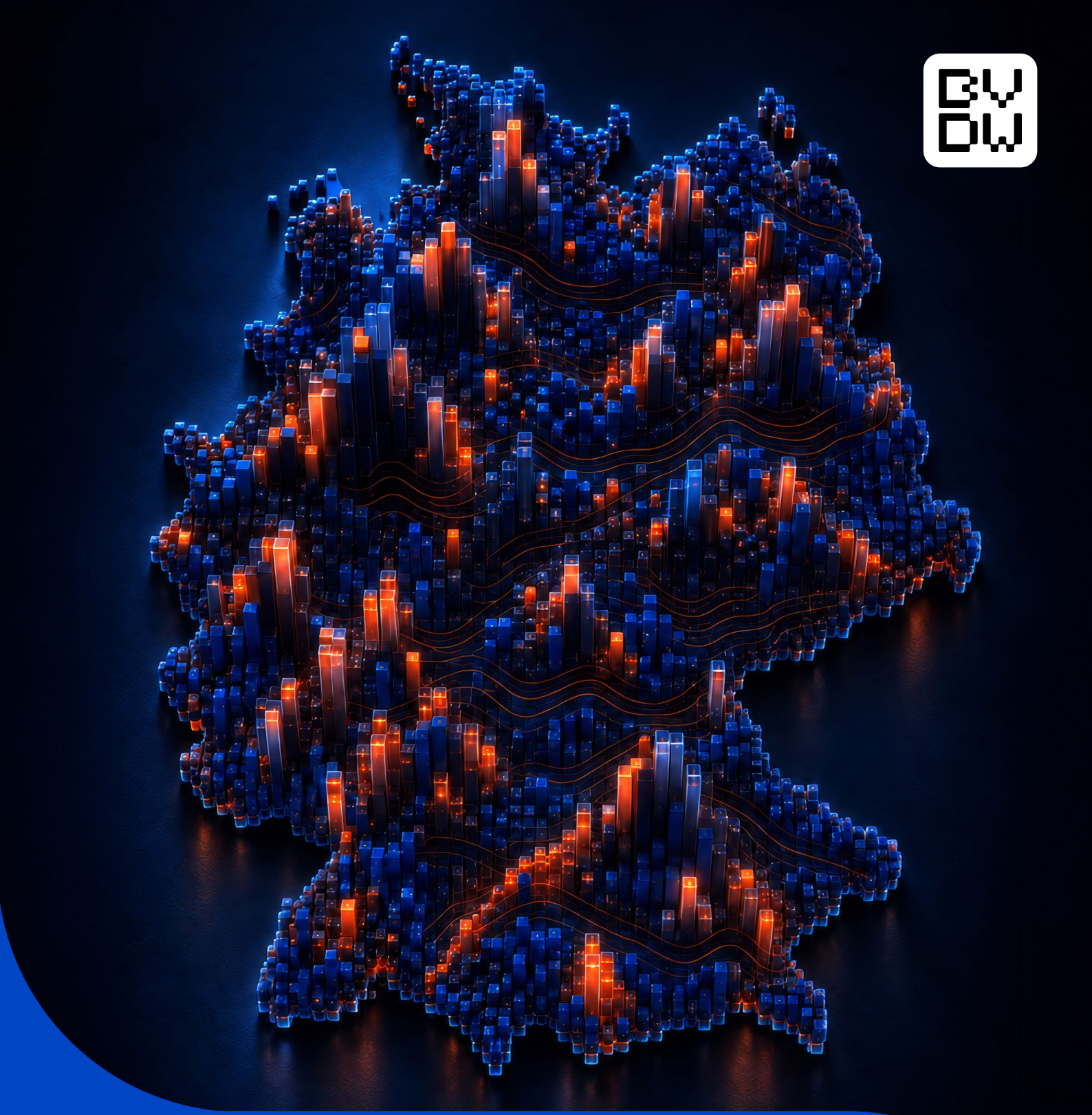


Mapping the Digital Economy in Germany

Insights Report

BVDW study partner

ISTARI.AI

Insights Report

Mapping the Digital Economy in Germany

For the first time, the Digital Economy in Germany is being mapped at the level of individual organisations. Using ISTARI's AI-powered webAI approach, every company was classified by what it actually does rather than by its industry code. The report shows how large the Digital Economy really is, what it is made of and what it contributes to economic output.

September 2026

ISTARI.AI

Mapping the Digital Economy in Germany

Insights Report

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Dear reader,



Dirk Freytag
President, BVDW

What we cannot measure – and therefore cannot understand – we cannot strengthen in a targeted way. History shows just how profoundly our economy has changed. Industrialisation gave way to an economy increasingly divided into distinct sectors, and services then grew steadily in importance. Today, digitalisation shapes almost every area of economic activity and is once again transforming the very foundations of value creation. Yet despite this rapid change, we still all too often look at the economy through an outdated lens. Traditional industry codes and rigid classification schemes are increasingly unable to capture how companies work and create value today.

Data, digital technologies and connected processes are fundamentally changing how companies produce, communicate and make decisions. They enable new products and services, open up new markets and help companies become more innovative and competitive. All of this comes together under one term: the Digital Economy. It represents a new economic logic. As such, it is not a single industry but shapes business models, value chains and markets far beyond the technology sector.

With this study, BVDW therefore proposes a new, up-to-date perspective. We see the Digital Economy not as a clearly defined branch of the economy, but as a system of digital value creation – from its digital core and digitally driven business models to the digital transformation of established industries. What matters is not just a company's formal industry code, but how important digital technologies really are to its business model and value creation.

For the first time, we are revealing the full scale of this system. The Digital Economy generates gross value added of €481.5 billion a year – 11.91 per cent of Germany's economic output. Taken as a whole, digital value creation accounts for more than a quarter of Germany's economic output.

The Digital Economy drives new forms of value creation, future-proof innovation and long-term growth. Its strength lies in its diversity: it links digital core companies with digitally driven business models and empowers established industries to transform. It spans start-ups and SMEs as well as international corporations – across all industries, company sizes and regions in Germany.

This leads to a clear mandate: digital policy is economic policy. Anyone who wants to strengthen growth and competitiveness must put digital value creation at the heart of Germany's economic location policy. That requires usable data. It requires better conditions for investment and scaling. Our innovations must reach the market faster. And finally, regulation must be designed to build trust while enabling economic momentum.

Our study lays a new foundation for this. It makes the strength and diversity of the Digital Economy visible and opens up ways to support its development over the long term. In doing so, it offers more than a snapshot: "Mapping the Digital Economy" is a compass showing how Germany can secure and expand its economic strength in an increasingly digital world.

Foreword by ISTARI.AI



Dr. Jan Kinne
Co-Founder
& CEO,
ISTARI.AI

The Digital Economy is one of Germany's key drivers of growth and innovation. The German Association for the Digital Economy (Bundesverband Digitale Wirtschaft, BVDW e.V.) represents its interests, speaking for companies that operate digital business models or whose value creation relies on digital technologies – from global players and SMEs to start-ups. Until now, however, there has been no precise answer to how large the Digital Economy actually is, which companies make it up and where they operate. The reason lies in the available data: traditional industry codes – and the company databases and public registers built on them – were designed for an economy organised along traditional sectors. The Digital Economy fits none of these codes because it cuts across every industry: from software providers and digital agencies to manufacturers whose value creation increasingly depends on digital technologies. Previous studies based on these traditional data sources could therefore only produce distorted results. They had to rely either on rough estimates based on industry codes or on extrapolating from a handful of case studies and anecdotal evidence to the economy as a whole.

This report takes a different route. Using ISTARI's webAI approach, which uses AI to analyse companies based on their public web data, the entire German economy has been analysed for the first time, with every single company classified by its actual, current business activity rather than its industry code. This makes it possible, for the first time, to map the Digital Economy in Germany precisely at micro level. On this basis, BVDW and policymakers can design measures to support the Digital Economy in a more targeted way, tailor them to specific regions and industries, and robustly measure the impact of existing and future measures.

The analysis shows that just under a quarter of all companies in Germany are part of the Digital Economy. Together, they generate around a quarter of total gross value added – more than one trillion euros. The report first introduces the methodology and the definition of the Digital Economy developed jointly with BVDW, illustrates it with concrete company examples and then presents the results: for the economy as a whole and by size class, industry and region, followed by an estimate of the contribution to economic output and an international comparison with Austria and Switzerland.

Note: This publication is an adapted version, produced by the German Association for the Digital Economy (BVDW) e.V., of the original study "The Digital Economy in Germany", which was prepared by ISTARI.AI and published at www.istari.ai.

At a Glance

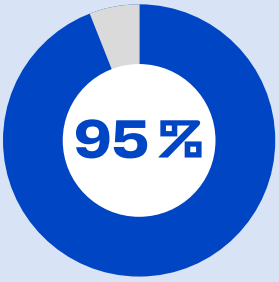
Almost one in four companies in Germany engages in digital value creation.

63k
companies in Germany belong to the **digital core economy** (Category 1)

166k
companies in Germany have **digitally driven business models** (Category 2)

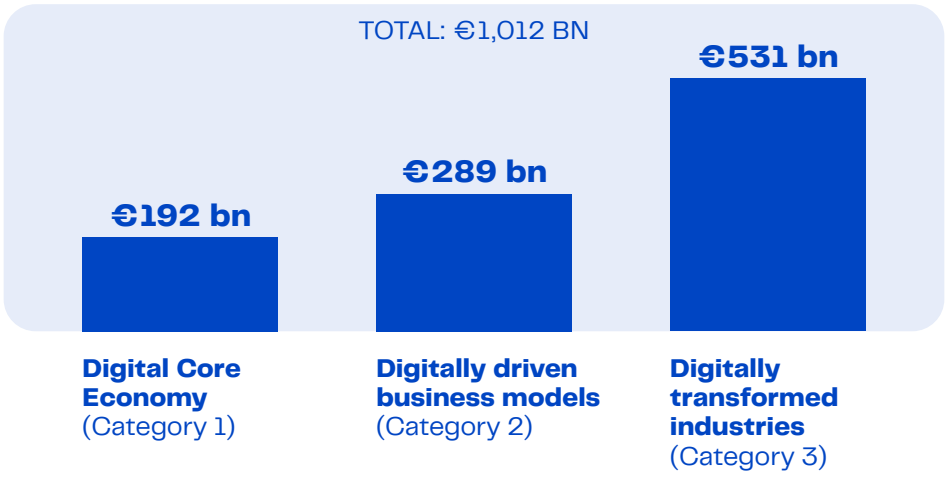
124k
companies in Germany are part of the **digitally transformed industries** (Category 3)

16 %
Share of companies that belong to Germany's Digital Economy (Cat. 1 and Cat. 2)



of Digital Economy companies (Cat. 1 and Cat. 2) are classed as **small and medium-sized enterprises**

The Digital Economy contributes €481 bn to German gross value added; digital value creation totals more than €1 trillion.



The Digital Economy is larger and more diverse than traditional statistics would suggest.

Dr. Jan Kinne, CEO, ISTARI.AI

Methodology

Definition of the Digital Economy

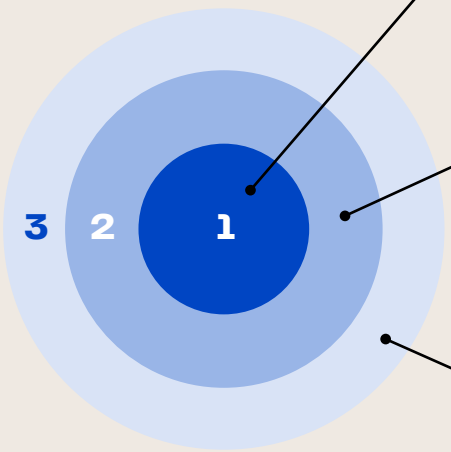
A working definition of the Digital Economy was developed for this report. It draws on established international frameworks, in particular the multi-layered model proposed by the OECD in its "Roadmap towards a Common Framework for Measuring the Digital Economy" (2020). This layered model was translated into a model of concentric circles and adapted to the sectors BVDW represents.

The definition distinguishes three categories arranged like concentric circles around a digital core. The core consists of economic activities that are made possible solely by digital technologies. The second circle (Category 2) covers digitally driven business models in which digital technologies are the main driver of value creation, even if parts of the service are delivered non-digitally – without digitalisation, these models would not be competitive in terms of scaling, efficiency or market access. The third circle (Category 3) covers digitally transformed industries whose processes, products or business models have been significantly changed by digital technologies, without themselves being part of the digital core economy. Examples of how companies are classified are given in the appendix on page 24.

In this study, the line is not drawn between physical and digital, but according to the role that digital technology plays in value creation.

ICT infrastructure – such as hardware, data centres, networks and semiconductors – is not treated as a separate category. It neither forms a concentric circle of its own nor is it assigned to any of the three circles. Instead, it is applied to each company as a binary classification (criteria and further details are given in the appendix on page 23). For companies that operate physical infrastructure and also run substantial platform or media businesses, the deciding factor is their predominant core business as described in the GOI.

Definition of the Digital Economy



CATEGORY 1

Digital Core Economy
Companies whose product is itself digital: software, platforms, marketplaces, IT and digital agencies.

CATEGORY 2

Digitally Driven Business Models
Business models that would not work without digital technology, such as pure online retailers.

CATEGORY 3

Digitally Transformed Industries
Traditional industries that complement their existing business digitally, for example insurance companies.

Definition of the Digital Economy

Category 1 **Digital Core Economy**

Economic activities whose value is created exclusively or almost entirely through digital technologies and whose services are delivered entirely via the internet and digital infrastructure. The core business is the provision of digital content, intermediation services, data-based services or platform-based business models. Typical examples are online platforms, digital marketers, ad-tech companies and data and analytics providers. This also includes e-commerce providers that operate purely as sales platforms without selling products of their own, such as digital marketplaces, brokerage portals and similar platform models. Physical components play a minor role in service delivery at most. Digital agencies – i.e. agencies specialising primarily in online marketing, SEO, SEA, social media marketing, performance marketing, digital content marketing or similar purely digital services – are generally assigned to this category, as their value is created entirely through digital channels.

Category 2 **Digitally Driven Business Models**

Economic activities in which digital technologies are the main driver of value creation, even if parts of the service are delivered non-digitally. The defining feature is that the business model would not be competitive without digital technologies: digital is essential for scaling, efficiency, market access or customer interaction. This includes digital media and content production, platform-related service providers, data-driven service models and hybrid business models with a strong digital core. It also covers companies that sell their own products exclusively through e-commerce, i.e. pure online retailers without physical stores. Physical products or services may be involved, but value creation is largely organised or delivered digitally.

Category 3 **Digitally Transformed Industries**

Economic sectors whose processes, products or business models have been significantly changed by digital technologies, without digital technology itself being at the heart of service delivery. Here, digitalisation acts as a driver of productivity, innovation or transformation and enables new applications, but does not replace the actual core business. Examples include telemedicine, FinTech, precision farming and the use of data analytics, artificial intelligence and cloud technologies in traditional manufacturing, retail or service sectors. This also includes traditional brick-and-mortar retailers that additionally sell through e-commerce channels (omnichannel retail).

Category 4 **Non-Digital Industries**

Economic sectors in which digitalisation currently plays only a minor role and in which value is created predominantly through physical, craft-based or in-person services. Digital technologies are used, if at all, for standard administrative processes, but shape neither the product nor how it is delivered. Examples include traditional trades (construction, electrical installation, carpentry, plumbing, roofing), personal services (hairdressers, beauty salons, physiotherapy, massage practices), hospitality businesses without a significant online component, traditional agriculture and forestry, and public services provided by authorities, offices and similar non-digital administrative bodies.

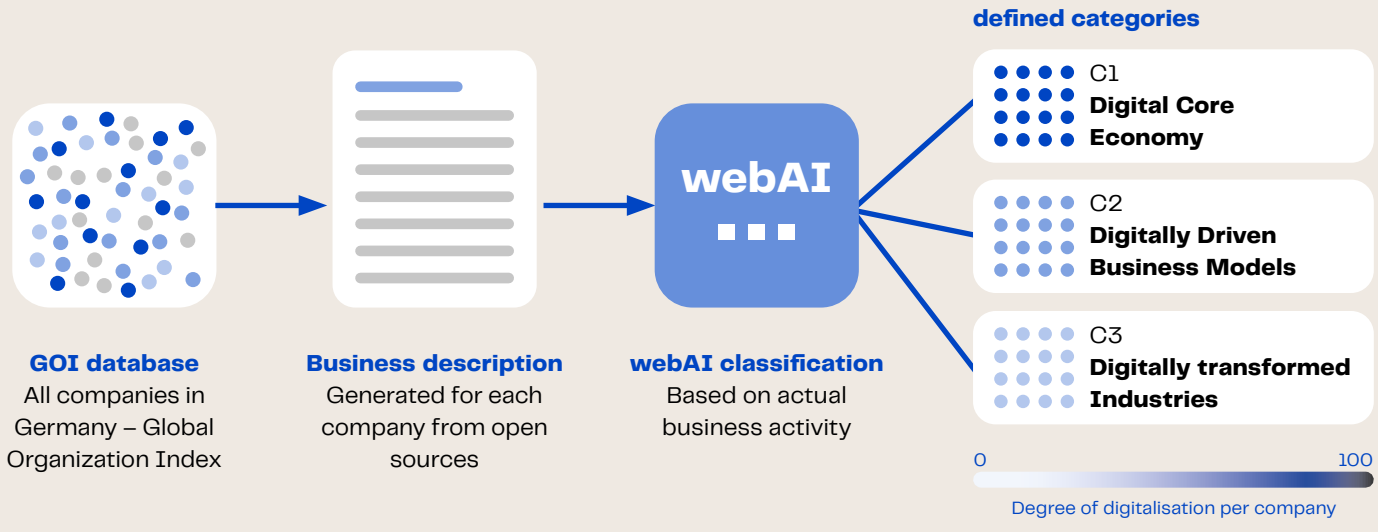
The webAI approach and determining the degree of digitalisation

The analysis in this report is based on webAI, the technology developed by ISTARI, a Mannheim-based, research-driven market intelligence company. The underlying idea is that a company's actual business activity is better reflected in how it presents itself on the open web today than in an industry code that was often assigned when the company was founded. Company websites reveal which products and services a company offers, which technologies it uses and which markets and customer groups it targets. Other publicly available sources are also taken into account, including annual reports, news articles, register data and specialist publications.

AI models extract this information systematically and condense it into a profile of current business activity. The data is drawn from ISTARI's Global Organization Index (GOI), a curated organisation and search database covering around 20 million organisations in 232 countries and territories. The GOI is built from an initial pool of around 400 million register entries, which are validated and linked to the corresponding websites. Only organisations with verifiably active business operations are included. For Germany, the GOI is linked directly to the commercial register and updated daily.

GOI and webAI work hand in hand: the GOI shows which companies exist, while webAI analyses what they actually do. Based on its business activity profile, each company was assigned to one of the three categories of the Digital Economy or to the non-digital industries category. In borderline cases, the core business – i.e. the area that generates most of the value – is decisive. The model also produces a brief rationale for each assignment, so every classification decision can be traced down to the level of the individual company.

Schematic representation of the webAI workflow for identifying the Digital Economy



In addition to the category assignment, each company is given a degree of digitalisation on a scale from 0 to 100. This reflects the fact that the importance of digital technologies for value creation is not a yes-or-no question but a continuum. The degree of digitalisation therefore allows for distinctions within each category and shows how far a company's value creation actually relies on digital technologies. It is estimated independently of the category assignment, based on the company profile stored in the GOI.

Four dimensions are included in the assessment:

DIMENSION 1
Products and services:
Share of products or services that are themselves digital or would not exist without digital technologies.

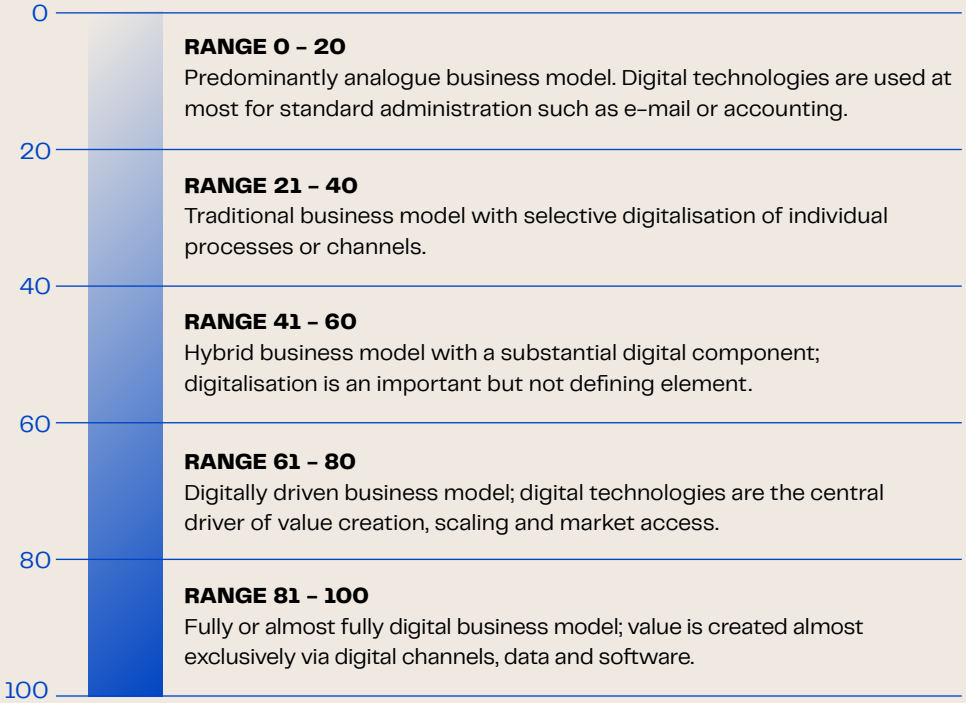
DIMENSION 2
Value creation and business processes:
Extent to which processes in production, logistics, sales and administration are digitally supported, automated or data-based.

DIMENSION 3
Customer and market interaction:
Extent to which customer contacts, sales channels and market access take place via digital channels.

DIMENSION 4
Data as a factor of production:
Importance of data, algorithms and software for the efficiency, scalability and competitiveness of the business model.

The degree of digitalisation thus complements the concentric circle model: while the categories reflect the structural role of digital technologies in the business model, the score shows how strongly they are expressed at company level. This makes it possible to distinguish between companies within a category and to compare industries and regions by their average degree of digitalisation. Repeated measurements can also reveal changes over time, even before a company moves into another category.

Degree-of-digitalisation scale with reference points



Estimating the contribution to economic output

To quantify the Digital Economy's contribution to Germany's economic output, the study combines official statistics with the company-level webAI classification. This approach is necessary because official statistics neither recognise a "Digital Economy" nor report digital value creation: the classification of economic activities assigns companies to their historical industry, not to what they actually do.

Official statistics therefore provide the robust framework, while the webAI classification supplies the allocation key that official statistics lack. The target variable is gross value added (GVA): it measures the value that companies actually generate and is also the only variable that the Federal Statistical Office (Destatis) breaks down by economic sector in the national accounts[1]. The more familiar "gross domestic product" (GDP) is derived from GVA by adding net taxes on products; it is allocated proportionally and reported as a derived approximation.

The calculation is based on official GVA by economic sector for the 2025 reporting year (Destatis, national accounts) and on the roughly 1.4 million classified, market-active companies in the GOI. It follows a three-step top-down allocation:

1. First, the share of economic activity accounted for by Digital Economy companies is determined for each economic sector. This share cannot simply be derived from the number of companies, as a simple count would treat a micro-enterprise the same as a group with thousands of employees, thereby distorting actual economic weight. Since value added is not available for every individual company, employment is used instead as a proxy for economic weight: each company enters the calculation with a weight reflecting the typical number of employees in its size class. Micro-enterprises (0 to 9 employees) receive a weight of 3, small enterprises (10 to 49) a weight of 22, medium-sized enterprises (50 to 249) a weight of 112 and large enterprises (250 or more) a weight of 500. A category's share of an economic sector is then calculated as its weighted employment divided by the sector's total weighted employment. This way, each company is factored into the estimate roughly in line with its actual economic significance.

2. Second, this share is multiplied by the official GVA of the sector concerned. It should be noted that in some sectors a substantial part of official GVA is not generated by companies. In these sectors, a correction factor chosen by the authors limits the allocation to the share generated by companies: in real estate, where GVA consists mainly of actual and imputed rents of private households, only 15 per cent of official GVA is included (factor 0.15). For public service providers, where non-market production by the state predominates, the figure is 35 per cent (factor 0.35). In all other economic sectors, official GVA is allocated in full.

3. Third, the contributions are added up across all economic sectors and can be reported in euros and as a share of total value added, by category and by sector.

In the authors' view, the results are on the conservative side and should be read as a lower bound: the employment proxy assumes the same value added per employee within a sector, even though digital companies tend to be more productive[2].

1 Federal national accounts – gross value added (nominal/price-adjusted): Germany, years, economic sectors (code: 81000-0013): https://genesis.destatis.de/datenbank/online/url/76bc5d13. GVA by economic sector and the concordance table for mapping GOI NACE 2.1 industries to the WZ 2008-based economic sectors used by Destatis can be found in the appendix.

2 See e.g. KfW Fokus Volkswirtschaft No. 546, April 2026

Results

Building on the methodology described above, this chapter presents the results of the analysis. It starts with the economy as a whole: how large the Digital Economy in Germany is and how it breaks down across the three categories. The picture is then refined step by step – by company size, industry and region. The chapter closes with an estimate of the Digital Economy's contribution to German economic output, expressed as gross value added and as a derived GDP equivalent.

All data presented below are also provided as complete tables in the appendix.

Distribution across the economy as a whole

The key finding of the analysis: 24.7 per cent of all companies analysed fall into at least one of the three categories of the Digital Economy. The figure below shows how this share breaks down by category. The digital core economy accounts for 4.4 per cent (just over 63,000 companies), companies with digitally driven business models for 11.6 per cent (around 166,000 companies) and companies in digitally transformed industries for 8.7 per cent (roughly 124,000 companies). The further a category is from the digital core, the lower its average degree of digitalisation:

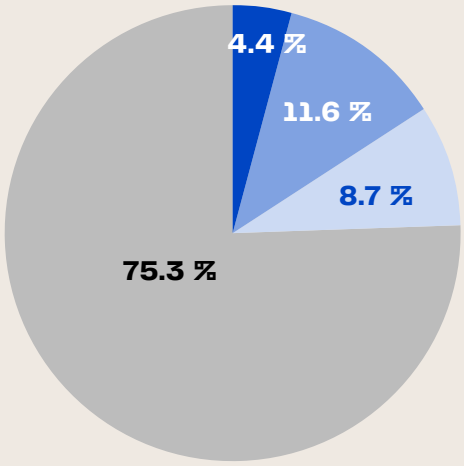
24.7 %

Share of companies engaged in digital value creation

it stands at 83 in the digital core economy, drops to 69 for digitally driven business models and 49 for digitally transformed industries, and reaches just 21 in the non-digital industries. This gradient confirms the inner logic of the circle model: the further out a category lies, the less weight digital technology carries in value creation on average.

> The further a category is from the core, the less digital technology matters for companies' value creation.

Distribution by category with shares (in %), number and average degree of digitalisation (Germany)



CATEGORY 1
DIGITAL CORE ECONOMY
63,259 companies with an average degree of digitalisation of 83.

CATEGORY 2
DIGITALLY DRIVEN BUSINESS MODELS
165,634 companies with an average degree of digitalisation of 69.

CATEGORY 3
DIGITALLY TRANSFORMED INDUSTRIES
123,727 companies with an average degree of digitalisation of 49.

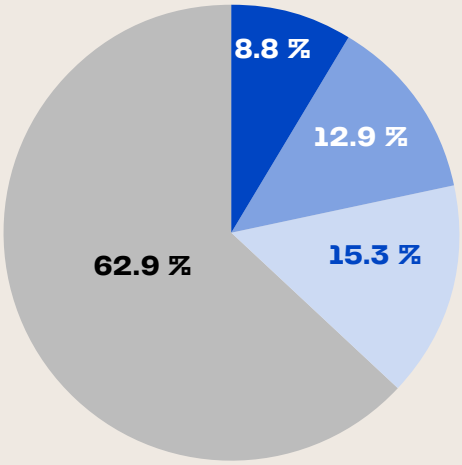
CATEGORY 4
NON-DIGITAL INDUSTRIES
1,073,643 companies with an average degree of digitalisation of 21.

The second figure shows the same distribution, this time weighted by company size (using the same weights as in the estimate of the contribution to economic output). The picture changes markedly: weighted by company size, the Digital Economy's share rises to 37 per cent. In other words, the Digital Economy carries more economic weight than its share of the number of companies alone would suggest. This already hints at what the next section shows in detail: it is above all large companies that belong to the Digital Economy.

A plausibility check against official statistics supports the chosen weighting. Adding up the size-class weights across all companies analysed gives a weighted total employment of around 41.6 million. This figure falls within the range of official benchmark data for 2025: it is above the roughly 34.9 million employees covered by social security[3] and below the roughly 46 million people in employment overall[4]. This is the expected range, as the analysis universe comprises market-active companies excluding public administration, but including forms of employment not covered by social security. The size-class weights therefore reflect actual employment in the German economy with reasonable accuracy.

3 Employment statistics – employees subject to social security contributions at place of work: https://www.destatis.de/DE/Themen/Arbeit/Arbeitsmarkt/Erwerbstaetigkeit/Tabellen/insgesamt.html
4 Number of persons in employment in 2025: https://www.destatis.de/DE/Presse/Pressemitteilungen/2026/01/PD26_001_13321.html

Weighted distribution by category with shares (in %)



CATEGORY 1
DIGITAL CORE ECONOMY
With 3,674,282 employees and an average degree of digitalisation of 83.

CATEGORY 2
DIGITALLY DRIVEN BUSINESS MODELS
With 5,362,393 employees and an average degree of digitalisation of 69.

CATEGORY 3
DIGITALLY TRANSFORMED INDUSTRIES
With 6,381,142 employees and an average degree of digitalisation of 49.

CATEGORY 4
NON-DIGITAL INDUSTRIES
With 26,183,261 employees and an average degree of digitalisation of 21.

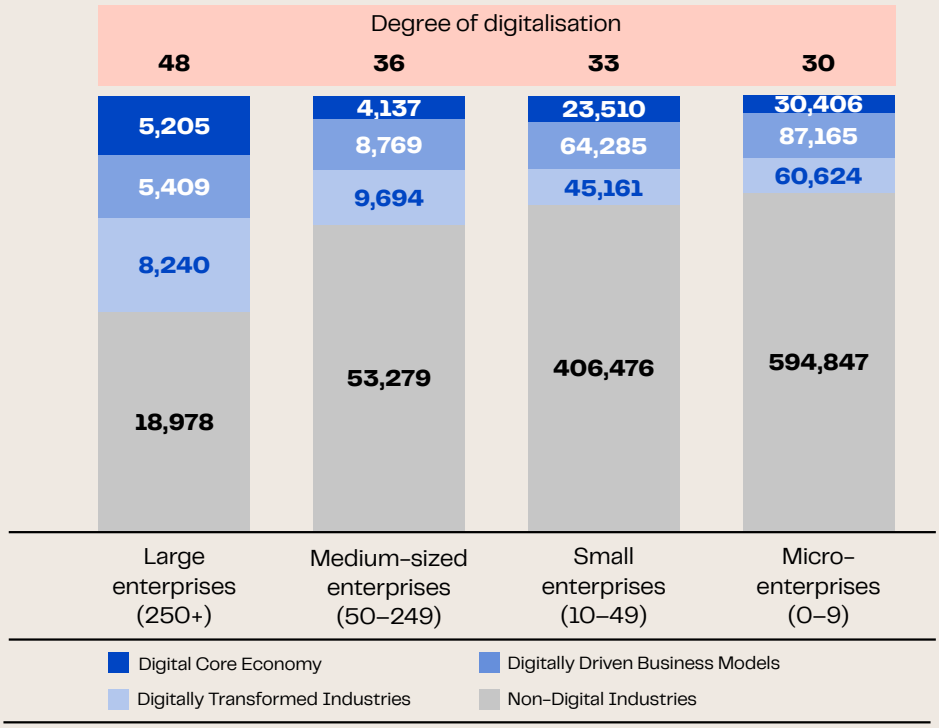
The Digital Economy carries more economic weight than its share of the number of companies alone would suggest

Distribution by size class

The figure below shows the category distribution by company size in per cent. One thing is clear: the larger the company, the higher the share of the Digital Economy. For micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, it ranges from around 23 to 30 per cent, while for large enterprises with 250 or more employees it is just under 50 per cent. However, this should not obscure the absolute numbers: in terms of sheer numbers, the Digital Economy consists mainly of small companies. The digitally transformed industries alone include just under 61,000 micro-enterprises with up to nine employees, but only around 8,250 large enterprises with 250 or more employees. The higher share among large enterprises therefore does not mean that the Digital Economy consists mainly of large companies, but rather that digital business activity is more common among them. The average degree of digitalisation by size class points in the same direction, rising steadily from 30 for micro-enterprises to 48 for large enterprises. Larger companies are thus not only more likely to be part of the Digital Economy, they are also more digitalised on average.

95% of Digital Economy companies (Cat. 1 and Cat. 2) are classed as small and medium-sized enterprises

Distribution by category and company size (in %), number of organisations and average degree of digitalisation (Germany)



Distribution by industry

The figure below shows the category distribution by industry (NACE codes), ranked by average degree of digitalisation. Section K (including telecommunications and computer programming) and Section J (including publishing) score by far the highest, followed by Section L (financial and insurance activities). These three industries also have by far the highest share of companies belonging to at least one category of the Digital Economy (between 80 and over 90 per cent). At the bottom are industries with little exposure to digitalisation, such as agriculture and forestry or mining, with very low shares.

Notably, the make-up of the Digital Economy can vary widely from one industry to another. A high overall share does not automatically mean a correspondingly high share of the digital core economy. Section D (energy supply), for example, reaches a high overall share of just under 40 per cent, but this comes almost entirely from the digitally transformed industries category – the outermost circle of the Digital Economy. The same applies to Section L, whereas Section K has not only a high overall share of Digital Economy companies but also a high share of the digital core economy: almost 20 per cent of companies in this industry belong to the digital core. Overall, the Digital Economy is very unevenly distributed across industries.

Distribution by category and industry (in %), number of organisations and average degree of digitalisation (Germany) (Detailed figures can be found in the appendix on p. 27.)



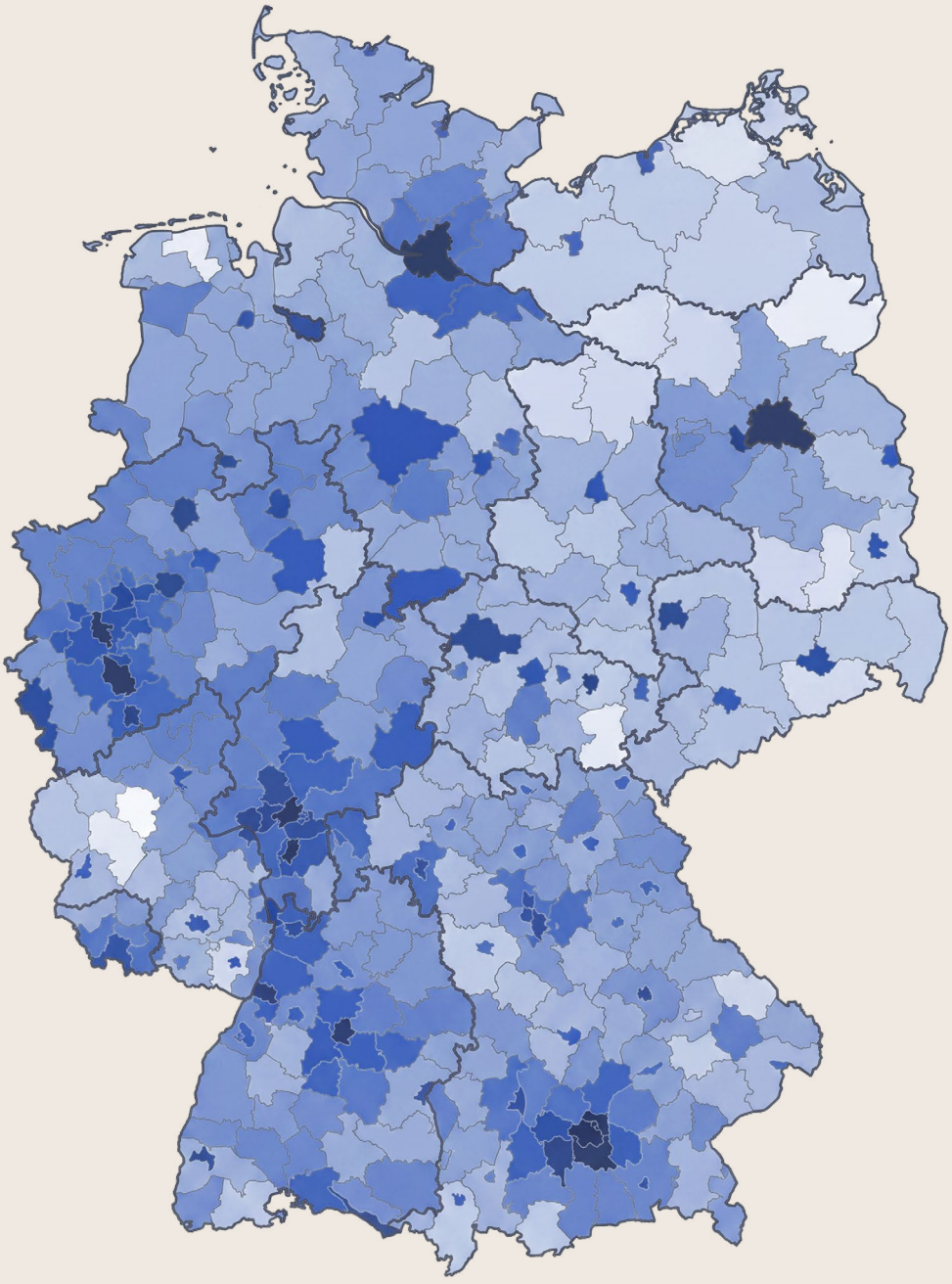
Regional distribution

The regional analysis looks at two levels: rural districts and independent cities, and federal states. The map below shows the average degree of digitalisation for each district and city. Marked regional differences are visible at a glance. High degrees of digitalisation are concentrated in cities, with the highest averages in Munich, Hamburg, Darmstadt, Berlin and Frankfurt am Main. Low scores, combined with a small share of Digital Economy companies, are found mainly in rural regions such as Cochem-Zell, Saale-Orla-Kreis, Wittmund, Uckermark and Bernkastel-Wittlich. While the Digital Economy's share in these regions is only slightly above 10 per cent, it reaches almost 40 per cent in the cities mentioned. Remarkably, the internal composition hardly varies between regions: the balance between the digital core economy, digitally driven business models and digitally transformed industries remains largely stable. Regions therefore differ in the size of their Digital Economy, not in its structure.

The same pattern holds at federal state level. The city states of Hamburg, Berlin and Bremen lead the ranking, with the highest average degree of digitalisation and the highest shares of Digital Economy companies. Structurally weaker, largely rural states such as Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, Brandenburg, Saxony-Anhalt and Rhineland-Palatinate come last. The differences between federal states are, however, smaller than between districts, as urban and rural areas within the larger states balance each other out.

High degrees of digitalisation are concentrated in cities, with the highest averages in Munich, Hamburg, Darmstadt, Berlin and Frankfurt am Main. Low scores, combined with a small share of Digital Economy companies, are found mainly in rural regions.

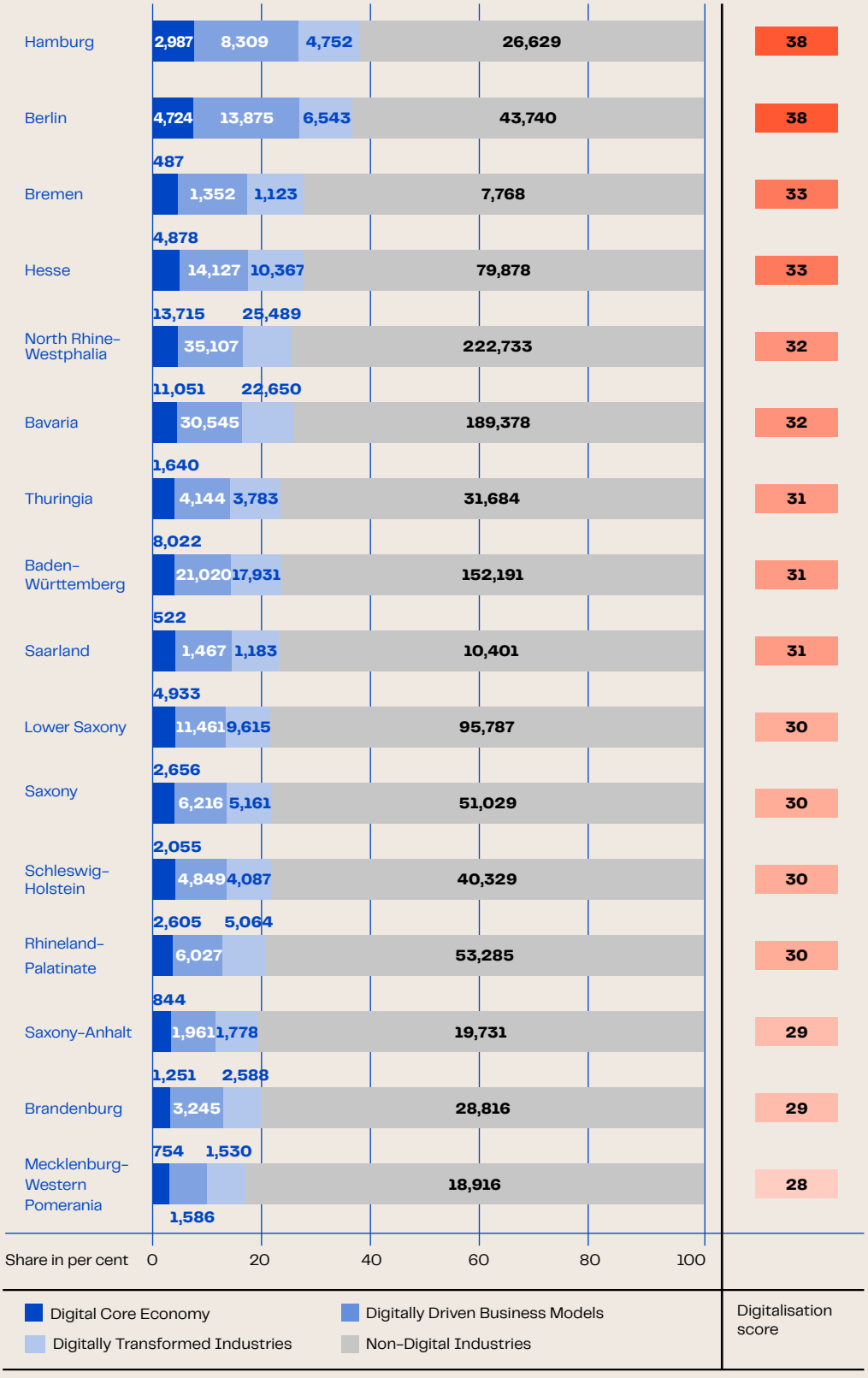
Average degree of digitalisation by district and city (Germany)



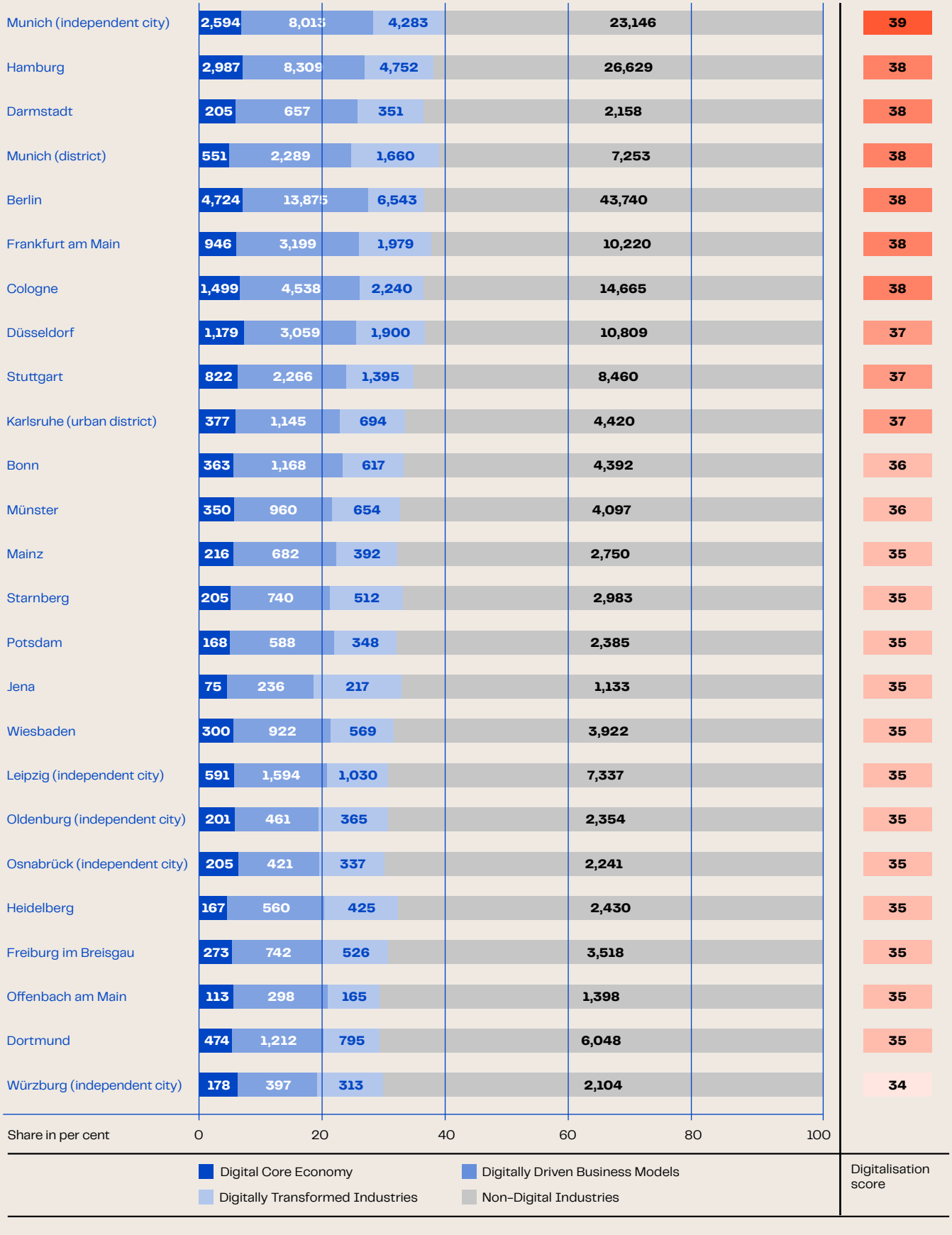
Ø Digitalisation score

26 28 30 32 34 36 38

Distribution by category and federal state, number of organisations and average digitalisation score



Distribution by category and district/city, number of organisations and average digitalisation score (top 25)



Contribution to economic output

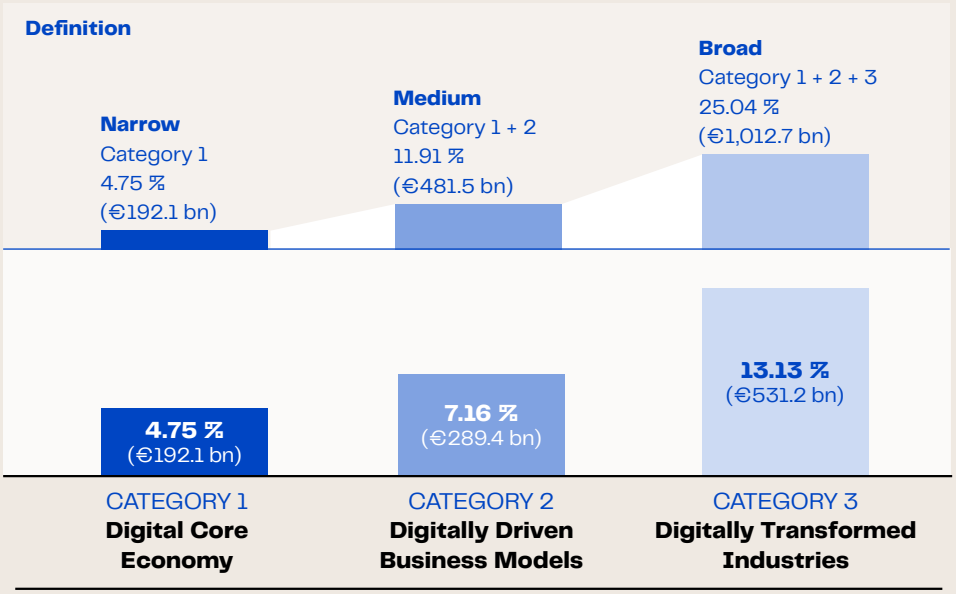
The table below summarises the Digital Economy's contribution to German economic output, measured as gross value added (GVA). In 2025, total gross value added across all economic sectors amounted to €4.04 trillion and gross domestic product to €4.47 trillion. Weighted by size class, the Digital Economy in the broad definition – Categories 1 to 3 combined – accounts for 25.04 per cent of gross value added, or €1.01 trillion. In the narrow definition, which covers only the digital core economy, the share is 4.75 per cent, or €192 billion.

Remarkably, the share of value added under the broad definition (25.04 per cent) almost exactly matches the Digital Economy's share of all companies (24.7 per cent). The same is true of the digital core economy (4.75% of GVA and 4.4% of all companies). Looking at the individual categories, however, the share of companies and the share of value added can still differ considerably. Category 2 (digitally driven business models) contributes comparatively little to gross value added at 7.16 per cent, or €289 billion, despite accounting for 11.6 per cent of all companies. Category 3 (digitally transformed industries) shows the reverse: its share of value added is disproportionately high at 13.13 per cent, or €531 billion, although it represents only 8.7 per cent of all companies.

This gap is not a contradiction; it follows directly from what the two measures capture. A share of companies measures something different from a share of economic output: when counting companies, an online shop with two employees counts just as much as a major bank. Category 2 consists of many, often small companies, which are also concentrated in industries with comparatively low overall value added. That is why it accounts for just under 13 per cent of companies but only just over 7 per cent of value added. Category 3, by contrast, includes fewer companies, but a disproportionate number of large ones from particularly high-value industries such as banking, insurance, energy supply and manufacturing. As a result, it accounts for over 13 per cent of value added, despite making up just under 9 per cent of companies. Category 2 thus shows the breadth of the Digital Economy, Category 3 its economic weight.

The breakdown of digital value creation by economic sector is particularly revealing (see appendix). In information and communication and among financial and insurance service providers, value added is almost entirely attributable to the Digital Economy, with shares of over 95 per cent. The largest absolute contributions, however, come from business service providers, at around €238 billion, and from trade, transport and hospitality, at around €207 billion. Neither is a traditionally digital sector, yet their sheer size means they contribute substantially to digital value creation. This shows that the Digital Economy now extends far beyond the traditional IT industry.

Gross value added 2025 of the Digital Economy in Germany (nominal, in € bn)



International comparison

The final comparison looks at Germany, Austria and Switzerland side by side. This is possible because the webAI methodology can be applied worldwide. It is again based on ISTARI's Global Organization Index (GOI), which covers organisations around the globe and allows cross-country analysis and benchmarking on a consistent methodological basis.

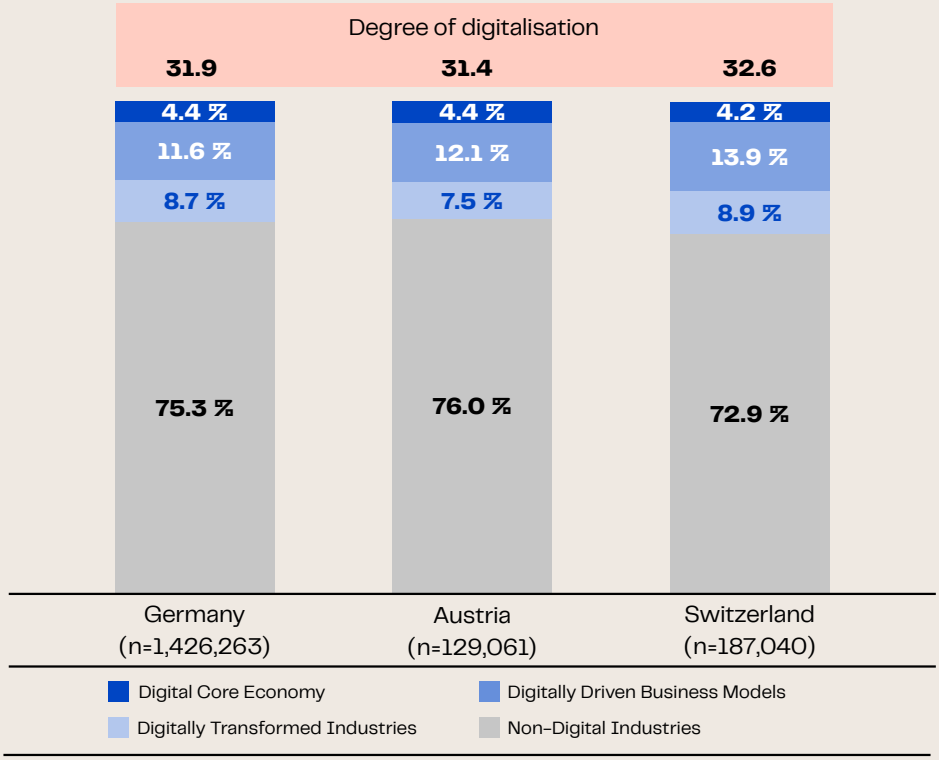
As the figure shows, the three countries differ only marginally – in the share of the Digital Economy, in the distribution across categories and in the average degree of digitalisation. Switzerland has the highest share of Digital Economy companies and the highest degree of digitalisation. Overall, this suggests that the three countries, whose economic structures are already very similar, are also comparably positioned when it comes to the Digital Economy. Since the GOI covers every country in the world, the same approach could be extended to other European and non-European countries in future, providing further context and benchmarks.

> The Digital Economy is similarly well developed in Germany, Austria and Switzerland

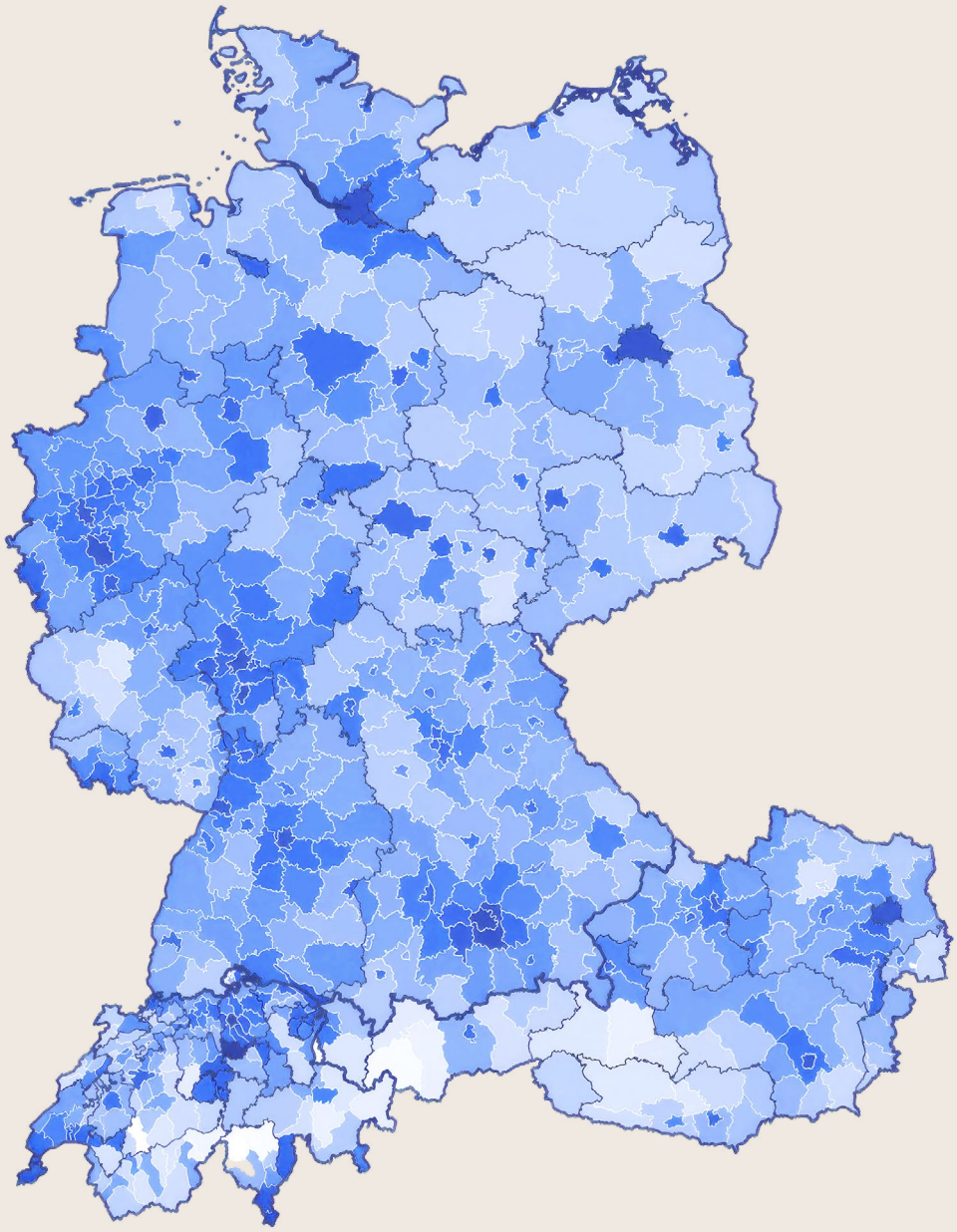
A closer look at the regions confirms this picture. The map below shows the average degree of digitalisation for each district across all three countries. Across borders, digitalisation follows much the same pattern as within Germany: high scores are concentrated in metropolitan areas, while rural regions lag behind. The national borders are barely visible on the map, underlining the structural similarity of the DACH region.

All three countries feature among the ten regions with the highest degree of digitalisation (see appendix). The Swiss cantons of Zug and Zurich lead with average scores of 41.8 and 40.8, followed by the Höfe district in the canton of Schwyz. Only then come the strongest German and Austrian regions – Munich and Hamburg in Germany, Vienna and Graz in Austria – each scoring around 38 to 39. Notably, the leading Swiss regions owe their high degree of digitalisation not primarily to a larger digital core (digital core economy), but above all to a high share of digitally driven business models: in Zug and Zurich, around a quarter of all companies fall into this category – considerably more than in the leading German regions.

Distribution by category and country, and average digitalisation score



Average digitalisation score, DACH region



Ø Digitalisation score

20 25 30 35 40

Appendix

Definition of ICT infrastructure

To assign a company to the “ICT infrastructure” field, a large language model sets a binary flag (true or false). This classification is made independently of the category assignment described above and looks solely at the company’s core business as described in the GOI. For companies that operate physical infrastructure and also run substantial platform or media businesses (such as large telecommunications groups), the deciding factor is their predominant core business as described in the GOI. The flag is set to “TRUE” if the company’s core business lies in at least one of the following areas:

- Manufacture of semiconductors, processors, microchips, sensors or electronic components.
- Manufacture of end devices such as computers, servers, smartphones, network hardware or storage media.
- Manufacture of telecommunications equipment such as antennas, routers, switches or transmission technology.
- Construction, operation or rental of data centres and co-location space, including hyperscaler infrastructure.
- Laying, maintenance or operation of physical telecommunications networks (fibre optic, copper, cable, mobile networks).
- Operation of traditional telecommunications networks as a network operator, mobile network operator or internet backbone provider.
- Provision of pure connectivity, i.e. internet access or hosting at pure infrastructure level without any services on top.

Company examples

The following examples show how the methodology works in practice. One company is presented for each of the three categories, each with its original GOI profile: name, registered office, company type, business model, summary of business activities, keywords and traditional industry classification. This is set against the result of the webAI analysis: the category assigned and the rationale behind it, whether the company is an ICT infrastructure provider, and its assigned degree of digitalisation. The examples thus make it possible to trace, at company level, the basis for each classification decision. At the same time, the side-by-side comparison shows why traditional industry classification falls short as a measurement tool: a company's assigned industry code and its actual business activity can be far apart.

webAI-generated company profile from the GOI
ISTARI.AI
istari.ai

Category 1
Digital Core Economy

Size: Small (10–49) **Headquarters:** Mannheim, Germany **Type:** Company

ISTARIAI provides generative AI-powered market intelligence solutions, offering automated analysis of local economies and global markets. Their platform delivers verifiable insights into companies and sectors, aiming to replace manual data gathering with AI-driven discoveries. They serve leading organizations worldwide, focusing on data transparency and scientific validity to empower strategic decision-making.

Market Intelligence · Generative AI · Automated Analysis · Company Data · Data Transparency · Economic Insights · AI Solutions · Business Intelligence · Data Analytics

NACE: K – Telecommunication, computer programming, consulting, computing infrastructure and other information service activities

WEBAI RESULTS

TASK 1 — CATEGORY & JUSTIFICATION
Category 1 — Digital Core Economy
The core business is the provision of an AI-based platform and data product for market intelligence whose value creation is exclusively digital. Classification in Category 2 is ruled out because there are no significant non-digital components of value creation.

TASK 2 — ICT INFRASTRUCTURE
false

TASK 3 — DEGREE OF DIGITALISATION
95 / 100
100

webAI-generated company profile from the GOI
inklusiv! – Ariadne Ideenshop
ariadne.de

Category 2
Digitally Driven Business Models

Size: Small (10–49) **Headquarters:** Karlsruhe, Baden-Württemberg **Type:** Company

The inklusiv! – Ariadne Ideenshop is an online retailer specializing in products designed to support individuals with special needs, disabilities, and specific therapeutic requirements. They offer a wide range of items categorized by themes such as communication, motor skills, sensory development, and learning, catering to children and adults. The shop aims to provide helpful and practical tools to enhance daily living, education, and therapy for diverse user groups.

Inclusion Products · Special Needs · Therapeutic Aids · Communication Tools · Sensory Products · Learning Aids · Motor Skills Development · Online Retail · Ariadne · Ideenshop

NACE: G – Wholesale and retail trade

WEBAI RESULTS

TASK 1 — CATEGORY & JUSTIFICATION
Category 2 — Digitally Driven Business Models
The core is an online retail business that markets products digitally and sells them via a web shop; value creation therefore depends substantially on digital sales and market access structures. Unlike purely brick-and-mortar retail, the business model here is clearly digitally mediated, but on the product side it does not constitute a purely digital business.

TASK 2 — ICT INFRASTRUCTURE
false

TASK 3 — DEGREE OF DIGITALISATION
67 / 100
100

webAI-generated company profile from the GOI
ArchiMod
archimod-3d.de

Category 3
Digitally Transformed Industries

Size: Micro (0-9) **Headquarters:** Waldenburg, Baden-Württemberg **Type:** Company

ArchiMod specializes in high-quality 3D printing and model making, offering services for architectural models, city models, prototypes, small series, and spare parts. Utilizing advanced 3D printing technologies, they produce detailed, precise, and cost-effective models for architects, planners, and constructors. The company provides a full service including data preparation, 3D printing, and post-processing, ensuring custom solutions for client needs.

30 Printing | Model Making | Architectural Models | City Models | Prototypes | Small Series | Spare Parts | Rapid Prototyping | 3D Model Creation | Custom Models

NACE: N – Professional, scientific and technical activities

WEBAI RESULTS

TASK 1 — CATEGORY & JUSTIFICATION

Category 3 — Digitally Transformed Industries

The core is the physical production of architectural and prototype models using 3D printing, with digital data serving mainly as a pre-production stage. This is clearly digitally shaped, but compared with the digital core economy, value creation remains tied to a physical end product.

TASK 2 — ICT INFRASTRUCTURE

false

TASK 3 — DEGREE OF DIGITALISATION

58 / 100

100

webAI-generated company profile from the GOI
Arena Lounge
arenalounge.de

Category 4
Non-Digital Industries

Size: Micro (0-9) **Headquarters:** Künzelsau, Baden-Württemberg **Type:** Company

The ARENA LOUNGE is a bar in Künzelsau, opened in 2010, offering a wide variety of shisha tobacco (around 120 flavors) and specialty drinks, cocktails, non-alcoholic beverages, teas, and coffees. The establishment emphasizes hospitality and a comfortable atmosphere, providing a unique shisha experience with hygienic mouthpieces and natural charcoal for authentic flavor. It aims to immerse guests in an "oriental world" experience.

Shisha Bar | Cocktails | Lounge | Künzelsau | Hospitality | Tobacco | Beverages | Oriental | Bar | Leisure

NACE: I – Accommodation and food service activities

WEBAI RESULTS

TASK 1 — CATEGORY & JUSTIFICATION

Category 4 — Non-Digital Industries

The core of the business is the on-site operation of a bar offering shisha, drinks and food. Digital services shape neither the offering nor value creation, which is why Category 4 is a better fit than a digitally transformed or digital industry.

TASK 2 — ICT INFRASTRUCTURE

false

TASK 3 — DEGREE OF DIGITALISATION

8 / 100

100

Distribution by category and average digitalisation score, Germany

Category	n	%	Ø Score
Digital Core Economy	63,259	4.4%	82.9
Digitally Driven Business Models	165,634	11.6%	69.4
Digitally Transformed Industries	123,727	8.7%	49.1
Non-Digital Industries	1,073,643	75.3%	21.1

Distribution by category (weighted) and average digitalisation score, Germany

Category	Weight	%	Ø Score
Digital Core Economy	3,674,282	8.8%	82.9
Digitally Driven Business Models	5,362,393	12.9%	69.4
Digitally Transformed Industries	6,381,142	15.3%	49.1
Non-Digital Industries	26,183,261	62.9%	21.1

Distribution by category and size class, and average digitalisation score, Germany

Size class	Total n	Digital Core Economy (n)	Digitally Driven Business Models (n)	Digitally Transformed Industries (n)	Non-Digital Industries (n)	Digital Core Economy (%)	Digitally Driven Business Models (%)	Digitally Transformed Industries (%)	Non-Digital Industries (%)	Ø Score
Micro-enterprises (0–9)	773,042	30,406	87,165	60,624	594,847	3.9%	11.3%	7.8%	76.9%	30.1
Small enterprises (10–49)	539,432	23,510	64,285	45,161	406,476	4.4%	11.9%	8.4%	75.4%	32.6
Medium-sized enterprises (50–249)	75,879	4,137	8,769	9,694	53,279	5.5%	11.6%	12.8%	70.2%	36.4
Large enterprises (250+)	37,832	5,205	5,409	8,240	18,978	13.8%	14.3%	21.8%	50.2%	47.8

Distribution by category and NACE section, and average digitalisation score, Germany

NACE section	Total n	Digital Core Economy (n)	Digitally Driven Business Models (n)	Digitally Transformed Industries (n)	Non-Digital Industries (n)	Digital Core Economy (%)	Digitally Driven Business Models (%)	Digitally Transformed Industries (%)	Non-Digital Industries (%)	ø Score
NACE A: Agriculture, forestry and fishing	16,177	0	6	119	16,052	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	99.2%	16.8
NACE B: Mining and quarrying	701	0	0	3	698	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	99.6%	15.3
NACE C: Manufacturing	167,711	22	1,904	10,310	155,475	0.0%	1.1%	6.1%	92.7%	23.7
NACE D: Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	3,821	0	11	1,452	2,358	0.0%	0.3%	38.0%	61.7%	33.1
NACE E: Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	7,437	0	20	198	7,219	0.0%	0.3%	2.7%	97.1%	21.7
NACE F: Construction	148,054	0	46	849	147,159	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	99.4%	18.7
NACE G: Wholesale and retail trade	222,411	20,780	32,310	10,364	158,957	9.3%	14.5%	4.7%	71.5%	34.7
NACE H: Transportation and storage	27,688	31	498	1,363	25,796	0.1%	1.8%	4.9%	93.2%	27.1
NACE I: Accommodation and food service activities	114,832	349	1,114	392	112,977	0.3%	1.0%	0.3%	98.4%	18.3
NACE J: Publishing, broadcasting, and content production and distribution activities	21,914	1,823	16,977	1,946	1,168	8.3%	77.5%	8.9%	5.3%	64.4
NACE K: Telecom-munication, computer programming, consulting, computing infrastructure and other information service	85,320	16,891	50,932	13,195	4,302	19.8%	59.7%	15.5%	5.0%	75.7
NACE L: Financial and insurance activities	27,074	255	3,325	19,170	4,324	0.9%	12.3%	70.8%	16.0%	45.6
NACE M: Real estate activities	40,428	238	527	6,134	33,529	0.6%	1.3%	15.2%	82.9%	30.1
NACE N: Professional, scientific and technical activities	291,693	20,647	50,766	47,925	172,355	7.1%	17.4%	16.4%	59.1%	39.7
NACE O: Administrative and support service activities	34,779	262	3,716	2,295	28,506	0.8%	10.7%	6.6%	82.0%	26.9
NACE Q: Education	17,139	88	2,247	1,784	13,020	0.5%	13.1%	10.4%	76.0%	31.9
NACE R: Human health and social work activities	138,819	0	291	6,017	132,511	0.0%	0.2%	4.3%	95.5%	21.5
NACE S: Arts, sports and recreation	40,264	1,320	812	186	37,946	3.3%	2.0%	0.5%	94.2%	21.1
NACE T: Other service activities	19,919	552	126	16	19,225	2.8%	0.6%	0.1%	96.5%	17.3

Distribution by category and federal state, and average digitalisation score

Federal state	Total n	Digital Core Economy (n)	Digitally Driven Business Models (n)	Digitally Transformed Industries (n)	Non-Digital Industries (n)	Digital Core Economy (%)	Digitally Driven Business Models (%)	Digitally Transformed Industries (%)	Non-Digital Industries (%)	∅ Score
Baden-Württemberg	199,064	8,022	21,020	17,831	152,191	4.0%	10.6%	9.0%	76.5%	31.2
Bavaria	253,624	11,051	30,545	22,650	189,378	4.4%	12.0%	8.9%	74.7%	32.0
Berlin	68,882	4,724	13,875	6,543	43,740	6.9%	20.1%	9.5%	63.5%	38.0
Brandenburg	35,900	1,251	3,245	2,588	28,816	3.5%	9.0%	7.2%	80.3%	29.0
Bremen	10,730	487	1,352	1,123	7,768	4.5%	12.6%	10.5%	72.4%	33.2
Hamburg	42,677	2,987	8,309	4,752	26,629	7.0%	19.5%	11.1%	62.4%	38.3
Hesse	109,250	4,878	14,127	10,367	79,878	4.5%	12.9%	9.5%	73.1%	32.8
Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	22,786	754	1,586	1,530	18,916	3.3%	7.0%	6.7%	83.0%	27.9
Lower Saxony	121,796	4,933	11,461	9,615	95,787	4.1%	9.4%	7.9%	78.6%	30.2
North Rhine-Westphalia	297,044	13,715	35,107	25,489	222,733	4.6%	11.8%	8.6%	75.0%	32.2
Rhineland-Palatinate	66,981	2,605	6,027	5,064	53,285	3.9%	9.0%	7.6%	79.6%	29.6
Saarland	13,573	522	1,467	1,183	10,401	3.8%	10.8%	8.7%	76.6%	31.1
Saxony	65,062	2,656	6,216	5,161	51,029	4.1%	9.6%	7.9%	78.4%	30.2
Saxony-Anhalt	24,314	844	1,961	1,778	19,731	3.5%	8.1%	7.3%	81.2%	29.0
Schleswig-Holstein	51,320	2,055	4,849	4,087	40,329	4.0%	9.4%	8.0%	78.6%	30.0
Thuringia	41,251	1,640	4,144	3,783	31,684	4.0%	10.0%	9.2%	76.8%	31.3

Distribution by category and district/city, and average digitalisation score, Germany

District / city	Total n	Digital Core Economy (n)	Digitally Driven Business Models (n)	Digitally Transformed Industries (n)	Non-Digital Industries (n)	Digital Core Economy (%)	Digitally Driven Business Models (%)	Digitally Transformed Industries (%)	Non-Digital Industries (%)	ø Score
Ahrweiler	2,672	108	241	186	2,137	4,0%	9,0%	7,0%	80,0%	29,3
Aichach-Friedberg	2,652	106	266	224	2,056	4,0%	10,0%	8,4%	77,5%	30,7
Alb-Donau-Kreis	3,083	91	223	218	2,551	3,0%	7,2%	7,1%	82,7%	28,7
Altenburger Land	951	29	76	75	771	3,0%	8,0%	7,9%	81,1%	28,7
Altenkirchen (Westerwald)	1,911	67	173	152	1,519	3,5%	9,1%	8,0%	79,5%	30,2
Altmarkkreis Salzwedel	815	16	60	38	701	2,0%	7,4%	4,7%	86,0%	26,6
Altötting	1,636	66	133	123	1,314	4,0%	8,1%	7,5%	80,3%	29,5
Alzey-Worms	2,194	69	159	149	1,817	3,1%	7,2%	6,8%	82,8%	27,6
Amberg	723	34	71	65	553	4,7%	9,8%	9,0%	76,5%	31,2
Amberg-Sulzbach	1,283	45	113	95	1,030	3,5%	8,8%	7,4%	80,3%	29,0
Ammerland	2,473	78	203	180	2,012	3,2%	8,2%	7,3%	81,4%	28,7
Anhalt-Bitterfeld	1,534	45	120	115	1,254	2,9%	7,8%	7,5%	81,7%	28,4
Ansbach	2,777	78	188	183	2,328	2,8%	6,8%	6,6%	83,8%	27,1
Ansbach (Kreisfreie Stadt)	667	28	49	77	513	4,2%	7,3%	11,5%	76,9%	30,2
Aschaffenburg	3,314	132	352	310	2,520	4,0%	10,6%	9,4%	76,0%	31,5
Aschaffenburg (Kreisfreie Stadt)	1,713	85	190	150	1,288	5,0%	11,1%	8,8%	75,2%	32,4
Augsburg	4,572	183	457	394	3,538	4,0%	10,0%	8,6%	77,4%	31,1
Augsburg (Kreisfreie Stadt)	5,348	282	757	534	3,775	5,3%	14,2%	10,0%	70,6%	34,2
Aurich	2,949	95	177	170	2,507	3,2%	6,0%	5,8%	85,0%	27,5
Bad Dürkheim	2,567	95	177	178	2,117	3,7%	6,9%	6,9%	82,5%	27,9
Bad Kissingen	1,585	57	104	105	1,319	3,6%	6,6%	6,6%	83,2%	27,8
Bad Kreuznach	2,666	111	207	189	2,159	4,2%	7,8%	7,1%	81,0%	29,2
Bad Tölz-Wolfratshausen	3,166	107	343	248	2,468	3,4%	10,8%	7,8%	78,0%	29,9

Distribution by category and district/city, and average digitalisation score, Germany

District / city	Total n	Digital Core Economy (n)	Digitally Driven Business Models (n)	Digitally Transformed Industries (n)	Non-Digital Industries (n)	Digital Core Economy (%)	Digitally Driven Business Models (%)	Digitally Transformed Industries (%)	Non-Digital Industries (%)	∅ Score
Baden-Baden	1,614	68	197	147	1,202	4,2%	12,2%	9,1%	74,5%	31,9
Bamberg	2,104	83	196	154	1,671	3,9%	9,3%	7,3%	79,4%	29,4
Bamberg (Kreisfreie Stadt)	1,639	76	192	177	1,194	4,6%	11,7%	10,8%	72,8%	32,3
Barnim	2,556	101	211	173	2,071	4,0%	8,3%	6,8%	81,0%	28,5
Bautzen	4,504	142	316	275	3,771	3,2%	7,0%	6,1%	83,7%	27,5
Bayreuth	1,601	51	155	99	1,296	3,2%	9,7%	6,2%	80,9%	28,4
Bayreuth (Kreisfreie Stadt)	1,440	72	149	142	1,077	5,0%	10,3%	9,9%	74,8%	32,4
Berchtesgadener Land	2,267	77	212	140	1,838	3,4%	9,4%	6,2%	81,1%	29,0
Bergstraße	4,905	185	471	427	3,822	3,8%	9,6%	8,7%	77,9%	30,3
Berlin	68,882	4,724	13,875	6,543	43,740	6,9%	20,1%	9,5%	63,5%	38,0
Bernkastel-Wittlich	2,404	65	139	108	2,092	2,7%	5,8%	4,5%	87,0%	25,9
Biberach	2,990	89	206	229	2,466	3,0%	6,9%	7,7%	82,5%	28,0
Bielefeld	5,648	319	797	515	4,017	5,6%	14,1%	9,1%	71,1%	34,2
Birkenfeld	1,167	36	90	69	972	3,1%	7,7%	5,9%	83,3%	27,7
Bochum	5,199	251	653	468	3,827	4,8%	12,6%	9,0%	73,6%	33,0
Bodensee	6	0	1	1	4	0,0%	16,7%	16,7%	66,7%	34,8
Bodenseekreis	4,696	161	392	368	3,775	3,4%	8,3%	7,8%	80,4%	29,1
Bonn	6,540	363	1,168	617	4,392	5,6%	17,9%	9,4%	67,2%	36,0
Borken	6,854	258	597	542	5,457	3,8%	8,7%	7,9%	79,6%	30,1
Bottrop	1,453	48	139	98	1,168	3,3%	9,6%	6,7%	80,4%	29,9
Brandenburg an der Havel	854	40	55	57	702	4,7%	6,4%	6,7%	82,2%	28,7
Braunschweig	4,331	220	571	435	3,105	5,1%	13,2%	10,0%	71,7%	33,8
Breisgau-Hochschwarzwald	5,536	171	464	403	4,498	3,1%	8,4%	7,3%	81,2%	28,5

Distribution by category and district/city, and average digitalisation score, Germany

District / city	Total n	Digital Core Economy (n)	Digitally Driven Business Models (n)	Digitally Transformed Industries (n)	Non-Digital Industries (n)	Digital Core Economy (%)	Digitally Driven Business Models (%)	Digitally Transformed Industries (%)	Non-Digital Industries (%)	ø Score
Bremen	9,311	452	1,237	1,015	6,607	4,9%	13,3%	10,9%	71,0%	33,8
Bremerhaven	1,419	35	115	108	1,161	2,5%	8,1%	7,6%	81,8%	28,9
Burgenlandkreis	1,974	55	122	124	1,673	2,8%	6,2%	6,3%	84,8%	27,5
Böblingen	6,462	297	763	619	4,783	4,6%	11,8%	9,6%	74,0%	32,5
Börde	1,669	63	102	120	1,384	3,8%	6,1%	7,2%	82,9%	28,2
Calw	2,654	82	197	194	2,181	3,1%	7,4%	7,3%	82,2%	28,2
Celle	2,604	81	202	180	2,141	3,1%	7,8%	6,9%	82,2%	28,3
Cham	2,150	86	152	142	1,770	4,0%	7,1%	6,6%	82,3%	28,6
Chemnitz	4,200	187	449	412	3,152	4,5%	10,7%	9,8%	75,0%	32,3
Cloppenburg	2,423	54	175	189	2,005	2,2%	7,2%	7,8%	82,7%	28,4
Coburg	1,233	47	123	88	975	3,8%	10,0%	7,1%	79,1%	29,8
Coburg (Kreisfreie Stadt)	859	46	92	64	657	5,4%	10,7%	7,5%	76,5%	31,5
Cochem-Zell	1,373	30	73	60	1,210	2,2%	5,3%	4,4%	88,1%	25,1
Coesfeld	3,755	121	324	283	3,027	3,2%	8,6%	7,5%	80,6%	29,0
Cottbus	1,504	57	160	141	1,146	3,8%	10,6%	9,4%	76,2%	31,0
Cuxhaven	2,611	95	168	148	2,200	3,6%	6,4%	5,7%	84,3%	27,7
Dachau	2,906	104	300	237	2,265	3,6%	10,3%	8,2%	77,9%	30,8
Dahme-Spreewald	2,779	92	258	200	2,229	3,3%	9,3%	7,2%	80,2%	28,9
Darmstadt	3,371	205	657	351	2,158	6,1%	19,5%	10,4%	64,0%	38,2
Darmstadt-Dieburg	4,928	211	636	454	3,627	4,3%	12,9%	9,2%	73,6%	32,5
Deggendorf	1,974	83	183	176	1,532	4,2%	9,3%	8,9%	77,6%	30,8
Delmenhorst	908	39	54	54	761	4,3%	5,9%	5,9%	83,8%	28,3
Dessau-Roßlau	967	32	86	67	782	3,3%	8,9%	6,9%	80,9%	29,1

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Diepholz	3,534	127	265	285	2,857	3,6%	7,5%	8,1%	80,8%	28,9
Dillingen an der Donau	1,465	46	125	106	1,188	3,1%	8,5%	7,2%	81,1%	28,8
Dingolfing-Landau	1,231	30	76	90	1,035	2,4%	6,2%	7,3%	84,1%	27,1
Dithmarschen	1,984	65	167	137	1,615	3,3%	8,4%	6,9%	81,4%	28,4
Donau-Ries	2,054	77	171	171	1,635	3,7%	8,3%	8,3%	79,6%	29,6
Donnersbergkreis	1,002	33	71	70	828	3,3%	7,1%	7,0%	82,6%	28,0
Dortmund	8,529	474	1,212	795	6,048	5,6%	14,2%	9,3%	70,9%	34,5
Dresden	11,220	564	1,506	1,192	7,958	5,0%	13,4%	10,6%	70,9%	33,8
Duisburg	4,796	209	443	391	3,753	4,4%	9,2%	8,2%	78,3%	30,7
Düren	3,748	139	329	278	3,002	3,7%	8,8%	7,4%	80,1%	29,6
Düsseldorf	16,947	1,179	3,059	1,900	10,809	7,0%	18,1%	11,2%	63,8%	37,5
Ebersberg	2,972	113	374	260	2,225	3,8%	12,6%	8,7%	74,9%	32,2
Eichsfeld	1,310	44	94	87	1,085	3,4%	7,2%	6,6%	82,8%	28,2
Eichstätt	1,642	42	135	117	1,348	2,6%	8,2%	7,1%	82,1%	28,4
Eifelkreis Bitburg-Prüm	1,464	44	81	106	1,233	3,0%	5,5%	7,2%	84,2%	27,5
Eisenach	536	22	35	54	425	4,1%	6,5%	10,1%	79,3%	29,8
Elbe-Elster	1,221	31	81	67	1,042	2,5%	6,6%	5,5%	85,3%	26,7
Emden	631	32	42	56	501	5,1%	6,7%	8,9%	79,4%	30,2
Emmendingen	3,157	95	258	291	2,513	3,0%	8,2%	9,2%	79,6%	29,2
Emsland	4,834	156	348	352	3,978	3,2%	7,2%	7,3%	82,3%	28,8
Ennepe-Ruhr-Kreis	5,615	227	568	482	4,338	4,0%	10,1%	8,6%	77,3%	31,0
Enzkreis	3,458	115	271	292	2,780	3,3%	7,8%	8,4%	80,4%	29,4
Erding	2,666	101	272	228	2,065	3,8%	10,2%	8,6%	77,5%	30,6

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Erfurt	3,482	178	391	349	2,564	5,1%	11,2%	10,0%	73,6%	33,0
Erlangen	1,882	97	275	159	1,351	5,2%	14,6%	8,4%	71,8%	34,0
Erlangen-Höchstadt	2,182	88	243	183	1,668	4,0%	11,1%	8,4%	76,4%	31,2
Erzgebirgskreis	4,833	153	344	281	4,055	3,2%	7,1%	5,8%	83,9%	27,6
Essen	9,073	470	1,191	900	6,512	5,2%	13,1%	9,9%	71,8%	33,5
Esslingen	9,742	376	1,096	885	7,385	3,9%	11,3%	9,1%	75,8%	31,6
Euskirchen	3,114	119	267	226	2,502	3,8%	8,6%	7,3%	80,3%	29,4
Flensburg	1,609	99	203	153	1,154	6,2%	12,6%	9,5%	71,7%	34,1
Forchheim	1,956	68	180	155	1,553	3,5%	9,2%	7,9%	79,4%	29,4
Frankenthal (Pfalz)	625	18	49	48	510	2,9%	7,8%	7,7%	81,6%	28,6
Frankfurt (Oder)	710	37	77	66	530	5,2%	10,8%	9,3%	74,6%	31,8
Frankfurt am Main	16,344	946	3,199	1,979	10,220	5,8%	19,6%	12,1%	62,5%	37,8
Freiburg im Breisgau	5,059	273	742	526	3,518	5,4%	14,7%	10,4%	69,5%	34,7
Freising	3,356	142	371	276	2,567	4,2%	11,1%	8,2%	76,5%	31,4
Freudenstadt	2,133	85	147	162	1,739	4,0%	6,9%	7,6%	81,5%	28,3
Freyung-Grafenau	1,341	67	97	81	1,096	5,0%	7,2%	6,0%	81,7%	28,7
Friesland	1,625	60	122	112	1,331	3,7%	7,5%	6,9%	81,9%	28,6
Fulda	3,824	177	394	324	2,929	4,6%	10,3%	8,5%	76,6%	31,5
Fürstenfeldbruck	4,311	186	580	408	3,137	4,3%	13,5%	9,5%	72,8%	33,2
Fürth	1,884	71	170	146	1,497	3,8%	9,0%	7,7%	79,5%	29,7
Fürth (Kreisfreie Stadt)	2,105	93	303	182	1,527	4,4%	14,4%	8,6%	72,5%	33,6
Garmisch-Partenkirchen	2,549	78	207	125	2,139	3,1%	8,1%	4,9%	83,9%	27,0
Gelsenkirchen	2,703	139	274	192	2,098	5,1%	10,1%	7,1%	77,6%	31,1

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Gera	1,227	45	128	111	943	3,7%	10,4%	9,0%	76,9%	31,3
Germersheim	1,677	48	159	126	1,344	2,9%	9,5%	7,5%	80,1%	28,8
Gießen	4,309	202	447	409	3,251	4,7%	10,4%	9,5%	75,4%	31,6
Gifhorn	1,704	46	118	114	1,426	2,7%	6,9%	6,7%	83,7%	27,4
Goslar	2,079	77	164	136	1,702	3,7%	7,9%	6,5%	81,9%	28,3
Gotha	1,502	56	74	108	1,264	3,7%	4,9%	7,2%	84,2%	27,7
Grafschaft Bentheim	2,330	95	221	188	1,826	4,1%	9,5%	8,1%	78,4%	30,3
Greiz	1,264	40	91	88	1,045	3,2%	7,2%	7,0%	82,7%	27,8
Groß-Gerau	4,081	141	447	337	3,156	3,5%	11,0%	8,3%	77,3%	31,2
Göppingen	4,496	175	462	417	3,442	3,9%	10,3%	9,3%	76,6%	31,2
Görlitz	3,344	130	209	201	2,804	3,9%	6,2%	6,0%	83,9%	27,0
Göttingen	3,851	170	457	346	2,878	4,4%	11,9%	9,0%	74,7%	31,9
Günzburg	2,031	65	152	173	1,641	3,2%	7,5%	8,5%	80,8%	28,8
Gütersloh	6,288	248	582	464	4,994	3,9%	9,3%	7,4%	79,4%	30,2
Hagen	2,539	105	242	182	2,010	4,1%	9,5%	7,2%	79,2%	30,3
Halle (Saale)	2,901	135	361	262	2,143	4,7%	12,4%	9,0%	73,9%	32,6
Hamburg	42,677	2,987	8,309	4,752	26,629	7,0%	19,5%	11,1%	62,4%	38,3
Hameln-Pyrmont	2,126	84	192	155	1,695	4,0%	9,0%	7,3%	79,7%	29,7
Hamm	2,022	101	197	165	1,559	5,0%	9,7%	8,2%	77,1%	31,4
Harburg	4,928	220	543	421	3,744	4,5%	11,0%	8,5%	76,0%	31,4
Harz	2,648	96	154	142	2,256	3,6%	5,8%	5,4%	85,2%	27,2
Havelland	2,194	82	199	142	1,771	3,7%	9,1%	6,5%	80,7%	28,8
Haßberge	1,251	42	104	87	1,018	3,4%	8,3%	7,0%	81,4%	28,7

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Heidekreis	2,223	76	154	121	1,872	3,4%	6,9%	5,4%	84,2%	27,3
Heidelberg	3,582	167	560	425	2,430	4,7%	15,6%	11,9%	67,8%	34,7
Heidenheim	1,724	55	132	141	1,396	3,2%	7,7%	8,2%	81,0%	29,2
Heilbronn	5,798	178	495	491	4,634	3,1%	8,5%	8,5%	79,9%	29,5
Heilbronn (Stadtkreis)	2,322	107	260	215	1,740	4,6%	11,2%	9,3%	74,9%	32,2
Heinsberg	3,896	136	343	295	3,122	3,5%	8,8%	7,6%	80,1%	29,2
Helmstedt	752	28	63	49	612	3,7%	8,4%	6,5%	81,4%	28,8
Herford	4,421	211	400	305	3,505	4,8%	9,0%	6,9%	79,3%	30,7
Herne	1,507	57	128	110	1,212	3,8%	8,5%	7,3%	80,4%	29,2
Hersfeld-Rotenburg	1,384	59	114	97	1,114	4,3%	8,2%	7,0%	80,5%	29,6
Herzogtum Lauenburg	2,932	134	298	222	2,278	4,6%	10,2%	7,6%	77,7%	30,3
Hildburghausen	733	22	40	50	621	3,0%	5,5%	6,8%	84,7%	27,2
Hildesheim	3,711	159	373	290	2,889	4,3%	10,1%	7,8%	77,8%	30,5
Hochsauerlandkreis	5,054	184	354	362	4,154	3,6%	7,0%	7,2%	82,2%	28,6
Hochtaunuskreis	5,335	236	801	626	3,672	4,4%	15,0%	11,7%	68,8%	34,0
Hof	1,372	58	121	87	1,106	4,2%	8,8%	6,3%	80,6%	29,0
Hof (Kreisfreie Stadt)	756	27	69	63	597	3,6%	9,1%	8,3%	79,0%	30,5
Hohenlohekreis	1,736	46	128	153	1,409	2,6%	7,4%	8,8%	81,2%	28,9
Holzminden	867	37	58	56	716	4,3%	6,7%	6,5%	82,6%	28,4
Höxter	1,932	59	131	125	1,617	3,1%	6,8%	6,5%	83,7%	27,6
Ilm-Kreis	1,525	50	157	131	1,187	3,3%	10,3%	8,6%	77,8%	30,6
Ingolstadt	1,843	80	210	154	1,399	4,3%	11,4%	8,4%	75,9%	32,0
Jena	1,661	75	236	217	1,133	4,5%	14,2%	13,1%	68,2%	35,2

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Jerichower Land	950	27	78	61	784	2,8%	8,2%	6,4%	82,5%	28,5
Kaiserslautern	1,381	34	106	93	1,148	2,5%	7,7%	6,7%	83,1%	27,7
Kaiserslautern (Kreisfreie Stadt)	1,146	46	152	116	832	4,0%	13,3%	10,1%	72,6%	33,4
Karlsruhe	7,855	318	829	717	5,991	4,0%	10,6%	9,1%	76,3%	31,3
Karlsruhe (Stadtkreis)	6,636	377	1,145	694	4,420	5,7%	17,3%	10,5%	66,6%	36,8
Kassel	3,143	108	275	255	2,505	3,4%	8,7%	8,1%	79,7%	29,3
Kassel (Kreisfreie Stadt)	3,384	189	426	342	2,427	5,6%	12,6%	10,1%	71,7%	33,9
Kaufbeuren	767	27	59	62	619	3,5%	7,7%	8,1%	80,7%	29,3
Kelheim	1,884	76	134	140	1,534	4,0%	7,1%	7,4%	81,4%	28,4
Kempten (Allgäu)	1,384	63	165	157	999	4,6%	11,9%	11,3%	72,2%	33,0
Kiel	3,929	213	533	379	2,804	5,4%	13,6%	9,6%	71,4%	34,0
Kitzingen	1,808	47	149	123	1,489	2,6%	8,2%	6,8%	82,4%	27,6
Kleve	5,058	218	457	378	4,005	4,3%	9,0%	7,5%	79,2%	30,0
Koblenz	2,243	102	256	219	1,666	4,5%	11,4%	9,8%	74,3%	32,6
Konstanz	5,917	243	646	485	4,543	4,1%	10,9%	8,2%	76,8%	31,0
Krefeld	3,880	176	444	363	2,897	4,5%	11,4%	9,4%	74,7%	32,2
Kronach	1,022	38	83	74	827	3,7%	8,1%	7,2%	80,9%	29,1
Kulmbach	1,288	51	137	100	1,000	4,0%	10,6%	7,8%	77,6%	30,5
Kusel	652	29	52	43	528	4,4%	8,0%	6,6%	81,0%	29,2
Kyffhäuserkreis	624	22	41	36	525	3,5%	6,6%	5,8%	84,1%	27,9
Köln	22,942	1,499	4,538	2,240	14,665	6,5%	19,8%	9,8%	63,9%	37,7
Lahn-Dill-Kreis	4,128	156	387	363	3,222	3,8%	9,4%	8,8%	78,1%	30,5

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Landau in der Pfalz	1,038	51	97	110	780	4,9%	9,3%	10,6%	75,1%	32,3
Landsberg am Lech	2,900	126	348	249	2,177	4,3%	12,0%	8,6%	75,1%	31,3
Landshut	2,592	86	239	202	2,065	3,3%	9,2%	7,8%	79,7%	29,4
Landshut (Kreisfreie Stadt)	1,336	49	151	127	1,009	3,7%	11,3%	9,5%	75,5%	31,8
Leer	2,450	102	215	185	1,948	4,2%	8,8%	7,6%	79,5%	30,1
Leipzig	3,751	154	259	281	3,057	4,1%	6,9%	7,5%	81,5%	28,6
Leipzig (Kreisfreie Stadt)	10,552	591	1,594	1,030	7,337	5,6%	15,1%	9,8%	69,5%	34,9
Leverkusen	2,482	138	324	258	1,762	5,6%	13,1%	10,4%	71,0%	33,9
Lichtenfels	1,062	38	76	81	867	3,6%	7,2%	7,6%	81,6%	28,6
Limburg-Weilburg	3,092	95	313	289	2,395	3,1%	10,1%	9,3%	77,5%	30,4
Lindau (Bodensee)	1,876	52	155	145	1,524	2,8%	8,3%	7,7%	81,2%	28,3
Lippe	5,506	208	486	405	4,407	3,8%	8,8%	7,4%	80,0%	29,6
Ludwigsburg	9,175	355	992	824	7,004	3,9%	10,8%	9,0%	76,3%	31,4
Ludwigshafen am Rhein	1,646	63	173	170	1,240	3,8%	10,5%	10,3%	75,3%	31,4
Ludwigslust-Parchim	2,401	65	150	154	2,032	2,7%	6,2%	6,4%	84,6%	26,9
Lörrach	3,739	126	321	304	2,988	3,4%	8,6%	8,1%	79,9%	29,1
Lübeck	3,576	176	355	272	2,773	4,9%	9,9%	7,6%	77,5%	31,0
Lüchow-Dannenberg	651	26	52	35	538	4,0%	8,0%	5,4%	82,6%	28,8
Lüneburg	3,295	159	358	263	2,515	4,8%	10,9%	8,0%	76,3%	31,4
Magdeburg	3,414	159	387	354	2,514	4,7%	11,3%	10,4%	73,6%	32,8
Main-Kinzig-Kreis	6,891	278	728	533	5,352	4,0%	10,6%	7,7%	77,7%	30,7
Main-Spessart	1,945	48	132	171	1,594	2,5%	6,8%	8,8%	82,0%	27,7
Main-Tauber-Kreis	1,983	51	151	173	1,608	2,6%	7,6%	8,7%	81,1%	28,8

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Main-Taunus-Kreis	4,561	186	713	488	3,174	4,1%	15,6%	10,7%	69,6%	34,3
Mainz	4,040	216	682	392	2,750	5,3%	16,9%	9,7%	68,1%	35,4
Mainz-Bingen	4,001	152	406	317	3,126	3,8%	10,1%	7,9%	78,1%	30,0
Mannheim	5,957	288	863	588	4,218	4,8%	14,5%	9,9%	70,8%	34,3
Mansfeld-Südharz	1,308	47	93	85	1,083	3,6%	7,1%	6,5%	82,8%	28,2
Marburg-Biedenkopf	3,157	106	322	273	2,456	3,4%	10,2%	8,6%	77,8%	30,6
Mayen-Koblenz	3,292	135	286	238	2,633	4,1%	8,7%	7,2%	80,0%	29,7
Mecklenburgische Seenplatte	3,194	86	186	176	2,746	2,7%	5,8%	5,5%	86,0%	26,7
Meißen	4,005	137	256	285	3,327	3,4%	6,4%	7,1%	83,1%	27,6
Memmingen	882	33	63	74	712	3,7%	7,1%	8,4%	80,7%	29,1
Merzig-Wadern	1,262	41	88	85	1,048	3,2%	7,0%	6,7%	83,0%	27,6
Mettmann	10,123	444	1,225	984	7,470	4,4%	12,1%	9,7%	73,8%	32,7
Miesbach	2,873	100	277	209	2,287	3,5%	9,6%	7,3%	79,6%	29,4
Miltenberg	2,301	73	215	204	1,809	3,2%	9,3%	8,9%	78,6%	29,9
Minden-Lübbecke	4,717	178	429	361	3,749	3,8%	9,1%	7,7%	79,5%	30,1
Mittelsachsen	4,232	140	250	308	3,534	3,3%	5,9%	7,3%	83,5%	27,5
Märkisch-Oderland	2,746	91	212	195	2,248	3,3%	7,7%	7,1%	81,9%	28,1
Märkischer Kreis	6,319	247	534	454	5,084	3,9%	8,5%	7,2%	80,5%	30,0
Mönchengladbach	4,268	187	469	366	3,246	4,4%	11,0%	8,6%	76,1%	31,6
Mühldorf am Inn	1,900	55	160	160	1,525	2,9%	8,4%	8,4%	80,3%	29,1
Mülheim an der Ruhr	2,631	127	287	216	2,001	4,8%	10,9%	8,2%	76,1%	31,6
München	11,753	551	2,289	1,660	7,253	4,7%	19,5%	14,1%	61,7%	38,2
München (Kreisfreie Stadt)	38,036	2,594	8,013	4,283	23,146	6,8%	21,1%	11,3%	60,9%	39,1

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Münster	6,061	350	960	654	4,097	5,8%	15,8%	10,8%	67,6%	35,5
Neckar-Odenwald-Kreis	2,262	72	169	186	1,835	3,2%	7,5%	8,2%	81,1%	28,9
Neu-Ulm	2,739	101	262	225	2,151	3,7%	9,6%	8,2%	78,5%	30,3
Neuburg-Schrobenhausen	1,530	40	121	109	1,260	2,6%	7,9%	7,1%	82,4%	28,0
Neumarkt in der Oberpfalz	2,170	66	162	155	1,787	3,0%	7,5%	7,1%	82,4%	28,2
Neumünster	1,279	43	122	107	1,007	3,4%	9,5%	8,4%	78,7%	30,4
Neunkirchen	1,508	43	154	110	1,201	2,9%	10,2%	7,3%	79,6%	29,7
Neustadt a,d, Aisch-Bad Windsheim [1]	968	26	60	51	831	2,7%	6,2%	5,3%	85,8%	26,1
Neustadt a,d, Aisch-Bad Windsheim [2]	676	21	56	67	532	3,1%	8,3%	9,9%	78,7%	29,1
Neustadt an der Waldnaab	1,318	57	109	90	1,062	4,3%	8,3%	6,8%	80,6%	29,4
Neustadt an der Weinstraße	1,178	31	130	81	936	2,6%	11,0%	6,9%	79,5%	29,3
Neuwied	3,048	133	255	276	2,384	4,4%	8,4%	9,1%	78,2%	30,3
Nienburg (Weser)	1,626	51	171	91	1,313	3,1%	10,5%	5,6%	80,8%	29,5
Nordfriesland	4,068	125	274	254	3,415	3,1%	6,7%	6,2%	83,9%	27,4
Nordhausen	860	26	61	59	714	3,0%	7,1%	6,9%	83,0%	28,1
Nordsachsen	2,570	74	174	162	2,160	2,9%	6,8%	6,3%	84,0%	27,3
Nordwest-mecklenburg	2,041	58	133	135	1,715	2,8%	6,5%	6,6%	84,0%	27,1
Northeim	1,794	57	132	128	1,477	3,2%	7,4%	7,1%	82,3%	28,4
Nürnberg	9,385	515	1,267	912	6,691	5,5%	13,5%	9,7%	71,3%	33,9
Nürnberger Land	2,978	110	300	270	2,298	3,7%	10,1%	9,1%	77,2%	30,8
Oberallgäu	4,100	124	267	243	3,466	3,0%	6,5%	5,9%	84,5%	27,1
Oberbergischer Kreis	4,379	170	388	331	3,490	3,9%	8,9%	7,6%	79,7%	29,9
Oberhausen	2,541	103	281	199	1,958	4,1%	11,1%	7,8%	77,1%	31,0

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Oberhavel	3,002	95	259	237	2,411	3,2%	8,6%	7,9%	80,3%	29,0
Oberspreewald-Lausitz	1,359	39	75	81	1,164	2,9%	5,5%	6,0%	85,7%	26,1
Odenwaldkreis	1,530	50	126	96	1,258	3,3%	8,2%	6,3%	82,2%	28,4
Oder-Spree	2,252	70	167	142	1,873	3,1%	7,4%	6,3%	83,2%	27,4
Offenbach	6,798	313	914	692	4,879	4,6%	13,4%	10,2%	71,8%	33,7
Offenbach am Main	1,974	113	298	165	1,398	5,7%	15,1%	8,4%	70,8%	34,5
Oldenburg	2,325	83	177	167	1,898	3,6%	7,6%	7,2%	81,6%	28,9
Oldenburg (Kreisfreie Stadt)	3,381	201	461	365	2,354	5,9%	13,6%	10,8%	69,6%	34,8
Olpe	2,402	58	142	199	2,003	2,4%	5,9%	8,3%	83,4%	28,1
Ortenaukreis	7,573	290	642	557	6,084	3,8%	8,5%	7,4%	80,3%	29,4
Osnabrück	5,702	201	481	410	4,610	3,5%	8,4%	7,2%	80,8%	29,2
Osnabrück (Kreisfreie Stadt)	3,204	205	421	337	2,241	6,4%	13,1%	10,5%	69,9%	34,8
Ostalbkreis	4,732	172	410	397	3,753	3,6%	8,7%	8,4%	79,3%	30,1
Ostallgäu	2,914	114	197	199	2,404	3,9%	6,8%	6,8%	82,5%	28,2
Osterholz	1,668	55	138	106	1,369	3,3%	8,3%	6,4%	82,1%	28,4
Osterode am Harz	1,045	29	82	66	868	2,8%	7,8%	6,3%	83,1%	28,2
Ostholstein	4,116	135	316	230	3,435	3,3%	7,7%	5,6%	83,5%	27,6
Ostprignitz-Ruppin	1,338	33	95	76	1,134	2,5%	7,1%	5,7%	84,8%	26,8
Paderborn	5,399	221	615	454	4,109	4,1%	11,4%	8,4%	76,1%	31,9
Passau	3,452	108	248	243	2,853	3,1%	7,2%	7,0%	82,6%	27,7
Passau (Kreisfreie Stadt)	1,296	56	167	120	953	4,3%	12,9%	9,3%	73,5%	32,5
Peine	1,530	62	123	109	1,236	4,1%	8,0%	7,1%	80,8%	29,1
Pfaffenhofen an der Ilm	2,045	70	185	166	1,624	3,4%	9,0%	8,1%	79,4%	29,6

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Pforzheim	2,094	110	217	180	1,587	5,3%	10,4%	8,6%	75,8%	32,0
Pinneberg	5,871	236	603	477	4,555	4,0%	10,3%	8,1%	77,6%	30,5
Pirmasens	664	28	50	41	545	4,2%	7,5%	6,2%	82,1%	29,1
Plön	2,101	93	152	137	1,719	4,4%	7,2%	6,5%	81,8%	28,4
Potsdam	3,489	168	588	348	2,385	4,8%	16,9%	10,0%	68,4%	35,3
Potsdam-Mittelmark	3,570	119	351	272	2,828	3,3%	9,8%	7,6%	79,2%	29,4
Prignitz	955	24	61	50	820	2,5%	6,4%	5,2%	85,9%	26,4
Rastatt	3,494	115	312	318	2,749	3,3%	8,9%	9,1%	78,7%	29,9
Ravensburg	5,271	199	446	495	4,131	3,8%	8,5%	9,4%	78,4%	30,1
Recklinghausen	7,584	322	703	572	5,987	4,2%	9,3%	7,5%	78,9%	30,1
Regen	1,483	39	105	78	1,261	2,6%	7,1%	5,3%	85,0%	26,6
Regensburg	2,803	102	262	226	2,213	3,6%	9,3%	8,1%	79,0%	29,9
Regensburg (Kreisfreie Stadt)	3,375	168	472	363	2,372	5,0%	14,0%	10,8%	70,3%	34,3
Region Hannover	19,239	929	2,377	1,829	14,104	4,8%	12,4%	9,5%	73,3%	32,8
Regionalverband Saarbrücken	4,962	211	675	508	3,568	4,3%	13,6%	10,2%	71,9%	33,4
Rems-Murr-Kreis	7,841	294	726	683	6,138	3,7%	9,3%	8,7%	78,3%	30,3
Remscheid	1,848	68	155	123	1,502	3,7%	8,4%	6,7%	81,3%	29,3
Rendsburg-Eckernförde	4,294	151	331	325	3,487	3,5%	7,7%	7,6%	81,2%	28,6
Reutlingen	5,102	203	492	420	3,987	4,0%	9,6%	8,2%	78,1%	30,7
Rhein-Erft-Kreis	7,059	295	847	569	5,348	4,2%	12,0%	8,1%	75,8%	31,7
Rhein-Hunsrück-Kreis	1,762	62	148	105	1,447	3,5%	8,4%	6,0%	82,1%	29,0
Rhein-Kreis Neuss	7,938	360	915	725	5,938	4,5%	11,5%	9,1%	74,8%	32,1
Rhein-Lahn-Kreis	1,752	71	143	144	1,394	4,1%	8,2%	8,2%	79,6%	29,4

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Rhein-Neckar-Kreis	9,786	391	1,089	944	7,362	4,0%	11,1%	9,6%	75,2%	31,7
Rhein-Pfalz-Kreis	1,871	71	163	154	1,483	3,8%	8,7%	8,2%	79,3%	29,7
Rhein-Sieg-Kreis	10,777	411	1,224	895	8,247	3,8%	11,4%	8,3%	76,5%	31,2
Rheingau-Taunus-Kreis	3,541	153	410	313	2,665	4,3%	11,6%	8,8%	75,3%	31,0
Rheinisch-Bergischer Kreis	5,273	246	584	446	3,997	4,7%	11,1%	8,5%	75,8%	31,4
Rhön-Grabfeld	1,115	40	61	90	924	3,6%	5,5%	8,1%	82,9%	28,1
Rosenheim	6,233	237	641	491	4,864	3,8%	10,3%	7,9%	78,0%	30,1
Rosenheim (Kreisfreie Stadt)	1,632	66	217	158	1,191	4,0%	13,3%	9,7%	73,0%	33,2
Rostock	3,428	110	193	241	2,884	3,2%	5,6%	7,0%	84,1%	27,2
Rostock (Kreisfreie Stadt)	3,205	142	342	330	2,391	4,4%	10,7%	10,3%	74,6%	32,1
Rotenburg (Wümme)	2,712	93	197	211	2,211	3,4%	7,3%	7,8%	81,5%	28,5
Roth	2,253	78	193	182	1,800	3,5%	8,6%	8,1%	79,9%	29,6
Rottal-Inn	1,969	57	151	140	1,621	2,9%	7,7%	7,1%	82,3%	28,4
Rottweil	2,553	87	171	233	2,062	3,4%	6,7%	9,1%	80,8%	29,3
Saale-Holzland-Kreis	1,080	27	74	67	912	2,5%	6,9%	6,2%	84,4%	27,1
Saale-Orla-Kreis	1,044	26	55	44	919	2,5%	5,3%	4,2%	88,0%	25,5
Saalekreis	1,906	53	141	133	1,579	2,8%	7,4%	7,0%	82,8%	27,8
Saalfeld-Rudolstadt	1,346	42	113	85	1,106	3,1%	8,4%	6,3%	82,2%	28,5
Saarlouis	2,585	107	252	196	2,030	4,1%	9,7%	7,6%	78,5%	30,6
Saarpfalz-Kreis	2,159	88	208	184	1,679	4,1%	9,6%	8,5%	77,8%	30,5
Salzgitter	802	27	57	69	649	3,4%	7,1%	8,6%	80,9%	28,8
Salzlandkreis	1,745	50	102	111	1,482	2,9%	5,8%	6,4%	84,9%	27,5
Schaumburg	2,252	94	198	158	1,802	4,2%	8,8%	7,0%	80,0%	29,6

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Schleswig-Flensburg	3,290	131	278	241	2,640	4,0%	8,4%	7,3%	80,2%	29,0
Schmalkalden-Meiningen	1,710	67	109	120	1,414	3,9%	6,4%	7,0%	82,7%	28,4
Schwabach	796	35	75	75	611	4,4%	9,4%	9,4%	76,8%	31,4
Schwalm-Eder-Kreis	2,174	73	170	167	1,764	3,4%	7,8%	7,7%	81,1%	28,7
Schwandorf	2,139	89	149	145	1,756	4,2%	7,0%	6,8%	82,1%	28,7
Schwarzwald-Baar-Kreis	3,715	115	314	307	2,979	3,1%	8,5%	8,3%	80,2%	29,7
Schweinfurt	1,306	42	122	95	1,047	3,2%	9,3%	7,3%	80,2%	29,5
Schweinfurt (Kreisfreie Stadt)	919	43	80	93	703	4,7%	8,7%	10,1%	76,5%	31,4
Schwerin	1,551	69	133	130	1,219	4,4%	8,6%	8,4%	78,6%	30,2
Schwäbisch Hall	3,061	97	257	244	2,463	3,2%	8,4%	8,0%	80,5%	29,2
Segeberg	5,147	180	487	462	4,018	3,5%	9,5%	9,0%	78,1%	30,2
Siegen-Wittgenstein	4,532	182	384	378	3,588	4,0%	8,5%	8,3%	79,2%	30,4
Sigmaringen	2,022	66	154	158	1,644	3,3%	7,6%	7,8%	81,3%	28,7
Soest	4,854	174	415	386	3,879	3,6%	8,5%	8,0%	79,9%	29,5
Solingen	2,995	122	348	194	2,331	4,1%	11,6%	6,5%	77,8%	31,0
Sonneberg	769	19	61	53	636	2,5%	7,9%	6,9%	82,7%	27,6
Speyer	990	30	97	76	787	3,0%	9,8%	7,7%	79,5%	29,7
Spree-Neiße	1,392	44	100	66	1,182	3,2%	7,2%	4,7%	84,9%	26,8
St, Wendel	1,097	32	90	100	875	2,9%	8,2%	9,1%	79,8%	29,3
Stade	3,160	106	246	227	2,581	3,4%	7,8%	7,2%	81,7%	28,5
Starnberg	4,440	205	740	512	2,983	4,6%	16,7%	11,5%	67,2%	35,3
Steinburg	2,020	66	156	189	1,609	3,3%	7,7%	9,4%	79,7%	28,9
Steinfurt	6,817	269	586	540	5,422	3,9%	8,6%	7,9%	79,5%	30,0

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Stendal	1,084	26	59	70	929	2,4%	5,4%	6,5%	85,7%	26,8
Stormarn	5,104	208	574	502	3,820	4,1%	11,2%	9,8%	74,8%	31,5
Straubing	943	24	69	90	760	2,5%	7,3%	9,5%	80,6%	29,4
Straubing-Bogen	1,437	50	115	109	1,163	3,5%	8,0%	7,6%	80,9%	29,0
Stuttgart	12,943	822	2,266	1,395	8,460	6,4%	17,5%	10,8%	65,4%	37,0
Städteregion Aachen	9,601	426	1,248	1,017	6,910	4,4%	13,0%	10,6%	72,0%	33,6
Suhl	469	9	39	58	363	1,9%	8,3%	12,4%	77,4%	29,8
Sächsische Schweiz-Osterzgebirge	4,126	128	244	232	3,522	3,1%	5,9%	5,6%	85,4%	26,3
Sömmerda	665	19	54	33	559	2,9%	8,1%	5,0%	84,1%	27,9
Südliche Weinstraße	2,287	79	150	119	1,939	3,5%	6,6%	5,2%	84,8%	26,6
Südwestpfalz	1,104	46	84	66	908	4,2%	7,6%	6,0%	82,2%	28,2
Teltow-Fläming	2,646	92	223	197	2,134	3,5%	8,4%	7,4%	80,7%	28,9
Tirschenreuth	1,078	52	83	84	859	4,8%	7,7%	7,8%	79,7%	29,8
Traunstein	3,647	119	269	255	3,004	3,3%	7,4%	7,0%	82,4%	28,0
Trier	2,064	128	182	211	1,543	6,2%	8,8%	10,2%	74,8%	32,3
Trier-Saarburg	2,187	91	176	113	1,807	4,2%	8,0%	5,2%	82,6%	27,9
Tuttlingen	2,433	93	179	221	1,940	3,8%	7,4%	9,1%	79,7%	30,0
Tübingen	3,722	157	397	388	2,780	4,2%	10,7%	10,4%	74,7%	31,4
Uckermark	1,333	36	73	78	1,146	2,7%	5,5%	5,9%	86,0%	25,8
Uelzen	1,314	53	109	76	1,076	4,0%	8,3%	5,8%	81,9%	28,3
Ulm	2,669	122	364	259	1,924	4,6%	13,6%	9,7%	72,1%	33,8
Unna	5,309	188	544	415	4,162	3,5%	10,2%	7,8%	78,4%	30,7
Unstrut-Hainich-Kreis	15,045	701	1,910	1,704	10,730	4,7%	12,7%	11,3%	71,3%	34,3

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Unterallgäu	2,508	82	216	194	2,016	3,3%	8,6%	7,7%	80,4%	29,2
Vechta	2,367	74	149	201	1,943	3,1%	6,3%	8,5%	82,1%	28,6
Verden	2,268	88	200	172	1,808	3,9%	8,8%	7,6%	79,7%	29,6
Viersen	5,859	267	592	437	4,563	4,6%	10,1%	7,5%	77,9%	30,8
Vogelsbergkreis	1,518	67	125	90	1,236	4,4%	8,2%	5,9%	81,4%	29,0
Vogtlandkreis	3,310	110	280	184	2,736	3,3%	8,5%	5,6%	82,7%	28,2
Vorpommern-Greifswald	2,960	113	208	186	2,453	3,8%	7,0%	6,3%	82,9%	27,8
Vorpommern-Rügen	4,006	111	241	178	3,476	2,8%	6,0%	4,4%	86,8%	26,3
Vulkaneifel	1,137	35	81	63	958	3,1%	7,1%	5,5%	84,3%	27,6
Waldeck-Frankenberg	2,441	69	165	157	2,050	2,8%	6,8%	6,4%	84,0%	27,4
Waldshut	3,000	91	197	206	2,506	3,0%	6,6%	6,9%	83,5%	27,1
Warendorf	4,009	121	319	261	3,308	3,0%	8,0%	6,5%	82,5%	28,7
Wartburgkreis	1,311	39	98	83	1,091	3,0%	7,5%	6,3%	83,2%	28,1
Weiden in der Oberpfalz	911	37	104	63	707	4,1%	11,4%	6,9%	77,6%	31,3
Weilheim-Schongau	2,765	98	253	238	2,176	3,5%	9,2%	8,6%	78,7%	29,7
Weimar	1,128	52	127	104	845	4,6%	11,3%	9,2%	74,9%	31,5
Weimarer Land	1,009	30	80	67	832	3,0%	7,9%	6,6%	82,5%	27,8
Weißenburg-Gunzenhausen	1,490	39	106	108	1,237	2,6%	7,1%	7,2%	83,0%	27,7
Werra-Meißner-Kreis	1,376	45	92	106	1,133	3,3%	6,7%	7,7%	82,3%	28,0
Wesel	6,794	287	621	535	5,351	4,2%	9,1%	7,9%	78,8%	30,3
Wesermarsch	1,036	32	80	62	862	3,1%	7,7%	6,0%	83,2%	28,2
Westerwaldkreis	3,688	152	325	315	2,896	4,1%	8,8%	8,5%	78,5%	30,1
Wetteraukreis	5,348	215	575	465	4,093	4,0%	10,8%	8,7%	76,5%	31,2

Distribution by category and district/city, and average digitalisation score, Germany

District / city	Total n	Digital Core Economy (n)	Digitally Driven Business Models (n)	Digitally Transformed Industries (n)	Non-Digital Industries (n)	Digital Core Economy (%)	Digitally Driven Business Models (%)	Digitally Transformed Industries (%)	Non-Digital Industries (%)	∅ Score
Wiesbaden	5,713	300	922	569	3,922	5,3%	16,1%	10,0%	68,7%	34,9
Wilhelmshaven	999	46	86	73	794	4,6%	8,6%	7,3%	79,5%	30,4
Wittenberg	1,399	40	96	96	1,167	2,9%	6,9%	6,9%	83,4%	27,8
Wittmund	1,052	30	45	51	926	2,9%	4,3%	4,8%	88,0%	25,6
Wolfenbüttel	1,320	52	126	93	1,049	3,9%	9,5%	7,0%	79,5%	29,8
Wolfsburg	1,110	49	110	94	857	4,4%	9,9%	8,5%	77,2%	31,7
Worms	1,214	40	115	97	962	3,3%	9,5%	8,0%	79,2%	30,0
Wunsiedel im Fichtelgebirge	1,093	39	107	74	873	3,6%	9,8%	6,8%	79,9%	29,5
Wuppertal	5,454	236	645	439	4,134	4,3%	11,8%	8,0%	75,8%	31,9
Würzburg	2,659	118	300	225	2,016	4,4%	11,3%	8,5%	75,8%	31,1
Würzburg (Kreisfreie Stadt)	2,992	178	397	313	2,104	5,9%	13,3%	10,5%	70,3%	34,4
Zollernalbkreis	3,281	137	277	278	2,589	4,2%	8,4%	8,5%	78,9%	30,0
Zweibrücken	491	29	50	29	383	5,9%	10,2%	5,9%	78,0%	31,4
Zwickau	4,415	146	335	318	3,616	3,3%	7,6%	7,2%	81,9%	28,6

Official gross value added 2025 by economic sector (nominal, in € bn)

VGR	Sector	€ bn
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	39.457
B – E	Industry excluding construction	926.706
F	Construction	198.965
G – I	Trade, transport, hospitality	671.357
J	Information and communication	196.848
K	Financial and insurance service providers	158.879
L	Real estate activities	392.300
M – N	Business service providers	493.963
O – Q	Public service providers, education, health	826.504
R – T	Other service providers	139.276
	Total of all sectors	**4.044.255**

Concordance table for mapping industries according to NACE 2,1 (GOI) to VGR/WZ 2008 (Destatis)

NACE 2,1	Name (NACE Rev, 2,1)	WZ 2008	VGR	VGR-Sector
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	39,457	6	119
B – E	Industry excluding construction	926,706	0	3
F	Construction	198,965	1,904	10,310
G – I	Trade, transport, hospitality	671,357	11	1,452
J	Information and communication	196,848	20	198
K	Financial and insurance service providers	158,879	46	849
L	Real estate activities	392,300	32,310	10,364
M – N	Business service providers	493,963	498	1,363
O – Q	Public service providers, education, health	826,504	1,114	392
R – T	Other service providers	139,276	16,977	1,946
	Total of all sectors	**4,044,255**	**50,932**	**13,195**

Digital gross value added by VGR sector, 2025

VGR	Sector	GVA 2025 € bn	f	Share Cat. 1 (%)	Share Cat. 2 (%)	Share Cat. 3 (%)	Dig. GVA Cat. 1	Dig. GVA Cat. 2	Dig. GVA Cat. 3	Dig. GVA total	Share of sector (%)
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	39.5	1.00	0.00%	0.02%	6.59%	0.0	0.0	2.6	2.6	6.61%
B–E	Industry excluding construction	926.7	1.00	0.01%	0.92%	13.60%	0.1	8.5	126.3	134.9	14.55%
F	Construction	199.0	1.00	0.00%	0.05%	1.32%	0.0	0.1	2.6	2.7	1.37%
G–I	Trade, transport, hospitality	671.4	1.00	10.87%	9.61%	10.32%	73.0	64.5	69.3	206.8	30.80%
J	Information and communication	196.8	1.00	35.99%	51.15%	8.09%	70.8	100.7	15.9	187.4	95.22%
K	Financial and insurance service providers	158.9	1.00	0.74%	8.34%	87.36%	1.2	13.3	138.8	153.2	96.44%
L	Real estate activities	392.3	0.15	5.07%	2.55%	21.65%	3.0	1.5	12.7	17.2	4.39%
M–N	Business service providers	494.0	1.00	4.93%	18.49%	24.69%	24.4	91.3	122.0	237.6	48.11%
O–Q	Public service providers, education, health	826.5	0.35	0.08%	1.93%	13.66%	0.2	5.6	39.5	45.3	5.49%
R–T	Other service providers	139.3	1.00	13.95%	2.83%	1.03%	19.4	3.9	1.4	24.8	17.81%
	Total	**4.044.4**					**192.1**	**289.4**	**531.1**	**1.012.5**	**25.04%**
	Per cent (share of total GVA)						4.75%	7.16%	13.13%	25.04%	

Concordance table for mapping industries according to NACE 2.1 (GOI) to VGR/WZ 2008 (Destatis)

NACE 2.1	Name (NACE Rev. 2.1)	WZ 2008	VGR	VGR sector
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	A	A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing
B	Mining and quarrying	B	B–E	Industry excluding construction
C	Manufacturing	C	B–E	Industry excluding construction
D	Energy supply	D	B–E	Industry excluding construction
E	Water supply, waste management	E	B–E	Industry excluding construction
F	Construction	F	F	Construction
G	Trade, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles	G	G–I	Trade, transport, hospitality
H	Transportation and storage	H	G–I	Trade, transport, hospitality
I	Hospitality, accommodation and food services	I	G–I	Trade, transport, hospitality
J	Publishing, broadcasting, content production and distribution	J 58–60	J	Information and communication
K	Telecommunications, programming, IT consulting, computing infrastructure	J 61–63	J	Information and communication
L	Financial and insurance services	K	K	Financial and insurance service providers
M	Real estate activities	L	L	Real estate activities
N	Professional, scientific and technical services	M	M–N	Business service providers
O	Other business services	N	M–N	Business service providers
P	Public administration, defence, social security	O	O–Q	Public service providers, education, health (removed from analysis universe)
Q	Education	P	O–Q	Public service providers, education, health
R	Human health and social work	Q	O–Q	Public service providers, education, health
S	Arts, entertainment and recreation	R	R–T	Other service providers
T	Other service activities	S	R–T	Other service providers
U	Private households with domestic staff	T	R–T	Other service providers (not present in dataset)
V	Extraterritorial organisations	U		not part of the GVA sector breakdown; negligible

Digital Economy, country comparison

Country	n	⌀ Digitalisation score	Digital Core Economy (%)	Digital Core Economy (n)	Digitally Driven Business Models (%)	Digitally Driven Business Models (n)	Digitally Transformed Industries (%)	Digitally Transformed Industries (n)	Non-Digital Industries (%)	Non-Digital Industries (n)
Germany	1,426,263	31.9	4.4%	63,259	11.6%	165,634	8.7%	123,727	75.3%	1,073,643
Austria	129,061	31.4	4.4%	5,648	12.1%	15,566	7.5%	9,719	76.0%	98,128
Switzerland	187,040	32.6	4.2%	7,905	13.9%	26,074	8.9%	16,619	72.9%	136,442

Digital Economy, DACH, top 10 districts by degree of digitalisation

Country	Federal state / canton	District	Total (n)	⌀ Score	Digital Core Economy (%)	Digitally Driven Business Models (%)	Digitally Transformed Industries (%)	Non-Digital Industries (%)
Switzerland	Zug	Zug	7,250	41.8	5.8%	25.1%	15.8%	53.3%
Switzerland	Zurich	Zurich	13,842	40.8	7.0%	24.3%	11.2%	57.5%
Switzerland	Schwyz	Höfe	1,957	39.3	4.3%	22.1%	17.9%	55.7%
Germany	Bavaria	Munich (independent city)	38,036	39.1	6.8%	21.1%	11.3%	60.9%
Austria	Vienna	Vienna	11,814	39.0	7.1%	21.6%	9.9%	61.5%
Germany	Hamburg	Hamburg	42,677	38.3	7.0%	19.5%	11.1%	62.4%
Germany	Bavaria	Munich (district)	11,753	38.2	4.7%	19.5%	14.1%	61.7%
Germany	Hesse	Darmstadt	3,371	38.2	6.1%	19.5%	10.4%	64.0%
Austria	Styria	Graz	2,047	38.1	6.4%	19.2%	11.0%	63.4%
Germany	Berlin	Berlin	68,882	38.0	6.9%	20.1%	9.5%	63.5%

Digital Economy, Switzerland, canton level

Canton	Total n	Digital Core Economy (n)	Digitally Driven Business Models (n)	Digitally Transformed Industries (n)	Non-Digital Industries (n)	Digital Core Economy (%)	Digitally Driven Business Models (%)	Digitally Transformed Industries (%)	Non-Digital Industries (%)	ø Score
Aargau	12,946	463	1,504	957	10,022	3.6%	11.6%	7.4%	77.4%	30.7
Appenzell Ausserrhoden	1,395	56	191	113	1,035	4.0%	13.7%	8.1%	74.2%	32.1
Appenzell Innerrhoden	489	25	42	43	379	5.1%	8.6%	8.8%	77.5%	30.4
Basel-Landschaft	5,850	185	627	548	4,490	3.2%	10.7%	9.4%	76.8%	30.5
Basel-Stadt	4,194	226	751	429	2,788	5.4%	17.9%	10.2%	66.5%	35.7
Bern	19,403	662	2,250	1,361	15,130	3.4%	11.6%	7.0%	78.0%	30.3
Fribourg	4,910	183	490	340	3,897	3.7%	10.0%	6.9%	79.4%	29.6
Geneva	9,385	471	1,539	1,132	6,243	5.0%	16.4%	12.1%	66.5%	35.2
Glarus	907	31	92	57	727	3.4%	10.1%	6.3%	80.2%	29.5
Graubünden	4,668	148	373	291	3,856	3.2%	8.0%	6.2%	82.6%	27.8
Jura	1,145	46	90	63	946	4.0%	7.9%	5.5%	82.6%	28.4
Lucerne	9,087	395	1,180	672	6,840	4.3%	13.0%	7.4%	75.3%	31.7
Neuchâtel	3,003	113	322	215	2,353	3.8%	10.7%	7.2%	78.4%	29.8
Nidwalden	1,241	49	175	128	889	3.9%	14.1%	10.3%	71.6%	33.0
Obwalden	1,036	48	118	94	776	4.6%	11.4%	9.1%	74.9%	31.3
St. Gallen	11,277	419	1,236	860	8,762	3.7%	11.0%	7.6%	77.7%	30.5
Schaffhausen	1,399	44	166	115	1,074	3.1%	11.9%	8.2%	76.8%	30.9
Schwyz	5,222	199	816	607	3,600	3.8%	15.6%	11.6%	68.9%	33.8
Solothurn	4,902	158	508	351	3,885	3.2%	10.4%	7.2%	79.3%	29.6
Thurgau	6,302	225	715	437	4,925	3.6%	11.3%	6.9%	78.1%	30.3
Ticino	6,733	295	865	685	4,888	4.4%	12.8%	10.2%	72.6%	32.9
Uri	651	20	62	33	536	3.1%	9.5%	5.1%	82.3%	27.5
Valais	6,658	211	546	396	5,505	3.2%	8.2%	5.9%	82.7%	27.9
Vaud	13,863	580	1,817	1,234	10,232	4.2%	13.1%	8.9%	73.8%	31.9
Zug	7,250	418	1,822	1,147	3,863	5.8%	25.1%	15.8%	53.3%	41.8
Zurich	37,197	1,933	6,674	3,644	24,946	5.2%	17.9%	9.8%	67.1%	35.7

Digital Economy, Austria, federal state level

Federal state	Total n	Digital Core Economy (n)	Digitally Driven Business Models (n)	Digitally Transformed Industries (n)	Non-Digital Industries (n)	Digital Core Economy (%)	Digitally Driven Business Models (%)	Digitally Transformed Industries (%)	Non-Digital Industries (%)	ø Score
Burgenland	3,625	127	273	213	3,012	3.5%	7.5%	5.9%	83.1%	27.8
Carinthia	7,866	259	706	530	6,371	3.3%	9.0%	6.7%	81.0%	28.8
Lower Austria	20,534	798	2,196	1,520	16,020	3.9%	10.7%	7.4%	78.0%	30.2
Upper Austria	19,345	854	2,214	1,414	14,863	4.4%	11.4%	7.3%	76.8%	31.3
Salzburg	10,554	425	941	670	8,518	4.0%	8.9%	6.3%	80.7%	29.0
Styria	18,030	715	1,992	1,456	13,867	4.0%	11.0%	8.1%	76.9%	30.8
Tyrol	14,686	451	1,114	732	12,389	3.1%	7.6%	5.0%	84.4%	27.2
Vorarlberg	5,951	206	532	369	4,844	3.5%	8.9%	6.2%	81.4%	28.8
Vienna	26,436	1,696	5,223	2,625	16,892	6.4%	19.8%	9.9%	63.9%	37.6

German Association for the Digital Economy (Bundesverband Digitale Wirtschaft, BVDW) e.V.

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