,9		
2004	10,4		
2005	10,5		

Definition: Health care expenditures as a percentage of the Gross Domestic Product.  
 Source: BMA: Sozialbudget Tabellenauszug 2000 und Materialband zum Sozialbudget 2001.  
 Note: 1. Value for 2004 preliminary  
 2. Value for 2005 approximated

## 7. Utilisation of Early-Diagnosis Examinations

Graphic /// Table



Definition: Persons using their entitlement to an early-diagnosis examination as a percentage of all entitled persons.

Source: Bundesministerium für Gesundheit (BMG), Daten des Gesundheitswesens.

## 7. Utilisation of Early-Diagnosis Examinations

Graphic /// Table

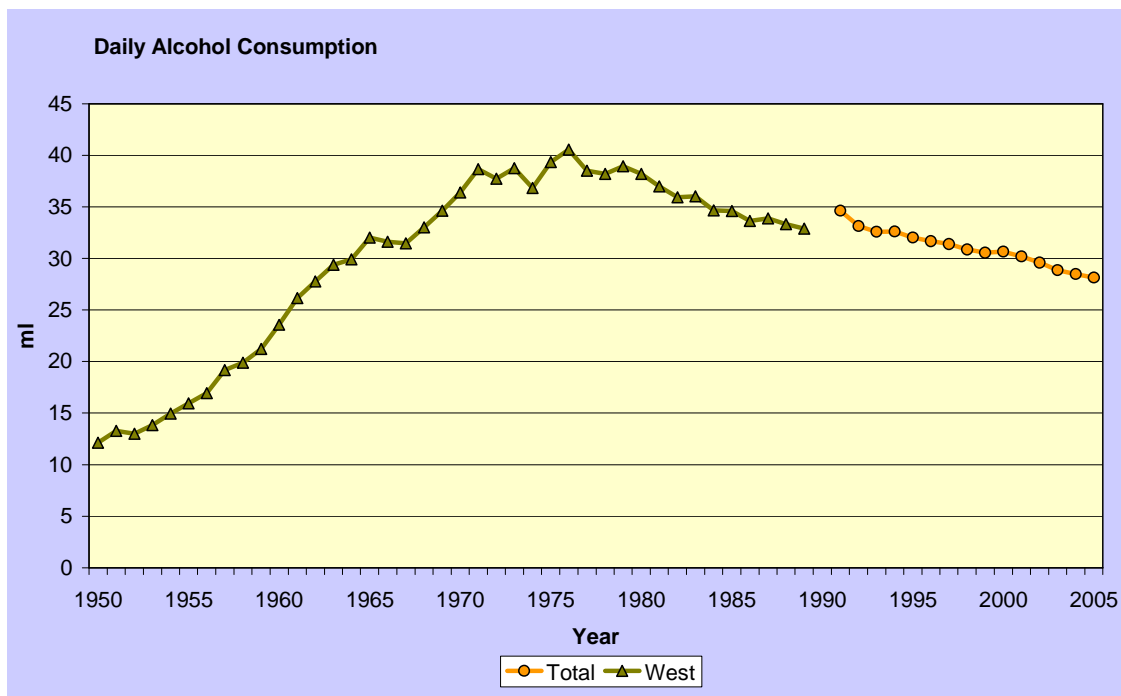
	Male	Female
1950		
1951		
1952		
1953		
1954		
1955		
1956		
1957		
1958		
1959		
1960		
1961		
1962		
1963		
1964		
1965		
1966		
1967		
1968		
1969		
1970		
1971		
1972		
1973		
1974		
1975		
1976		
1977		
1978		
1979		
1980		
1981		
1982		
1983		
1984		
1985		
1986		
1987		
1988		
1989		
1990		
1991	9,7	24,3
1992	9,7	24,1
1993	11,7	29,6
1994	11,7	32,6
1995	11,6	33,4
1996	13,2	38,6
1997	12,6	39,3
1998		
1999		
2000	18,6	48,1
2001	19,9	48,8
2002	20,4	48,8
2003	19,7	49,4
2004	18,3	46,8

Definition: Persons using their entitlement to an early-diagnosis examination as a percentage of all entitled persons.

Source: Bundesministerium für Gesundheit (BMG),  
Daten des Gesundheitswesens.

## 8. Daily Alcohol Consumption

Graphic /// Table



**Definition:** Average daily consumption of pure alcohol per inhabitant 14 years of age and older (in millilitres).

**Source:** Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch and special data analysis.

**Note:**

1. Assumed alcoholic content for beer: 4%; for wine and sparkling wine 10%; for liqueurs and spirits information on the quantity of pure alcohol contained in the consumed amount was directly available.
2. Before 1993 the amount of beer the calculations were based on includes also non-alcoholic beers.
3. Values for West Germany before 1960 without Saarland, before 1952 without Berlin-West.



## 8. Daily Alcohol Consumption

Graphic /// Table

	Total	West	East
1950		12,1	
1951		13,3	
1952		13,0	
1953		13,8	
1954		15,0	
1955		15,9	
1956		16,9	
1957		19,2	
1958		19,9	
1959		21,2	
1960		23,6	
1961		26,2	
1962		27,8	
1963		29,4	
1964		29,9	
1965		32,0	
1966		31,6	
1967		31,4	
1968		33,0	
1969		34,6	
1970		36,4	
1971		38,7	
1972		37,7	
1973		38,8	
1974		36,8	
1975		39,3	
1976		40,5	
1977		38,5	
1978		38,2	
1979		38,9	
1980		38,2	
1981		37,0	
1982		35,9	
1983		36,0	
1984		34,6	
1985		34,6	
1986		33,6	
1987		33,9	
1988		33,3	
1989		32,9	
1990			
1991	34,6		
1992	33,1		
1993	32,6		
1994	32,6		
1995	32,0		
1996	31,7		
1997	31,4		
1998	30,9		
1999	30,6		
2000	30,7		
2001	30,2		
2002	29,6		
2003	28,9		
2004	28,5		
2005	28,1		

Definition: Average daily consumption of pure alcohol per inhabitant 14 years of age and older (in millilitres).

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch and special data analysis.

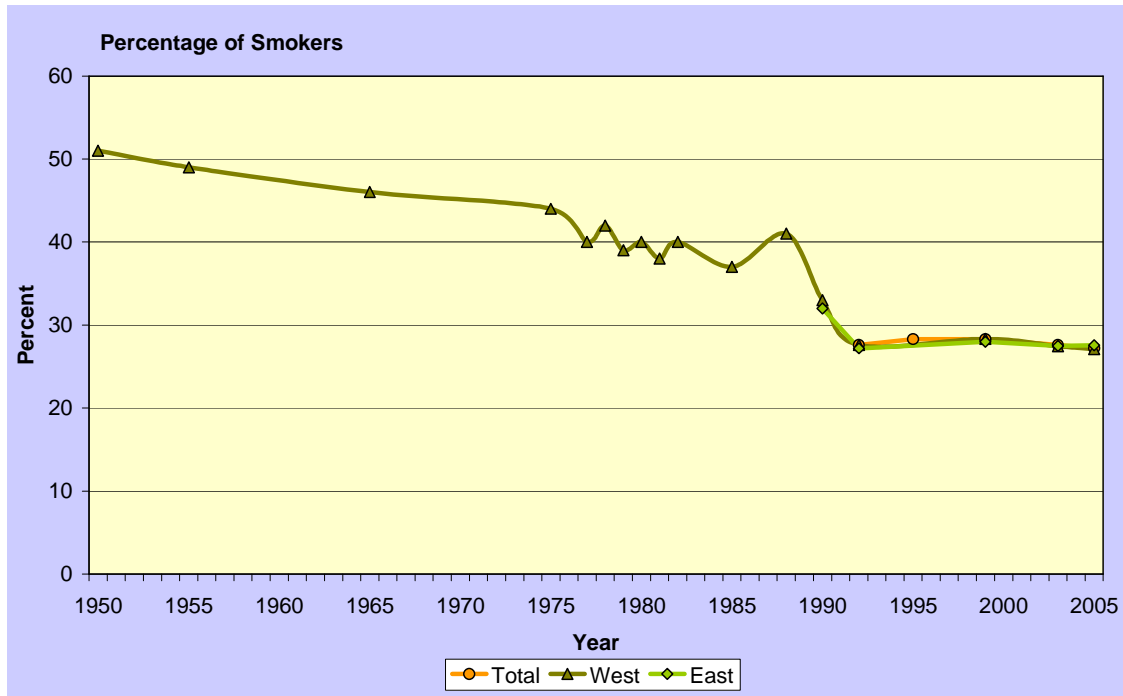
Note: 1. Assumed alcoholic content for beer: 4%; for wine and sparkling wine 10%; for liqueurs and spirits information on the quantity of pure alcohol contained in the consumed amount was directly available.

2. Before 1993 the amount of beer the calculations were based on includes also non-alcoholic beers.

3. Values for West Germany before 1960 without Saarland, before 1952 without Berlin-West.

## 9. Percentage of Smokers

Graphic /// Table



Definition: Percentage of the population 14 years of age or older that reports to be a smoker.  
 Source: Allensbacher Jahrbuch für Demoskopie; special data analysis by the IfD Allensbach.

## 9. Percentage of Smokers

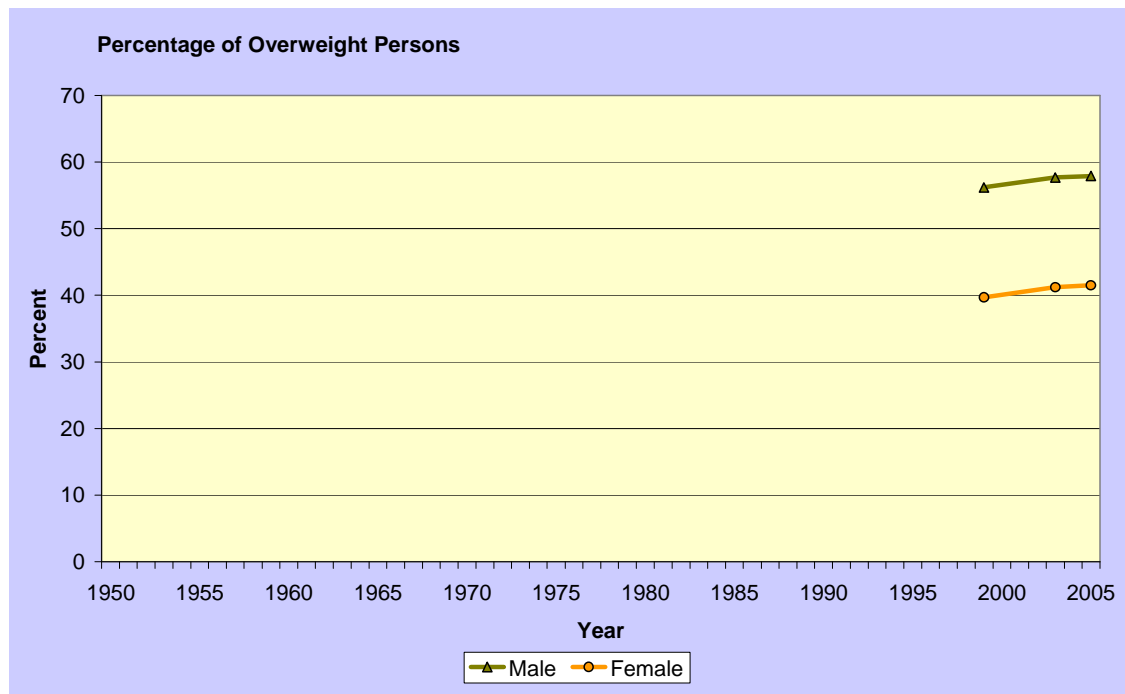
Graphic /// Table

	Total	West	East
1950		51	
1951			
1952			
1953			
1954			
1955		49	
1956			
1957			
1958			
1959			
1960			
1961			
1962			
1963			
1964			
1965		46	
1966			
1967			
1968			
1969			
1970			
1971			
1972			
1973			
1974			
1975		44	
1976			
1977		40	
1978		42	
1979		39	
1980		40	
1981		38	
1982		40	
1983			
1984			
1985		37	
1986			
1987			
1988		41	
1989			
1990		33	32
1991			
1992	28	28	27
1993			
1994			
1995	28		
1996			
1997			
1998			
1999	28	28	28
2000			
2001			
2002			
2003	28	27	27
2004			
2005	27	27	28

Definition: Percentage of the population 14 years of age or older that reports to be a smoker.  
 Source: Allensbacher Jahrbuch für Demoskopie; special data analysis by the IfD Allensbach.

## 10. Percentage of Overweight Persons

Graphic /// Table



Definition: Persons with BMI of 25 and higher as a percentage of total population.  
Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, Fragen zur Gesundheit.

## 10. Percentage of Overweight Persons

Graphic /// Table

	Male	Female
1950		
1951		
1952		
1953		
1954		
1955		
1956		
1957		
1958		
1959		
1960		
1961		
1962		
1963		
1964		
1965		
1966		
1967		
1968		
1969		
1970		
1971		
1972		
1973		
1974		
1975		
1976		
1977		
1978		
1979		
1980		
1981		
1982		
1983		
1984		
1985		
1986		
1987		
1988		
1989		
1990		
1991		
1992		
1993		
1994		
1995		
1996		
1997		
1998		
1999		
2000	56,2	39,7
2001		
2002		
2003	57,7	41,2
2004		
2005	57,9	41,5

Definition: Persons with BMI of 25 and higher as a percentage of total population.

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, Fragen zur Gesundheit.

# Education

## Selected Indicators:

### **1. Percentage of Children in Nursery School/Kindergarten**

(Indicator B001)

Definition: Children between the ages of 3 and 5 who are in nursery school/ kindergarten as a percentage of the 3 - 5 year-old resident population.

Source: Children in Kindergarten: Statistisches Bundesamt, Bildung im Zahlenspiegel.  
Children in age group: Statistisches Bundesamt, Fachserie 1, Reihe 3.

### **2. Child Care: Place-Child-Relation for Children younger than 3 Years**

(Indicator B00101)

Definition: Children aged 0-3, who in terms of figures dispose of a place in a child care institution.

Source: DJI Zahlenspiegel.

### **3. School Attendance of 13-Year-Olds by School Types**

(Indicator B002)

Definition: 13-year-olds attending schools in the different branches of the secondary education system as a percentage of all 13-year-olds.

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, Bildung im Zahlenspiegel.

### **4. Percentage of School Leavers That Do Not Complete Basic Secondary Education**

(Indicator B003)

Definition: Those leaving basic secondary education facilities (roughly secondary modern schools) without a diploma (i.e., those with compulsory schooling only) as a percentage of all youth in their final year of compulsory school attendance (i.e., those that are 14 to 15 years of age).

Source: Number of school leavers: Statistisches Bundesamt, Bildung im Zahlenspiegel.  
Population data: Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch.

### **5. Percentage of School Leavers Attaining an Advanced Secondary Degree (Abitur)**

(Indicator B004)

Definition: Those receiving an advanced secondary degree from schools of general education (grammar or high schools) and thus achieving the general eligibility to enter a university (Allgemeine Hochschulreife) as a percentage of the 19 year-old resident population (at the end of the year).

Source: Number of students receiving an advanced secondary degree: Statistisches Bundesamt, Bildung im Zahlenspiegel.  
Population data: Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch; Genesis-Online, Database of the StBA.

### **6. Percentage of University Students**

(Indicator B005)

Definition: Winter-semester university students (including those at teachers' colleges and theological seminaries (pädagogische und theologische Hochschulen)) as a percentage of the resident population between 20 and 29 years of age (at the end of the year).

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch; Genesis-Online, Database of the StBA.

## **7. Overall Percentage of Participation in Extended Vocational Training/Continuing Education**

(Indicator B009)

Definition: Percentage of the 19 - 64 year-old German resident population that reported participation in some type of continuing education or training (i.e., continuing training or education of a general, political, or vocational character, resuming a previous course of studies or training, or other forms of continuing training or education).

Source: Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung (BMBF): Berichtssystem Weiterbildung.

## **8. Percentage of 15-year-old Students with Deficient Mathematical Literacy**

(Indicator B01401)

Definition: Percentage of 15-year old students who achieved one of the two lowest levels on the OECD PISA mathematical scale.

Source: Ergebnisbericht des Deutschen PISA-Konsortiums.

## **9. Public Spending on Education**

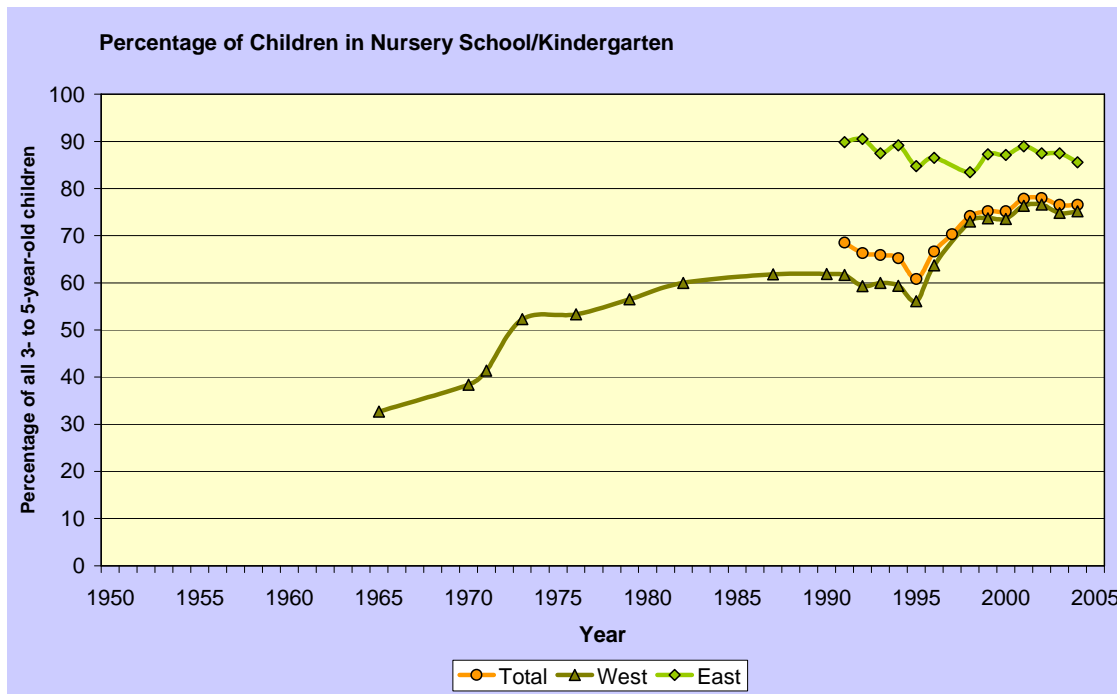
(Indicator B022)

Definition: Public spending on nursery schools/kindergartens, schools, tertiary education, and support of other parts of the educational system, as a percentage of the GDP.

Source: Spending on Education: Statistisches Bundesamt, Bildung im Zahlenspiegel.  
GDP: Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch.

# 1. Percentage of Children in Nursery School/Kindergarten

Graphic /// Table



Definition: Children between the ages of 3 and 5 who are in nursery school/ kindergarten as a percentage of the 3 - 5 year-old resident population (in percent).

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, Bildung im Zahlenspiegel; Statistisches Bundesamt, Fachserie 1, Reihe 3.

Note: Values for 1997: Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch 1999.



## 1. Percentage of Children in Nursery School/Kindergarten

Graphic /// Table

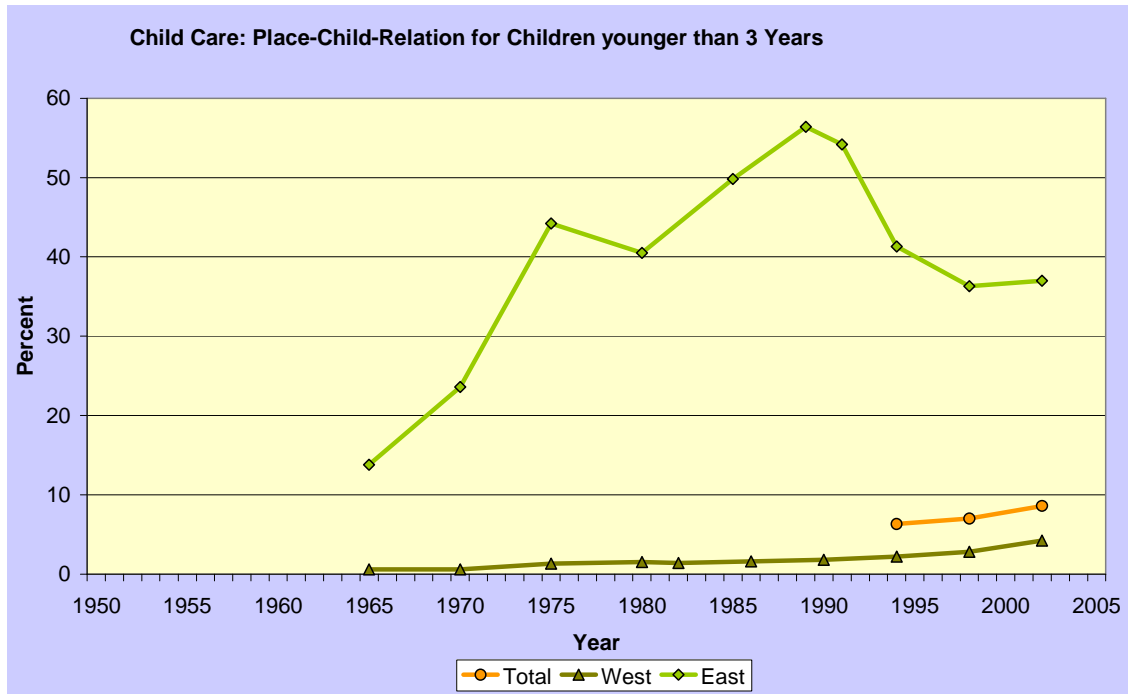
	Total	West	East
1950			
1951			
1952			
1953			
1954			
1955			
1956			
1957			
1958			
1959			
1960			
1961			
1962			
1963			
1964			
1965		32,7	
1966			
1967			
1968			
1969			
1970		38,4	
1971		41,4	
1972			
1973		52,3	
1974			
1975			
1976		53,3	
1977			
1978			
1979		56,5	
1980			
1981			
1982		60,0	
1983			
1984			
1985			
1986			
1987		61,8	
1988			
1989			
1990		61,9	
1991	68,5	61,7	89,9
1992	66,3	59,3	90,5
1993	65,9	59,9	87,5
1994	65,2	59,4	89,2
1995	60,8	56,1	84,8
1996	66,7	63,7	86,5
1997	70,3		
1998	74,1	73,0	83,5
1999	75,2	73,7	87,3
2000	75,2	73,6	87,1
2001	77,8	76,3	89,0
2002	78,0	76,6	87,5
2003	76,5	74,8	87,5
2004	76,6	75,2	85,6

Definition: Children between the ages of 3 and 5 who are in nursery school/ kindergarten as a percentage of the 3 - 5 year-old resident population.

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, Bildung im Zahlenspiegel;  
Statistisches Bundesamt, Fachserie 1, Reihe 3.

## 2. Child Care: Place-Child-Relation for Children younger than 3 Years

Graphic /// Table



Definition: Children aged 0-3, who in terms of figures dispose of a place in a child care institution.  
 Source: DJI Zahlenspiegel.

## 2. Child Care: Place-Child-Relation for Children younger than 3 Years

Graphic //// Table

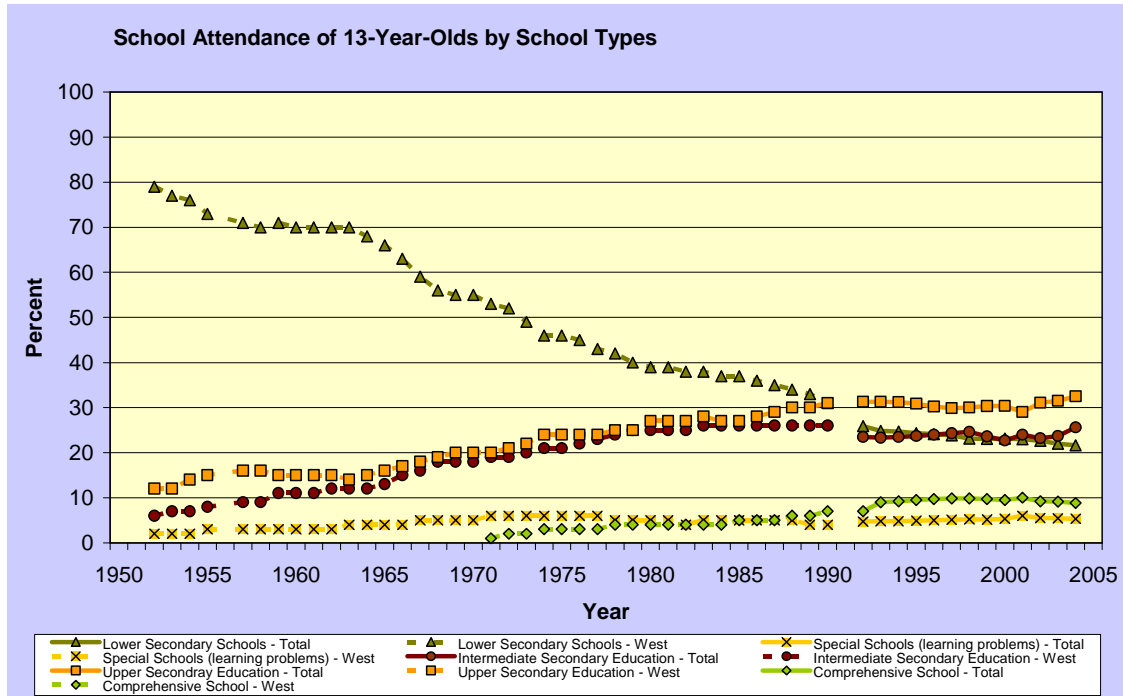
	Total	West	East
1950			
1951			
1952			
1953			
1954			
1955			
1956			
1957			
1958			
1959			
1960			
1961			
1962			
1963			
1964			
1965		0,6	13,8
1966			
1967			
1968			
1969			
1970		0,6	23,6
1971			
1972			
1973			
1974			
1975		1,3	44,2
1976			
1977			
1978			
1979			
1980		1,5	40,5
1981			
1982		1,4	
1983			
1984			
1985			49,8
1986		1,6	
1987			
1988			
1989			56,4
1990		1,8	
1991			54,2
1992			
1993			
1994	6,3	2,2	41,3
1995			
1996			
1997			
1998	7,0	2,8	36,3
1999			
2000			
2001			
2002	8,6	4,2	37,0
2003			
2004			
2005			

Definition: Children aged 0-3, who in terms of figures dispose of a place in a child care institution.

Source: DJI Zahlenspiegel.

### 3. School Attendance of 13-Year-Olds by School Types

Graphic // Table



Definition: 13-year-olds attending schools in the different branches of the secondary education system as a percentage of all 13-year-olds.  
 Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, Bildung im Zahlenspiegel.  
 Note: The years shown in the table do always refer to the first half of the academic year (i.e. 1999 = academic year 1999/2000 etc.).

### 3. School Attendance of 13-Year-Olds by School Types

Graphic /// Table

	Lower Secondary Schools Total	Lower Secondary Schools West	Special Schools (Learning problems) Total	Special Schools (Learning problems) West	Inter- mediate Secondary School Total	Inter- mediate Secondary School West	Upper Secondary Education Total	Upper Secondary Education West	Compre- hensive School Total	Compre- hensive School West
1950										
1951										
1952		79		2		6		12		
1953		77		2		7		12		
1954		76		2		7		14		
1955		73		3		8		15		
1956										
1957		71		3		9		16		
1958		70		3		9		16		
1959		71		3		11		15		
1960		70		3		11		15		
1961		70		3		11		15		
1962		70		3		12		15		
1963		70		4		12		14		
1964		68		4		12		15		
1965		66		4		13		16		
1966		63		4		15		17		
1967		59		5		16		18		
1968		56		5		18		19		
1969		55		5		18		20		
1970		55		5		18		20		
1971		53		6		19		20		1
1972		52		6		19		21		2
1973		49		6		20		22		2
1974		46		6		21		24		3
1975		46		6		21		24		3
1976		45		6		22		24		3
1977		43		6		23		24		3
1978		42		5		24		25		4
1979		40		5		25		25		4
1980		39		5		25		27		4
1981		39		5		25		27		4
1982		38		4		25		27		4
1983		38		5		26		28		4
1984		37		5		26		27		4
1985		37		5		26		27		5
1986		36		5		26		28		5
1987		35		5		26		29		5
1988		34		5		26		30		6
1989		33		4		26		30		6
1990		31		4		26		31		7
1991										
1992	26		5		24		31		7	
1993	25		5		23		31		9	
1994	25		5		24		31		9	
1995	24		5		24		31		10	
1996	24		5		24		30		10	
1997	24		5		24		30		10	
1998	23		5		25		30		10	
1999	23		5		24		30		10	
2000	23		5		23		30		10	
2001	23		6		24		29		10	
2002	23		6		23		31		9	
2003	22		5		24		32		9	
2004	22		5		26		33		9	

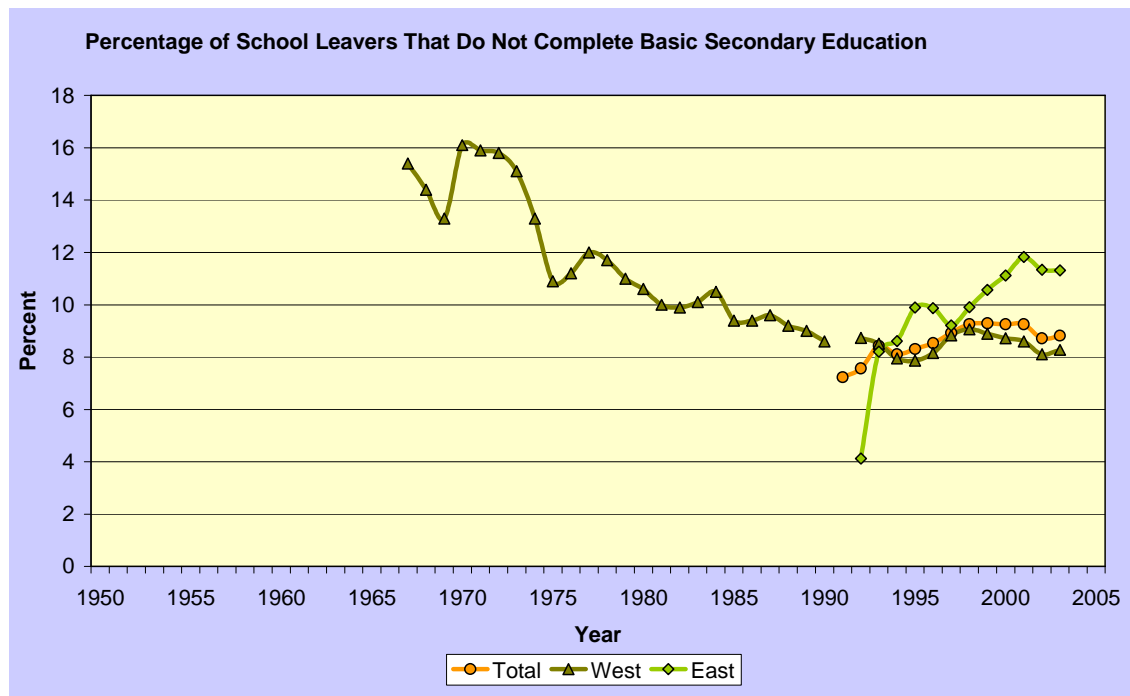
Definition: 13-year-olds attending schools in the different branches of the secondary education system as a percentage of all 13-year-olds.

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, Bildung im Zahlenspiegel.

Note: The years shown in the table do always refer to the first half of the academic year (i.e. 1999 = academic year 1999/2000 etc.).

#### 4. Percentage of School Leavers That Do Not Complete Basic Secondary Education

Graphic /// Table



**Definition:** Those leaving basic secondary education facilities (roughly secondary modern schools) without a diploma (i.e., those with compulsory schooling only) as a percentage of all youth in their final year of compulsory school attendance (14-15 years old).

**Source:** Statistisches Bundesamt, Bildung im Zahlenspiegel;  
Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch.

**Note:** 2001: West and East Germany; neither one including Berlin.

#### 4. Percentage of School Leavers That Do Not Complete Basic Secondary Education

Graphic /// Table

	Total	West	East
1950			
1951			
1952			
1953			
1954			
1955			
1956			
1957			
1958			
1959			
1960			
1961			
1962			
1963			
1964			
1965			
1966			
1967		15,4	
1968		14,4	
1969		13,3	
1970		16,1	
1971		15,9	
1972		15,8	
1973		15,1	
1974		13,3	
1975		10,9	
1976		11,2	
1977		12,0	
1978		11,7	
1979		11,0	
1980		10,6	
1981		10,0	
1982		9,9	
1983		10,1	
1984		10,5	
1985		9,4	
1986		9,4	
1987		9,6	
1988		9,2	
1989		9,0	
1990		8,6	
1991	7,2		
1992	7,6	8,7	4,1
1993	8,4	8,5	8,2
1994	8,1	7,9	8,6
1995	8,3	7,9	9,9
1996	8,5	8,1	9,9
1997	8,9	8,8	9,2
1998	9,3	9,1	9,9
1999	9,3	8,9	10,6
2000	9,3	8,7	11,1
2001	9,3	8,6	11,8
2002	8,7	8,1	11,3
2003	8,8	8,3	11,3

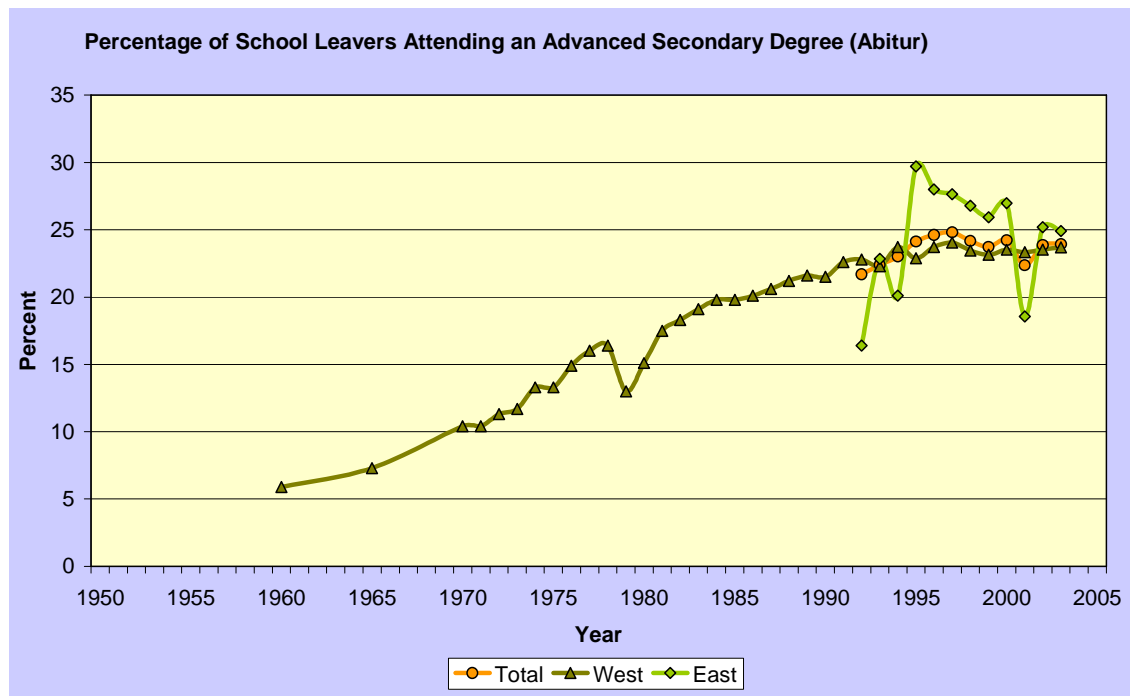
Definition: Those leaving basic secondary education facilities (roughly secondary modern schools) without a diploma (i.e., those with compulsory schooling only) as a percentage of all youth in their final year of compulsory school attendance (14-15 years old).

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, Bildung im Zahlenspiegel;  
Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch.

Note: 2001: West and East Germany; neither one including Berlin.

## 5. Percentage of School Leavers Attaining an Advanced Secondary Degree (Abitur)

Graphic /// Table



**Definition:** Those receiving an advanced secondary degree from schools of general education (grammar or high schools) and thus achieving the general eligibility to enter a university (Allgemeine Hochschulreife) as a percentage of the 19 year-old resident population (at the end of the year).

**Source:** Statistisches Bundesamt, Bildung im Zahlenspiegel; Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch; Genesis-Online, Statistical Information System of the Statistisches Bundesamt.

**Note:** Break-in 2001 by changing from 12 to 13 school years in Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania and Saxony-Anhalt.



## 5. Percentage of School Leavers Attaining an Advanced Secondary Degree (Abitur)

Graphic //// Table

	Total	West	East
1950			
1951			
1952			
1953			
1954			
1955			
1956			
1957			
1958			
1959			
1960		5,9	
1961			
1962			
1963			
1964			
1965		7,3	
1966			
1967			
1968			
1969			
1970		10,4	
1971		10,4	
1972		11,3	
1973		11,7	
1974		13,3	
1975		13,3	
1976		14,9	
1977		16,0	
1978		16,4	
1979		13,0	
1980		15,1	
1981		17,5	
1982		18,3	
1983		19,1	
1984		19,8	
1985		19,8	
1986		20,1	
1987		20,6	
1988		21,2	
1989		21,6	
1990		21,5	
1991		22,6	
1992	21,7	22,8	16,4
1993	22,4	22,3	22,8
1994	23,0	23,7	20,1
1995	24,1	22,9	29,7
1996	24,6	23,7	28,0
1997	24,8	24,0	27,6
1998	24,2	23,5	26,8
1999	23,7	23,1	25,9
2000	24,2	23,5	27,0
2001	22,4	23,3	18,6
2002	23,9	23,5	25,2
2003	23,9	23,7	24,9

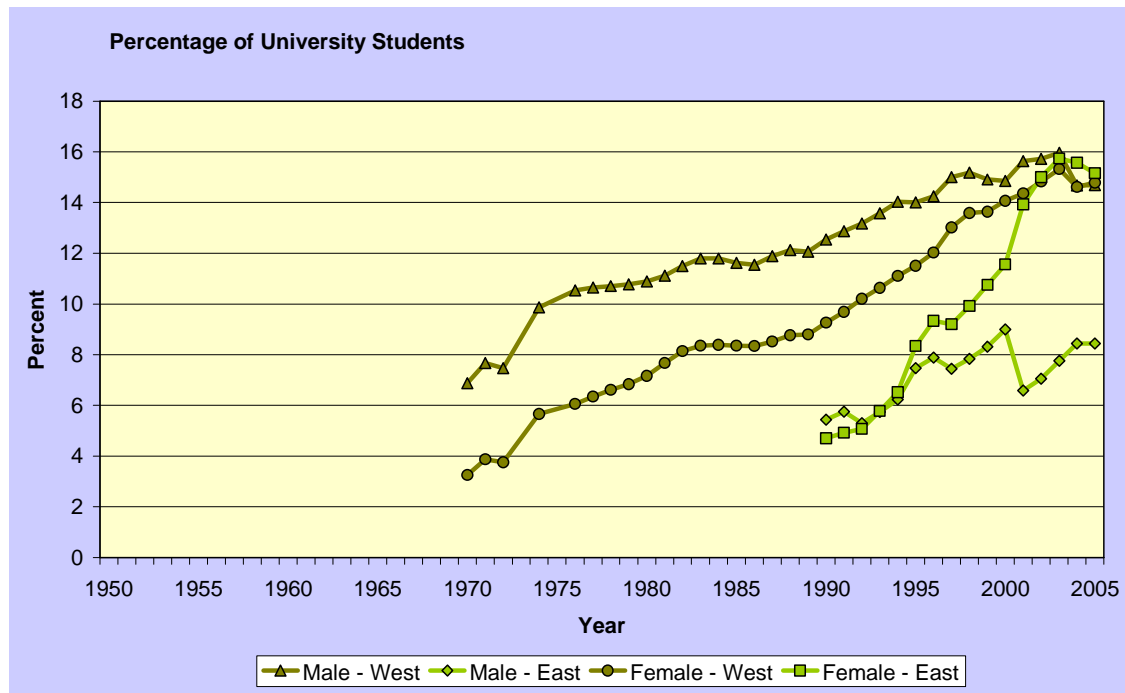
**Definition:** Those receiving an advanced secondary degree from schools of general education (grammar or high schools) and thus achieving the general eligibility to enter a university (Allgemeine Hochschulreife) as a percentage of the 19 year-old resident population (at the end of the year).

**Source:** Statistisches Bundesamt, Bildung im Zahlenspiegel; Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch; Genesis-Online, Statistical Information System of the Statistisches Bundesamt.

**Note:** Break-in 2001 by changing from 12 to 13 school years in Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania and Saxony-Anhalt.

## 6. Percentage of University Students

Graphic /// Table



**Definition:** Winter-semester university students (including those at teachers' colleges and theological seminaries (pädagogische and theologische Hochschulen)) as a percentage of the resident population between 20 and 29 years of age (at the end of the year).

**Source:** Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch; Genesis-Online, Statistical Information System of the Statistisches Bundesamt.

**Note:**

1. The years refer to the start of the corresponding winter semester (i.e. 1999 = winter 1999/2000).
2. From 2001 West Germany including Berlin.
3. Starting from 1974 including Gesamthochschulen
4. Starting from 2003 are Gesamthochschulen included in Universities and Fachhochschulen

## 6. Percentage of University Students

Graphic /// Table

	Male – Total	Male – West	Male – East	Female – Total	Female – West	Female – East
1950						
1951						
1952						
1953						
1954						
1955						
1956						
1957						
1958						
1959						
1960						
1961						
1962						
1963						
1964						
1965						
1966						
1967						
1968						
1969						
1970		6,9			3,2	
1971		7,7			3,9	
1972		7,5			3,8	
1973						
1974		9,9			5,7	
1975						
1976		10,5			6,1	
1977		10,7			6,3	
1978		10,7			6,6	
1979		10,8			6,8	
1980		10,9			7,2	
1981		11,1			7,7	
1982		11,5			8,1	
1983		11,8			8,4	
1984		11,8			8,4	
1985		11,6			8,4	
1986		11,5			8,3	
1987		11,9			8,5	
1988		12,1			8,8	
1989		12,1			8,8	
1990	11	12,5	5	8	9,3	5
1991	11,6	12,9	5,8	8,9	9,7	4,9
1992	11,8	13,2	5,3	9,3	10,2	5,1
1993	12,2	13,6	5,7	9,8	10,6	5,8
1994	12,7	14,0	6,2	10,3	11,1	6,5
1995	13,0	14,0	7,5	11,0	11,5	8,3
1996	13,2	14,3	7,9	11,6	12,0	9,3
1997	13,6	15,0	7,4	12,4	13,0	9,2
1998	13,8	15,2	7,8	13,0	13,6	9,9
1999	13,6	14,9	8,3	13,1	13,6	10,7
2000	13,7	14,9	9,0	13,6	14,1	11,6
2001	14,0	15,6	6,6	14,3	14,4	13,9
2002	14,2	15,7	7,0	14,9	14,8	15,0
2003	14,5	16,0	7,8	15,4	15,3	15,7
2004	13,5	14,7	8,4	14,8	14,6	15,6
2005	13,6	14,7	8,4	14,8	14,8	15,2

**Definition:** Winter-semester university students (including those at teachers' colleges and theological seminaries (pädagogische and theologische Hochschulen)) as a percentage of the resident population between 20 and 29 years of age (at the end of the year).

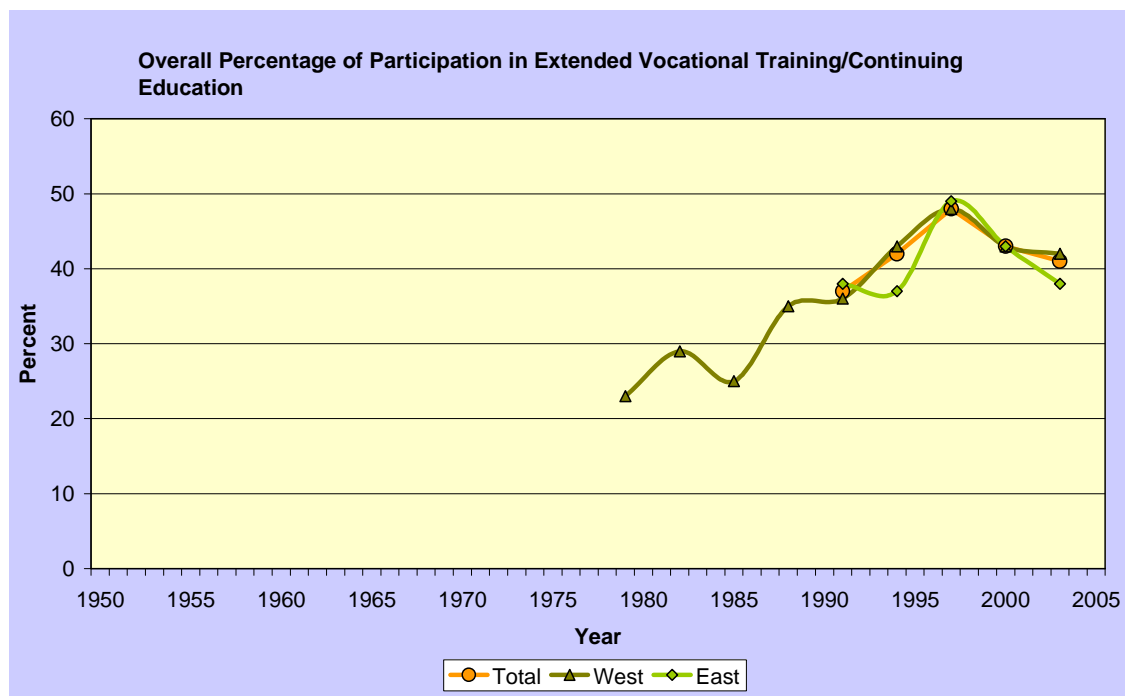
**Source:** Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch; Genesis-Online, Statistical Information System of the Statistisches Bundesamt.

**Note:**

1. The years refer to the start of the corresponding winter semester (i.e. 1999 = winter 1999/2000).
2. From 2001 West Germany including Berlin.
3. Starting from 1974 including Gesamthochschulen
4. Starting from 2003 are Gesamthochschulen included in Universities and Fachhochschulen

## 7. Overall Percentage of Participation in Extended Vocational Training/ Continuing Education

Graphic /// Table



Definition: Percentage of the 19-64 year-old German resident population that reported participation in some type of continuing education or training (i.e., continuing training or education of a general, political, or vocational character, resuming a previous course of studies or training, or other forms of continuing training or education).

Source: Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung (BMBF), Berichtssystem Weiterbildung.

## 7. Overall Percentage of Participation in Extended Vocational Training/ Continuing Education

Graphic /// Table

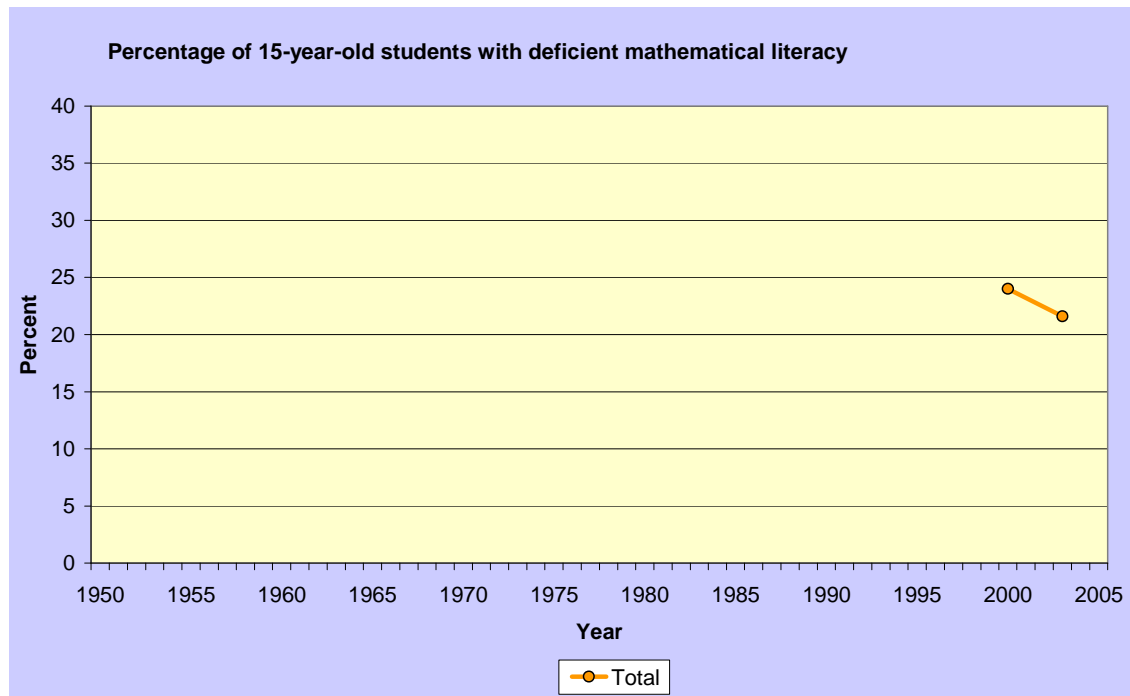
	Total	West	East
1950			
1951			
1952			
1953			
1954			
1955			
1956			
1957			
1958			
1959			
1960			
1961			
1962			
1963			
1964			
1965			
1966			
1967			
1968			
1969			
1970			
1971			
1972			
1973			
1974			
1975			
1976			
1977			
1978			
1979		23	
1980			
1981			
1982		29	
1983			
1984			
1985		25	
1986			
1987			
1988		35	
1989			
1990			
1991	37	36	38
1992			
1993			
1994	42	43	37
1995			
1996			
1997	48	48	49
1998			
1999			
2000	43	43	43
2001			
2002			
2003	41	42	38

Definition: Percentage of the 19-64 year-old German resident population that reported participation in some type of continuing education or training (i.e., continuing training or education of a general, political, or vocational character, resuming a previous course of studies or training, or other forms of continuing training or education).

Source: Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung (BMBF), Berichtssystem Weiterbildung.

## 8. Percentage of 15-year-old Students with Deficient Mathematical Literacy

Graphic /// Table



Definition: Percentage of 15-year old students who achieved one of the two lowest levels on the OECD PISA mathematical scale.

Source: Ergebnisbericht des Deutschen PISA-Konsortiums

## 8. Percentage of 15-year-old Students with Deficient Mathematical Literacy

Graphic /// Table

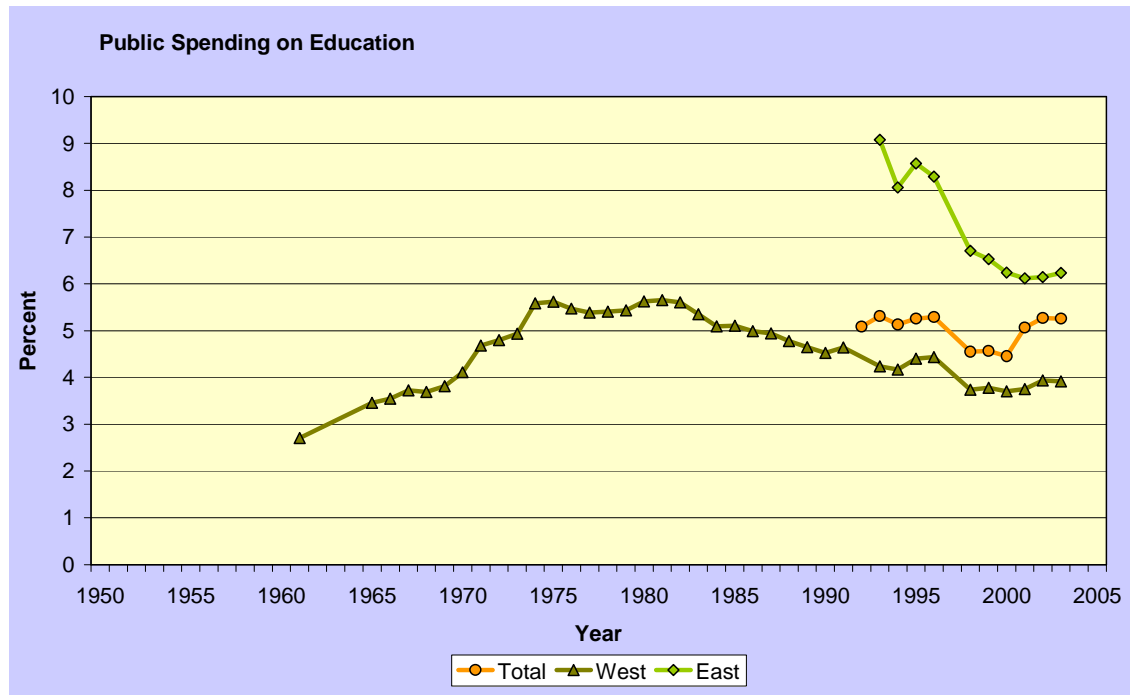
	Total	West	East
1950			
1951			
1952			
1953			
1954			
1955			
1956			
1957			
1958			
1959			
1960			
1961			
1962			
1963			
1964			
1965			
1966			
1967			
1968			
1969			
1970			
1971			
1972			
1973			
1974			
1975			
1976			
1977			
1978			
1979			
1980			
1981			
1982			
1983			
1984			
1985			
1986			
1987			
1988			
1989			
1990			
1991			
1992			
1993			
1994			
1995			
1996			
1997			
1998			
1999			
2000	24,0		
2001			
2002			
2003	21,6		

Definition: Percentage of 15-year old students who achieved one of the two lowest levels on the OECD PISA mathematical scale.

Source: Ergebnisbericht des Deutschen PISA-Konsortiums

## 9. Public Spending on Education

Graphic /// Table



- Definition:** Public spending on nursery schools/kindergartens, schools, tertiary education, and support of other parts of the educational system, as a percentage of the GDP.
- Source:** Statistisches Bundesamt, Bildung im Zahlenspiegel; Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch.
- Note:**
1. Before 1995: underlying values for the federal states (Länder) without communal special purpose associations.
  2. 1993 and later: values for East and West without contributions by the federal state.
  3. Starting in 1974: new system of calculating educational spending.



## 9. Public Spending on Education

Graphic /// Table

	Total	West	East
1950			
1951			
1952			
1953			
1954			
1955			
1956			
1957			
1958			
1959			
1960			
1961		2,7	
1962			
1963			
1964			
1965		3,5	
1966		3,5	
1967		3,7	
1968		3,7	
1969		3,8	
1970		4,1	
1971		4,7	
1972		4,8	
1973		4,9	
1974		5,6	
1975		5,6	
1976		5,5	
1977		5,4	
1978		5,4	
1979		5,4	
1980		5,6	
1981		5,7	
1982		5,6	
1983		5,3	
1984		5,1	
1985		5,1	
1986		5,0	
1987		4,9	
1988		4,8	
1989		4,6	
1990		4,5	
1991		4,6	
1992	5,1		
1993	5,3	4,2	9,1
1994	5,1	4,2	8,1
1995	5,3	4,4	8,6
1996	5,3	4,4	8,3
1997			
1998	4,6	3,7	6,7
1999	4,6	3,8	6,5
2000	4,5	3,7	6,2
2001	5,1	3,7	6,1
2002	5,3	3,9	6,1
2003	5,3	3,9	6,2

Definition: Public spending on nursery schools/kindergartens, schools, tertiary education, and support of other parts of the educational system, as a percentage of the GDP.

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, Bildung im Zahlenspiegel;  
Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch.

Note: 1. Before 1995: underlying values for the federal states (Länder) without communal special purpose associations.  
2. 1993 and later: values for East and West without contributions by the federal state.  
3. Starting in 1974: new system of calculating educational spending.

# Participation

## Selected Indicators:

### **1. Voter Turnout at the Federal Elections**

(Indicator P001)

Definition: Percentage of those eligible to vote who voted in the elections for the German parliament (Bundestag).

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch; Statistisches Bundesamt, Ergebnisse der Repräsentativen Wahlstatistik.

### **2. Percentage of Political Party Members (According to the Welfare Survey)**

(Indicator P004)

Definition: Percentage of respondents aged 18 or above that declared to be a member of a political party.

Source: Welfare Survey, own calculations.

### **3. Percentage of Those Strongly Interested in Politics**

(Indicator P008)

Definition: Percentage of respondents answering "Strongly" or "Very Strongly" to the question: "To ask a very general question: How strongly are you interested in politics?"

Source: German Socio-Economic Panel (GSOEP), own calculations.

### **4. Rate of Unionisation**

(Indicator P009)

Definition: Percentage of persons in dependent employment who are union members (including the following major unions: DGB, DAG (until 2000) DBB and CGB).

Source: Special data analysis, prepared on request by the Max-Planck-Institute for the Study of Societies in Cologne (Dr. Bernhard Ebbinghaus).

### **5. Percentage of Members of Associations/Clubs**

(Indicator P013)

Definition: Percentage of respondents who are members of at least one association or club.

Source: Welfare Survey, own calculations.

### **6. Percentage of Voluntary Workers**

(Indicator P014)

Definition: Percentage of respondents who answered the question: "In which of the following activities do you participate during your free time? Please tell us how frequently you participate in this activity." for the response item "Voluntary work for clubs, associations or social services" with "every week" or "every month".

Source: German Socio-Economic Panel (GSOEP), own calculations.

### **7. Satisfaction With Democratic Institutions**

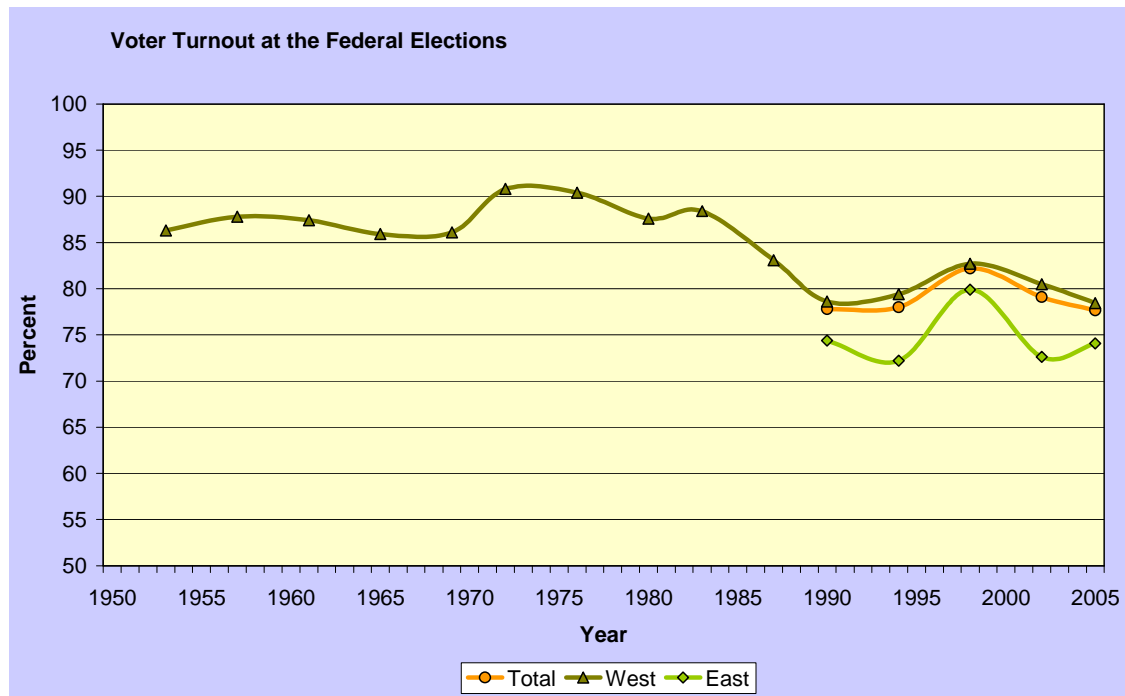
(Indicator P018)

Definition: The question was posed: "How satisfied are you - overall - with the democratic institutions in our country?" Respondents' average answer in terms of a scale ranging from 0 ("completely dissatisfied") to 10 ("completely satisfied").

Source: Welfare Survey, own calculations.

## 1. Voter Turnout at the Federal Election

Graphic /// Table



Definition: Percentage of those eligible to vote who voted in the elections for the German parliament (Bundestag).

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch; Statistisches Bundesamt, Ergebnisse der Repräsentativen Wahlstatistik.

## 1. Voter Turnout at the Federal Election

Graphic /// Table

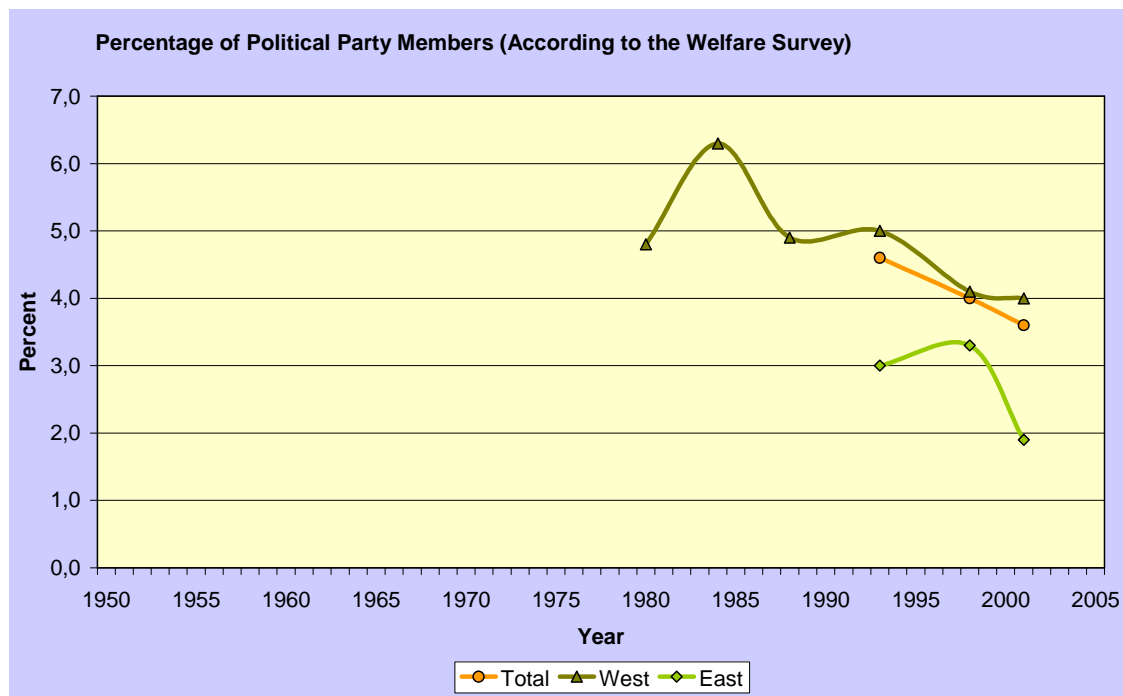
	Total	West	East
1950			
1951			
1952			
1953		86,3	
1954			
1955			
1956			
1957		87,8	
1958			
1959			
1960		87,4	
1961			
1962			
1963			
1964			
1965		85,9	
1966			
1967			
1968			
1969		86,1	
1970			
1971			
1972		90,8	
1973			
1974			
1975			
1976		90,4	
1977			
1978			
1979			
1980		87,6	
1981			
1982			
1983		88,4	
1984			
1985			
1986			
1987		83,1	
1988			
1989			
1990	77,8	78,6	74,4
1991			
1992			
1993			
1994	78,0	79,4	72,2
1995			
1996			
1997			
1998	82,2	82,7	79,9
1999			
2000			
2001			
2002	79,1	80,5	72,6
2003			
2004			
2005	77,7	78,4	74,1

Definition: Percentage of those eligible to vote who voted in the elections for the German parliament (Bundestag).

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch; Statistisches Bundesamt, Ergebnisse der Repräsentativen Wahlstatistik.

## 2. Percentage of Political Party Members (According to the Welfare Survey)

Graphic /// Table



Definition: Percentage of respondents aged 18 or above that declared to be a member of a political party.

Source: Welfare Survey, own calculations.

Note: 2001: Welfare Survey-Trend 2001.

## 2. Percentage of Political Party Members (According to the Welfare Survey)

Graphic /// Table

	Total	West	East
1950			
1951			
1952			
1953			
1954			
1955			
1956			
1957			
1958			
1959			
1960			
1961			
1962			
1963			
1964			
1965			
1966			
1967			
1968			
1969			
1970			
1971			
1972			
1973			
1974			
1975			
1976			
1977			
1978			
1979			
1980		4,8	
1981			
1982			
1983			
1984		6,3	
1985			
1986			
1987			
1988		4,9	
1989			
1990			
1991			
1992			
1993	4,6	5,0	3,0
1994			
1995			
1996			
1997			
1998	4,0	4,1	3,3
1999			
2000			
2001	3,6	4,0	1,9

Definition: Percentage of respondents aged 18 or above that declared to be a member of a political party.

Source: Welfare Survey, own calculations.

Note: 2001: Welfare Survey-Trend 2001.

### 3. Percentage of Those Strongly Interested in Politics

Graphic /// Table



Definition: Percentage of respondents answering “Strongly” or “Very Strongly” to the question: “To ask a very general question: How strongly are you interested in politics?”.

Source: German Socio-Economic Panel (GSOEP), own calculations.

### 3. Percentage of Those Strongly Interested in Politics

Graphic /// Table

	Total	West	East
1950			
1951			
1952			
1953			
1954			
1955			
1956			
1957			
1958			
1959			
1960			
1961			
1962			
1963			
1964			
1965			
1966			
1967			
1968			
1969			
1970			
1971			
1972			
1973			
1974			
1975			
1976			
1977			
1978			
1979			
1980			
1981			
1982			
1983			
1984			
1985		33,9	
1986		33,7	
1987		34,7	
1988		33,0	
1989		38,2	
1990	41,4	39,1	50,1
1991	43,6	43,8	42,8
1992	32,3	32,7	30,9
1993	33,5	34,3	30,3
1994	33,8	34,3	31,8
1995	31,2	32,1	27,7
1996	32,2	32,8	29,7
1997	32,9	33,5	30,9
1998	33,7	34,7	29,7
1999	34,2	35,2	30,2
2000	38,2	39,1	34,7
2001	36,7	37,3	34,4
2002	39,7	40,4	36,7
2003	42,8	43,4	40,1
2004	37,0	37,4	35,1

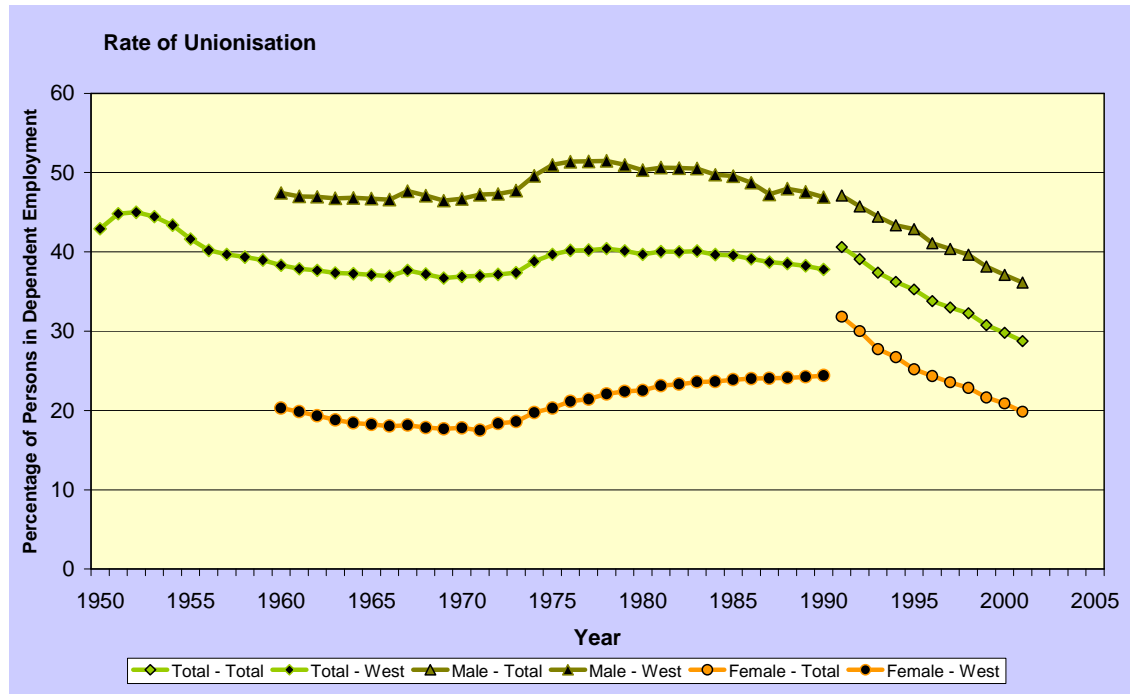
Definition: Percentage of respondents answering "Strongly" or "Very Strongly" to the question: "To ask a very general question: How strongly are you interested in politics?".

Source: German Socio-Economic Panel (GSOEP), own calculations.



## 4. Rate of Unionisation

Graphic /// Table



Definition: Percentage of persons in dependent employment who are union members (including the following major unions: DGB, DAG (until 2000) DBB and CGB).

Source: Special data analysis by the Max-Planck-Institute for the Study of Societies in Cologne (Dr. Bernhard Ebbinghaus).

## 4. Rate of Unionisation

Graphic /// Table

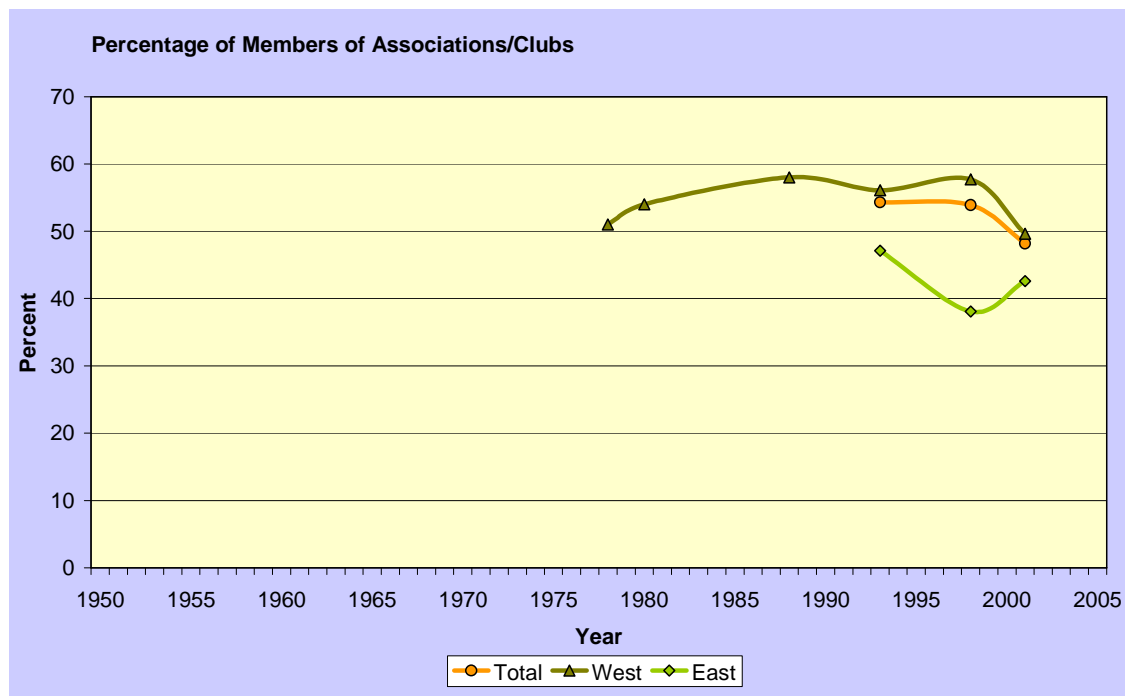
	Total – Total	Total – West	Male – Total	Male – West	Female – Total	Female - West
1950		42,9				
1951		44,8				
1952		45,0				
1953		44,5				
1954		43,4				
1955		41,6				
1956		40,2				
1957		39,7				
1958		39,4				
1959		39,0				
1960		38,3		47,4		20,3
1961		37,9		47,0		19,8
1962		37,7		47,0		19,3
1963		37,3		46,8		18,8
1964		37,2		46,8		18,4
1965		37,1		46,7		18,3
1966		36,9		46,6		18,0
1967		37,7		47,7		18,1
1968		37,2		47,1		17,8
1969		36,7		46,5		17,7
1970		36,9		46,7		17,8
1971		37,0		47,2		17,5
1972		37,2		47,3		18,4
1973		37,4		47,7		18,6
1974		38,8		49,6		19,7
1975		39,7		51,0		20,3
1976		40,2		51,4		21,2
1977		40,2		51,4		21,4
1978		40,4		51,5		22,1
1979		40,1		51,0		22,4
1980		39,7		50,3		22,5
1981		40,0		50,6		23,1
1982		40,0		50,6		23,3
1983		40,1		50,5		23,6
1984		39,7		49,8		23,6
1985		39,6		49,6		23,9
1986		39,1		48,7		24,0
1987		38,7		47,3		24,1
1988		38,5		48,0		24,1
1989		38,2		47,6		24,2
1990		37,8		46,9		24,4
1991	40,6		47,1		31,8	
1992	39,1		45,8		30,0	
1993	37,4		44,4		27,7	
1994	36,2		43,4		26,7	
1995	35,3		42,9		25,2	
1996	33,8		41,1		24,3	
1997	33,0		40,4		23,5	
1998	32,2		39,7		22,8	
1999	30,8		38,2		21,6	
2000	29,8		37,1		20,9	
2001	28,7		36,1		19,8	

Definition: Percentage of persons in dependent employment who are union members (including the following major unions: DGB, DAG (until 2000) DBB and CGB).

Source: Special data analysis by the Max-Planck-Institute for the Study of Societies in Cologne (Dr. Bernhard Ebbinghaus).

## 5. Percentage of Members of Associations/Clubs

Graphic /// Table



Definition: Percentage of respondents who are members of at least one association or club.  
 Source: Welfare Survey, own calculations.  
 Note: 2001: Welfare Survey-Trend 2001.

## 5. Percentage of Members of Associations/Clubs

Graphic //// Table

	Total	West	East
1950			
1951			
1952			
1953			
1954			
1955			
1956			
1957			
1958			
1959			
1960			
1961			
1962			
1963			
1964			
1965			
1966			
1967			
1968			
1969			
1970			
1971			
1972			
1973			
1974			
1975			
1976			
1977			
1978		51,0	
1979		54,0	
1980			
1981			
1982			
1983			
1984			
1985			
1986			
1987			
1988		58,0	
1989			
1990			
1991			
1992			
1993	54,3	56,1	47,1
1994			
1995			
1996			
1997			
1998	53,9	57,7	38,1
1999			
2000			
2001	48,2	49,6	42,6

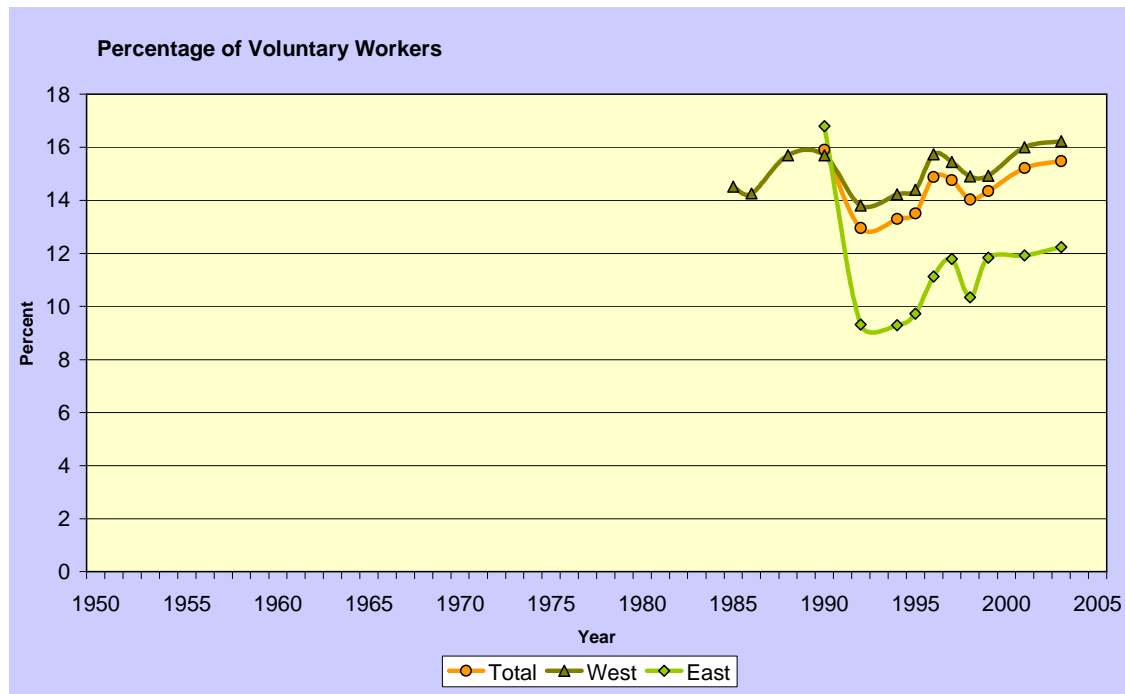
Definition: Percentage of respondents who are members of at least one association or club.

Source: Welfare Survey, own calculations.

Note: 2001: Welfare Survey-Trend 2001.

## 6. Percentage of Voluntary Workers

Graphic /// Table



Definition: Percentage of respondents who answered the question: "In which of the following activities do you participate during your free time? Please tell us how frequently you participate in this activity." for the response item "Voluntary work for clubs, associations or social services" with "every week" or "every month".

Source: German Socio-Economic Panel (GSOEP), own calculations.

## 6. Percentage of Voluntary Workers

Graphic /// Table

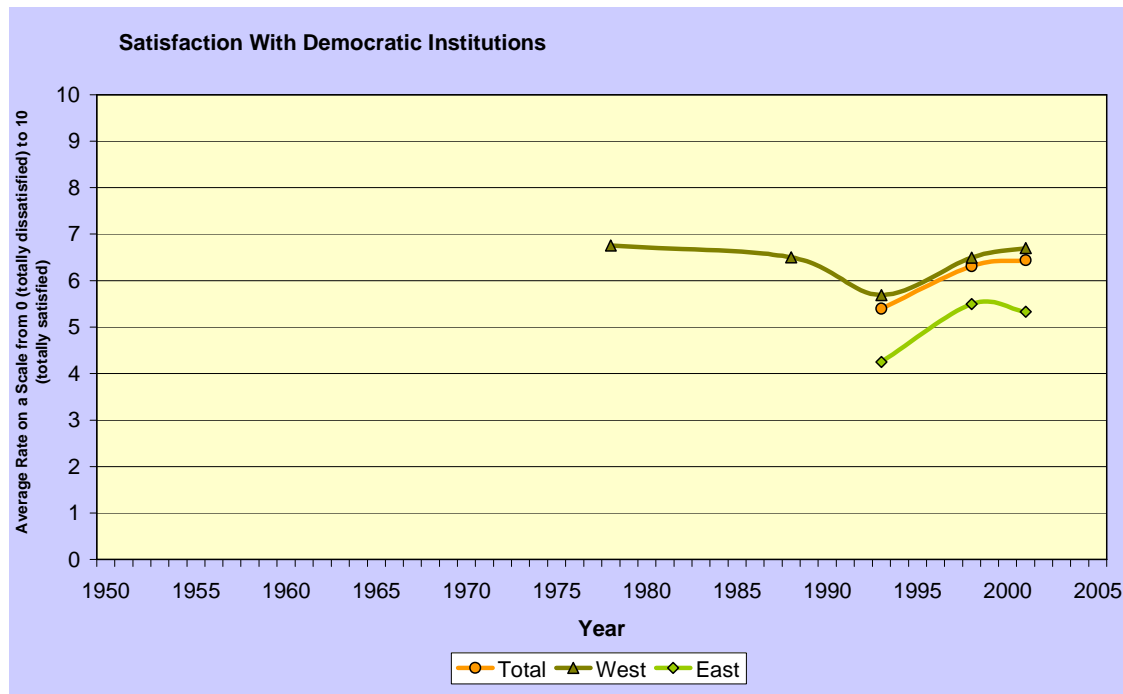
	Total	West	East
1950			
1951			
1952			
1953			
1954			
1955			
1956			
1957			
1958			
1959			
1960			
1961			
1962			
1963			
1964			
1965			
1966			
1967			
1968			
1969			
1970			
1971			
1972			
1973			
1974			
1975			
1976			
1977			
1978			
1979			
1980			
1981			
1982			
1983			
1984			
1985		14,5	
1986		14,3	
1987			
1988		15,7	
1989			
1990	15,9	15,7	16,8
1991			
1992	13,0	13,8	9,3
1993			
1994	13,3	14,2	9,3
1995	13,5	14,4	9,7
1996	14,9	15,7	11,1
1997	14,8	15,5	11,8
1998	14,0	14,9	10,3
1999	14,4	14,9	11,8
2000			
2001	15,2	16,0	11,9
2002			
2003	15,5	16,2	12,2

Definition: Percentage of respondents who answered the question: "In which of the following activities do you participate during your free time? Please tell us how frequently you participate in this activity." for the response item "Voluntary work for clubs, associations or social services" with "every week" or "every month".

Source: German Socio-Economic Panel (GSOEP), own calculations.

## 7. Satisfaction With Democratic Institutions

Graphic /// Table



Definition: The question was posed: "How satisfied are you - overall - with the democratic institutions in our country?" Respondents' average answer in terms of a scale ranging from 0 ("completely dissatisfied") to 10 ("completely satisfied").

Source: Welfare Survey, own calculations.

Note: 2001: Welfare Survey-Trend 2001.

## 7. Satisfaction With Democratic Institutions

Graphic /// Table

	Total	West	East
1950			
1951			
1952			
1953			
1954			
1955			
1956			
1957			
1958			
1959			
1960			
1961			
1962			
1963			
1964			
1965			
1966			
1967			
1968			
1969			
1970			
1971			
1972			
1973			
1974			
1975			
1976			
1977			
1978		6,8	
1979			
1980			
1981			
1982			
1983			
1984			
1985			
1986			
1987			
1988		6,5	
1989			
1990			
1991			
1992			
1993	5,4	5,7	4,2
1994			
1995			
1996			
1997			
1998	6,3	6,5	5,5
1999			
2000			
2001	6,4	6,7	5,3

Definition: The question was posed: "How satisfied are you - overall - with the democratic institutions in our country?" Respondents' average answer in terms of a scale ranging from 0 ("completely dissatisfied") to 10 ("completely satisfied").

Source: Welfare Survey, own calculations.

Note: 2001: Welfare Survey-Trend 2001.



# The Environment

## Selected Indicators:

### **1. Area Used for Settlement and Transportation**

(Indicator U002)

Definition: Percentage of the total surface area used for settlement and transportation (roads, highways, train tracks and depots, etc.).

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch; Statistisches Bundesamt, Umweltökonomische Gesamtrechnung; Statistisches Bundesamt, online publication.

### **2. Carbon Dioxide Emissions per Inhabitant**

(Indicator U003)

Definition: Carbon dioxide emissions per inhabitant per year (in kilograms).

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch.

### **3. Concern About Environmental Protection**

(Indicator U009)

Definition: The question was posed: "What about the following areas? Are you concerned about them?" Respondents could answer either "not concerned", "somewhat concerned", or "very concerned". The indicator values represent the percentage of respondents who said they were "very concerned" about the protection of the environment.

Source: German Socio-Economic Panel (GSOEP), own calculations.

### **4. Household Waste Produced**

(Indicator U017)

Definition: Amount of household waste produced per resident per year (in kilograms).

Source: Umweltbundesamt: Daten zur Umwelt; special data analysis, prepared on request by the Statistisches Bundesamt; Statistisches Bundesamt, online publication.

### **5. Expenditures on Environmental Protection as a Percentage of the GDP**

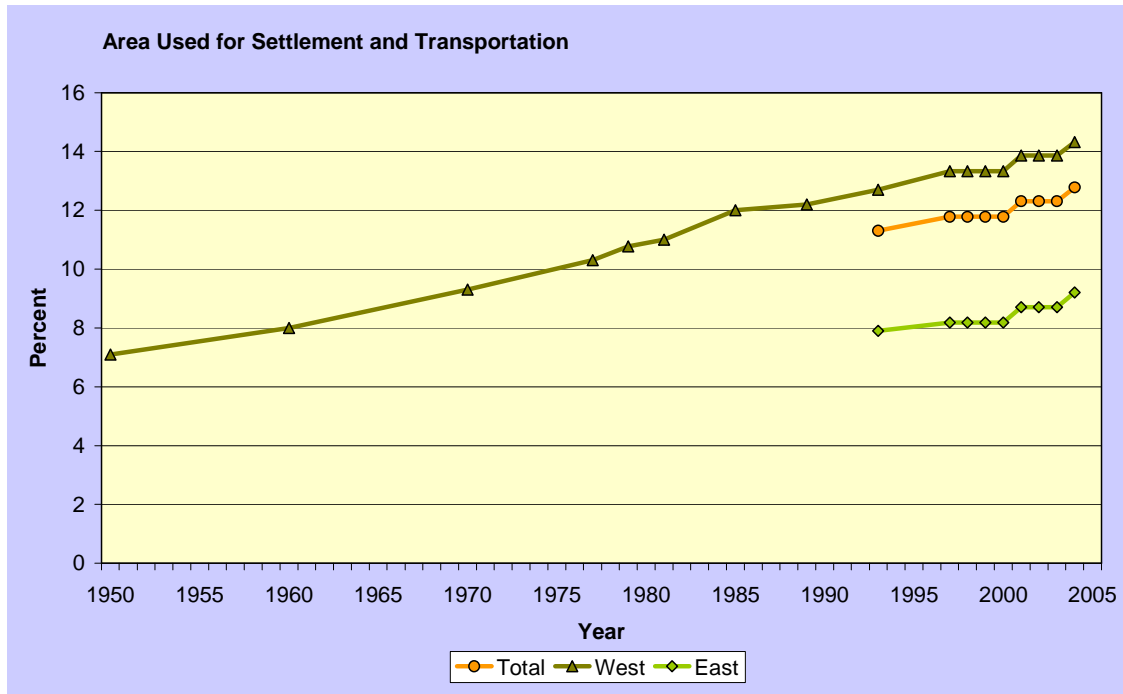
(Indicator U020)

Definition: Total expenditure by government and producing industries on environmental protection as a percentage of the GDP.

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch.

## 1. Area Used for Settlement and Transportation

Graphic /// Table



- Definition: Percentage of the total surface area used for settlement and transportation (roads, highways, train tracks and depots, etc.).
- Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch; Statistisches Bundesamt, Umweltökonomische Gesamtrechnung; Statistisches Bundesamt, online publication.
- Note: Starting from 1997 Western Germany including total Berlin

## 1. Area Used for Settlement and Transportation

Graphic /// Table

	Total	West	East
1950		7,1	
1951			
1952			
1953			
1954			
1955			
1956			
1957			
1958			
1959			
1960		8,0	
1961			
1962			
1963			
1964			
1965			
1966			
1967			
1968			
1969			
1970		9,3	
1971			
1972			
1973			
1974			
1975			
1976			
1977		10,3	
1978			
1979		10,8	
1980			
1981		11,0	
1982			
1983			
1984			
1985		12,0	
1986			
1987			
1988			
1989		12,2	
1990			
1991			
1992			
1993	11,3	12,7	7,9
1994			
1995			
1996			
1997	11,8	13,3	8,2
1998	11,8	13,3	8,2
1999	11,8	13,3	8,2
2000	11,8	13,3	8,2
2001	12,3	13,9	8,7
2002	12,3	13,9	8,7
2003	12,3	13,9	8,7
2004	12,8	14,3	9,2

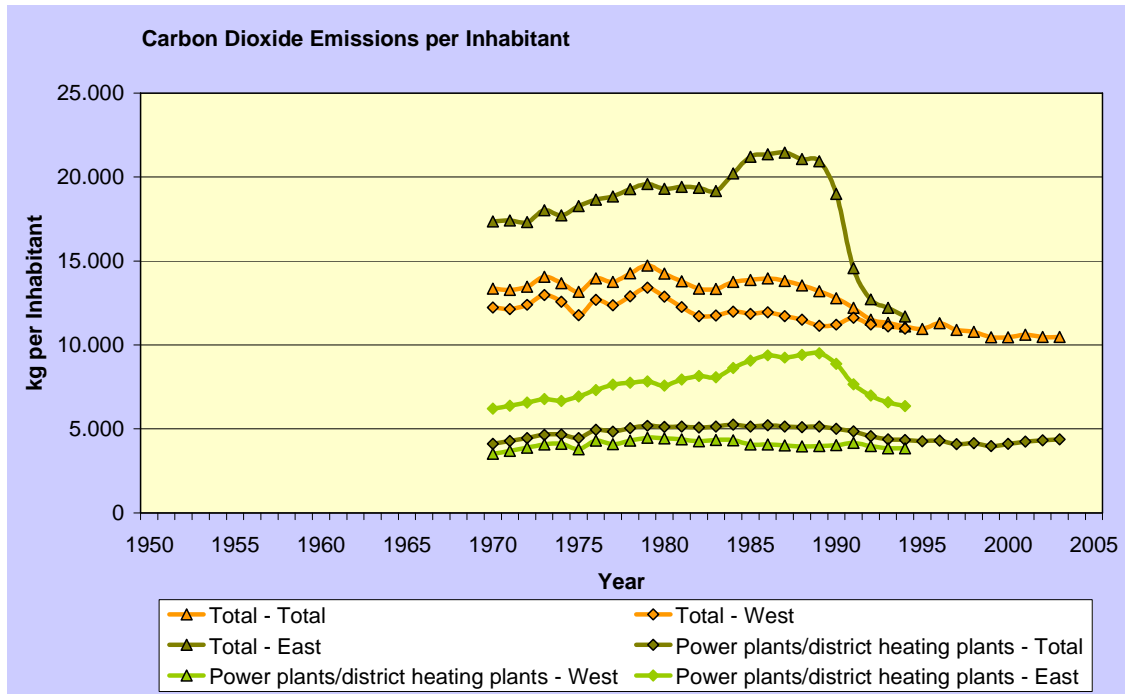
Definition: Percentage of the total surface area used for settlement and transportation (roads, highways, train tracks and depots, etc.).

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch; Statistisches Bundesamt, Umweltökonomische Gesamtrechnung; Statistisches Bundesamt, online publication.

Note: Starting from 1997 Western Germany including total Berlin

## 2. Carbon Dioxide Permissions per Inhabitant

Graphic /// Table



Definition: Carbon dioxide emissions per inhabitant per year (in kilograms).  
 Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch.

## 2. Carbon Dioxide Permissions per Inhabitant

Graphic /// Table

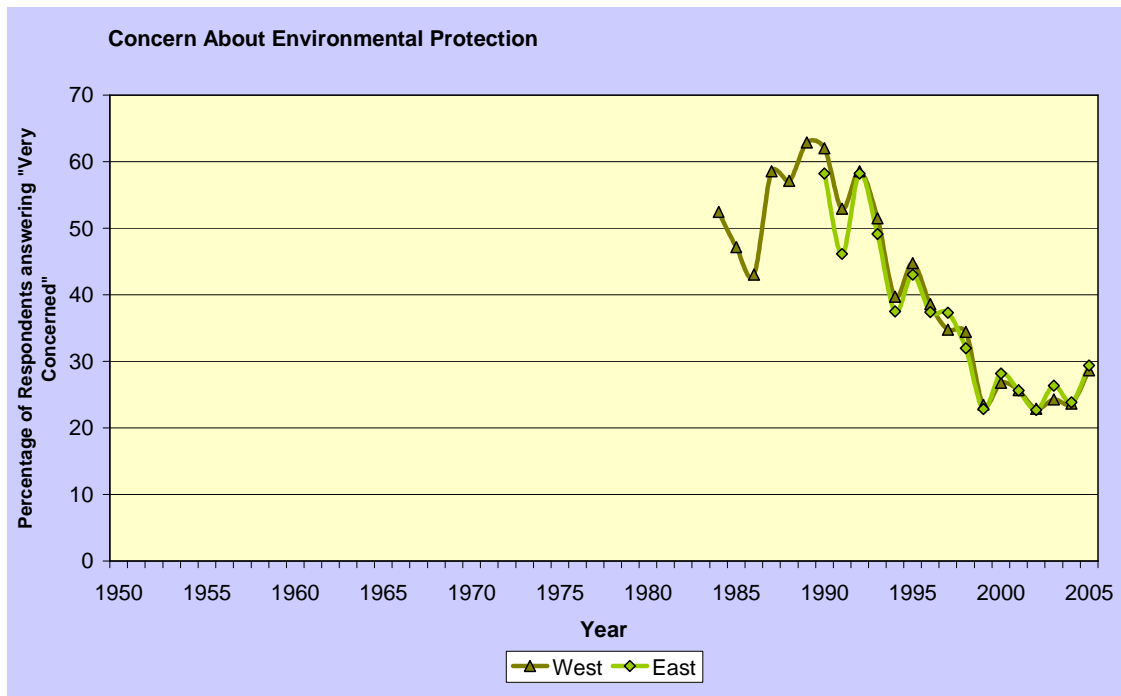
	Total – Total	Total – West	Total – East	Power plants/ district heating plants - Total	Power plants/ district heating plants – West	Power plants/ district heating plants - East
1950						
1951						
1952						
1953						
1954						
1955						
1956						
1957						
1958						
1959						
1960						
1961						
1962						
1963						
1964						
1965						
1966						
1967						
1968						
1969						
1970	13.357,5	12.233,9	17.352,6	4.117,9	3.528,4	6.214,1
1971	13.288,1	12.141,0	17.408,1	4.288,9	3.704,3	6.388,8
1972	13.462,0	12.399,3	17.309,2	4.470,4	3.890,0	6.571,6
1973	14.056,5	12.970,5	18.021,2	4.660,2	4.081,5	6.772,7
1974	13.684,2	12.582,4	17.725,3	4.671,1	4.124,3	6.676,5
1975	13.164,4	11.771,0	18.278,9	4.472,9	3.799,7	6.943,6
1976	13.961,2	12.683,9	18.646,5	4.951,5	4.303,8	7.327,5
1977	13.749,6	12.357,7	18.848,8	4.847,5	4.086,7	7.635,0
1978	14.262,7	12.893,2	19.276,7	5.044,4	4.303,2	7.758,4
1979	14.732,4	13.407,8	19.587,9	5.196,7	4.480,1	7.823,2
1980	14.244,7	12.870,1	19.298,6	5.123,0	4.452,5	7.588,0
1981	13.788,4	12.260,2	19.419,2	5.140,4	4.378,6	7.946,9
1982	13.347,3	11.721,5	19.344,8	5.096,2	4.269,8	8.145,2
1983	13.344,9	11.762,2	19.162,8	5.148,4	4.349,7	8.084,3
1984	13.753,7	11.991,6	20.214,7	5.257,3	4.335,3	8.637,8
1985	13.862,6	11.857,3	21.208,8	5.153,4	4.083,6	9.072,3
1986	13.963,0	11.948,9	21.354,7	5.216,8	4.081,3	9.384,0
1987	13.819,2	11.722,9	21.453,0	5.146,8	4.027,7	9.254,3
1988	13.556,8	11.505,3	21.060,8	5.120,6	3.954,4	9.420,4
1989	13.205,9	11.150,0	20.946,2	5.147,6	3.979,8	9.510,1
1990	12.789,0	11.208,8	18.993,2	5.002,2	4.031,4	8.875,9
1991	12.202,4	11.611,6	14.582,0	4.863,5	4.167,1	7.668,1
1992	11.514,5	11.223,3	12.714,6	4.566,1	3.977,5	6.993,0
1993	11.308,3	11.108,7	12.208,4	4.385,4	3.860,6	6.583,6
1994	11.102,7	10.963,0	11.693,7	4.347,7	3.856,8	6.360,8
1995	10.959,9			4.263,4		
1996	11.294,8			4.314,6		
1997	10.895,5			4.096,7		
1998	10.788,9			4.153,7		
1999	10.464,5			3.976,5		
2000	10.463,8			4.112,3		
2001	10.614,5			4.245,8		
2002	10.475,0			4.323,4		
2003	10.482,3			4.394,1		

Definition: Carbon dioxide emissions per inhabitant per year (in kilograms).

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch.

### 3. Concern About Environmental Protection

Graphic /// Table



Definition: The question was posed: "What about the following areas? Are you concerned about them?" Respondents could answer either "not concerned", "somewhat concerned", or "very concerned". The indicator values represent the percentage of respondents who said they were "very concerned" about the protection of the environment.

Source: German Socio-Economic Panel (GSOEP), own calculations.

### 3. Concern About Environmental Protection

Graphic /// Table

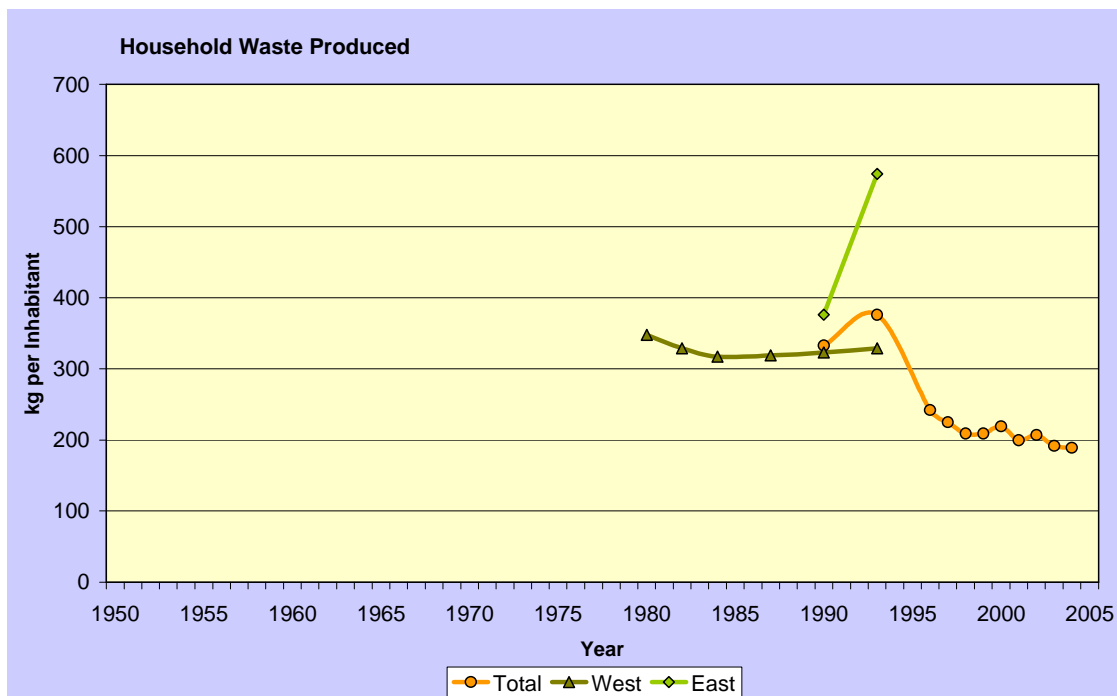
	Total	West	East
1950			
1951			
1952			
1953			
1954			
1955			
1956			
1957			
1958			
1959			
1960			
1961			
1962			
1963			
1964			
1965			
1966			
1967			
1968			
1969			
1970			
1971			
1972			
1973			
1974			
1975			
1976			
1977			
1978			
1979			
1980			
1981			
1982			
1983			
1984		52,4	
1985		47,2	
1986		43,0	
1987		58,5	
1988		57,1	
1989		62,9	
1990	61,3	62,0	58,2
1991	51,6	52,9	46,1
1992	58,5	58,6	58,2
1993	51,1	51,5	49,1
1994	39,3	39,7	37,5
1995	44,5	44,8	43,0
1996	38,4	38,6	37,4
1997	35,2	34,7	37,3
1998	34,0	34,4	32,0
1999	23,4	23,5	22,9
2000	27,0	26,8	28,2
2001	25,6	25,6	25,6
2002	22,8	22,9	22,7
2003	24,7	24,3	26,4
2004	23,7	23,7	23,8
2005	28,8	28,7	29,4

Definition: The question was posed: "What about the following areas? Are you concerned about them?" Respondents could answer either "not concerned", "somewhat concerned", or "very concerned". The indicator values represent the percentage of respondents who said they were "very concerned" about the protection of the environment.

Source: German Socio-Economic Panel (GSOEP), own calculations.

#### 4. Household Waste Produced

Graphic /// Table



Definition: Amount of household waste produced per resident per year (in kilograms).  
 Source: Umweltbundesamt: Daten zur Umwelt; special data analysis, prepared on request by the Statistisches Bundesamt; Statistisches Bundesamt, online publication.  
 Note: 1. Starting in 1996 a new definition of household waste applied. Therefore from that point in time values are not comparable to previous ones.  
 2. 1998 Hamburg estimated.  
 3. 1999 preliminary value; 2000 estimation; 2004 preliminary value



## 4. Household Waste Produced

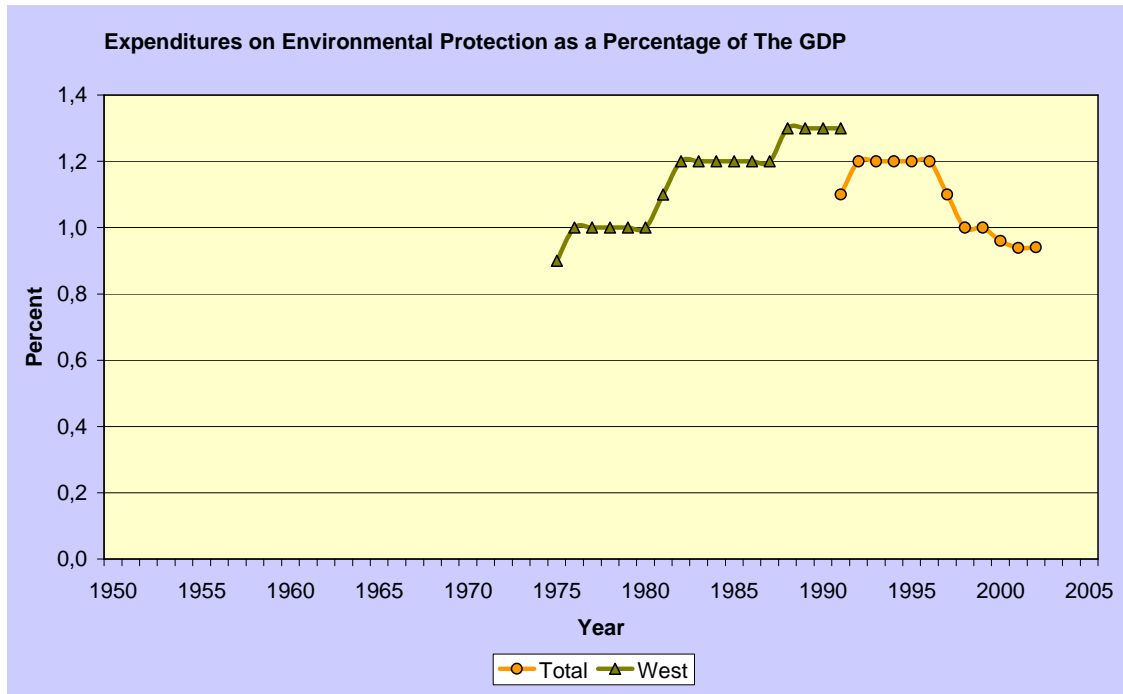
Graphic /// Table

	Total	West	East
1950			
1951			
1952			
1953			
1954			
1955			
1956			
1957			
1958			
1959			
1960			
1961			
1962			
1963			
1964			
1965			
1966			
1967			
1968			
1969			
1970			
1971			
1972			
1973			
1974			
1975			
1976			
1977			
1978			
1979			
1980		348	
1981			
1982		329	
1983			
1984		317	
1985			
1986			
1987		319	
1988			
1989			
1990	333	323	376
1991			
1992			
1993	376	329	574
1994			
1995			
1996	242		
1997	225		
1998	209		
1999	209		
2000	219		
2001	200		
2002	207		
2003	192		
2004	189		

- Definition: Amount of household waste produced per resident per year (in kilograms).
- Source: Umweltbundesamt; Daten zur Umwelt; special data analysis, prepared on request by the Statistisches Bundesamt; Statistisches Bundesamt, online publication.
- Note: 1. Starting in 1996 a new definition of household waste applied. Therefore from that point in time values are not comparable to previous ones.  
 2. 1998 Hamburg estimated.  
 3. 1999 preliminary value; 2000 estimation; 2004 preliminary value

## 5. Expenditures on Environmental Protection as a Percentage of the GDP

Graphic /// Table



Definition: Total expenditure by government and producing industries on environmental protection as a percentage of the GDP.

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch.

Note: 1. Expenditures 1991 and after without building trade expenditures and without expenditures for integrated pollution control measures (e.g. using more energy-efficient modes of production, renewable raw materials etc.).  
 2. Values for GDP until 1990 according to ESVG 1979, 1991 and after according to ESVG 1995.

## 5. Expenditures on Environmental Protection as a Percentage of the GDP

Graphic /// Table

	Total	West	East
1950			
1951			
1952			
1953			
1954			
1955			
1956			
1957			
1958			
1959			
1960			
1961			
1962			
1963			
1964			
1965			
1966			
1967			
1968			
1969			
1970			
1971			
1972			
1973			
1974			
1975		0,9	
1976		1,0	
1977		1,0	
1978		1,0	
1979		1,0	
1980		1,0	
1981		1,1	
1982		1,2	
1983		1,2	
1984		1,2	
1985		1,2	
1986		1,2	
1987		1,2	
1988		1,3	
1989		1,3	
1990		1,3	
1991	1,1	1,3	
1992	1,2		
1993	1,2		
1994	1,2		
1995	1,2		
1996	1,2		
1997	1,1		
1998	1,0		
1999	1,0		
2000	1,0		
2001	0,9		
2002	0,9		

Definition: Total expenditure by government and producing industries on environmental protection as a percentage of the GDP.

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch.

Note: 1. Expenditures 1991 and after without building trade expenditures and without expenditures for integrated pollution control measures (e.g. using more energy-efficient modes of production, renewable raw materials etc.).  
2. Values for GDP until 1990 according to ESVG 1979, 1991 and after according to ESVG 1995.

# Public Safety and Crime

## Selected Indicators:

### 1. General Crime Rate

(Indicator K001)

Definition: Number of reported crimes per 100,000 inhabitants, starting from 1963 without traffic offences.

Source: Number of crimes: Bundeskriminalamt, Polizeiliche Kriminalstatistik.  
Population numbers: Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch.

### 2. Violent Crime Rate

(Indicator K003)

Definition: Number of reported cases of violent crime per 100,000 inhabitants.

Source: Numbers of crime: Bundeskriminalamt, Polizeiliche Kriminalstatistik.  
Population numbers: Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch.

### 3. Fear of Crime

(Indicator K018)

Definition: The question was posed: "How secure do you feel or would you feel, if you are outside at night on your own in this area around here?" Percentage of respondents who answered "insecure" or "very insecure".

Source: Welfare Survey, own calculations (1993 + 1998); ALLBUS, own calculations (1982, 1990 + 1992)

### 4. Police Density Rate

(Indicator K023)

Definition: Number of police officers per 100,000 inhabitants.

Source: Police officers:

before 1970: Statistisches Bundesamt, Fachserie L, Reihe 4.

1970-1984: Statistisches Bundesamt, Fachserie 14, Reihe 6.

1985-2000: Statistisches Bundesamt, special data analysis, prepared on request.

Population: Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch.

The following apply to the numbers of police officers the calculations were based on:

1. Reporting date until 1977: October 2nd of the respective year; after 1977: June 30th.

2. Until 1978: Only employees of the federal states (Länder)<sup>3</sup> employed full time or part time with not less than half of the regular weekly hours of a comparable full time employee.

3. 1979-1982: Only employees of the federal states (Länder) employed full time or part time.

4. 1983-1996: Employees of the federal government and the federal states (Länder).

5. 1991-1996: East: Employees of the formerly East German federal states (neue Bundesländer); West: Employees of the formerly West German federal states (alte Bundesländer) and the federal government.

6. Starting 1997: Employees of the federal government, the federal states and local authorities. East/West-disaggregation by the Statistisches Bundesamt.

7. From 2001: Values for West and East were calculated with population data not including Berlin.

<sup>3</sup> Starting from in the FRG police authority is vested at the federal countries (Länder) their employees make up for the vast majority of police officers. Numbers exclude however employees of the Federal Crime Police Office (Bundeskriminalamt), which is at the responsibility of the federal government.

## **5. Percentage of Crime Cases Solved**

(Indicator K027)

Definition: Solved crime cases as a percentage of all registered crime cases.

Source: Bundeskriminalamt, Polizeiliche Kriminalstatistik.

## **6. Imprisonment Rate**

(Indicator K030)

Definition: Prisoners and persons in preventive detention in penal institutions per 100,000 criminally liable inhabitants (i.e. persons that are 14 years of age or older).

Source: Prisoners: Statistisches Bundesamt, Fachserie 10, Reihe 4  
Population: Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch; Genesis-Online, Statistical Information System of the Statistisches Bundesamt.

## 1. General Crime Rate

Graphic /// Table



Definition: Number of reported crimes per 100,000 inhabitants, starting from 1963 without traffic offences.

Source: Bundeskriminalamt, Polizeiliche Kriminalstatistik; Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch.

Note: 1. Values for West include those for Berlin.  
2. Starting from 1963 without traffic offences.

## 1. General Crime Rate

Graphic /// Table

	Total	West	East
1950			
1951			
1952			
1953		2.911	
1954		2.910	
1955		3.018	
1956		3.088	
1957		3.140	
1958		3.175	
1959		3.547	
1960		3.660	
1961		3.775	
1962		3.699	
1963		2.914	
1964		2.998	
1965		3.031	
1966		3.213	
1967		3.465	
1968		3.588	
1969		3.645	
1970		3.924	
1971		3.983	
1972		4.171	
1973		4.131	
1974		4.419	
1975		4.722	
1976		4.980	
1977		5.355	
1978		5.514	
1979		5.761	
1980		6.198	
1981		6.603	
1982		6.963	
1983		7.074	
1984		6.755	
1985		6.909	
1986		7.154	
1987		7.265	
1988		7.094	
1989		7.031	
1990		7.108	
1991	6.649	7.311	3.733
1992	7.838	7.921	7.461
1993	8.337	8.032	9.748
1994	8.038	7.665	9.784
1995	8.179	7.774	10.094
1996	8.125	7.768	9.828
1997	8.031	7.742	9.418
1998	7.869	7.576	9.281
1999	7.682	7.452	8.798
2000	7.625	7.439	8.533
2001	7.736	7.579	8.515
2002	7.893	7.785	8.434
2003	7.963	7.822	8.673
2004	8.037	7.951	8.479
2005	7.747	7.699	7.998

Definition: Number of reported crimes per 100,000 inhabitants, starting from 1963 without traffic offences.

Source: Bundeskriminalamt, Polizeiliche Kriminalstatistik; Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch.

Note: 1. Values for West include those for Berlin.  
2. Starting from 1963 without traffic offences.

## 2. Violent Crime Rate

Graphic /// Table



Definition: Number of reported cases of violent crime per 100,000 inhabitants.

Source: Bundeskriminalamt, Polizeiliche Kriminalstatistik;  
Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch.

Note: Values for West include those for Berlin.



## 2. Violent Crime Rate

Graphic /// Table

	Total	West	East
1950			
1951			
1952			
1953			
1954			
1955		69,3	
1956		72,3	
1957		72,4	
1958		72,8	
1959		75,6	
1960		76,5	
1961		75,9	
1962		76,2	
1963		78,5	
1964		77,4	
1965		77,7	
1966		80,2	
1967		83,7	
1968		84,5	
1969		91,9	
1970		98,7	
1971		97,8	
1972		110,3	
1973		112,0	
1974		117,4	
1975		130,5	
1976		128,9	
1977		136,1	
1978		136,0	
1979		143,3	
1980		161,7	
1981		173,1	
1982		175,3	
1983		171,6	
1984		164,7	
1985		168,8	
1986		165,9	
1987		163,5	
1988		162,6	
1989		165,6	
1990		175,5	
1991	167,8	194,2	51,5
1992	187,7	202,0	123,0
1993	198,4	203,1	176,9
1994	192,1	194,6	180,4
1995	208,7	209,8	203,7
1996	219,3	220,0	216,1
1997	227,3	229,1	218,7
1998	227,0	229,4	215,6
1999	227,5	228,7	221,9
2000	227,7	231,8	207,6
2001	229,0	234,5	202,1
2002	239,6	246,1	206,7
2003	247,3	254,8	209,4
2004	255,9	264,5	211,7
2005	258,0	267,1	211,2

Definition: Number of reported cases of violent crime per 100,000 inhabitants.

Source: Bundeskriminalamt, Polizeiliche Kriminalstatistik; Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch.

Note: Values for West include those for Berlin.

### 3. Fear of Crime

Graphic /// Table



Definition: The question was posed: "How secure do you feel or would you feel, if you are outside at night on your own in this area here?" Percentage of respondents who answered "insecure" or "very insecure".

Source: Welfare Survey, own calculations.

Note: 2001: Welfare Survey-Trend 2001.  
Starting from 1993 modified, but comparable question design.

## 3. Fear of Crime

Graphic /// Table

	Total	West	East
1950			
1951			
1952			
1953			
1954			
1955			
1956			
1957			
1958			
1959			
1960			
1961			
1962			
1963			
1964			
1965		43	
1966			
1967			
1968			
1969			
1970			
1971			
1972			
1973			
1974			
1975		50	
1976			
1977			
1978			
1979			
1980			
1981			
1982		35	
1983			
1984			
1985			
1986			
1987		36	
1988			
1989			
1990		31	
1991			
1992		36	
1993	28	24	45
1994			
1995			
1996			
1997			
1998	23	20	32
1999			
2000			
2001	30	27	36

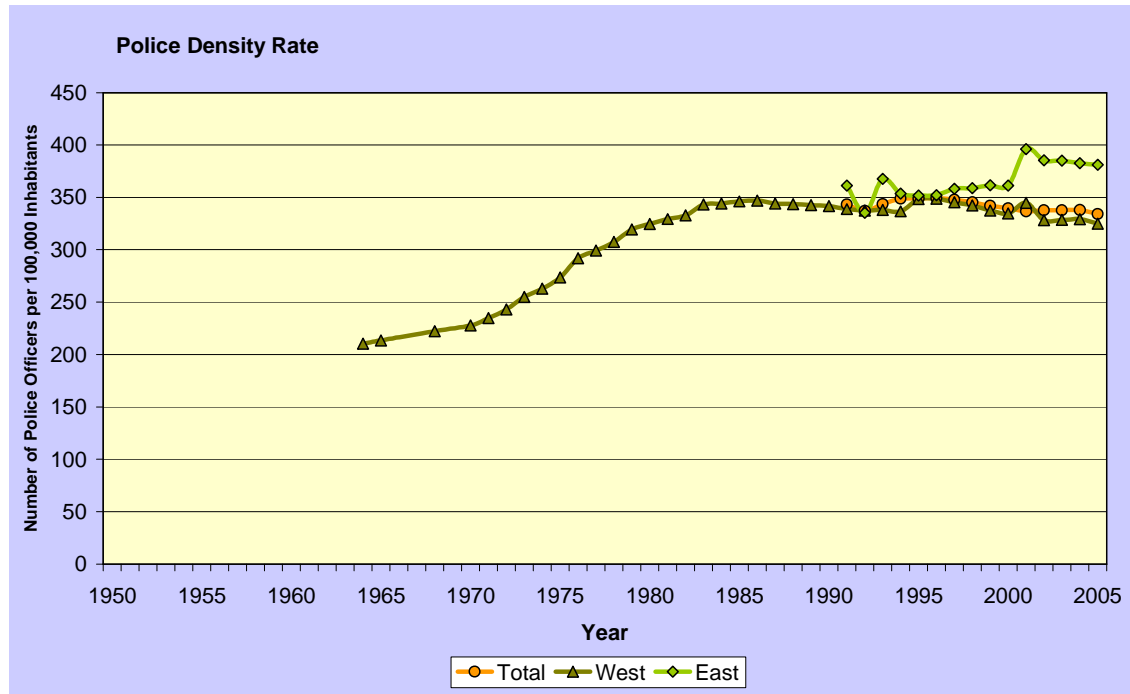
Definition: The question was posed: "How secure do you feel or would you feel, if you are outside at night on your own in this area here?" Percentage of respondents who answered "insecure" or "very insecure".

Source: Welfare Survey, own calculations.

Note: 2001: Welfare Survey-Trend 2001.  
Starting from 1993 modified, but comparable question design.

## 4. Police Density Rate

Graphic /// Table



- Definition:** Number of police officers per 100,000 inhabitants.
- Source:** Statistisches Bundesamt, Fachserie L, Reihe 4; Statistisches Bundesamt, Fachserie 14, Reihe 6; Statistisches Bundesamt, special data analysis; Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch.
- Note:**
1. Until 1977: Oct. 2nd; after 1977: June 30th.
  2. Until 1978: Employees of federal states (full time or part time not less than half the regular hours).
  3. 1979-1982: Empl. of the fed. states (full- or part time).
  4. 1983-1996: Empl. of the federal government and the states.
  5. 1991-1996: East: Empl. of the formerly East German states; West: Employees of the formerly West German states and the fed. government.
  6. Starting 1997: Employees of the federal government, the states and local authorities.
  7. From 2001: Values for West and East were calculated with population data not including Berlin.

## 4. Police Density Rate

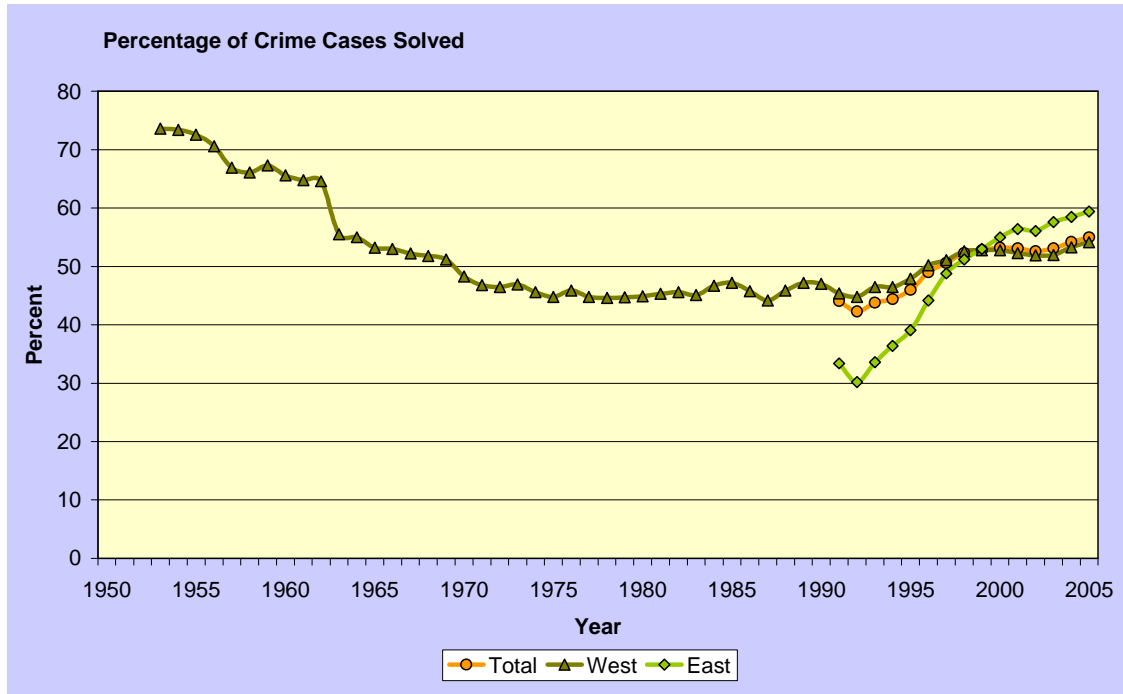
Graphic /// Table

	Total	West	East
1950			
1951			
1952			
1953			
1954			
1955			
1956			
1957			
1958			
1959			
1960			
1961			
1962			
1963			
1964		210	
1965		213	
1966			
1967			
1968		222	
1969			
1970		228	
1971		235	
1972		243	
1973		255	
1974		263	
1975		274	
1976		292	
1977		299	
1978		307	
1979		319	
1980		325	
1981		329	
1982		333	
1983		343	
1984		344	
1985		346	
1986		347	
1987		344	
1988		344	
1989		343	
1990		342	
1991	343	339	361
1992	337	338	335
1993	344	338	368
1994	349	337	354
1995	349	348	352
1996	349	349	352
1997	348	345	358
1998	345	342	359
1999	342	338	362
2000	340	335	361
2001	337	345	396
2002	338	328	385
2003	338	328	385
2004	338	329	383
2005	334	325	381

- Definition: Number of police officers per 100,000 inhabitants.
- Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, Fachserie L, Reihe 4; Statistisches Bundesamt, Fachserie 14, Reihe 6; Statistisches Bundesamt, special data analysis; Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch.
- Note:
1. Until 1977: Oct. 2nd; after 1977: July 30th.
  2. Until 1978: Employees of federal states (full time or part time not less than half the regular hours).
  3. 1979-1982: Empl. of the fed. states (full- or part time).
  4. 1983-1996: Empl. of the federal government and the states.
  5. 1991-1996: East: Empl. of the formerly East German states; West: Employees of the formerly West German states and the fed. government.
  6. Starting 1997: Employees of the federal government, the states and local authorities.
  7. From 2001: Values for West and East were calculated with population data not including Berlin.

## 5. Percentage of Crime Cases Solved

Graphic /// Table



Definition: Solved crime cases as a percentage of all registered crime cases.  
 Source: Bundeskriminalamt, Polizeiliche Kriminalstatistik.  
 Note: Values for West include those for Berlin.

## 5. Percentage of Crime Cases Solved

Graphic /// Table

	Total	West	East
1950			
1951			
1952			
1953		73,6	
1954		73,4	
1955		72,6	
1956		70,6	
1957		66,9	
1958		66,1	
1959		67,3	
1960		65,6	
1961		64,8	
1962		64,6	
1963		55,5	
1964		55,0	
1965		53,2	
1966		53,0	
1967		52,2	
1968		51,8	
1969		51,2	
1970		48,3	
1971		46,8	
1972		46,5	
1973		46,9	
1974		45,6	
1975		44,8	
1976		45,9	
1977		44,8	
1978		44,6	
1979		44,7	
1980		44,9	
1981		45,3	
1982		45,6	
1983		45,1	
1984		46,7	
1985		47,2	
1986		45,8	
1987		44,2	
1988		45,9	
1989		47,2	
1990		47,0	
1991	44,1	45,4	33,4
1992	42,3	44,8	30,2
1993	43,8	46,5	33,6
1994	44,4	46,5	36,4
1995	46,0	47,9	39,1
1996	49,0	50,2	44,2
1997	50,6	51,1	48,8
1998	52,3	52,6	51,2
1999	52,8	52,8	53,0
2000	53,2	52,8	55,0
2001	53,1	52,3	56,4
2002	52,6	51,9	56,1
2003	53,1	52,0	57,6
2004	54,2	53,3	58,5
2005	55,0	54,2	59,4

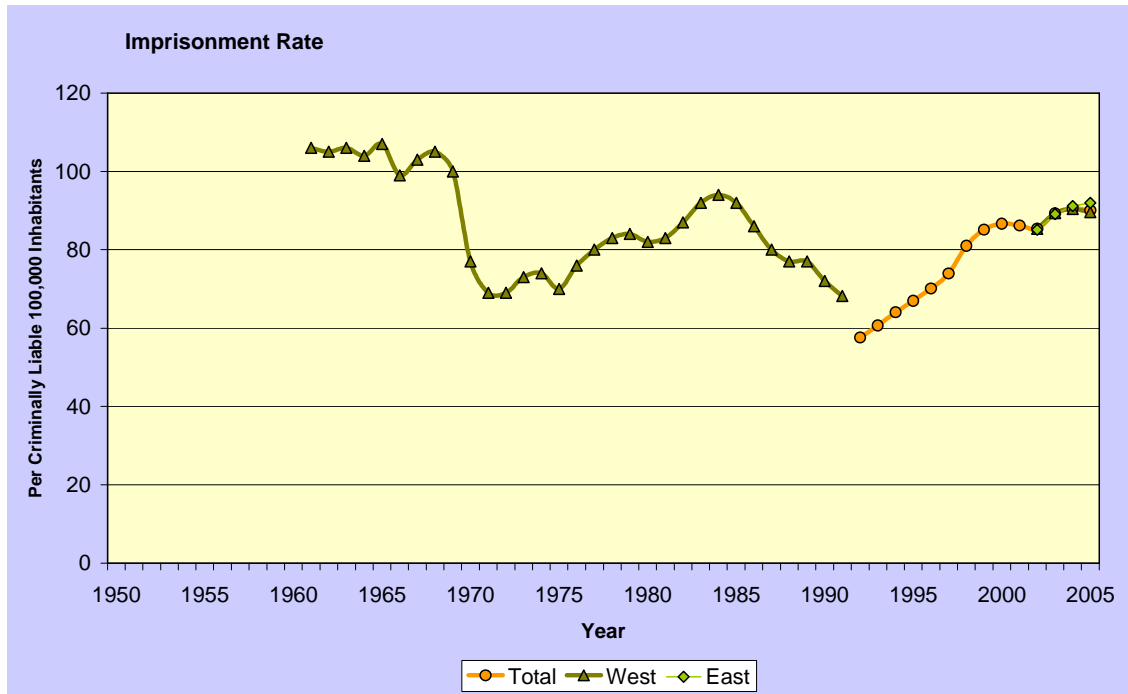
Definition: Solved crime cases as a percentage of all registered crime cases.

Source: Bundeskriminalamt, Polizeiliche Kriminalstatistik.

Note: Values for West include those for Berlin.

## 6. Imprisonment Rate

Graphic /// Table



Definition: Prisoners and persons in preventive detention in penal institutions per 100,000 criminally liable inhabitants.

Source: Bundeskriminalamt, Polizeiliche Kriminalstatistik; Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch; Genesis-Online, Statistical Information System of the Statistisches Bundesamt.

Note: Values for West include those for Berlin.



## 6. Imprisonment Rate

Graphic /// Table

	Total	West	East
1950			
1951			
1952			
1953			
1954			
1955			
1956			
1957			
1958			
1959			
1960			
1961		106	
1962		105	
1963		106	
1964		104	
1965		107	
1966		99	
1967		103	
1968		105	
1969		100	
1970		77	
1971		69	
1972		69	
1973		73	
1974		74	
1975		70	
1976		76	
1977		80	
1978		83	
1979		84	
1980		82	
1981		83	
1982		87	
1983		92	
1984		94	
1985		92	
1986		86	
1987		80	
1988		77	
1989		77	
1990		72	
1991		68	
1992	58		
1993	61		
1994	64		
1995	67		
1996	70		
1997	74		
1998	81		
1999	85		
2000	87		
2001	86		
2002	85	85	85
2003	89	89	89
2004	90	90	91
2005	90	90	92

Definition: Prisoners and persons in preventive detention in penal institutions per 100,000 criminally liable inhabitants.

Source: Bundeskriminalamt, Polizeiliche Kriminalstatistik; Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch; Genesis-Online, Statistical Information System of the Statistisches Bundesamt.

Note: Values for West include those for Berlin.

# Leisure and Media Consumption

## Selected Indicators:

### 1. Amount of Free Time

(Indicator F001)

Definition: Respondents' mean ratings for the question: "How many hours of leisure-time remain at your disposal on an average day? - I mean hours despite of your working-time in which you can do what you want to do (sleeping, eating, etc. are not considered leisure-time)" (in minutes per day).

Source: Allensbacher Jahrbuch der Demoskopie, special data analysis prepared by the IfD (Institute for Public Opinion Research) Allensbach.

### 2. Percentage of Disposable Income which is spent on Leisure, Entertainment and Culture

(Indicator F023)

Definition: Expenditures on leisure-time goods (audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment and accessories, other durable consumer goods for leisure-time and cultural purposes, consumer goods for gardening, pets, newspapers, books, writing materials), leisure-time and cultural services and package holidays as a percentage of available income.

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, Fachserie 15, Reihe 1.

### 3. Subjective Satisfaction With Leisure-Time

(Indicator F030)

Definition: The question was posed: "Altogether: How satisfied are you with your leisure time?" Respondents' average answer on an 11-point scale ranging from 0 ("completely dissatisfied") to 10 ("completely satisfied").

Source: Welfare Survey, own calculations.

### 4. Duration of Watching TV, Daily Average

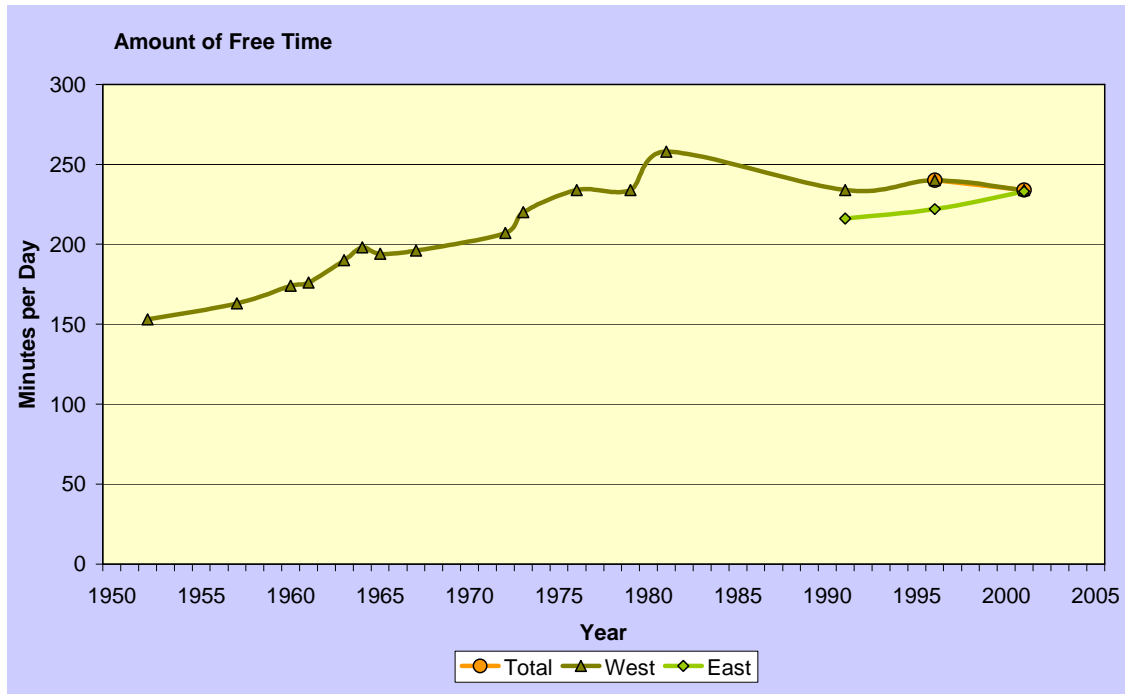
(Indicator F038)

Definition: Average amount of time spent watching TV on an average day (in minutes). Before 1990: Average values from Monday to Saturday. 1990 and later: Average values from Monday to Sunday.

Source: Berg, Klaus; Ridder, Eva-Maria (Hg.), 2002: Massenkommunikation VI (Schriftenreihe Media Perspektiven, Bd. 16); Reitze, Helmut; Ridder, Christa-Maria (Hg.), (2006): Massenkommunikation VII.

## 1. Amount of Free Time

Graphic /// Table



Definition: Respondents' mean ratings for the question: "How many hours of leisure-time remain at your disposal on an average day? - I mean hours despite of your working-time in which you can do what you want to do (sleeping, eating, etc. are not considered leisure-time)" (in minutes per day).

Source: Allensbacher Jahrbuch der Demoskopie; Special data analysis by the IfD Allensbach.

## 1. Amount of Free Time

Graphic /// Table

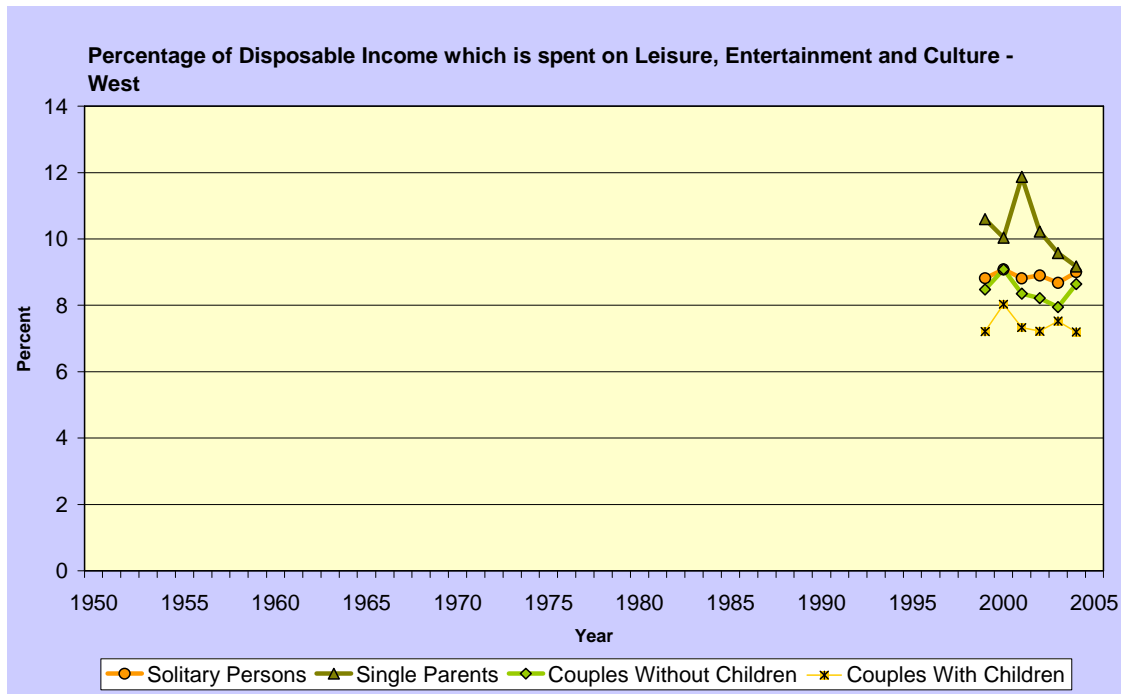
	Total	West	East
1950			
1951			
1952		153	
1953			
1954			
1955			
1956			
1957		163	
1958			
1959			
1960		174	
1961		176	
1962			
1963		190	
1964		198	
1965		194	
1966			
1967		196	
1968			
1969			
1970			
1971			
1972		207	
1973		220	
1974			
1975			
1976		234	
1977			
1978			
1979		234	
1980			
1981		258	
1982			
1983			
1984			
1985			
1986			
1987			
1988			
1989			
1990			
1991		234	216
1992			
1993			
1994			
1995			
1996	240	240	222
1997			
1998			
1999			
2000			
2001	234	234	233

Definition: Respondents' mean ratings for the question: "How many hours of leisure-time remain at your disposal on an average day? - I mean hours despite of your working-time in which you can do what you want to do (sleeping, eating, etc. are not considered leisure-time)" (in minutes per day).

Source: Allensbacher Jahrbuch der Demoskopie; Special data analysis by the IfD Allensbach.

## 2. Percentage of Disposable Income which is spent on Leisure, Entertainment and Culture - West

Graphic /// Table



Definition: Expenditures on leisure-time goods (audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment and accessories, other durable consumer goods for leisure-time and cultural purposes, consumer goods for gardening, pets, newspapers, books, writing materials), leisure-time and cultural services and package holidays as a percentage of available income.

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, Fachserie 15, Reihe 1.

## 2. Percentage of Disposable Income which is spent on Leisure, Entertainment and Culture - West

Graphic //// Table

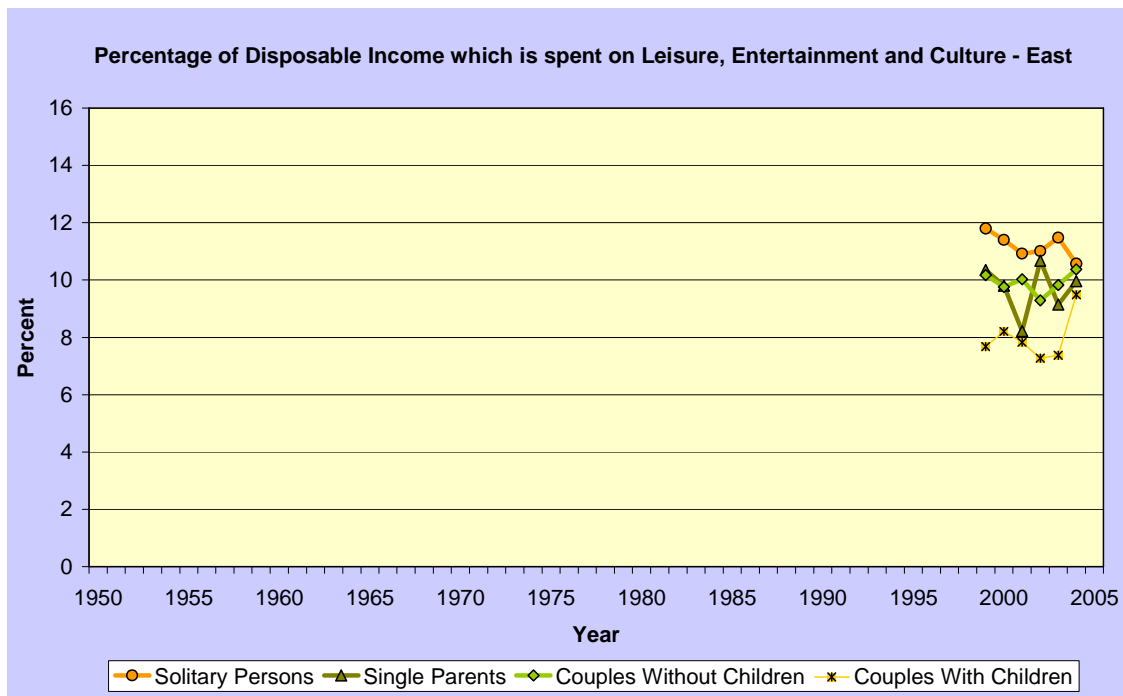
	Household Type 1	Household Type 2	Household Type 3
1950			
1951			
1952			
1953			
1954			
1955			
1956			
1957			
1958			
1959			
1960			
1961			
1962			
1963			
1964			
1965			
1966			
1967			
1968			
1969			
1970			
1971			
1972			
1973			
1974			
1975			
1976			
1977			
1978			
1979			
1980			
1981			
1982			
1983			
1984			
1985			
1986			
1987			
1988			
1989			
1990			
1991			
1992			
1993			
1994			
1995			
1996			
1997			
1998	8,8	10,6	8,5
1999	9,1	10,0	9,1
2000	8,8	11,9	8,4
2001	8,9	10,2	8,2
2002	8,7	9,6	7,9
2003	9,0	9,2	8,6
2004	8,8	10,6	8,5

Definition: Expenditures on leisure-time goods (audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment and accessories, other durable consumer goods for leisure-time and cultural purposes, consumer goods for gardening, pets, newspapers, books, writing materials), leisure-time and cultural services and package holidays as a percentage of available income.

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, Fachserie 15, Reihe 1.

## 2. Percentage of Disposable Income which is spent on Leisure, Entertainment and Culture - East

Graphic /// Table



**Definition:** Expenditures on leisure-time goods (audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment and accessories, other durable consumer goods for leisure-time and cultural purposes, consumer goods for gardening, pets, newspapers, books, writing materials), leisure-time and cultural services and package holidays as a percentage of available income.

**Source:** Statistisches Bundesamt, Fachserie 15, Reihe 1.

**Note:** Eastern Germany including East Berlin

## 2. Percentage of Disposable Income which is spent on Leisure, Entertainment and Culture - East

Graphic //// Table

	Household Type 1	Household Type 2	Household Type 3
1950			
1951			
1952			
1953			
1954			
1955			
1956			
1957			
1958			
1959			
1960			
1961			
1962			
1963			
1964			
1965			
1966			
1967			
1968			
1969			
1970			
1971			
1972			
1973			
1974			
1975			
1976			
1977			
1978			
1979			
1980			
1981			
1982			
1983			
1984			
1985			
1986			
1987			
1988			
1989			
1990			
1991			
1992			
1993			
1994			
1995			
1996			
1997			
1998			
1999			
2000	11,8	10,3	10,2
2001	11,4	9,8	9,8
2002	10,9	8,2	10,0
2003	11,0	10,7	9,3
2004	11,5	9,1	9,8
2004	10,6	10,0	10,4

Definition: Expenditures on leisure-time goods (audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment and accessories, other durable consumer goods for leisure-time and cultural purposes, consumer goods for gardening, pets, newspapers, books, writing materials), leisure-time and cultural services and package holidays as a percentage of available income.

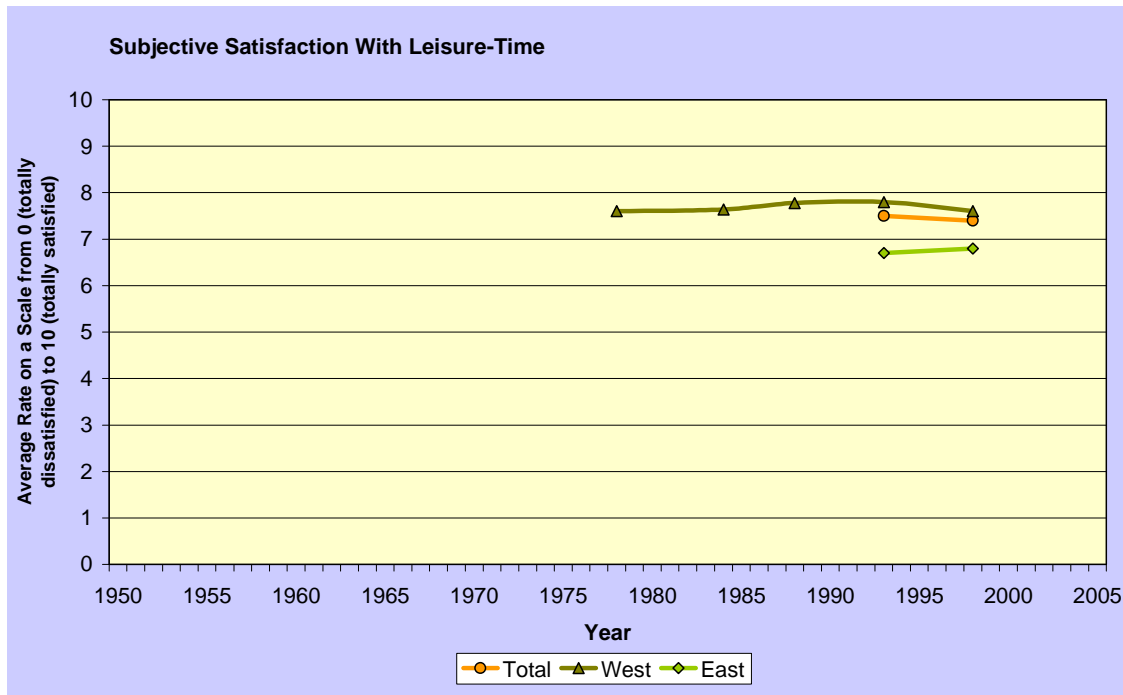
Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, Fachserie 15, Reihe 1.

Note: Eastern Germany including East Berlin



### 3. Subjective Satisfaction With Leisure Time

Graphic /// Table



Definition: The question was posed: "Altogether: How satisfied are you with your leisure time?" Respondents' average answer on an 11-point scale ranging from 0 ("completely dissatisfied") to 10 ("completely satisfied").

Source: Welfare Survey, own calculations.

### 3. Subjective Satisfaction With Leisure Time

Graphic /// Table

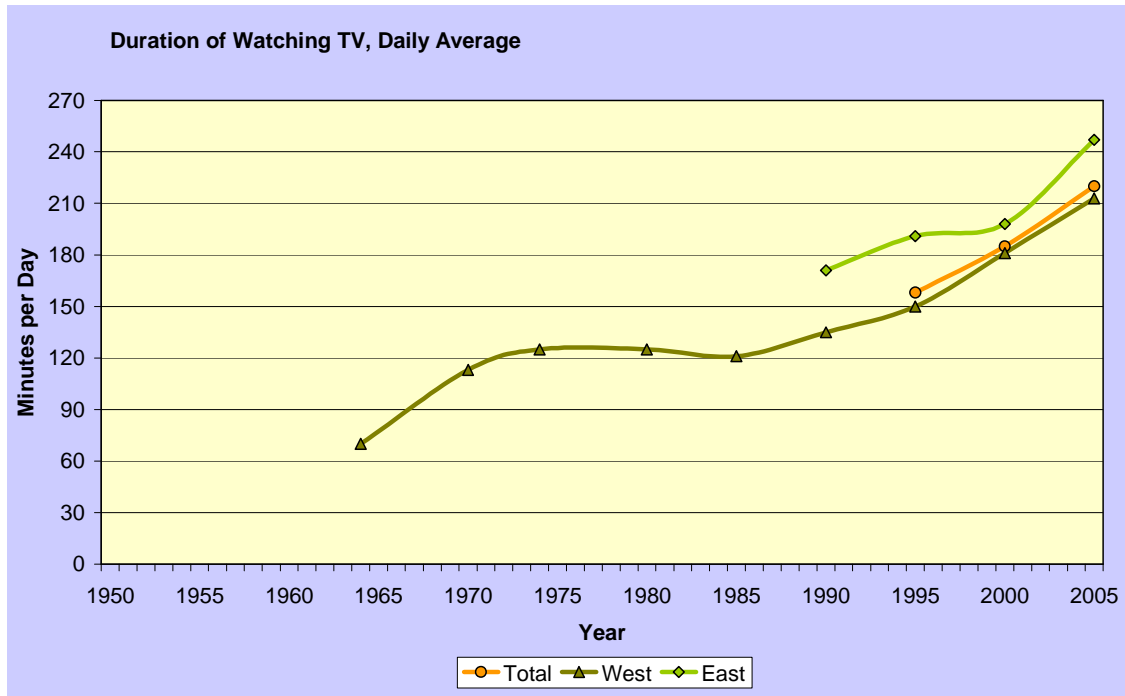
	Total	West	East
1950			
1951			
1952			
1953			
1954			
1955			
1956			
1957			
1958			
1959			
1960			
1961			
1962			
1963			
1964			
1965			
1966			
1967			
1968			
1969			
1970			
1971			
1972			
1973			
1974			
1975			
1976			
1977			
1978		7,6	
1979			
1980			
1981			
1982			
1983			
1984		7,6	
1985			
1986			
1987			
1988		7,8	
1989			
1990			
1991			
1992			
1993	7,5	7,8	6,7
1994			
1995			
1996			
1997			
1998	7,4	7,6	6,8
1999			
2000			
2001			

Definition: The question was posed: "Altogether: How satisfied are you with your leisure time?" Respondents' average answer on an 11-point scale ranging from 0 ("completely dissatisfied") to 10 ("completely satisfied").

Source: Welfare Survey, own calculations.

#### 4. Duration of Watching TV, Daily Average

Graphic /// Table



Definition: Average amount of time spent watching TV on an average day (in minutes).  
 Source: Berg, Klaus; Ridder, Eva-Maria (Hg.), 2002: Massenkommunikation VI (Schriftenreihe Media Perspektiven, Bd. 16).  
 Note: Before 1990: average values from Monday to Saturday. 1990 and later: average values from Monday to Sunday.

#### 4. Duration of Watching TV, Daily Average

Graphic /// Table

	Total	West	East
1950			
1951			
1952			
1953			
1954			
1955			
1956			
1957			
1958			
1959			
1960			
1961			
1962			
1963			
1964		70	
1965			
1966			
1967			
1968			
1969			
1970		113	
1971			
1972			
1973			
1974		125	
1975			
1976			
1977			
1978			
1979			
1980		125	
1981			
1982			
1983			
1984			
1985		121	
1986			
1987			
1988			
1989			
1990		135	171
1991			
1992			
1993			
1994			
1995	158	150	191
1996			
1997			
1998			
1999			
2000	185	181	198
2001			
2002			
2003			
2004			
2005	220	213	247

Definition: Average amount of time spent watching TV on an average day (in minutes).  
Source: Berg, Klaus; Ridder, Eva-Maria (Hg.), 2002: Massenkommunikation VI (Schriftenreihe Media Perspektiven, Bd. 16).  
Note: Before 1990: average values from Monday to Saturday. 1990 and later: average values from Monday to Sunday.

# Global Welfare Measures

## Selected Indicators:

### 1. Per Capita GDP (in Euro)

(Indicator M001)

Definition: The Gross Domestic Product is an aggregate measure of production. It is equal to the sum of the gross value added of all resident economic units engaged in the production of goods or services.

Source: GDP until 1969: Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch. According to the European System of National Accounts (ESVG) 1979, using prices as of 1991 (in Euro), own conversion of DM-values to Euro.

GDP 1970 and after: Jahresgutachten des Sachverständigenrats zur Begutachtung der gesamtwirtschaftlichen Entwicklung. According to the European System of National Accounts (ESVG) 1995, using prices as of 1995.

Population: Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch.

### 2. Human Development Index (HDI)

(Indicator M002)

Definition: The HDI is a composite measure for a country's current level of human development. It is based on three indicators: 1. Average life expectancy at birth. 2. Educational attainment, as measured by a combination of the adult literacy rate (2/3-weight) and the combined gross primary, secondary and tertiary enrolment ratio (1/3 weight). 3. The log-GDP per capita.

Source: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP): Human Development Report 2005.

### 3. Social Security Benefits as a Percentage of the GDP

(Indicator M003)

Definition: Social security benefits as a percentage of the GDP.

Source: Bundesministerium für Arbeit und Sozialordnung (BMA): Statistisches Taschenbuch 2006.

### 4. Isolation

(Indicator M004)

Definition: The question was posed: "I now will read to you several statements about some specific problems in life. Please tell me for every sentence on the list below, whether you consider the statement to be 'completely right', 'more or less right', 'more or less wrong' or 'completely wrong'." Percentage of respondents who considered the statement "I feel isolated quite often" to be 'completely right' or 'more or less right'.

Source: Welfare Survey, own calculations.

### 5. General Life Satisfaction

(Indicator M006)

Definition: The question was posed: "Taking everything into account, how satisfied are you with your life in general right now". Respondents' average answer on an 11-point scale ranging from "0" ("completely dissatisfied") to "10" ("completely satisfied").

Source: Welfare Survey, own calculations.

## **6. Suicide Rate**

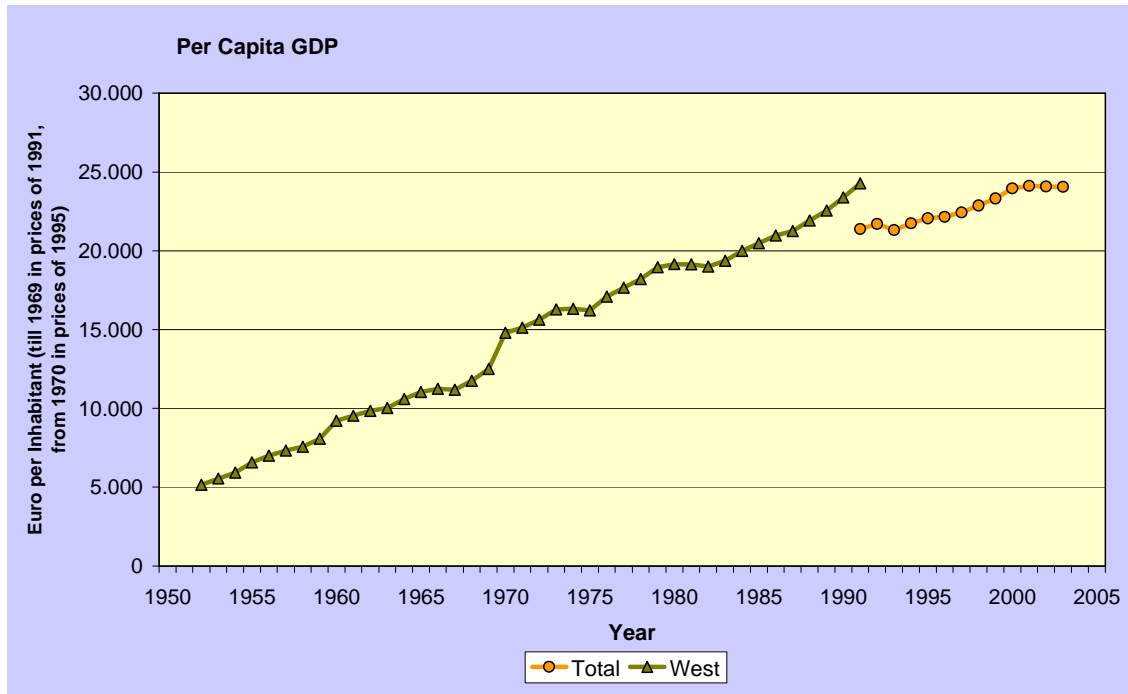
(Indicator M009)

Definition: Number of deaths by suicide per 100.000 inhabitants.

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, special analysis; Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch; Statistisches Bundesamt, Fachserie 12, Reihe 4.

## 1. Per Capita GDP (in Euro)

Graphic /// Table



**Definition:** The Gross Domestic Product is an aggregate measure of production. It is equal to the sum of the gross value added of all resident economic units engaged in the production of goods or services.

**Source:** Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch; Jahresgutachten des Sachverständigenrats zur Begutachtung der gesamtwirtschaftlichen Entwicklung.

**Note:** Until 1969: national accounts according to ESVG 1979, prices as of 1991, own conversion to Euro. From 1970: national accounts according to ESVG 1995, prices as of 1995.

## 1. Per Capita GDP (in Euro)

## Graphic /// Table

	Total	West	East
1950			
1951			
1952		5.146	
1953		5.550	
1954		5.919	
1955		6.573	
1956		6.997	
1957		7.332	
1958		7.568	
1959		8.076	
1960		9.224	
1961		9.524	
1962		9.851	
1963		10.032	
1964		10.592	
1965		11.036	
1966		11.241	
1967		11.181	
1968		11.748	
1969		12.506	
1970		14.790	
1971		15.122	
1972		15.638	
1973		16.274	
1974		16.326	
1975		16.214	
1976		17.100	
1977		17.664	
1978		18.214	
1979		18.962	
1980		19.154	
1981		19.136	
1982		19.006	
1983		19.369	
1984		20.000	
1985		20.489	
1986		20.972	
1987		21.257	
1988		21.917	
1989		22.550	
1990		23.391	
1991		24.269	
1992	21.389		
1993	21.703		
1994	21.312		
1995	21.747		
1996	22.058		
1997	22.163		
1998	22.430		
1999	22.875		
2000	23.326		
2001	23.963		
2002	24.120		
2003	24.082		
	24.057		

Definition: The Gross Domestic Product is an aggregate measure of production. It is equal to the sum of the gross value added of all resident economic units engaged in the production of goods or services.

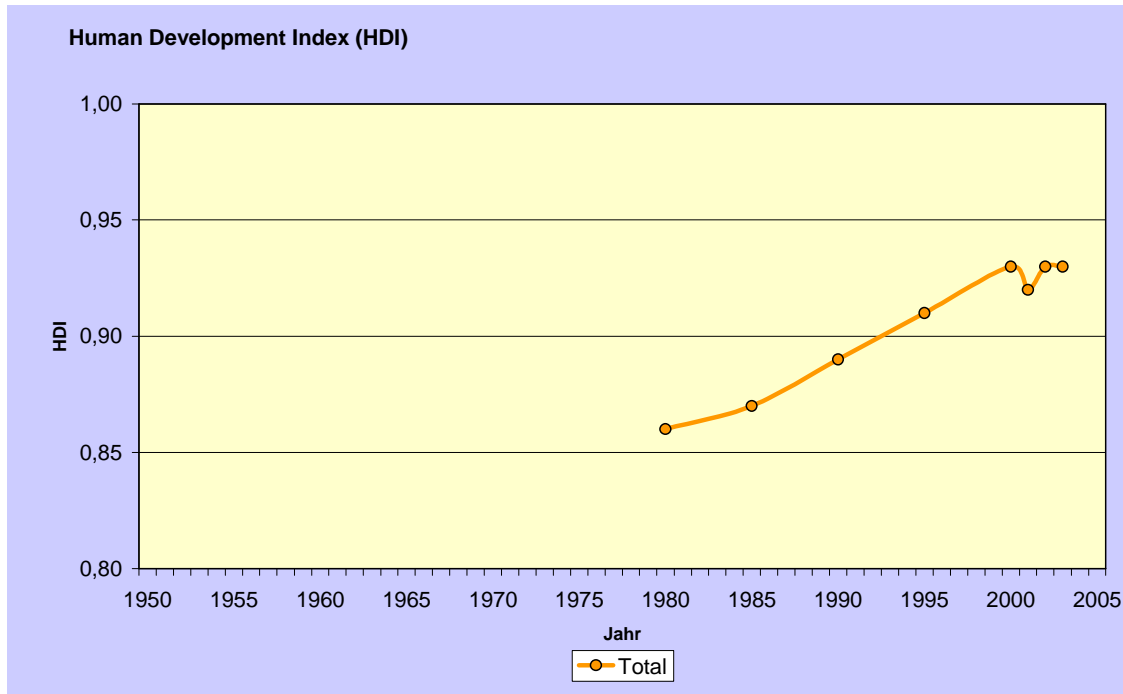
Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch; Jahresgutachten des Sachverständigenrats zur Begutachtung der gesamtwirtschaftlichen Entwicklung.

Note: Until 1969: national accounts according to ESVG 1979, prices as of 1991, own conversion to Euro. From 1970: national accounts according to ESVG 1995, prices as of 1995.



## 2. Human Development Index (HDI)

Graphic /// Table



**Definition:** The HDI is a composite measure for a country's current level of human development. It is based on three indicators: 1. Average life expectancy at birth. 2. Educational attainment, as measured by a combination of the adult literacy rate (2/3-weight) and the combined gross primary, secondary and tertiary enrolment ratio (1/3 weight). 3. The log-GDP per capita.

**Source:** United Nations Development Programme (UNDP): Human Development Report 2005.

## 2. Human Development Index (HDI)

Graphic /// Table

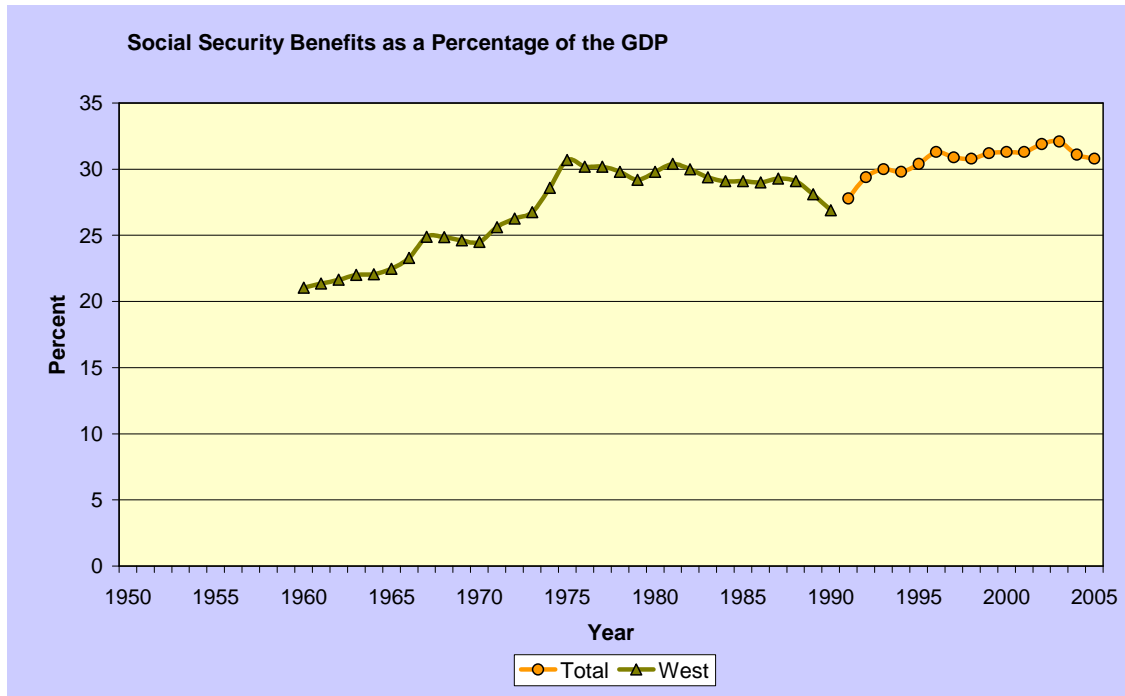
	Total	West	East
1950			
1951			
1952			
1953			
1954			
1955			
1956			
1957			
1958			
1959			
1960			
1961			
1962			
1963			
1964			
1965			
1966			
1967			
1968			
1969			
1970			
1971			
1972			
1973			
1974			
1975			
1976			
1977			
1978			
1979			
1980	0,86		
1981			
1982			
1983			
1984			
1985	0,87		
1986			
1987			
1988			
1989			
1990	0,89		
1991			
1992			
1993			
1994			
1995	0,91		
1996			
1997			
1998			
1999			
2000	0,93		
2001	0,92		
2002	0,93		
2003	0,93		

Definition: The HDI is a composite measure for a country's current level of human development. It is based on three indicators: 1. Average life expectancy at birth. 2. Educational attainment, as measured by a combination of the adult literacy rate (2/3-weight) and the combined gross primary, secondary and tertiary enrolment ratio (1/3 weight). 3. The log-GDP per capita.

Source: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP): Human Development Report 2005.

### 3. Social Security Benefits as a Percentage of the GDP

Graphic /// Table



Definition: Social security benefits as a percentage of the GDP.  
 Source: BMA: Statistisches Taschenbuch 2006.  
 Note: 2004: preliminary value  
 2005: approximated value

### 3. Social Security Benefits as a Percentage of the GDP

Graphic /// Table

	Total	West	East
1950			
1951			
1952			
1953			
1954			
1955			
1956			
1957			
1958			
1959			
1960		21,1	
1961		21,4	
1962		21,7	
1963		22,0	
1964		22,1	
1965		22,5	
1966		23,3	
1967		24,9	
1968		24,9	
1969		24,6	
1970		24,5	
1971		25,6	
1972		26,3	
1973		26,8	
1974		28,6	
1975		30,7	
1976		30,2	
1977		30,2	
1978		29,8	
1979		29,2	
1980		29,8	
1981		30,4	
1982		30,0	
1983		29,4	
1984		29,1	
1985		29,1	
1986		29,0	
1987		29,3	
1988		29,1	
1989		28,1	
1990		26,9	
1991	27,8		
1992	29,4		
1993	30,0		
1994	29,8		
1995	30,4		
1996	31,3		
1997	30,9		
1998	30,8		
1999	31,2		
2000	31,3		
2001	31,3		
2002	31,9		
2003	32,1		
2004	31,1		
2005	30,8		

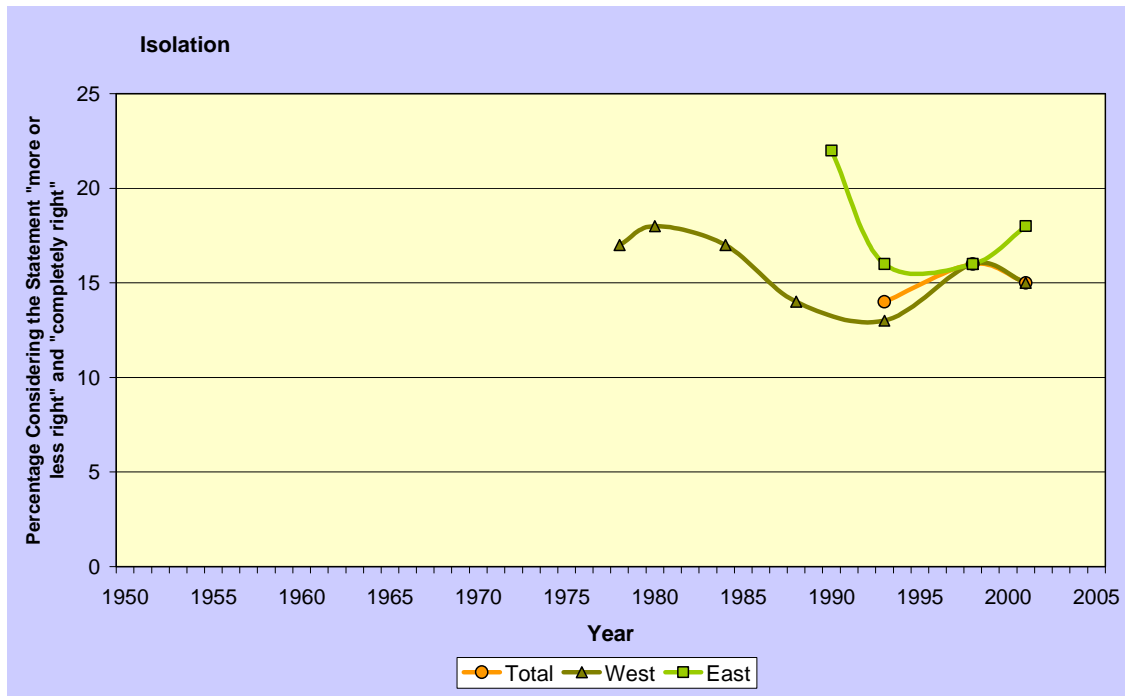
Definition: Social security benefits as a percentage of the GDP.

Source: BMA: Statistisches Taschenbuch 2006.

Note: 2004: preliminary value  
2005: approximated value

#### 4. Isolation

Graphic /// Table



Definition: The question was posed: "I now will read to you several statements about some specific problems in life. Please tell me for every sentence on the list below, whether you consider the statement to be 'completely right', 'more or less right', 'more or less wrong' or 'completely wrong'." Percentage of respondents who considered the statement "I feel isolated quite often" to be 'completely right' or 'more or less right'.

Source: Welfare Survey, own calculations.

Note: 2001: Welfare Survey-Trend 2001.

## 4. Isolation

Graphic /// Table

	Total	West	East
1950			
1951			
1952			
1953			
1954			
1955			
1956			
1957			
1958			
1959			
1960			
1961			
1962			
1963			
1964			
1965			
1966			
1967			
1968			
1969			
1970			
1971			
1972			
1973			
1974			
1975			
1976			
1977			
1978		17	
1979		18	
1980			
1981			
1982			
1983			
1984		17	
1985			
1986			
1987			
1988		14	
1989			
1990			22
1991			
1992			
1993	14	13	16
1994			
1995			
1996			
1997			
1998	16	16	16
1999			
2000			
2001	15	15	18

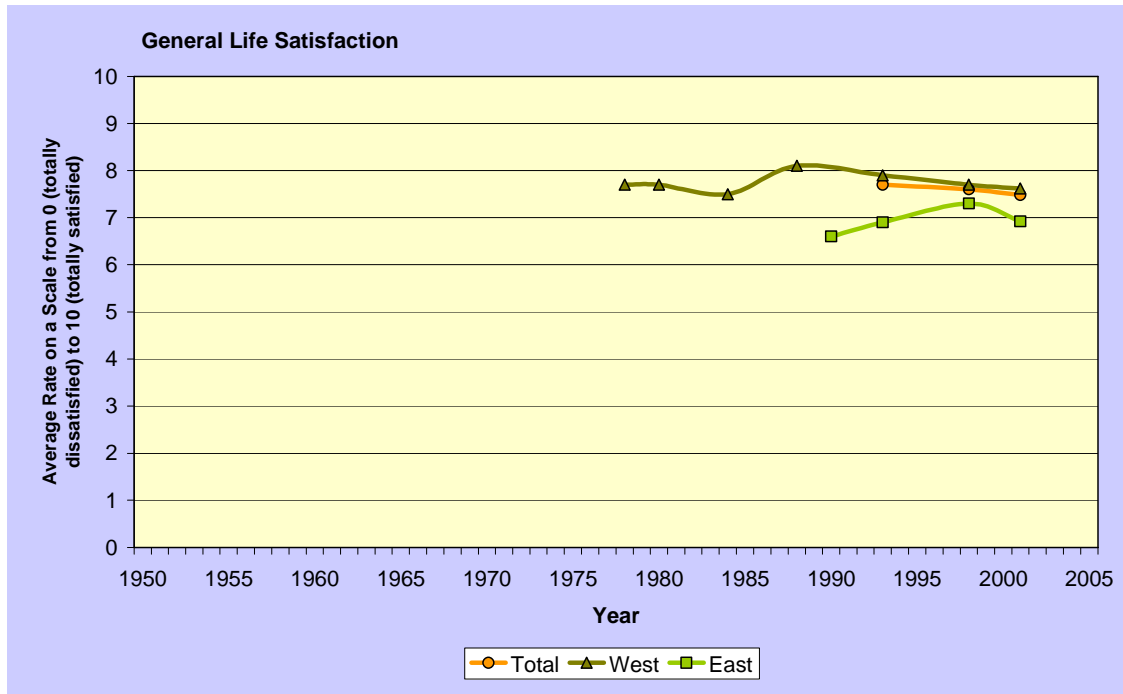
Definition: The question was posed: "I now will read to you several statements about some specific problems in life. Please tell me for every sentence on the list below, whether you consider the statement to be 'completely right', 'more or less right', 'more or less wrong' or 'completely wrong'." Percentage of respondents who considered the statement "I feel isolated quite often" to be 'completely right' or 'more or less right'.

Source: Welfare Survey, own calculations.

Note: 2001: Welfare Survey-Trend 2001.

## 5. General Life Satisfaction

Graphic /// Table



Definition: The question was posed: "Taking everything into account, how satisfied are you with your life in general right now". Respondents' average answer on an 11-point scale ranging from "0" ("completely dissatisfied") to "10" ("completely satisfied").

Source: Welfare Survey, own calculations.

Note: 2001: Welfare Survey-Trend 2001.

## 5. General Life Satisfaction

Graphic /// Table

	Total	West	East
1950			
1951			
1952			
1953			
1954			
1955			
1956			
1957			
1958			
1959			
1960			
1961			
1962			
1963			
1964			
1965			
1966			
1967			
1968			
1969			
1970			
1971			
1972			
1973			
1974			
1975			
1976			
1977			
1978		7,7	
1979		7,7	
1980			
1981			
1982			
1983			
1984		7,5	
1985			
1986			
1987			
1988		8,1	
1989			
1990			6,6
1991			
1992			
1993	7,7	7,9	6,9
1994			
1995			
1996			
1997			
1998	7,6	7,7	7,3
1999			
2000			
2001	7,5	7,6	6,9

Definition: The question was posed: "Taking everything into account, how satisfied are you with your life in general right now". Respondents' average answer on an 11-point scale ranging from "0" ("completely dissatisfied") to "10" ("completely satisfied").

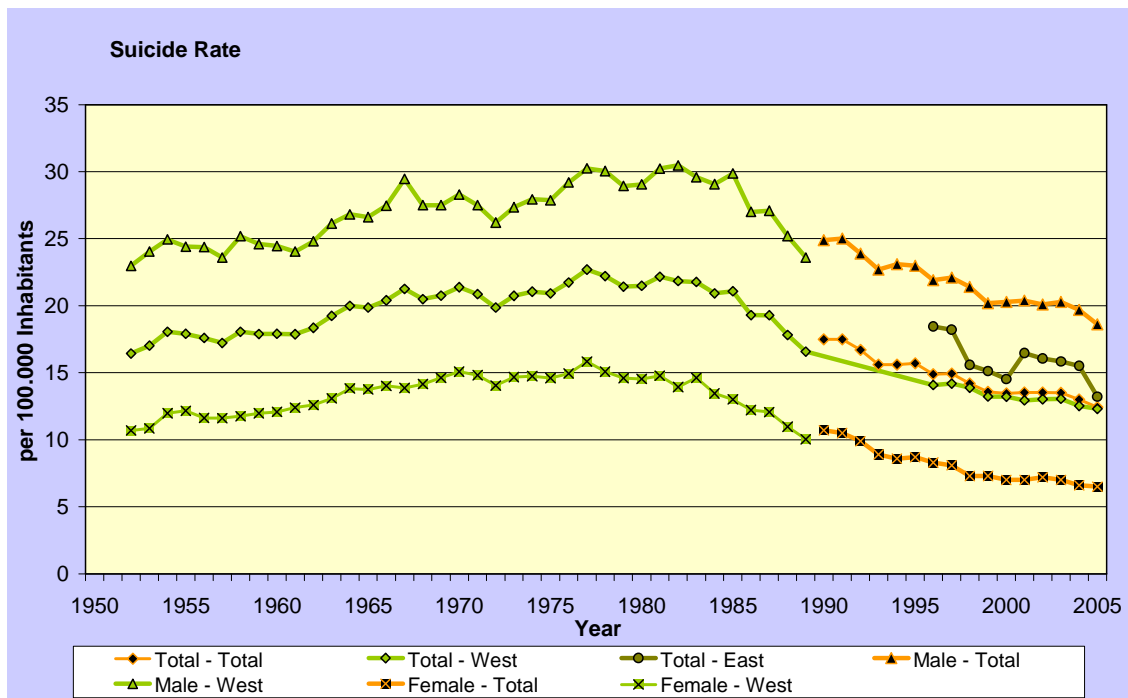
Source: Welfare Survey, own calculations.

Note: 2001: Welfare Survey-Trend 2001.



## 6. Suicide Rate

Graphic /// Table



Definition: Number of deaths by suicide per 100.000 inhabitants.

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, special analysis; Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch; Statistisches Bundesamt, Fachserie 12, Reihe 4.

Note: starting from 2001 Berlin to West Germany

## 6. Suicide Rate

Graphic /// Table

	Total Total	Total West	Total East	Male Total	Male West	Female Total	Female West
1950							
1951							
1952		16,4			23,0		10,7
1953		17,0			24,0		10,8
1954		18,1			25,0		12,0
1955		17,9			24,4		12,2
1956		17,6			24,4		11,6
1957		17,2			23,6		11,6
1958		18,1			25,2		11,8
1959		17,9			24,6		12,0
1960		17,9			24,5		12,1
1961		17,9			24,0		12,4
1962		18,4			24,8		12,6
1963		19,3			26,1		13,1
1964		20,0			26,8		13,8
1965		19,9			26,6		13,8
1966		20,4			27,5		14,0
1967		21,3			29,5		13,9
1968		20,5			27,5		14,2
1969		20,8			27,5		14,6
1970		21,4			28,3		15,1
1971		20,9			27,5		14,8
1972		19,9			26,2		14,0
1973		20,7			27,4		14,7
1974		21,0			27,9		14,7
1975		20,9			27,9		14,6
1976		21,7			29,2		14,9
1977		22,7			30,3		15,8
1978		22,2			30,1		15,1
1979		21,4			28,9		14,6
1980		21,5			29,1		14,5
1981		22,2			30,2		14,8
1982		21,8			30,5		13,9
1983		21,8			29,6		14,6
1984		20,9			29,1		13,5
1985		21,1			29,9		13,0
1986		19,3			27,0		12,2
1987		19,3			27,1		12,1
1988		17,8			25,2		11,0
1989		16,6			23,6		10,0
1990	17,5			24,9		10,7	
1991	17,5			25,0		10,5	
1992	16,7			23,9		9,9	
1993	15,6			22,7		8,9	
1994	15,6			23,1		8,6	
1995	15,7			23,0		8,7	
1996	14,9	14,1	18,5	21,9		8,3	
1997	14,9	14,2	18,2	22,1		8,1	
1998	14,2	13,9	15,6	21,4		7,3	
1999	13,6	13,2	15,1	20,2		7,3	
2000	13,5	13,2	14,5	20,3		7,0	
2001	13,5	12,9	16,5	20,4		7,0	
2002	13,5	13,0	16,1	20,1		7,2	
2003	13,5	13,1	15,8	20,3		7,0	
2004	13,0	12,5	15,5	19,7		6,6	
2005	12,4	12,3	13,2	18,6		6,5	

Definition: Number of deaths by suicide per 100.000 inhabitants.

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, special analysis; Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch; Statistisches Bundesamt, Fachserie 12, Reihe 4.

Note: starting from 2001 Berlin to West Germany