

Saxon State Ministry for Economic Affairs, Labor, and Transport
Business Bulletin for the Free State of Saxony
January 2010

Contents:

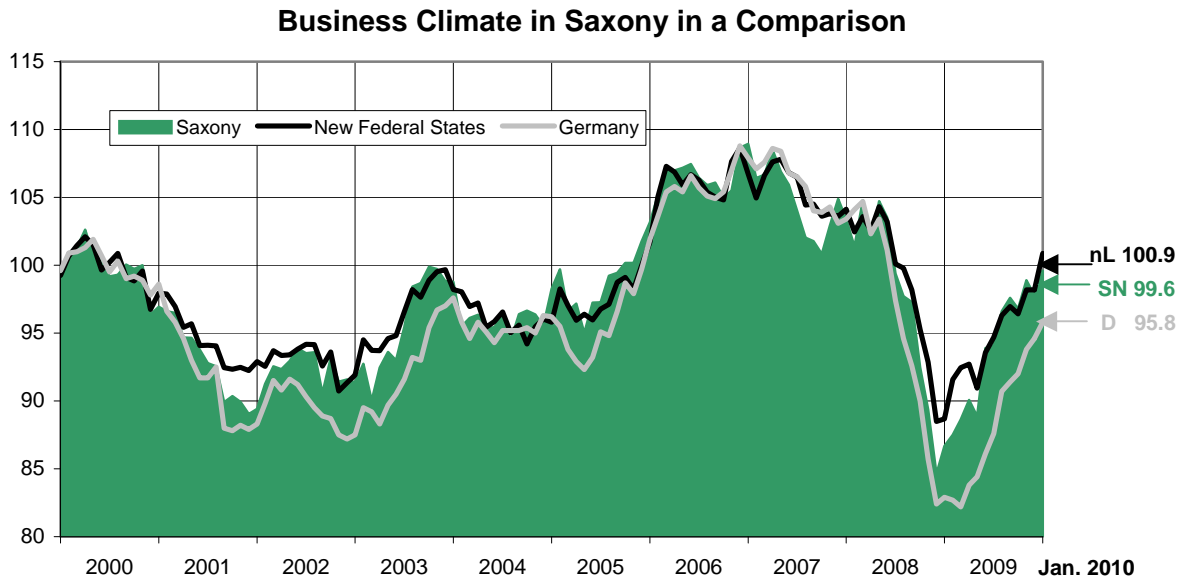
Business Climate
Labor Market
Business Registry
Price Trends
Guarantees and Investments
Economic Development
Construction Industry
Industry

This Month:

- Gainful Employment 2009

News in Brief
Figure of the Month

Economic Trend

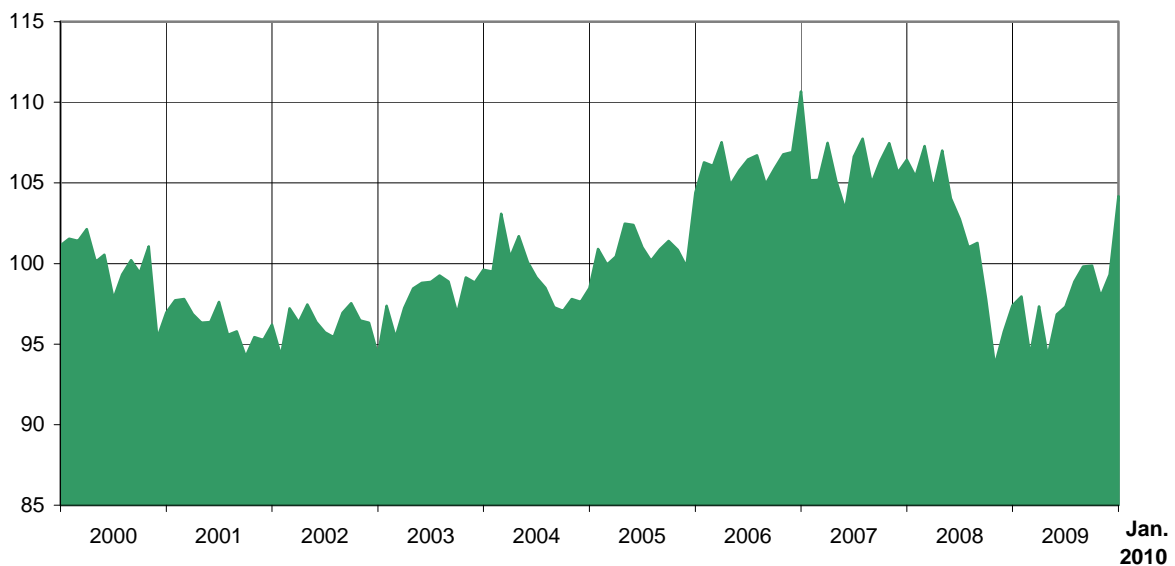


ifo Business Climate Index for industry and trade in Saxony, the new federal states, and Germany; index values, year 2000 = 100; seasonally adjusted. Comments: Since the commencement of the surveys in Saxony (January 1994), the ifo Business Climate Index for industry and trade in Saxony reached a minimum value of 84.7 (December 2008) and a maximum value of 109.0 (January 2007).

Source: ifo Institute for Economic Research

The ifo Business Climate Index for industry and trade in Germany has increased for the tenth time in a row in January. The overall climate indicators for Saxony's economy and the economy in the new federal states have also exhibited an upward trend at the beginning of the new year. The recent increase in business climate indicators was primarily due to the information on the overall perspectives which the surveyed companies reported as being more optimistic. Slightly more optimism could also be ascertained from the statements on the current situation. This demonstrates that the recovery in economic development is advancing.

Employment Barometer for Saxony



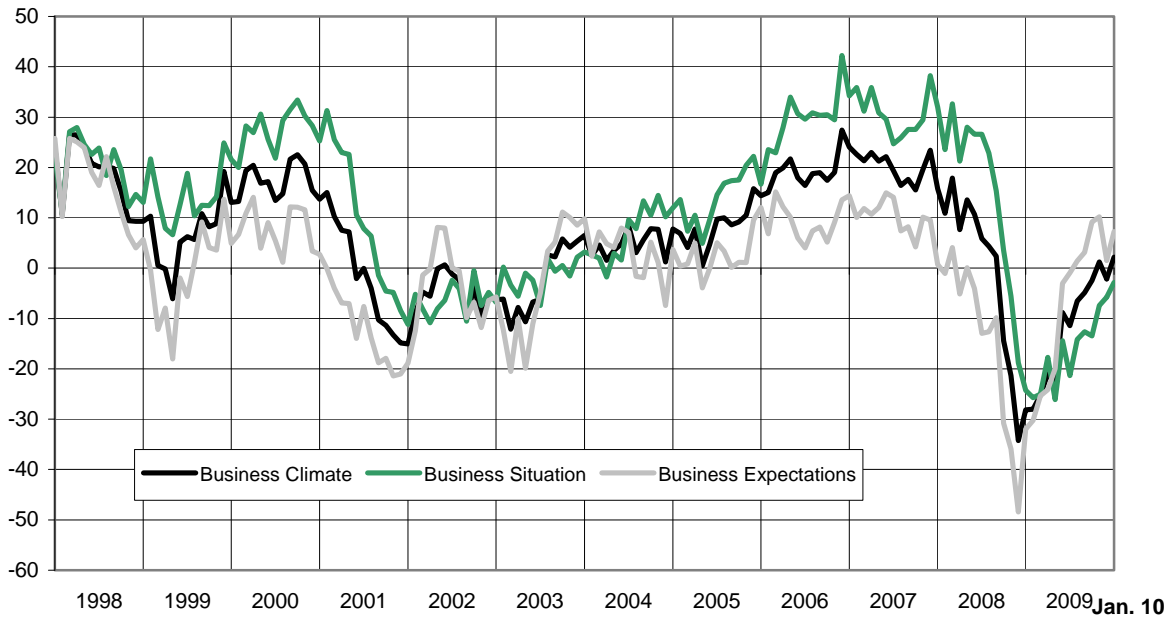
ifo Employment Barometer for industry and trade in Saxony; index values, year 2000 = 100; seasonally adjusted

Source: ifo Institute for Economic Research

Along with the business climate, the employment perspectives in Saxony's economy have apparently brightened as well: The ifo Employment Barometer for industry and trade in Saxony – starting at a low level – has increased considerably in January. Human resource planning in companies, however, is still primarily geared towards the reduction of existing staff. Thus, it is assumed that the situation on the labor market will continue to deteriorate over the next few months.

Business Climate in Select Sectors of the Saxon Economy

Focus: Development in Saxony's Manufacturing Industry



Seasonally adjusted balances
Source: ifo Institute for Economic Research

The participants of the survey conducted in Saxony's manufacturing industry have assessed their overall business situation as being increasingly more satisfactory during the past few months. At the moment, reports from those enterprises describing their situation as "good" correspond approximately to statements of those companies which evaluate their current situation as "bad." The average utilization of the available capacity amounted to 76.7 % in January which was, thus, more than three percent higher than during the same month of the previous year. Compared to the last survey (October 2009), an increase of about two percent has been reported. A particularly significant increase was reported by producers of intermediate goods. Within this main group, the utilization of the available capacity increased from 67.5 % to 75.0 % within one year. An improvement could also be ascertained for the average range of orders received. In the entire manufacturing industry, this figure has increased from 2.9 months in January 2009 to 3.2 months at present. Recently, companies considered the future economic development to be mostly positive. In January, for example, about every tenth company expected the overall business situation to improve over the next six months. All told, the results of the recent survey affirm the latest Economic Forecast conducted by the ifo Institute which anticipates the gross value creation in the manufacturing industry to expand by approximately 9 % in 2010 after having been adjusted for price changes.

Main Construction Industry:

- Compared to December, the average equipment utilization of construction enterprises decreased from 67.1 % to 58.3 %.
- The business climate, however, has improved again – after having been continuously listless during the previous months. Decisive for this development are the overall business prospects which have been assessed with more confidence.

Wholesale and Retail Trade:

- With regard to Saxony's trade, the business climate in wholesale has brightened just recently whereas it has become listless in the retail sector.
- Currently, both trade sectors generally anticipate an increase of the overall sales prices in the near future.

Development of Select Business Climate Indicators in the Manufacturing Industry, Construction Industry as well as in the Wholesale and Retail Trade in Saxony^{a)}

Indicator	Saxony	In Comparison:			
		Saxony		New Federal States ^{c)}	Germany
		January 2010	December 2009	January 2009	January 2010
Manufacturing Industry					
Actual Demand ^{b)}	12.3	11.5	-39.1	7.5	17.6
Production Plans ^{b)}	7.4	3.0	-30.0	8.9	7.8
Anticipated Number of Employees ^{b)}	-9.8	-14.9	-28.0	-11.3	-19.2
Anticipated Sales Prices ^{b)}	-18.1	-16.2	-8.2	-9.2	-6.0
Main Construction Industry					
Volume of Orders in Months	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.0	2.3
Equipment Utilization in %	58.3	67.1	63.2	63.3	63.8
Anticipated Number of Employees ^{b)}	5.3	-18.1	-1.6	-6.7	-10.6
Anticipated Construction Prices ^{b)}	-3.9	-21.3	-13.1	-16.0	-20.6
Wholesale					
Turnover Compared to Previous Year ^{b)}	-23.0	-28.0	18.0	-39.0	-9.0
Planned Purchase Orders ^{b)}	19.5	-12.9	-17.9	-15.2	-7.5
Anticipated Sales Prices ^{b)}	30.3	17.7	16.7	26.6	6.6
Retail					
Turnover Compared to Previous Year ^{b)}	-34.0	-15.0	-15.0	-23.0	-5.0
Planned Purchase Orders ^{b)}	-32.0	-28.3	-39.5	-21.3	-15.7
Anticipated Sales Prices ^{b)}	5.9	-4.1	-2.2	14.7	-6.9

a) Seasonally adjusted values (exception: Indicated turnover compared to previous year)

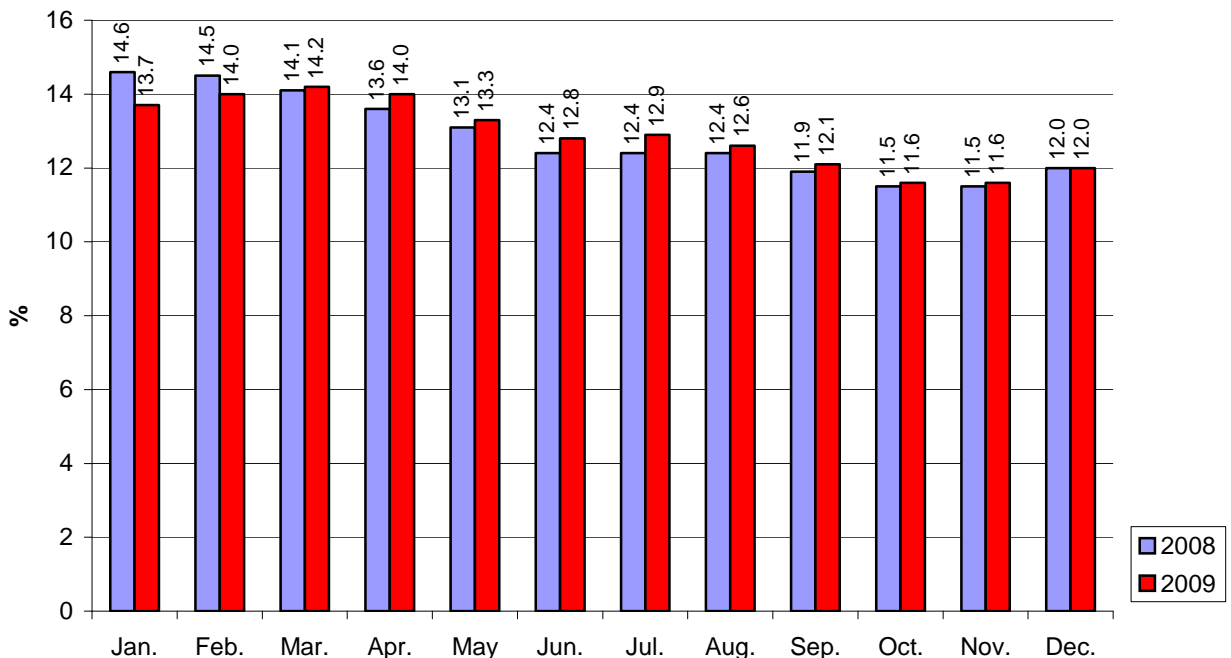
b) Balance of positive and negative percentages reported by enterprises

c) New federal states including East Berlin

Labor Market¹⁾

- Compared to the previous month, **underemployment²⁾** in Saxony increased by 2.4 % to **275,859 persons** in **December 2009**; that is 4.0 % lower than the value for the respective month during the previous year.
- **Underemployment rate³⁾** in Saxony at **12.8 %**, in East Germany at 13.0 %
- Compared to November, the **number of registered unemployed persons** in Saxony increased by 2.9 %, i.e. 7,266 persons, to **257,570 persons** in December; that is a decrease of 1.3 %, i.e. 3,501 persons, compared to the respective month during the previous year.
- Compared to the previous month, the **unemployment rate⁴⁾** in Saxony increased by 0.4 % to **12.0 %** in December; the rate remained unchanged when compared to the same month during the previous year (12.0 %); East Germany at 12.1 %.

Unemployment Rates in the Free State of Saxony



Source: Federal Employment Agency

- In December, the **number of employees supported through job creation measures (ABM) and structural adjustment measures (SAM)** as well as the **number of participants in qualification programs** amounted to **18,333**. This was a decrease of 416 persons compared to the previous month and a decrease of 6,831 persons compared to December 2008.

For more detailed information on the labor market, please visit:

<http://www.smwa.sachsen.de/de/Arbeit/17465.html>

1) Data for the current month are preliminary

2) Registered unemployed persons, supported persons in job creation measures (ABM), structural adjustment measures (SAM), measures for continued professional education (FbW), unemployed persons aged 58 and older who are no longer registered as unemployed in accordance with § 428 SGB III (Code of Social Law)

3) Underemployment in percent of the entire civilian labor force

4) Unemployed persons in percent of the entire civilian labor force

Business Registry

- In **October 2009**, **3,062 businesses** were **registered** in the Free State of Saxony which included 2,593 start-ups; compared to October 2008, the number of business registrations decreased by 70.
- **2,607 businesses** were **deregistered**; 2,141 of which gave up their business; compared to the same month last year, the number of deregistrations increased by 3.

(Please see also the table in Appendix 1)

Price Trends

- Compared to the previous month, the **consumer price index** in the Free State of Saxony decreased by 0.6 % to **108.2** (basis 2005 = 100) in **January 2010**.
- The **annual inflation rate** amounted to **0.7 %** in January (previous month: 0.8 %).

(Please see also the table in Appendix 1)

Guarantees and Investments

- Last year, the **Bürgschaftsbank Sachsen** [Saxon Guarantee Bank] recorded a very high demand for guarantees (1,026 applications; previous year: 622). All told, 474 guarantees with a total volume of €84.8 million were assumed. The total volume of approvals is 92 % higher and the total number of approvals is 63 % higher than the respective values recorded during the previous year. The guarantees helped secure loans for investments amounting to €187 million.
- In 2009, the **Mittelständische Beteiligungsgesellschaft Sachsen** [Saxon Investment Bank for Small and Mid-sized Enterprises] approved 42 silent and direct partnerships with a total volume of €12.9 million. The approved partnerships helped finance investments amounting to €40 million.

Economic Development

* Projects which are subsidized within the scope of the Joint Task "Improving Regional Economic Structures" (1990 – December 31, 2009)¹⁾:

- With an investment volume of **approx. €50 billion**, 20,495 investment projects in industry and trade received subsidies amounting to approx. €8.8 billion.
- 5,022 non-investitive measures in SMEs were subsidized with €62 million.
- 5,288 applications in the industry-related infrastructural sector (including those funds which are temporarily managed by the Saxon State Ministry of the Environment and Agriculture (SMUL) and the Saxon State Ministry of the Interior (SMI)) with an investment volume of **approx. €8 billion** were approved (subsidies of approx. €5.2 billion).

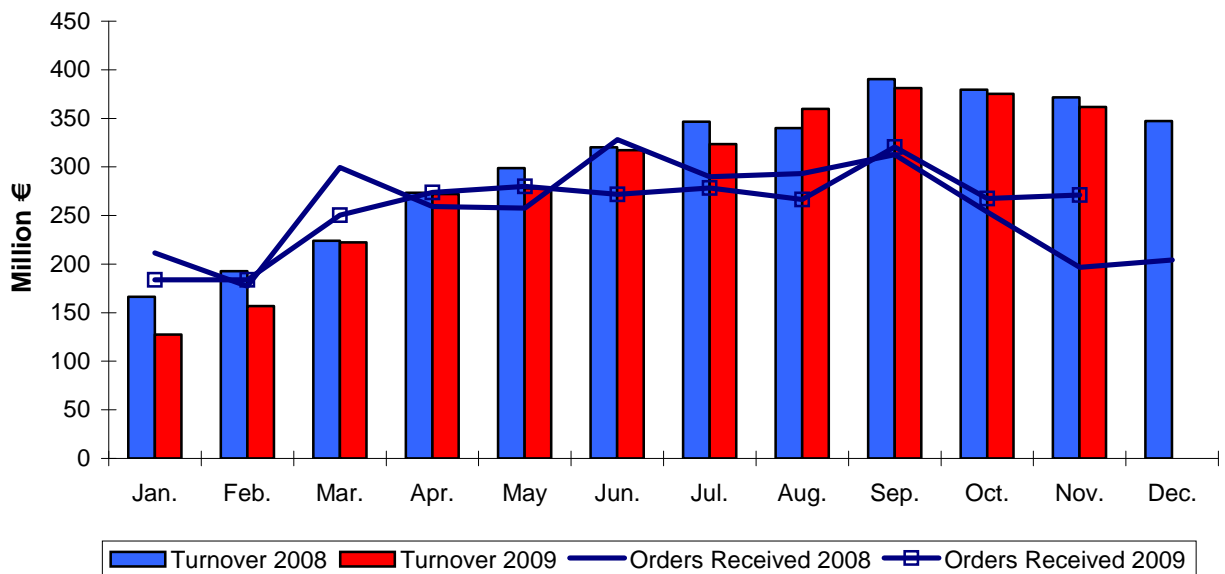
1) This information has been adjusted by general enforcements / bankruptcies, recovations, and/or redeemed subsidies which occurred within the blocking period.

Construction Industry

The following information applies to enterprises with 20 or more employees.

- Compared to the previous month, the **turnover** in Saxony's main construction industry decreased by 3.6 % to **€361.8 million** in **November 2009**; compared to November 2008, the turnover decreased by 2.6 %.
- Compared to October, the **value of orders received** increased by 1.4 % to **€271.2 million** in November; this exceeded last year's value for the same month by 37.8 %.

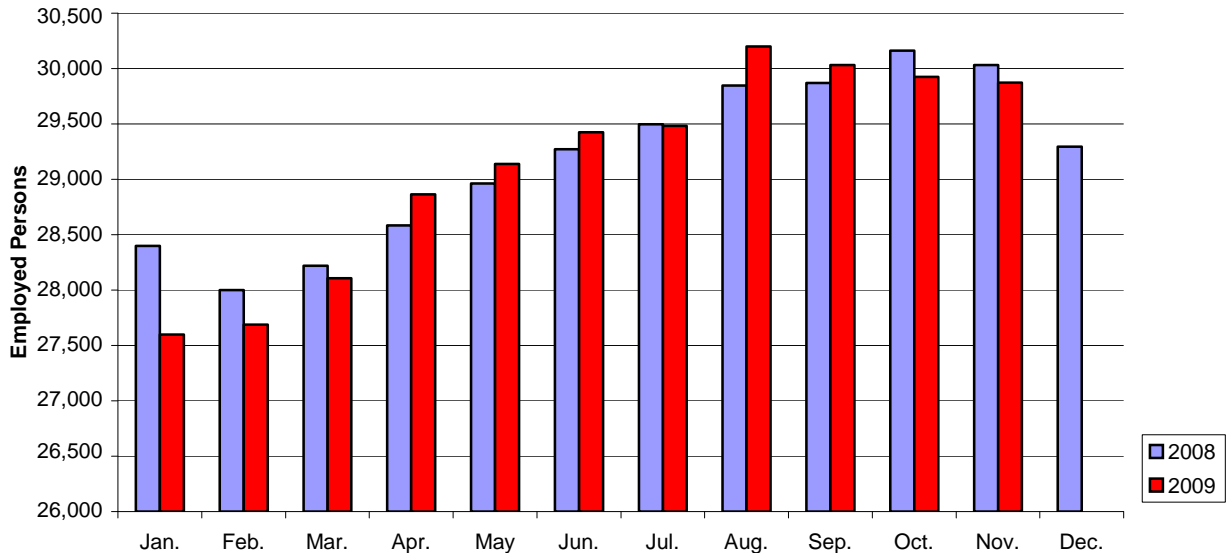
Turnover and Orders Received in Saxony's Main Construction Industry



Enterprises with 20 or more employees
Source: Statistical Office of the Free State of Saxony

- Compared to the previous month, **employment** decreased slightly by 0.2 % to **29,872 persons** in November; compared to November 2008, employment decreased by 0.5 %.

Employment in Saxony's Main Construction Industry



Enterprises with 20 or more employees
Source: Statistical Office of the Free State of Saxony

During the **first eleven months of 2009**, **employment** in Saxony's main construction industry (enterprises with 20 or more employees) decreased slightly by **0.2 %** and the **total turnover** decreased by **3.9 %** when compared to the respective period last year. The value of **orders received** was reduced by **1.1 %** (please see the following table).

Main Construction Industry	Employees ¹⁾	Total Turnover	Orders Received
	Number	€ 1,000	
2008			
January-November	29,168	3,303,177	2,879,521
2009			
January-November	29,119	3,175,253	2,847,971
Change 2009/2008 in %	-0.2	-3.9	-1.1

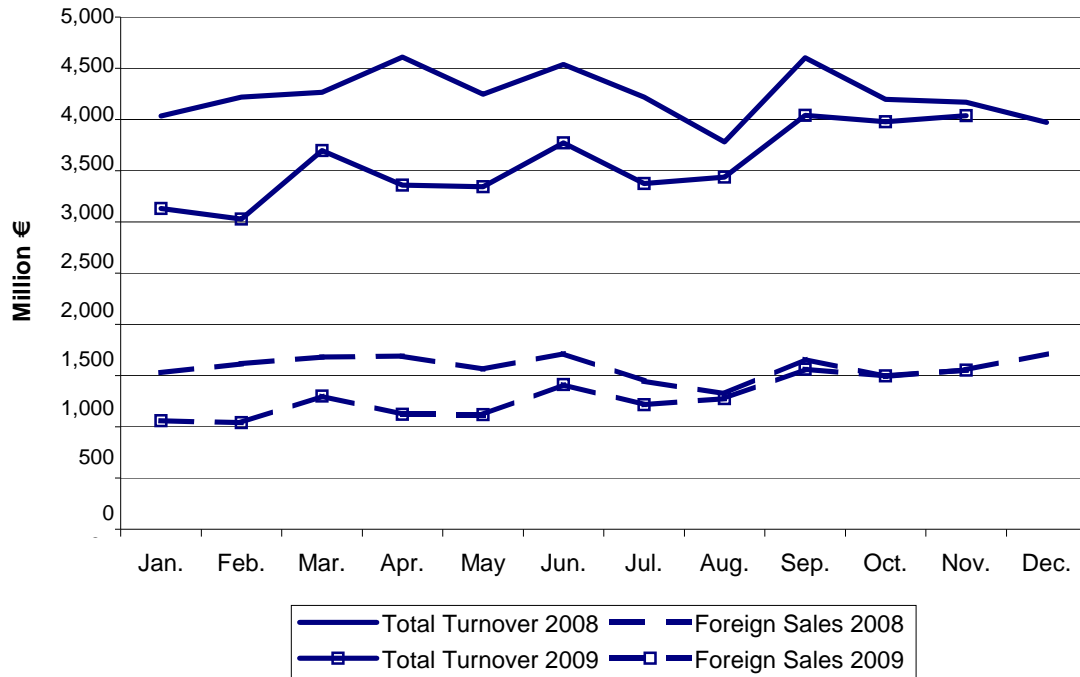
1) Average for the months January – November
Source: Statistical Office of the Free State of Saxony

Industry (Mining and Extraction of Rocks and Stones; Manufacturing Industry)

The following information applies to enterprises with 50 or more employees.

- In **November 2009**, the **total turnover** in Saxony's industry increased by 1.5 % to **€4,037.3 million** compared to the previous month; this was 3.2 % lower than the result of the same month last year.
- Compared to October, **foreign sales** went up by 3.8 % to **€1,553.1 million** in November; compared to November 2008, the figure remained stable (-0.2 %).
- In November, the **export rate** (foreign sales proportion of the total turnover) in Saxony's industry increased by 0.9 % to **38.5 %** compared to the previous month; this was 1.2 % higher than the rate of the same month last year (37.3 %).

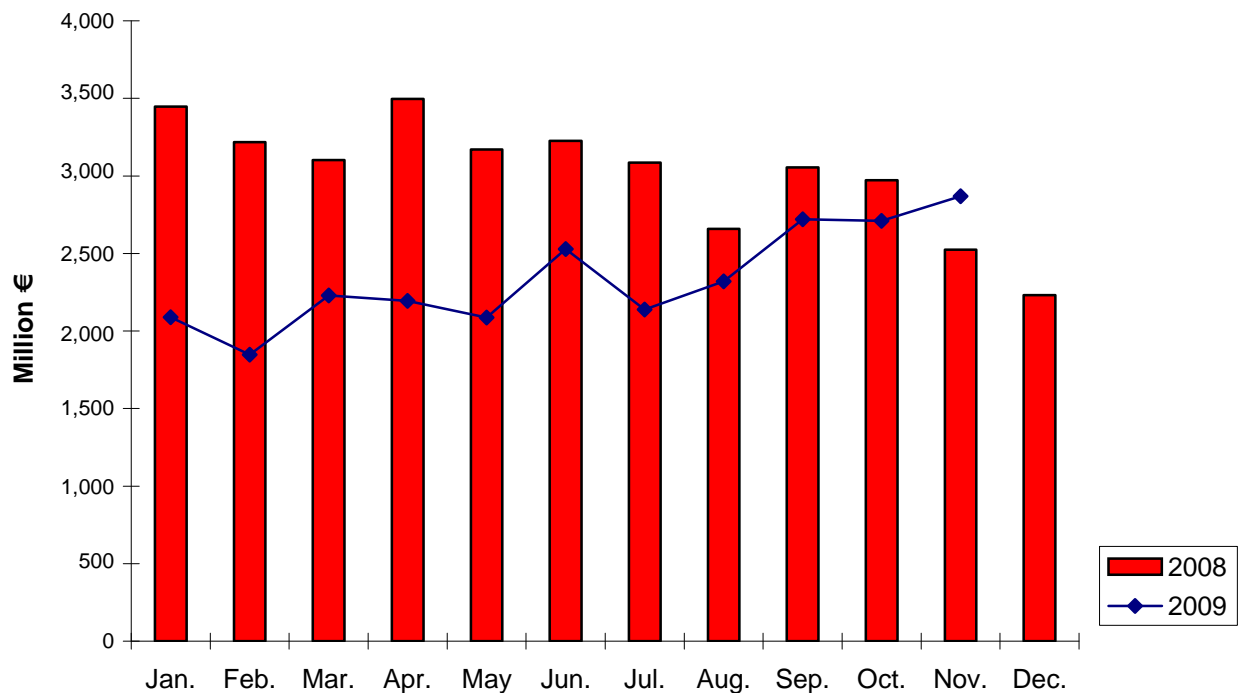
Monthly Development of Total Turnover and Foreign Sales



Enterprises with 50 or more employees
Source: Statistical Office of the Free State of Saxony

- In November, the **value of orders received** increased by 5.9 % to **€2,869.4 million** when compared to October; this was an increase of 13.6 % when compared to November 2008.

Monthly Development of Orders Received in Saxony's Industry



Enterprises with 50 or more employees
Source: Statistical Office of the Free State of Saxony

- Compared to the previous month, the **number of employees** decreased slightly by 0.2 % to **190,222 persons** in November 2009; this was 5.2 % lower than the number of persons employed in November 2008.

During the **first eleven months of 2009**, **employment** in Saxony's industry decreased by **3.2 %** compared to the respective period last year; the **total turnover** decreased by **16.4 %**; and **foreign sales** went down by **18.0 %**. The **export rate** (foreign sales proportion of the total turnover) decreased from 36.8 % to **36.1 %** (please see the following table).

Year/Month	Employees ¹⁾	Total Turnover	Foreign Sales	Export Rate
	Persons	€ 1,000		%
2008 January- November	198,347	46,882,239	17,267,893	36.8
2009 January- November	192,072	39,195,790	14,152,417	36.1
Change 2009/2008 in %	-3.2	-16.4	-18.0	-0.7³⁾

1) Average for the months January – November

2) Foreign sales proportion of total turnover

3) Percentage points

Preliminary results for 2009

Source: Statistical Office of the Free State of Saxony

This Month

Gainful Employment 2009

Last year, the Free State of Saxony reported **1,936,500 gainfully employed persons**. **Compared to 2008**, this figure decreased by **0.9 %**, i.e. 17,100 persons. The reduction in the number of gainfully employed persons is, thus, higher than the average value in the East German territorial states (-0.5 %) and the average value in Germany as a whole (-0.1 %).

According to the Statistical Office of the Free State of Saxony, both the number of employed persons as well as the number of self-employed persons and working dependents decreased when compared to 2008.

Virtually all economic sectors were affected by the reduced number of gainfully employed persons. Above average reductions were recorded in the manufacturing industry (-2.5 %) and in the sectors financing, rent and lease as well as business service providers (-2.1 %). Slight increases, however, were reported by the construction industry (+0.7 %) as well as by public and private service providers (+0.1 %). Details are shown in the following table:

Gainfully Employed Persons in the Free State of Saxony in 2009 According to Economic Sectors*

Economic Sector	Gainfully Employed Persons	Change in 2009 Compared to 2008	
	1,000 Persons		%
Agriculture and Forestry, Fishery	41.8	-0.1	-0.4
Manufacturing Industry	517.4	-8.0	-1.5
Proportion of:			
Manufacturing Industry without Construction	360.8	-9.2	-2.5
which includes:			
Manufacturing Industry	340.9	-8.9	-2.5
Construction Industry	156.5	1.1	0.7
Service Sectors	1,377.4	-8.8	-0.6
Proportion of:			
Wholesale and Retail Trade, Hotel and Restaurant Sector, and Transportation	440.8	-2.9	-0.6
Financing, Rent and Lease, and Business Services	320.4	-6.8	-2.1
Public and Private Services (incl. Public Administration)	616.1	0.8	0.1
Total	1,936.5	-17.1	-0.9

* Results of the 1st rough calculation

Source: Statistical Office of the Free State of Saxony

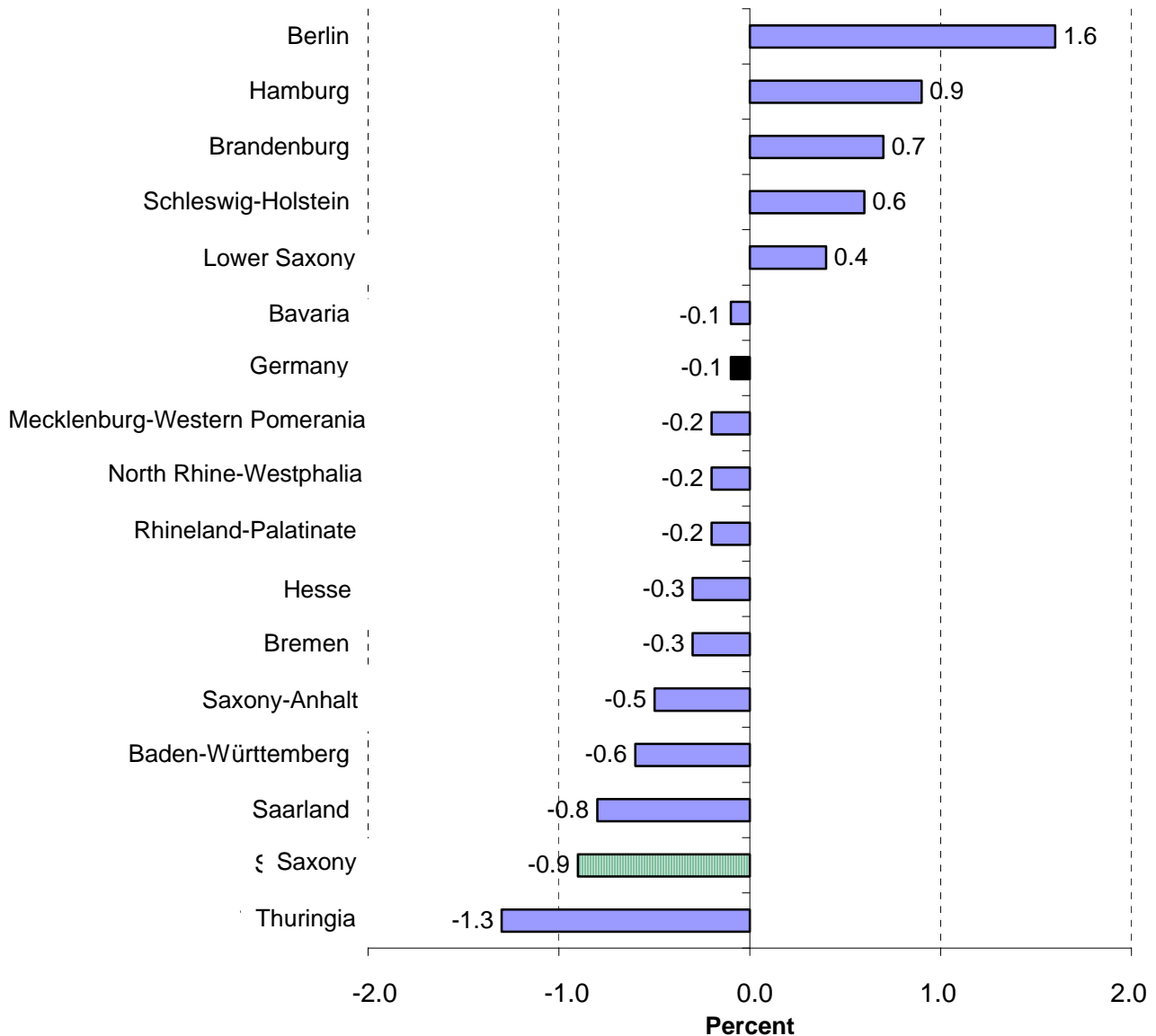
The majority of Germany's federal states recorded a decrease in the number of gainfully employed persons; the reductions were between -0.1 % and -1.3 %. Increases, however, were reported by the city states Berlin (+1.6 %) and Hamburg (+0.9 %) as well as the territorial states Brandenburg, Schleswig-Holstein, and Lower Saxony. The results of the individual states are depicted in the diagram on the following page.

The information applies only to those gainfully employed persons whose **workplace** was located in Saxony – irrespective of their place of residence.

In 2009, the incipient decrease in employment due to the economic crisis was dampened by the massive increase in reduced working hour measures as well as the reduction of overtime

hours. According to forecasts of the ifo Institute, gainful employment in 2010 ought to decrease by 1.0 % in Saxony and by 0.7 % in Germany.

Change in the Number of Gainfully Employed Persons¹⁾ in 2009 Compared to 2008 According to Federal States



1) Annual average of gainfully employed persons at the place of work, results of the 1st rough calculation
Source: Statistical Office of the Free State of Saxony

For **Saxony**, the **job density** (gainfully employed persons per 1,000 inhabitants) which was calculated on the basis of the latest gainful employment data amounts to **464**. Thus, the Free State continues to head the East German territorial states and ranks 6th among all territorial states in Germany – even ahead of Lower Saxony (463), Rhineland-Palatinate (461), and Schleswig-Holstein (452). In Germany as a whole, the average number of gainfully employed persons per 1,000 inhabitants is 492; the average job density amounted to 452 in the new federal states including Berlin and to 502 in the old federal states excluding Berlin.

News in Brief

Kollegium “Berufsbildung und Fachkräfte für Sachsen” Presents Results

The Kollegium “Berufsbildung und Fachkräfte in Sachsen” – the council of all responsible stakeholders acting on behalf of professional education and training as well as skilled employees in Saxony – has presented the results of education and training for 2009.

All told, 24,487 of the 30,967 school graduates in Saxony signed an apprenticeship contract; 6,812 of whom hold state-financed non-company vocational training positions.

It was, however, not possible to exceed the number of company-internal apprenticeships attained in the previous year (20,195). This was primarily due to the demographic change. For example, the number of school graduates has decreased by almost one third over the past two years. But the economic and financial crisis has also resulted in reduced enrollment in education and training measures – above all, in many industrial occupations. The total number of company-internal vocational training positions decreased by 12.5 % to 17,675 apprenticeships when compared to the previous year. 434 of the 16,153 internal vocational training positions which companies had reported to the Employment Agencies and ARGE initiatives were still vacant in September.

It is a positive signal that the state-financed measures of the so-called transition system also decreased significantly. This applies to non-company education and training (-6.4 %), the so-called prevocational training year (-11.4 %), vocational preparation measures (-25.7 %) as well as basic vocational training in schools (-10.8 %).

In 2009, 74 applicants did not get an apprenticeship contract which is, once again, significantly below the respective value for the previous year (271). During the current placement measures, it must be assumed that the registered applicants without a position probably reported to the Employment Agencies just after they, for example, had dropped out of their vocational training. Applicants without a placement are offered alternative positions right away.

The number of first-year students has increased by 1.9 % to 21,079 persons. The proportion of courses which qualify pupils having an intermediate-level diploma continues to increase. Today, 34.1 % of these pupils continue their educational career at a Berufliches Gymnasium or a Fachoberschule, two vocational schools which both lead to the university entrance qualification. For special health care professions, which are standardized throughout Germany, a plus of 9 % was noted when compared to the previous year. This clearly demonstrates the increasing demand for skilled employees in health care facilities which follows the demographic trend. Increases are also reported for education and training in the public service sector (+30.9 %) and in the independent professions (+5.9 %).

Saxony and Bertelsmann Join Forces for Professional Education

As one of five German federal states, Saxony is currently participating in the Initiative for “Systematic School-to-Work Transitions” launched by the Bertelsmann Foundation. The initiative is committed to systematically bringing all adolescents who are on the threshold between school and occupational training to a vocational qualification without delay. The first step includes the precise analysis of the current transition progress from school to occupational training. The objective is to identify the best possible approaches from the large variety of measures and programs that are currently available. Scientific support is provided by the University of St. Gallen. Next, an overall strategy is to be created that will permit the smooth and successful transition from school to vocational training. The initiative seeks to train and educate adolescents right after they graduate from school. The focus is on the so-called dual education in companies. Young people who are not yet mature enough for professional training will be given individual assistance which is combined with a binding offer to enter into a training program after the successful completion of the respective measure. The cooperation with Bertelsmann will initially run until the summer of 2010. Should the program prove to be successful, it will be continued until the end of 2012.

Start-up Aid for Innovative Business Founders

Grants to sponsor self-employment: For one year now, Saxony has been supporting business founders who have an academic background with the “futureSAX” seed grant. By the end of last year, 22 applications had been submitted to the Development Bank of Saxony (SAB). So far, 17 of these applications have been approved with total subsidies amounting to approximately 400,000 euros. The 17 innovative business founders who are currently being subsidized come from six different founder teams; the majority of whom come from the software sector.

According to the guideline for “University-Based Business Start-Ups,” financial aid to cover living expenses will be granted for a maximum period of 12 months and can amount up to 2,500 euros per month. For children in need of legally mandated support, an additional children’s allowance of 100 euros per child and month may be added. A maximum of three individual persons can be supported within the scope of founder teams. These teams often have a better chance for success as a result of the integration of diverse professional competences and/or professional qualifications of the individual participants. The business should be started within six months after the grant approval letter has been issued.

For these grants targeting individuals, about 1.4 million euros will be made available from the European Social Fund as well as Saxon state funds until 2013.

For more information on the support program, please visit:


http://www.sab.sachsen.de/de/foerderung/programme/p_arbeit/foerderangebote/programme_alphabetisch/detailfp_esf_5506.html.

Brochure Comparing the Business Venue Saxony to Other Regions Published

Saxony does not need to shy away from a comparison with other international regions. This is clearly demonstrated by the data which have been compiled by the Saxon State Ministry for Economic Affairs, Labor, and Transport in the brochure *Standort Sachsen im Vergleich mit anderen Regionen 2009* [Business Venue Saxony Compared to Other Regions in 2009] (only available in German). All told, the brochure contains 112 tables, figures, and maps ranging from the overall economic trend to the development of individual sectors and regional structures all the way to transportation and energy, foreign trade and public finances.

The report *Standort Sachsen im Vergleich mit anderen Regionen 2009* may be ordered free of charge from the Zentraler Broschürenversand, the media service center of the Saxon State Government, phone: +49 (0) 351 210 3671, email: publikationen@sachsen.de, and is also available for downloading on the Free State of Saxony’s website for publications at: www.publikationen.sachsen.de.

Figure of the Month



5,253

During the academic year 2009/2010, a total of 5,253 students, of whom 1,868 are first-year students, are enrolled in Saxony's seven state academies of the Berufsakademie Sachsen University of Cooperative Education. According to the Statistical Office of the Free State of Saxony, the number of students, thus, increased by 43 compared to the previous year.

Among the students are 64 foreigners, 42 of whom come from Austria.

Business administration is the largest field of study with more than half of all enrolled students (2,822). 2,055 students are enrolled in the technology program. 376 students are studying social sciences.

Current Economic Data for the Free State of Saxony

- Business Registry -

Year/Month	Business Registrations	Business Deregistrations	Balance of Registrations and Deregistrations
1990	77,668	7,578	70,090
1991	91,992	30,788	61,204
1992	63,457	36,496	26,961
1993	54,209	34,038	20,171
1994	51,315	35,082	16,233
1995	51,067	38,718	12,349
1996*	45,337	36,167	9,170
1997	45,484	36,995	8,489
1998	45,582	38,819	6,763
1999	43,714	37,968	5,746
2000	39,433	36,981	2,452
2001	37,926	36,090	1,836
2002	35,681	34,931	750
2003**	41,952	32,600	9,352
2004	49,171	32,630	16,541
2005	45,386	35,776	9,610
2006	43,736	35,256	8,480
2007	39,038	34,965	4,073
2008	39,526	36,696	2,830
2009			
January	3,410	3,682	-272
February	2,881	2,718	163
March	3,730	3,423	307
April	3,074	2,622	452
May	3,226	2,660	566
June	3,356	2,845	511
July	3,119	2,661	458
August	3,288	2,589	699
September	3,494	2,938	556
October	3,062	2,607	455
Total	974,314	677,319	296,995

* As of 1996, data collection has been put on a new legal basis (without vending machine service and travel business); a comparison with the previous years is, thus, only possible up to a limited extent.

** As of 2003, amendment of the trade law; a comparison with the previous years is, thus, only possible up to a limited extent.

Source: Statistical Office of the Free State of Saxony

- Price Trends in the Free State of Saxony -

Year/Month	Price Index ¹⁾	Change Compared to	
		Previous Month	Previous Year and/or Same Month of Previous Year
	2005 = 100		%
2005 D	100.0	*	1.6
2006 D	102.1	*	2.1
2007 D	104.8	*	2.6
2008 D	107.7	*	2.8
2009 D	108.1	*	0.4
2010			
January	108.2	-0.6	0.7

1) Standard of living for all private households in Saxony; D = annual average

Source: Statistical Office of the Free State of Saxony

Current Economic Data for the Free State of Saxony

- Manufacturing Industry¹⁾ -

	Unit	November 2008	October 2009	November 2009
Mining and Manufacturing Industry²⁾				
Employees	Persons	200,674	190,518	190,222
Total Turnover	€ 1,000	4,169,680	3,978,703	4,037,271
Foreign Sales	€ 1,000	1,556,559	1,495,923	1,553,100
Export Rate ³⁾	%	37.3	37.6	38.5
Orders Received	€ 1,000	2,525,082	2,710,607	2,869,356
Main Construction Industry⁴⁾				
Employees	Persons	30,032	29,924	29,872
Total Turnover	€ 1,000	371,499	375,230	361,810
Orders Received	€ 1,000	196,817	267,525	271,199

1) No current data are available for the sectors services (e.g. trade, banks, government) and agriculture.

2) Enterprises with 50 or more employees

3) Foreign sales proportion of the total turnover

4) Enterprises with 20 or more employees

Source: Statistical Office of the Free State of Saxony

- Labor Market -

	Unit	December 2008	November 2009	December 2009
Unemployed Persons				
Saxony in Total	Persons	261,071	250,304	257,570
Proportion of Women	%	48.4	46.7	45.6
East Germany	Persons	1,043,121	999,728	1,027,345
Unemployment Rate¹⁾				
Saxony	%	12.0	11.6	12.0
East Germany	%	12.2	11.8	12.1
Underemployment²⁾				
Saxony	Persons	287,364	269,158	275,859
East Germany	Persons	1,154,360	1,078,726	1,104,771
Underemployment Rate³⁾				
Saxony	%	13.2	12.5	12.8
East Germany	%	13.5	12.7	13.0

Preliminary data

1) Unemployed persons in percent of the entire civilian labor force (persons subject to social insurance contributions and persons in marginal employment, civil servants and self-employed persons and family workers, unemployed persons)

2) Registered unemployed persons as well as supported persons in ABM, SAM, FbW; unemployed persons aged 58 and older who are no longer registered as unemployed persons in accordance with § 428 SGB III (Code of Social Law)

3) Underemployment in % of the related civilian labor force

Updated: January 14, 2010

Source: Federal Employment Agency