



Dresden.
Dresdeñ



Focus on Dresden

The Capital of Saxony in Figures · 2014/2015

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History



Elector Friedrich August I (Augustus the Strong)

Merchants' settlement and margravate seat, then electoral and royal residence and later state capital of Saxony – Dresden is one of Germany's cultural-historical pearls. It can look back over a more than 800-year history.

1206 First documented mention of Dresden

1216 First designation as a town

1485 Division of the Wettin estates and decision by Duke Albrecht to adopt Dresden as his residence

1547 Duke Moritz acquires the title of Elector; Dresden becomes capital and electoral seat of the Protestant Electorate of Saxony

1549 Incorporation of "Altendresden" (today's Neustadt) by Elector Moritz; joint administrative offices on the left bank of the River Elbe

1685 Fire destroys Altendresden; first building plans for a whole city district (Wolf Caspar von Klengel)

1697 Elector Friedrich August I (Augustus the Strong), in power since 1694, converts to the Catholic faith and acquires the Polish crown as King August II.

1708 Invention of porcelain by Johann Friedrich Böttger and Ehrenfried Walther von Tschirnhaus (Jungfernbastei, Dresden fortress)

1710 Building work begins on the Zwinger (Matthäus Daniel Pöppelmann); completed in 1732

1720 Building regulations of Governor Count Wackerbarth come into force; shaping of the Baroque townscape

1726 Foundation stone laid for the Frauenkirche Church (George Bähr); completed in 1743

1732 Altendresden is first described as the "Neue Stadt" (today Neustadt, New Town); consequently the district on the left bank, until now New-Dresden, is also renamed and becomes Altstadt (Old Town)



Saxonia (replica)

1739 Foundation stone laid for the Catholic Court Church (Gaetano Chiaveri); completed in 1754

1756 Prussia captures Dresden at the beginning of the Seven Years War

1760 Fighting between Austrians and Prussians in Dresden reaches its height; half the city is destroyed

1806 French troops occupy Dresden; Saxony becomes a “Kingdom by the grace of Napoleon”

1813 Capitulation of the French occupants; the Russian Prince Nicolai Grigoryewich Repnin-Wolkonski begins a one-year administration as Governor-General in Saxony

1814 Saxony under Prussian administration

1815 Saxony’s crown cedes half its territory to the Kingdom of Prussia; founding of the Surgical-Medical Academy (precursor of the University Clinic)

1828 Opening of the Technical College (precursor of the Dresden University of Technology)

1839 Opening of the first German long-distance railway from Dresden to Leipzig with the steam locomotive “Saxonia”

1871 Building begins on the Royal Saxon Court Theatre (second opera house after Gottfried Semper, his first burned down in 1869); completed in 1878

1877 Building of the Albertstadt barracks (garrison town)

1889 Start of camera production by Heinrich Ernemann

1901 The world’s first mountain cable-car is taken into operation in Dresden-Loschwitz

1905 Foundation stone laid for the New City Hall (Karl Roth); completed in 1910



“Montagsdemonstration” (typical demonstration) in 1989 in Dresden

1918 Abolition of the monarchy; Dresden becomes capital of the Free State of Saxony

1933 The National Socialists take power; Jews, Communists and Social Democrats are driven out of public offices and functions

1938 “Crystal Night” pogroms also in Dresden; the synagogue created by Gottfried Semper is set ablaze

1939 Outbreak of the Second World War; according to the census of 17 May Dresden has 629,713 inhabitants

1945 13 to 15 February: Air raids by English and American bombers; up to 25,000 people in Dresden lose their lives; 15 km² of the city are reduced to ashes; the most destructive raids were those of the night of 13/14 February; 7/8 May: the Red Army reaches Dresden-Neustadt; the Soviet Military Administration is set up; 3 November: a census counts 454,249 inhabitants in Dresden

1946 Reconstruction of the city begins

1949 Founding of the GDR; final assumption of power by the Communists

1952 Restructuring of the territory of the GDR; Saxony is divided into three regions; Dresden becomes a regional “capital”

1953 17 June: Popular uprising in the GDR; strikes and demonstrations also in Dresden

1965 The Zwinger is completed as the first historical building to be reconstructed

1981 Building starts on the city's largest residential estate with prefabricated apartment blocks in Dresden-Gorbitz

1985 Reopening of the Semper Opera House; reconstruction since 1977

1986 Reconstruction work begins on the Dresden Palace

1989 Peaceful revolution in the GDR; a decisive catalyst for the spontaneous reactions in Dresden is the night of 3/4 October, when the second



Dresden synagogue

wave of trains with refugees from the Prague Embassy is to pass through Dresden Main Railway Station and the borders to Czechoslovakia are closed

1990 First free and democratic local government elections since 1949; re-introduction of the original federal structures; Dresden becomes capital of the Free State of Saxony

1995 Inauguration of the Siemens chip factory (later Infineon Technologies AG and Qimonda AG), start of building work in 1994; opening of the rebuilt Taschenbergpalais as a hotel, reconstruction since 1992

1999 Inauguration of the AMD microprocessor factory (later Globalfoundries), start of building work in 1996; completion of the latest incorporations of surrounding districts, begun 1997

2001 Consecration of the new Dresden synagogue, start of building work in 2000; inauguration of Volkswagen's "transparent factory", start of building work in 1999

2002 Elbe floods reach the highest level ever recorded (9.40 metres – normal: approx. 2 metres)

2005 Consecration of the Frauenkirche Church, reconstruction from 1993

2006 City jubilee "800 Years Dresden", title "City of Science"

2010 450 years Dresden State Art Collections; reopening of the Albertinum, conversion since 2006

2011 Population census on 9 May records 512,354 inhabitants for Dresden

2012 Dresden University of Technology named one of 11 German "universities of excellence"; funding support until 2017

Location



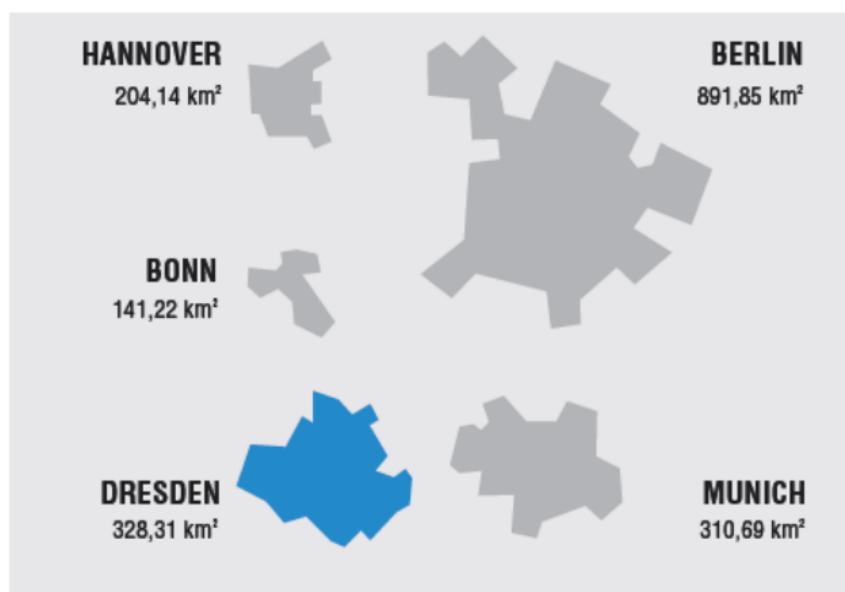
Dresden is situated in the south-eastern part of the Free State of Saxony, which borders not only on other German regions (Bavaria, Thuringia, Saxony-Anhalt and Brandenburg), but also on the Czech Republic and Poland. The city lies in a marked widening of the Elbe valley. The foothills of the Eastern Erzgebirge Mountains, the Lusatian Granite Uplands and the Elbe Sandstone Mountains characterise the delightful surroundings of the Saxon capital.

Latitude	51° 02' 55"
Longitude	13° 44' 29"
Altitude (River Elbe)	102.73 m a.s.l.
City centre (Altmarkt)	113 m a.s.l.
Highest point (Triebenberg)	383 m a.s.l.
Lowest point (Cossebaude)	101 m a.s.l.
Length of city boundary	139.65 km
Length of River Elbe within city boundary	30 km
Bridges on the river Elbe within city boundary	10



Area

In terms of area Dresden holds 4th position among the cities of the Federal Republic of Germany after Berlin, Hamburg and Cologne.



Total area	328.31 km² (32,831 ha)
of which	
built-up areas and open spaces	8,102 ha
areas for industrial and municipal purposes	297 ha
recreation areas	1,646 ha
traffic areas	3,350 ha
agriculture	10,723 ha
forested areas	7,344 ha
waterways and lakes	679 ha
other areas	681 ha
Dimension	
North – South	22.6 km
East – West	27.1 km

Population

In terms of population Dresden holds the 12th position among the cities of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Total population	541,986	inhabitants
Population with main residence in the city		
of which women	271,464	(50.7 per cent)
men	264,346	(49.3 per cent)
of which ev.-luth.	81,292	(15.2 per cent)
catholic	24,746	(4.6 per cent)
of which foreigners	25,224	(4.7 per cent)

■ Density of population

The density of population in Dresden amounts to 1,632 inhabitants per square kilometre.

■ Accommodation and households

Number of homes	293,845
Number of households	292,249
of which	
households with 1 person	148,044
households with 2 persons	87,759
households with 3 persons	31,746
households with 4 persons	18,860
households with 5 or more persons	5,840

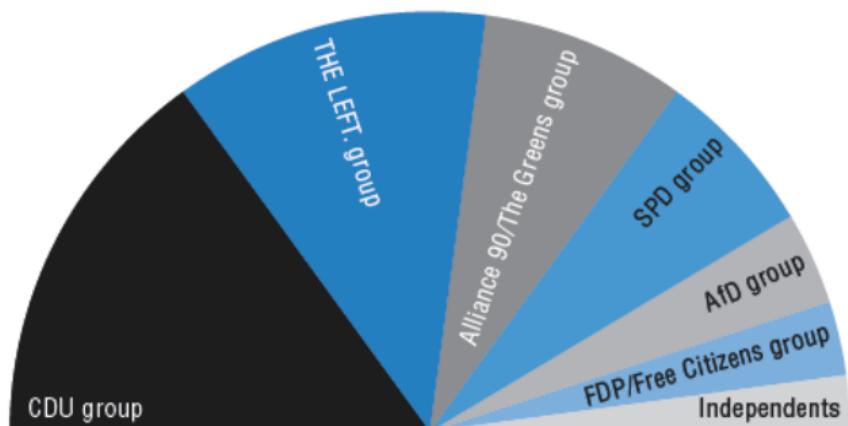
City Council



City Hall Tower

At the local government elections on 25 May 2014 the people of Dresden elected a City Council with 70 members. In accordance with the Saxon local government stipulations the Mayor of the city acts as Chairman of the City Council.

■ Allocation of City Council seats



CDU group	21 seats
THE LEFT. group	17 seats
Alliance 90/The Greens group	11 seats
SPD group	9 seats
AfD group	5 seats
FDP/Free Citizens group	4 seats
Independents	3 seats

Status: September 2014

City Administration



Citizen's services office

Helma Orosz (CDU) was elected Mayor of the City of Dresden on 22 June 2008. She serves as head of the City Administration, which is divided into seven departments:

- General Administration,
- Finances and Land,
- Order and Security,
- Culture,
- Social Affairs,
- City Development,
- Economic Affairs.

■ District Offices

District Office	Inhabitants (main residence)	Area in km ²	Pop. density inhabit./km ²
Altstadt	53,667	17.00	3,157
Neustadt	48,271	14.85	3,251
Pieschen	52,770	16.20	3,257
Klotzsche	19,992	27.10	738
Loschwitz	20,064	68.84	291
Blasewitz	85,209	14.48	5,885
Leuben	38,814	13.05	2,974
Prohlis	56,528	21.10	2,679
Plauen	54,396	15.80	3,443
Cotta	71,093	19.34	3,676
Altfanken	1,116	1.28	872
Cossebaude	5,641	8.04	702
Gompitz	3,147	11.72	268
Langebrück	3,714	6.95	534
Mobschatz	1,489	8.50	175
Oberwartha	401	2.03	197
Schönborn	500	5.20	96
Schönenfeld-Weißenig	12,941	41.34	313
Weixdorf	6,057	15.49	391

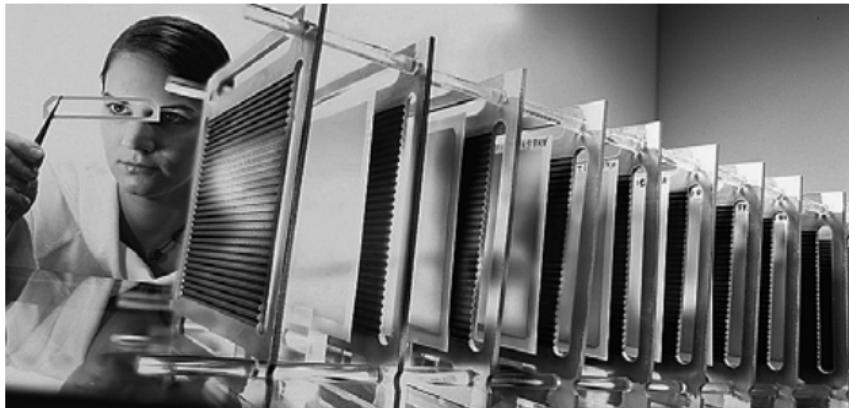
Economy and Science

Over the past years, Dresden has developed into one of Germany's strongest and most dynamic economic locations. The city is free of debts and with a growth of 23.9 per cent since 2000 lies well above the national average. The local population is also increasing, against the general trend.

The development of growth nuclei after German Unification was the right decision. Dresden is today one of the most dynamic high-tech locations in Europe, with a particular emphasis on microelectronics, IT and telecommunications, biotechnology, nanotechnology, photovoltaics and the development and manufacturing of new materials. Further traditional cornerstones are mechanical engineering and plant construction, aircraft and automobile manufacturing, printing, pharmaceuticals and the food and drinks industry.

Half of the microchips manufactured in Europe come from Dresden, which enjoys worldwide recognition as the continent's largest and most innovative microelectronics location. Some 1,500 companies with more than 48,000 employees make up the Dresden microelectronics cluster. These companies recorded a turnover of 8.7 billion Euros in 2010. The whole microelectronics value chain is represented in Dresden: From chip design at Zentrum Mikroelektronik Dresden International, via high-volume wafer production and processing in the fabs of Globalfoundries and Infineon Technologies, through to a broad spectrum of suppliers, service providers and applications specialists.

Dresden is furthermore the strongest research location in Eastern Germany, with the Dresden University of Technology and numerous other universities and colleges, and research institutes of the Fraunhofer and Max Planck Societies, the Leibniz Association and the Helmholtz Association. Together, they form a basis for innovative and successful developments. In biotechnology, for example, a research network of international rank has been established around the DFG (German Research Foundation) research centre "Regenerative Therapies". And in the field of nanotechnology, the Dresden region has evolved as a national focus, with 45 research facilities and 100 of the country's 950 companies.



Stacks for high-temperature fuel cells

■ Trade

Number of businesses	49,228 enterprises
of which	
traders	12,077 (24.5 per cent)
skilled trades	6,542 (13.3 per cent)
industrial	699 (1.4 per cent)
others (services etc.)	29,910 (60.8 per cent)

■ Technology and science

- Dresden University of Technology (university of excellence)
- HTW Dresden University of Applied Sciences
- 12 institutes of the Fraunhofer Society
- 3 institutes of the Max Planck Society
- 5 institutes of the Leibniz Association
- 1 research centre of the Helmholtz Association
- BioInnovationCentre Dresden
- Max Bergmann Centre for Biomaterials
- NanoelectronicsCentre Dresden
- Dresden Technology Centre
- United Nations University Institute for Integrated Management of Material Fluxes and of Resources (UNU-FLORES)

■ Administration, courts and services

- Seat of the State Government and its State Directorate
- Seat of the Regional and District Courts, as well as the Regional Court of Appeal, and the Industrial Relations, Administrative and Social Welfare Tribunals
- Regional head offices of banks, insurance companies and associations
- 1 consulate general and 17 honorary consulates with offices in Dresden
- Congress and conference facilities, International Congress Centre Dresden
- “Messe Dresden”, exhibition centre with 4 halls and about 23,000 m² exhibition space, as well as 13,500 m² outside areas, convention centre “Börse Dresden”

Culture



Sistine Madonna

Dresden unites cultural and art treasures of world renown. Inherent to the aura of Dresden are the architectural gems around the Theaterplatz Square and the Brühl Terrace, and the treasures of the State Art Collections. Dresden's cultural flair is today based above all on its blend of architectural sights, world-famous collections and living traditions in music and the fine, performing and applied arts.

■ Museums and galleries

- 48 museums, including
 - Old Masters Picture Gallery,
 - Green Vault,
 - Albertinum,
 - Porcelain Collection,
 - Bundeswehr Museum of Military History,
 - Dresden Transport Museum,
 - German Hygiene Museum,
 - Dresden City Museum, Municipal Gallery Dresden – Art Collection,
 - Technical Collections of the City of Dresden.
- around 60 galleries and exhibition venues

■ Libraries and archives

- around 80 libraries and archives, including
 - Saxon Central State Archive Dresden,
 - Saxon State Library – Dresden State and University Library,
 - Art library,
 - Dresden City Archive, Women's City Archive,
 - Municipal libraries with main, music and youth libraries, digital library, mobile libraries, as well as 19 branches.

■ Associations

- approx. 300 cultural and art societies

■ Theatres, stages and cinemas

- 34 theatres and stages, including
 - Semper Opera House Dresden,
 - Dresden State Theatre Company,
 - State Operetta Dresden,
 - Hellerau – European Centre for the Arts Dresden,
 - Theatre of the Younger Generation/Puppet Theatre,
 - Political revue theatres “Herkuleskeule”, “Breschke & Schuch”,
 - “Dresdner Brett!” theatre barge,
 - Dresden Comedy Theatre,
 - “Societaetstheater” theatre,
 - Jazz club “Tonne”
 - Amateur theatre “Rudi”,
- 17 cinemas

■ Important musical ensembles and institutions

- Saxon State Orchestra
- Dresden Philharmonic Orchestra
- Dresden Kreuzchor Choir
- Dresden Kapellknaben Choir

■ Festivals and markets

- Dresden Music Festival
- TonLagen – Dresden Festival of Contemporary Music (2016)
- Festival of Czech-German Culture
- International Dixieland Festival, Dresden Jazz Festival
- Heinrich Schütz Music Festival
- Dresden Dance Festival
- Erich Kästner Museum Festival
- Intercultural days in Dresden
- Jewish Music and Theatre Festival
- Dresden City Festival, “Elbhängfest” and “Bunte Republik Neustadt”
(local street festivals)
- Elbe Bank Film Nights, Dresden Film Festival
- Summer Museum Night, Long Night of Churches, Long Night of Theaters, Dresden Long Night of Science, Long Night of Industry
- European Heritage Day in Dresden
- CYNETART International Festival of Computer-Based Art
- OSTRALE International Exhibition of Contemporary Arts
- Dresden students festival
- Dresden Striezelmarkt (the oldest German Christmas market)
- Dresden Pottery Market

■ Monument preservation

- 8 districts under preservation orders
- 13,000 cultural monuments

Green City



Sheep grazing on the Elbe meadows

With 62 per cent of its area devoted to woods and green spaces, Dresden can be considered one of the greenest cities in Europe. The heathlands of the “Dresdner Heide” embrace the city in the north, while the Grosser Garten park spreads out extensively at the very heart of Dresden. The blue-green ribbon of the River Elbe winds its way through the city, lined by broad meadows and gentle vineyards. Centuries of far-sighted urban planning have ensured that Dresden can be perceived as an integral part of the Elbe valley landscape.

■ Protected areas

- 3 protected nature areas with 241 ha
- 10 protected landscape areas with 12,252 ha
- 15 protected landscape spots with 71 ha
- 144 natural monuments with 144 ha
- 10 “Flora-Fauna-Habitat” areas with 1,903 ha
- 8 drinking-water protection areas with 2,093 ha
- 3 bird protection areas with 1,611 ha
- Flood meadows along the Elbe (at 9.24 metres) covering 2,391 ha

■ Public green spaces

- Green spaces and recreation areas with 890 ha, including
- 147 ha Grosser Garten park,
- 12 ha Dresden Zoo,
- 3.3 ha Botanical Garden,
- 6.5 ha Zwinger,
- 28 ha Pillnitz Palace.

■ Other areas

- 371 allotment gardens with 793 ha
- Vineyards with 24 ha
- 58 cemeteries with 196 ha, of which 4 municipal
- 52,095 roadside trees
- approx. 900 publicly accessible playgrounds, of which 205 municipal
- approx. 300 fountains, of which 73 municipal

Twin Cities

Dresden has twinning agreements with 13 other cities.

■ Coventry, United Kingdom	since 1959
■ Wroclaw, Poland	since 1959
■ St. Petersburg, Russia	since 1961
■ Skopje, Macedonia	since 1967
■ Ostrava, Czech Republic	since 1971
■ Brazzaville, Congo	since 1975
■ Florence, Italy	since 1978
■ Hamburg, Germany	since 1987
■ Rotterdam, Netherlands	since 1988
■ Strasbourg, France	since 1990
■ Salzburg, Austria	since 1991
■ Columbus/Ohio, USA	since 1992
■ Hangzhou, China	since 2009



Education



Dresden College of Fine Arts

■ Schools

- 135 municipal schools, of which
 - 68 primary schools,
 - 26 secondary schools,
 - 15 grammar schools,
 - 13 special schools,
 - 10 vocational school centres (comprising 10 vocational schools, 5 vocational grammar schools, 6 college upper schools, 5 colleges, 3 vocational colleges, 6 centres for vocational preparation, 4 centres for basic vocational preparation, 4 centres for preparatory vocational training, 2 vocational special schools),
 - 1 medical training college (at Dresden-Friedrichstadt Municipal Clinic),
 - 2 schools for adult education (evening secondary school and evening grammar school).
- 43 independent schools, with
 - 4 primary schools,
 - 1 secondary school,
 - 3 grammar schools,
 - 9 schools with different offers (including the Dresden International School),
 - 3 special schools,
 - 23 vocational schools (with 22 vocational schools, 1 vocational special school).
- 3 state-run schools, of which
 - 1 secondary school (Dresden Palucca School),
 - 1 grammar school (Carl-Maria-von-Weber-Gymnasium Dresden),
 - 1 medical training college (at the University Clinic).

During the school year 2013/2014, 66,445 pupils were taught in 3,253 classes in 181 schools of the Saxon capital.



Beyer Building of the Dresden University of Technology

■ Universities and colleges

- Dresden University of Technology (university of excellence)
- HTW Dresden University of Applied Sciences
- Dresden College of Fine Arts
- Dresden “Carl Maria von Weber” College of Music
- Palucca College of Dance, Dresden
- Dresden College of Church Music
- Dresden Evangelical College
- Dresden International University
- 2 private institutions
- EBC University
- FHD University of Applied Sciences

Over 43,500 students are currently enrolled in Dresden, of which approx. 37,000 at the Dresden University of Technology (largest university of Saxony).

■ Other education institutions

- Army Officers’ Academy
- State Study Academy Dresden,
Saxon Vocational Training Academy
- Saxon Administration and Economic Academy
- Dresden School of Adult Education
- Senior Academy for Science and Art
- Heinrich Schütz Conservatory

Children's and Youth Facilities



Park railway

■ Child day-care facilities

- 4 municipal nurseries
- 10 independent nurseries
- 415 child minders (caring for 1,752 children)
- 107 municipal pre-school facilities
- 168 independent pre-school facilities
- 8 private child-care offers
- 51 municipal after-school day centres
- 26 independent after-school day centres
- 11 after-school day centres linked to independent primary schools

■ Child day-care facilities

with integrative or orthopaedagogic offers

- 40 municipal integrative day-care centres
- 65 independent integrative day-care centres
- 5 municipal orthopaedagogic day-care centres or groups
- 4 independent orthopaedagogic day-care centres or groups
- 9 municipal integrative after-school day centres
- 14 independent integrative after-school day centres
- 8 after-school day centres linked to municipal special schools
- 5 after-school day centres linked to independent special schools

Across the city as a whole, 45,212 girls and boys are cared for by child minders and in municipal and independent day-care facilities in Dresden.



Holiday activities for children between 6 and 14 years

■ **Recreation facilities**

- 5 children's centres
- 15 children's and youth centres
- 18 youth centres and youth clubs
- 13 student clubs
- 7 adventure playgrounds and youth farms
- 8 family centres
- 20 school social work offers
- 10 streetwork offers
- other educational and cultural facilities,
including
 - Youth Art School Dresden,
 - park railway (Grosser Garten Park),
 - "Lottchen" children's tram,
 - youth ecology centre,
 - playmobile "Whirlwind",
 - youth library "medien@age",
 - youth information service.

Health and Social Services

■ Hospitals and doctors

- 7 hospitals with 3,651 beds
- 3,003 doctors, of which 1,063 in practices, including 205 general practitioners
- 596 dentists, of which 526 in practices
- 137 veterinary surgeons, including 68 practice owners
- 123 public dispensing chemists

Social Services

■ For children and young people

- 1 children's and youth hotline service, 1 girls shelter
- 8 district social centres of the municipal youth service
- 10 educational advice centres
- 11 work-related offers
- 6 assisted residential groups
- 5 homes for disabled children and young people
- 2 boarding schools (sport school centre, Kreuzchor Choir)

■ For senior citizens and those in need of care

- 17 advice centres
- 19 assisted senior citizens' social centres and offers
- 102 mobile nursing care services
- 23 day-care and 12 temporary-care centres
- 55 assisted living facilities with 2,465 residential units
- 5 homes for the elderly with 206 places
- 57 nursing homes with 5,644 places

■ For persons in particular social difficulties

- 7 municipal temporary homes with 278 places, 22 apartments
- 3 schemes for visiting supervision at home with 131 places
- 6 advice centres



Boarding Home of the sport school centre in the Ostragehege

- 2 day centres
- 1 women's shelter
- social services, including
 - 7 night cafés for the homeless (from November to March),
 - 4 meals services with 13 outlets,
 - 4 clothing exchanges,
 - 3 furniture exchanges.

■ **For disabled adults**

- 9 houses with 21 residential groups and 616 places
- 6 schemes for visiting supervision at home with 329 places,
- 5 workshops for disabled persons, with 1,480 places in workshops and 82 places for promotion and care
- 10 social and advice services for the disabled
- 4 out-patient services
- 19 disabled leisure mobility services

■ **For the chronically mentally ill**

- 5 contact and advice centres
- 4 social-psychiatric centres
- 1 day centre, 2 residential accomodations and 2 residential groups
- 7 providers for mobile home-care services with 259 places
- 31 self-help groups for ill persons and their families

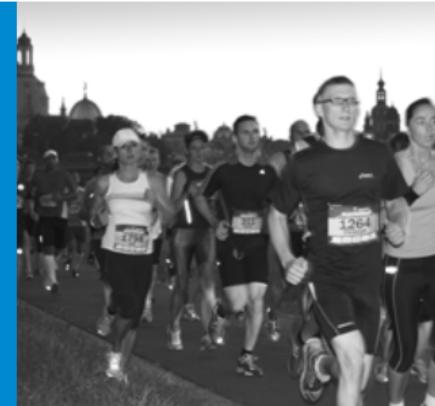
■ **For those with addiction problems and their families**

- 1 youth and drug advice centre
- 5 addiction advice and treatment centres
- 1 mobile advice service
- 44 self-help groups for persons with addictions and their families

■ **For foreigners, asylum applicants, refugees and immigrants**

- 9 temporary homes, 119 apartments
- 3 advice centres

Sports



Taking part is everything

■ Sport facilities

- 2 stadiums
- 44 sports facilities with one or more sports fields
- 197 sports halls, of which 2 multipurpose halls
- 9 open-air swimming baths, 4 indoor swimming baths, 2 combined (indoor and outdoor) baths, 1 diving hall
- 19 boathouses
- 14 tennis facilities, 2 tennis centres
- 1 hockey field
- 1 speed-skating track, 1 ice sports hall with 2 rinks
- 1 roller-skating track, 1 roller-skating rink
- 1 fencing hall
- 1 racecourse, 4 other horse-riding facilities
- 3 shooting centres
- 1 bike park
- 2 outdoor and 4 indoor climbing centres

■ Sports clubs

88,180 Dresden citizens, including about 27,000 children and young people, are active in 383 sports clubs offering around 90 sports.

■ Important sporting events

- Women's Fistball World Championship
- Karate European Championship
- International High Jump and Pole Vault Meeting
- International Diving Meeting
- Night skating
- Upper Elbe Marathon, International Dresden City Run, Morgenpost Dresden Marathon
- Dresden Elbtal Cup
- SZ Cycle Day, Velorace Cup Dresden
- Dragon Boat Festival
- ZMDI Dresden Chess Festival
- Horse-racing meetings

Traffic



Steamer "Pirna" with the Semper Opera House

■ Dresden Airport International

- Situated 9 km north of the city centre
- Facilities: 1 runway (2,850 m), 1 passenger terminal, 1 freight terminal, 2 small aircraft halls, 1 underground railway station, 1 multi-storey car park (2,900 spaces), 1 motorway junction
- Short- and medium-haul flights to destinations in Southern, Central and Eastern Europe, North Africa and the Near East
- Non-stop domestic services: Düsseldorf, Frankfurt, Hamburg, Cologne/Bonn, Munich, Stuttgart
- Non-stop international services: Amsterdam, Barcelona, Basle, Krasnodar, London (City Airport), Moscow (Sheremetyevo, Vnukovo), Palma de Mallorca, Zurich and numerous holiday destinations
- Overall figures for 2013:
 - 1,757,950 passengers,
 - 28,979 flights,
 - 180 tonnes freight.

■ Railways

- As part of the main DB network, daily connections to all major German and European cities (connection to the international networks: IC, ICE, EC)
- Regional network of services to important communities throughout the upper Elbe valley
- Tourist services with traditional narrow-gauge railways e.g. the Lößnitzgrundbahn between Radebeul-Ost and Radeburg and the Weisseritz Valley Railway between Freital-Hainsberg and Kipsdorf (after the flood catastrophe in 2002 partly impassable, open between Freital and Dippoldiswalde)



Low-floor city tram of Dresden (NGTD12DD) – with more than 45 metres the longest in the world

■ **Waterways**

- Freight handling through the Elbe Port in Dresden-Friedrichstadt (Alberthafen) with linking between the transport system inland waterways, railways and roads
- Volume of goods handled 2013: 728,912 tonnes, including oversize and high-value technical piece goods
- Passenger excursion services on the Upper Elbe between Bad Schandau and Diesbar-Seusslitz with the 13 ships of the Saxon Steamship Company (with 9 historic paddle steamers, including 7 steamships from the 19th century, the largest and oldest paddle steamer fleet in the world; 4 motor ships)
- Annual figures for 2013: 498,639 passengers

■ **Road traffic**

- Motorways A 4, A 13 and A 17 with a length of 34 km, of which 3.7 km tunnels
- Trunk roads B 6, B 97, B 170, B 172 and B 173 with a length of 81 km
- State and district roads with a length of 1,384 km
- 250 road bridges and 4 road tunnels
- 247,134 vehicles registered
- over 10,000 car parking spaces in the city centre
- Cycle paths and combined cycle/pedestrian paths with a length of 402 km
- Pedestrian paths with a length of 125 km

■ **Public transport**

- 13 tram lines
- 28 bus lines
- 2 mountain railways in Dresden-Loschwitz
- 2 passenger ferries and 1 car ferry
- 391 km local transport network, of which
 - 134 km tram lines,
 - 257 km bus routes.

Tourism



Frauenkirche Church

Dresden attracts visitors from all over the world. Countless day tourists seek a taste of Saxon history and allow themselves to become enchanted by the cultural atmosphere of the city. Business travellers attend the numerous events such as congresses and fairs.

Special interest is lent to the Frauenkirche Church on the Neumarkt Square. Destroyed in 1945, resurrected from the ruins from 1993 and reconsecrated in 2005, the church today stands as an international symbol for reconciliation. Its reconstruction was possible due to the commitment of people across the world.

Whether Saxon Switzerland, Moritzburg or Meissen – the surroundings of Dresden not only offer attractive countryside, they are also densely sown with interesting sights.

The Canaletto townscape today





Taschenbergpalais

■ **Visitors**

- around 12 million visitors, including
- almost 2 million visitors staying overnight for an average of 2.1 days,
- 18.6 per cent overnight stays by visitors from abroad, above all from the USA, Switzerland, Austria, the United Kingdom, Russia, the Netherlands and Japan.

■ **Overnight stays**

- 4.1 million overnight stays, of which
- 37 per cent business travellers,
- 63 per cent private tourists.

■ **Accommodation**

- 193 facilities with 22,774 beds, of which
- 115 hotels with 20,183 beds,
- 53 guest houses with 1,191 beds,
- 8 hostels and youth hostels with 980 beds.
- 3 camping sites with 280 places

■ **Conferences and congresses**

- 2013: 339 conferences and congresses with more than 250 participants, of which
- 247 with 250 to 500 participants,
- 46 with 500 to 1,000 participants,
- 15 with 1,000 to 2,000 participants,
- 31 with more than 2,000 participants.
- Topics of greatest interest
- Service industries
- Banking and insurance
- Medicine
- Politics and society

www.dresden.de/statistik

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