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Classification of Regional Labour Markets At the NUTS3 Level in Germany

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Classification of Regional Labour Markets at the NUTS3 level in Germany

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Abstract

At the Institute for Employment Research (Institut für Arbeitsmarkt- und Berufsforschung (IAB)) a classification system of regional labour market conditions at the level of districts (‘*Kreise’* and ‘*kreisfreie Städte’* or NUTS3 regions) was developed. The resulting division into a total of 18 groups constitutes an important aid for active labour market policy and is used in an adapted form at the Federal Employment Services (Bundesagentur für Arbeit – BA) and the Federal Ministry for Labour and Social Affairs (Bundesministerium für Arbeit und Soziales – BMAS) for diverse tasks in the field of benchmarking and management accounting. In addition to this the classification fulfils scientific criteria and therefore permits diverse analyses because the complexity of empirical labour markets is reduced to a manageable dimension.

The methodology selected follows to a certain extent an approach developed by Blien and Hirschenauer et al. 2004. The idea behind this approach is based on the fact that the variables used for the clustering are not chosen “arbitrarily” but are determined on the basis of causal relationships using regression analyses.

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1 Introduction

The classification of regions is a scientific procedure in which the empirical complexity of regional development is reduced to a manageable number of types (or groups). This makes regions comparable and therefore accessible for analysis. In the management of labour market policy, too, it is often useful to compare the labour market situations of different regions. Only in this way is it possible to conduct budgeting, to evaluate performance and to select optimal strategies in the best possible way. The comparison in turn assumes a preferential selection of criteria. In this paper a concept for this is presented which is demonstrated using the example of the management of labour market policy in the Federal Republic of Germany. In two steps types are formed which can also be used for diverse purposes in scientific analyses of regions.

The classification presented in this paper became necessary because social assistance and unemployment assistance were combined in Germany as of the beginning of 2005. The administrative districts at NUTS3[1] level are responsible for the newly created assistance and set up new institutions for the task.

In order to permit a differentiated performance assessment and management of these regional institutions, it was necessary to form types comprising labour markets that are as similar as possible and therefore comparable, whilst the types were to be as dissimilar as possible to one another.

Behind this concept was the fundamental consideration that the basic conditions of the regional labour market already predetermine to a substantial extent the success of these institutions, in the sense of a "handicap". The problems prevailing in the different regions can vary considerably. Thus for example some regions in Germany are characterised by severe labour market crises, whereas other areas have almost full employment. The success of active labour market policy does not depend solely on the performance of the local institutions responsible for this task, but must be seen in the light of the objective labour market situation. It is possible that individual measures or strategies that can be implemented with great success in a certain environment may show little effect in other regions.

The exogenous determinants which already restrict the efficiency of the institutions responsible can generally not be influenced directly in the short term by the local actors. In order nonetheless to make adequate comparisons possible, districts with a similar structure are

[1] NUTS = Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics.

to be grouped together. For this purpose a cluster analysis is carried out, which is explained in section 2.3. The factors included in the cluster analysis are first identified using a regression analysis (section 2.1).

2 Methodology

The core of the chosen procedure is a combination of regression and cluster analyses. This follows an approach developed by Blien and Hirschenauer et al. (2004) and constitutes an innovation in labour market research.

For this the variables that later go into the cluster analysis are not determined solely on the basis of experts' opinions, as is usually the case, but are identified using causal analyses.

By means of multivariate (regression) analyses it is possible to investigate which exogenous determinants have an influence on the success of regional labour market policy, and to what extent. The analyses are based on a data basis for the 439 districts in Germany from 2000 to 2004. The data on unemployment and employment are process data from the statistics of the Federal Employment Services (BA). The data on economic development and regional characteristics are from the Federal Statistical Office. The territories covered by the newly founded institutions generally coincide with those of the districts.

2.1 Regression analysis

The success of regional labour market policy is examined using the indicator of the integration rate. This rate is calculated as integrations of unemployment assistance recipients into regular employment in proportion to all the recipients of unemployment assistance in a region at the point in time t. It represents the target variable of the regression analysis.

The (model) specification used assumes a non-linear relationship between the independent variables and the integration rate. The estimates are based on the Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) method with robust standard errors:

$$ln\ y = ß_0 + \Sigma ß_i ln\ x_i + \varepsilon_i$$

The included exogenous variables x_i are listed in Table 1 and are described in more detail below. They show a time lag of one year since the individual factors do not have an immediate effect. One exception is the development of employment subject to social security, which represents a rate of change from 2000 to 2004.

The determinants of the labour market which are taken into consideration here are seen to be significant in the estimates and already explain over 75% of the variation in the integration rates:

Table 1: Results of the regression

Independent variables	Coefficient	Robust standard error	t-value
GDP per capita	0.1153 ***	0.0267	4.33
Social assistance rate	-0.0396 **	0.0154	-2.57
Population density	-0.0363 ***	0.0099	-3.69
New empl. subj. to soc. security	0.5275 ***	0.0863	6.12
Seasonal span	0.0748 ***	0.0196	3.83
Dev. of empl. subj. to soc. security	0.6580 ***	0.2095	3.14
Underemployment rate	-0.3059 ***	0.0450	-6.80
Environment variable	-0.1579 ***	0.0444	-3.56

Dependent variable: integrations into employment of recipients of unemployment assistance in relation to all unemployment assistance recipients in 2004

** = significant at the 5% level; *** = significant at the 1% level; R^2= 0.7548

Data basis: statistics from the Federal Employment Services and the Federal Statistical Office

Gross domestic product (GDP) per capita as a measure of a region's economic power has a positively significant influence on the number of integrations. This study uses data in which recipients of unemployment assistance and social assistance are still examined separately. Nevertheless the social assistance recipients for their part exert pressure on the labour market. This becomes clear from the significantly negative effect that the social assistance rate is seen to have on the integrations. The higher this rate is in a region, the more difficult it is to get recipients of unemployment assistance into employment. The reason for taking into account the population density is based on the hypothesis that the labour market situation in towns generally differs from that in rural districts. The negatively significant effect of this variable on the number of integrations confirms the consideration. The newly begun employment relationships covered by social security in the place of residence constitute an indicator of the stability of the employment relationships in the locality. The more unstable or the more dynamic a region shows itself to be, the more integrations there are among the recipients of unemployment assistance. As the labour market in some districts is characterised by strong seasonal influences, a seasonal span was calculated from the monthly values of the respective unemployment rates. This shows a positively significant correlation with the integrations.

Changes in the structures of the regional labour market take place only slowly – if at all. By using the rate of change of employment covered by social security in the place of residence between 2001 and 2004 not only a region's current situation is included but also the trend of the last few years. A person's opportunities for labour market participation are generally not restricted to the boundaries of the particular district (or the territory of the institution responsible). For this reason the employment relationships covered by social security are recorded according to the principle of location of residence. The variable has a positively significant effect on the integrations.

The underemployment rate describes the situation on the labour market more comprehensively than the unemployment rate since it also covers participants in employment and training schemes. It therefore gives a better picture of the true extent of the problem of unemployment. It is easy to understand that this variable makes the largest contribution to explaining the variation in the integration rates. It is negatively correlated with the integrations. If only the underemployment rate is included in the regression, the result is already an R^2 of 0.57.

In order to model the spatial interconnections between the districts, an environment variable is also included. This is calculated as the mean underemployment rate of the districts with which there are commuter interconnections, weighted in each case with the proportions of the commuters. The environment variable also shows a negatively significant influence on the number of integrations.

2.2 The weighting

The high explanatory power with an R^2 of over 0.75 confirms that the determinants identified using the regression analysis depict the decisive basic conditions for the integrations in the regions. Therefore the group formation is carried out using these variables with the aid of cluster-analysis procedures.

Since using the original values of the respective variables would result in those variables with a high scaling dominating the cluster formation entirely, these first have to be transformed. For this all the variables are standardised using a so-called z-transformation. Here the respective mean is deducted from each variable and the result is then divided by the standard deviation so that the final result is a mean of zero and a standard deviation of one. Pure scale effects are eliminated in this way.

In order to be able to use as much as possible of the information obtained from the regression

analysis, these standardised variables are then weighted. The t-values of the regression provide the weights for this. These are listed in Table 1. Experiments with other weights, e.g. with standardised coefficients, lead to similar results with regard to the final group compositions. The t-values are used because they represent an indicator of how reliably a variable has a detectable influence on the target variable. The variables multiplied by the t-values are the classification variables of the actual cluster analysis.

2.3 The cluster analysis

The k-means procedure is used in the cluster analysis. This is preceded by Ward's method in order firstly to obtain initial values for the k-means procedure and secondly to determine the number of types. Cluster analysis techniques have the characteristic of forming groups of objects that are as similar as possible whilst at the same time the objects in different groups are as dissimilar as possible.

Before the cluster analyses are conducted, a distance measure must first be selected in order to be able to determine the similarity or dissimilarity between two entities, in this case districts. The squared Euclidean distance is used for this:

$$d(i, j) = \sum_{f=1}^{p} (x_{if} - x_{jf})^2$$

The distance *d* between two objects *i* and *j* is therefore the sum of the squared differences of all the classification variables *p*.

2.3.1 Ward's method

Ward's method, as a hierarchical-agglomerative procedure, joins clusters (or objects) together gradually. At the beginning of the procedure the finest partition exists, in which each study unit represents a cluster of its own. At the end of the procedure only one cluster remains, which contains all of the objects. Each time that clusters are joined together the variance within the newly formed cluster increases[2]. Each time Ward's method combines two clusters (objects) which cause the smallest increase in the variance (cf. Bacher 1994, Chapter 3). One of the intermediate steps in this algorithm represents the sought result of the Ward procedure. For this a dendrogram is usually used to determine the cluster-fusing step in which the

[2] Unless objects are combined which are perfectly identical as regards the variables taken into account.

greatest increase in variance occurs. The strong increase in variance occurs when very dissimilar clusters are combined.

For each cluster the means of the classification variables are calculated. These means are also called (cluster) centroids and constitute the result of the Ward procedure. A classification conducted using Ward's method has the disadvantage, however, that objects which have been grouped together can no longer be separated in the subsequent steps. In the course of the fusing stages, the centroids shift their position. As a consequence of this shifting it can happen that at the end of the process individual districts are further away from the centroid of their own cluster than from the centroids of other clusters. This is where the k-means procedure comes in, since it permits objects to be reallocated to different clusters later on and can be used in a way that is compatible with Ward's method.

2.3.2 The k-means procedure

The k-means procedure is a method of cluster centre analysis. In an iterative process, individual objects (in this case districts) are repeatedly reallocated to different clusters in order to minimise the variance. The target criterion pursued, to minimise the variance as far as possible, can be described as follows. For each cluster it is possible to calculate the similarity of the objects using the error sum of squares (ESS). For this the sum is formed of all the squared distances between the objects of a cluster v (with v=1, … k) and their centroids (cf. e.g. Kaufman and Rousseeuw 1990, p.111 ff).

$$ESS(C_v) = \sum_{i \in C_v} \sum_{f=1}^{p} (x_{if} - \bar{x}_f(v))^2$$

The k-means procedure thus attempts to minimise the error sum of squares across all k clusters.

$$ESS = \sum_{v=1}^{k} ESS(C_v) \rightarrow \min$$

During the process, every time that an object changes cluster the centroids for its old and its new cluster are re-calculated. The centroids calculated during the Ward procedure are taken as initial values for the iteration process.

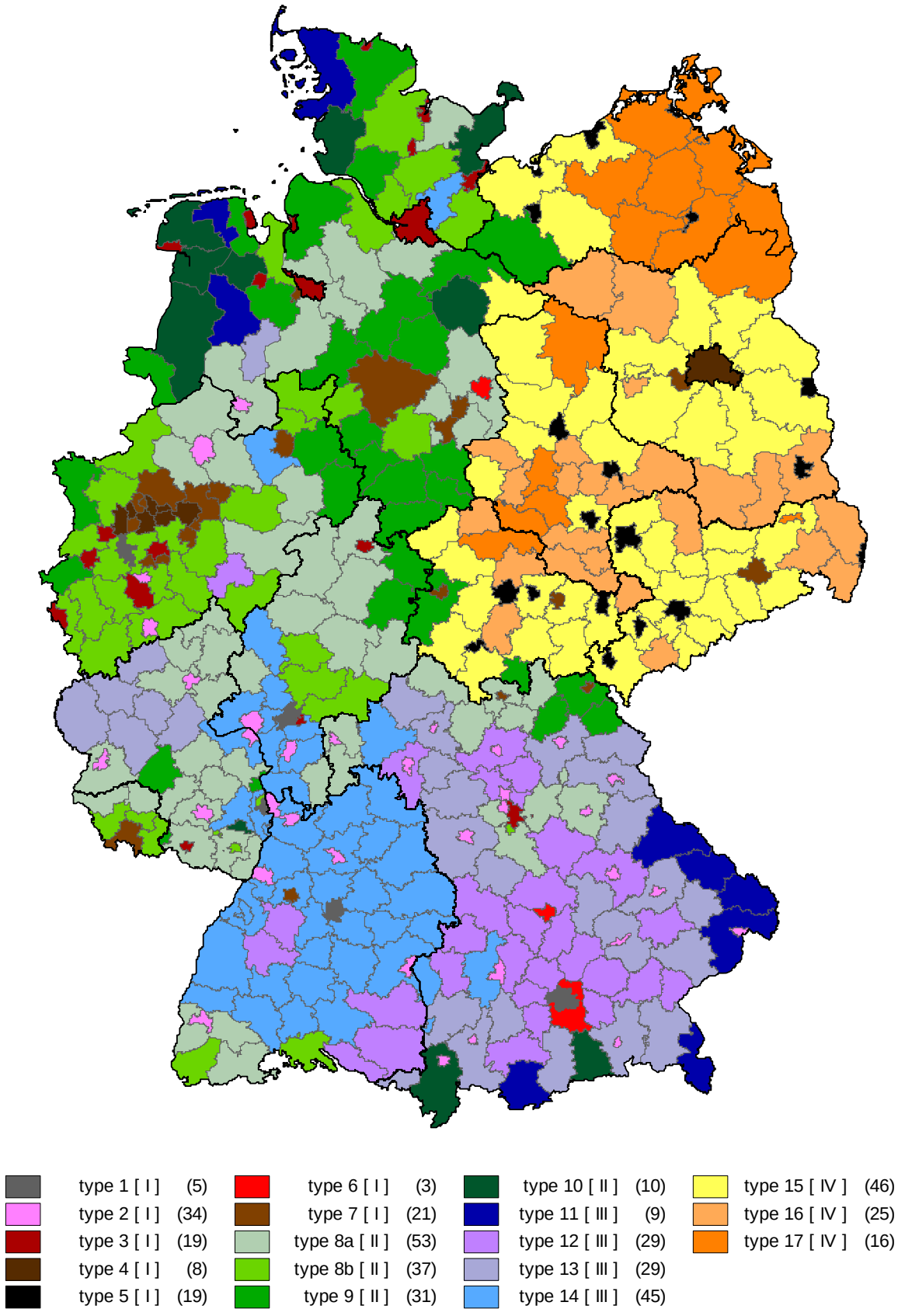
3 The result

In the case presented here of a classification of regional labour markets, the decision as to the

number of groups can not be made adequately using a dendrogram. The greatest increase in variance occurs when five groups are aggregated to four. However, the number of types has to be manageable for the subsequent use in management accounting and benchmarking tasks. On examination of the different results using differing numbers of clusters, a good compromise between group size (and thus manageability) and information gain is found in the structure of the groups obtained when there are 17 types. Here one type contains a total of 90 districts. For this group a complete cluster analysis is conducted again. In this way this large group can be divided into two manageable ones. The group concerned is type 8, which becomes 8a and 8b after re-clustering. Figure 1 shows the result of the classification of Germany's regional labour markets. In the appendix boxplots of the classification variables are shown separately according to types, which provide information as to how the variables vary in the individual groups. It emerges here that in particular the underemployment rate already differentiates well between the groups. This variable alone, however, does not lead to the structure that was found in the end. If this variable is examined alone, clear overlaps can still be detected for example for types 9 to 11 and for 13 and 14. All eight dimensions are necessary in order for these groups, too, to be revealed in the cluster analysis. The information about the group-specific values of the classification variables are particularly useful in selecting the right labour market policy measures. Thus for instance adequate measures should always take into consideration the high seasonal dynamics of types 11 and 13.

The resulting picture of the classification (Figure 1) shows similarities to classifications of other regional units which were conducted prior to this study (see on this subject Blien and Hirschenauer et al. 2004), which suggests that the results are robust. The rough structure indicates considerable differences between the labour market situations prevailing in eastern and western Germany. It also becomes clear that towns have special labour market conditions. There are disparities between the north and the south of western Germany.

Figure 1: Classification of districts in Germany



For rapid orientation the 18 types have been divided into four groups. The groups are denoted by Roman numerals. The types can be described more precisely on the basis of their key characteristics:

Group I: Mainly municipal districts (‘*kreisfreie Städte’*)

Type 1	Mainly large cities with a good labour market situation and high GDP per capita
Type 2	Medium-sized cities with a good labour market situation and high GDP per capita
Type 3	Towns with a poor labour market situation
Type 4	Towns mainly in the Ruhr area with a poor labour market situation
Type 5	Eastern German towns with a very poor labour market situation
Type 6	Urban areas with a good labour market situation and the highest GDP per capita
Type 7	Urban areas in western and eastern Germany with a poor labour market situation

Group II: Districts with an average labour market situation

Type 8a	Areas of mainly rural character with an average labour market situation
Type 8b	Fairly densely populated areas with an average labour market situation and slightly above-average rate of social assistance recipients
Type 9	Areas of mainly rural character with an average labour market situation and slightly above-average rate of social assistance recipients
Type 10	Areas of mainly rural character with an average labour market situation and high seasonal dynamics

Group III: Districts with a good labour market situation

Type 11	Very thinly populated areas with an average labour market situation and the highest seasonal dynamics
Type 12	Rural areas with a very good labour market situation and seasonal dynamics
Type 13	Thinly populated areas of mainly rural character with a good labour market situation and strong seasonal dynamics
Type 14	Fairly densely populated areas with a good labour market situation and low seasonal dynamics

Group IV: Districts with a poor labour market situation

Type 15	Districts in eastern Germany (with the exception of Lüchow-Dannenberg) with a poor labour market situation
Type 16	Rural areas in eastern Germany with a poor labour market situation and low seasonal dynamics
Type 17	Very rural areas (exceptions: Greifswald and Hoyerswerda) with extremely poor labour market situation and very strong decline in employment covered by social security

In the appendix the individual values of the variables used for the classification are also listed for each district and structured by type membership.

4 Limits of the classification and the concept of the nearest neighbours

Germany’s labour market appears to vary greatly. The classification of regional labour markets presented in this paper shows the essential structures.

Here districts within the types have a greater similarity to one another with regard to the variables examined than if all the districts were compared with each other.

Generally, however, problems always arise when forming groups of entities that possess multidimensional characteristics. These problems are now examined briefly.

Firstly, important differences still remain between the individual objects (districts) within the groups. As the districts within a group are not absolutely identical, it is inevitable that a certain amount of inner heterogeneity remains in the types.

In addition to this, in some cases the phenomenon occurs that for individual districts the most closely comparable districts are not in the same group as that particular district but in a different one. This peculiarity of dividing into groups can be explained easily using the following example with only two dimensions. The pre-determined set of objects (Figure 2) is to be divided into **three** groups. A possible grouping could then be made as shown in Figure 3.

Figure 2: Grouping objects into three groups

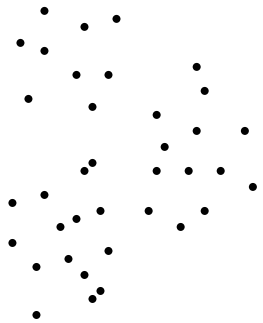


Figure 3: Example of a possible grouping

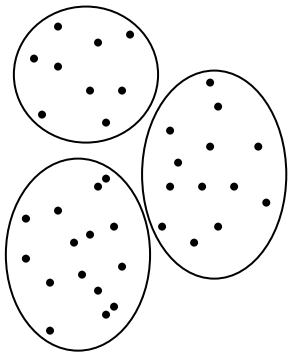
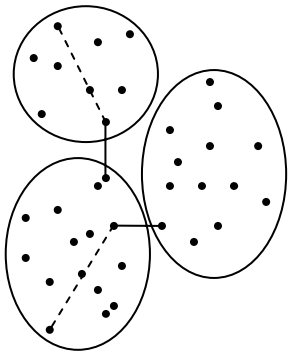


Figure 4: "Nearest neighbours" not in an object's group



Ultimately it makes no difference how the three groups are formed; usually some members of a group are more comparable with objects in another group (Figure 4). The lines show the relationship. The distance between objects in the same group may be greater (dashed line) than the distance from objects in a different group (unbroken line). This phenomenon is also known as the peripheral location problem. It occurs in particular when the boundaries of groups are close together.

It is however possible to quantify the similarity between the individual objects. In this way the respectively most similar units can be compared with each other without paying attention to the group membership. By means of a distance measure (here the squared Euclidean distance, see above) the similarity between the districts can be determined on the basis of a so-called distance matrix. This is also known as the nearest neighbours matrix. The greater the value revealed is, the greater is the distance between two districts. By means of an appropriate sorting it is now possible to draw up for each district separately an order of the degree of similarity to all the other districts according to the similarity of the characteristics. The first nearest neighbours are generally members of the same type as the districts under examination. In the case of districts located on the periphery of a cluster (see diagram above), districts from other groups are often among the first nearest neighbours.

5 Conclusion

The classification of Germany's regional labour markets at NUTS3 level presented in this paper forms the basis for a classification of the newly established institutions responsible for active labour market policy. The management of these newly created institutions by means of the targeted use of measures and funds is of particular importance both in financial and social terms in view of the far-reaching consequences of the problem of unemployment.

The classification of districts presented here is, however, also of scientific interest in itself.

Those working in labour market research have long been aware of the importance and the persistence of regional disparities on the labour market. Nonetheless not many studies on the regional contexts in Germany have been conducted so far.

The regional disparities even seem to be becoming more persistent over time. This result is also reached by a national research project conducted by the IAB which examined the differences in the development of employment (VALA 2005).

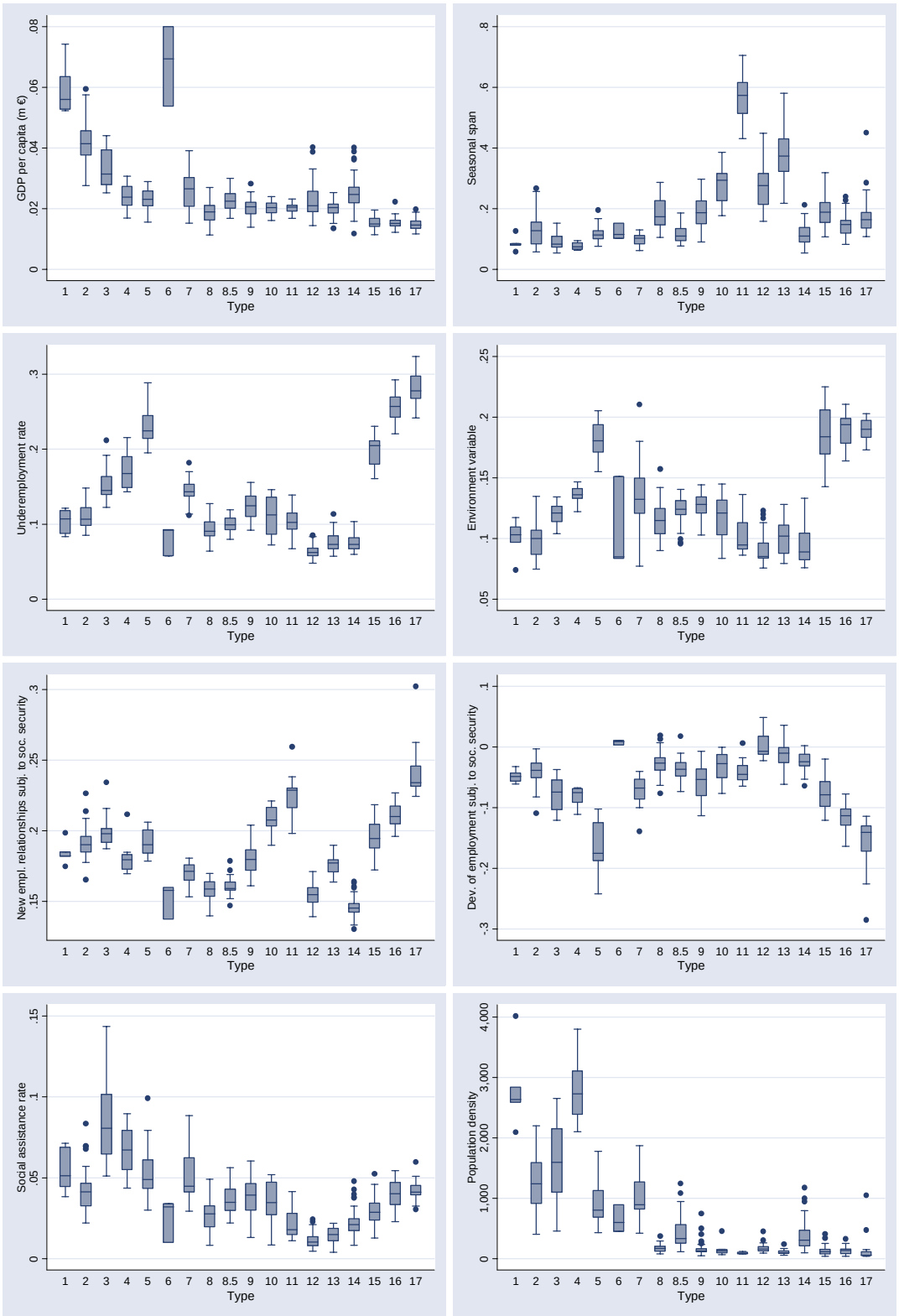
In order to be able to combat specifically the causes of the regional unemployment rates it is necessary to know the actual contexts.

This classification of districts can make a first contribution to this as it facilitates a firm overview of the structure of the different regional labour market situations in Germany.

The statistical methods used for this can also be transferred to other classification problems, in particular in regional research. The innovative procedure, the linking of causal and cluster analyses, has proved here to be useful for cases in which the criteria to be used for forming the groups are not exactly known or defined beforehand.

Appendix:

Boxplots of the classification variables used according to the individual clusters



Type 1

District number	District name	Pop. density	GDP per capita (m €)	New empl. relation-ships	SAR	SSp	UER	Environ-ment	Change in emp. subj. to soc. sec.
5111	Düsseldorf, Stadt	2638.30	0.06	0.18	0.05	0.09	0.12	0.12	-0.06
6412	Frankfurt am Main, Stadt	2591.24	0.07	0.18	0.07	0.06	0.11	0.10	-0.04
7314	Ludwigshafen am Rhein, Stadt	2096.24	0.05	0.17	0.07	0.13	0.12	0.11	-0.06
8111	Stuttgart, Landeshauptstadt	2841.25	0.06	0.18	0.04	0.08	0.09	0.07	-0.05
9162	München, Landeshauptstadt	4019.43	0.05	0.20	0.04	0.08	0.08	0.10	-0.03
Max.		**4019.43**	**0.07**	**0.20**	**0.07**	**0.13**	**0.12**	**0.12**	**-0.03**
Min.		**2096.24**	**0.05**	**0.17**	**0.04**	**0.06**	**0.08**	**0.07**	**-0.06**
Mean		**2837.29**	**0.06**	**0.18**	**0.05**	**0.09**	**0.10**	**0.10**	**-0.05**
Std. dev.		**715.33**	**0.01**	**0.01**	**0.01**	**0.02**	**0.02**	**0.02**	**0.01**

Type 2

District number	District name	Pop. density	GDP per capita (m €)	New empl. relation-ships	SAR	SSp	UER	Environ-ment	Change in emp. subj. to soc. sec.
3404	Osnabrück, Stadt	1381.61	0.03	0.19	0.05	0.08	0.12	0.10	-0.06
5314	Bonn, Stadt	2202.61	0.04	0.19	0.04	0.08	0.09	0.13	-0.02
5316	Leverkusen, Stadt	2048.48	0.04	0.19	0.04	0.11	0.12	0.13	-0.06
5515	Münster, Stadt	890.02	0.04	0.19	0.05	0.12	0.09	0.12	-0.03
6411	Darmstadt, Stadt	1142.91	0.05	0.18	0.06	0.06	0.10	0.10	-0.04
6414	Wiesbaden, Landeshauptstadt	1333.96	0.04	0.17	0.08	0.07	0.11	0.10	-0.04
7111	Koblenz, Stadt	1024.64	0.05	0.19	0.07	0.16	0.10	0.11	-0.07
7211	Trier, Stadt	855.22	0.03	0.21	0.04	0.15	0.12	0.11	-0.04
7312	Kaiserslautern, Stadt	709.24	0.03	0.20	0.04	0.11	0.14	0.11	-0.05
7315	Mainz, Stadt	1898.03	0.04	0.18	0.04	0.08	0.09	0.11	-0.05
8121	Heilbronn, Stadt	1208.50	0.05	0.18	0.04	0.09	0.11	0.07	-0.06
8212	Karlsruhe, Stadt	1629.17	0.05	0.18	0.04	0.06	0.10	0.08	-0.03
8221	Heidelberg, Stadt	1313.60	0.04	0.19	0.03	0.07	0.09	0.10	-0.05
8222	Mannheim, Universitätsstadt	2127.16	0.04	0.18	0.07	0.07	0.13	0.10	-0.04
8311	Freiburg im Breisgau, Stadt	1388.31	0.04	0.20	0.03	0.08	0.10	0.09	-0.01
8421	Ulm, Universitätsstadt	1009.41	0.05	0.18	0.03	0.10	0.09	0.09	-0.03
9163	Rosenheim, Stadt	1611.71	0.04	0.21	0.03	0.23	0.10	0.08	-0.03
9261	Landshut, Stadt	917.53	0.05	0.20	0.03	0.27	0.09	0.08	-0.01
9262	Passau, Stadt	726.53	0.04	0.19	0.04	0.23	0.11	0.10	-0.06
9263	Straubing, Stadt	657.98	0.04	0.19	0.03	0.26	0.11	0.09	-0.02
9361	Amberg, Stadt	891.03	0.04	0.19	0.03	0.15	0.15	0.11	-0.04
9362	Regensburg, Stadt	1592.42	0.06	0.20	0.05	0.14	0.11	0.09	0.00
9363	Weiden i.d.OPf., Stadt	623.31	0.04	0.19	0.05	0.18	0.13	0.10	-0.08
9461	Bamberg, Stadt	1276.93	0.05	0.19	0.04	0.14	0.12	0.11	-0.03
9462	Bayreuth, Stadt	1117.52	0.04	0.20	0.04	0.18	0.14	0.11	-0.11
9561	Ansbach, Stadt	407.41	0.04	0.20	0.04	0.22	0.10	0.11	-0.01
9562	Erlangen, Stadt	1333.10	0.04	0.18	0.02	0.12	0.09	0.13	-0.02
9563	Fürth, Stadt	1766.25	0.04	0.19	0.04	0.13	0.12	0.13	-0.03
9661	Aschaffenburg, Stadt	1097.71	0.04	0.18	0.06	0.15	0.11	0.09	-0.04
9662	Schweinfurt, Stadt	1532.44	0.06	0.23	0.07	0.14	0.14	0.09	-0.05
9663	Würzburg, Stadt	1515.56	0.04	0.20	0.03	0.13	0.10	0.10	-0.04
9761	Augsburg, Stadt	1766.02	0.04	0.19	0.05	0.12	0.12	0.09	-0.05
9762	Kaufbeuren, Stadt	1063.99	0.03	0.19	0.04	0.17	0.11	0.08	-0.03
9763	Kempten (Allgäu), Stadt	971.93	0.04	0.19	0.03	0.15	0.10	0.08	-0.03
Max.		**2202.61**	**0.06**	**0.23**	**0.08**	**0.27**	**0.15**	**0.13**	**0.00**
Min.		**407.41**	**0.03**	**0.17**	**0.02**	**0.06**	**0.09**	**0.07**	**-0.11**
Mean		**1265.65**	**0.04**	**0.19**	**0.04**	**0.14**	**0.11**	**0.10**	**-0.04**

Std. dev.	**449.75**	**0.01**	**0.01**	**0.01**	**0.06**	**0.02**	**0.01**	**0.02**

Type 3

District number	District name	Pop. density	GDP per capita (m €)	New empl. relation-ships	SAR	SSp	UER	Environ-ment	Change in emp. subj. to soc. sec.
1001	Flensburg, Stadt	1513.22	0.03	0.20	0.08	0.08	0.16	0.12	-0.09
1002	Kiel, Landeshauptstadt	1968.40	0.04	0.19	0.10	0.07	0.15	0.12	-0.08
1003	Lübeck, Hansestadt	993.53	0.03	0.20	0.07	0.11	0.16	0.12	-0.09
1004	Neumünster, Stadt	1102.21	0.03	0.19	0.09	0.11	0.16	0.12	-0.10
2000	Hamburg, Freie und Hansestadt	2295.80	0.04	0.20	0.08	0.06	0.12	0.13	-0.04
3402	Emden, Stadt	457.78	0.04	0.20	0.07	0.13	0.15	0.13	-0.07
3403	Oldenburg (Oldenburg), Stadt	1537.88	0.03	0.20	0.06	0.10	0.13	0.13	-0.04
3405	Wilhelmshaven, Stadt	817.18	0.03	0.20	0.08	0.15	0.16	0.13	-0.10
4011	Bremen, Stadt	1668.51	0.04	0.20	0.10	0.08	0.15	0.12	-0.05
4012	Bremerhaven, Stadt	1522.61	0.03	0.23	0.14	0.08	0.21	0.13	-0.12
5114	Krefeld, Stadt	1731.99	0.03	0.19	0.06	0.09	0.14	0.12	-0.07
5116	Mönchengladbach, Stadt	1539.49	0.03	0.19	0.08	0.07	0.14	0.11	-0.08
5124	Wuppertal, Stadt	2150.71	0.03	0.19	0.08	0.07	0.13	0.12	-0.10
5313	Aachen, Stadt	1595.50	0.03	0.21	0.05	0.11	0.14	0.13	-0.06
5315	Köln, Stadt	2384.19	0.04	0.20	0.07	0.06	0.14	0.11	-0.05
6413	Offenbach am Main, Stadt	2654.97	0.04	0.19	0.11	0.05	0.14	0.10	-0.07
6611	Kassel, Stadt	1820.01	0.04	0.19	0.12	0.08	0.18	0.12	-0.06
7317	Pirmasens, Stadt	716.49	0.03	0.22	0.06	0.11	0.19	0.11	-0.12
9564	Nürnberg, Stadt	2648.24	0.04	0.20	0.06	0.09	0.14	0.10	-0.05
Max.		**2654.97**	**0.04**	**0.23**	**0.14**	**0.15**	**0.21**	**0.13**	**-0.04**
Min.		**457.78**	**0.03**	**0.19**	**0.05**	**0.05**	**0.12**	**0.10**	**-0.12**
Mean		**1637.83**	**0.03**	**0.20**	**0.08**	**0.09**	**0.15**	**0.12**	**-0.08**
Std. dev.		**629.28**	**0.01**	**0.01**	**0.02**	**0.02**	**0.02**	**0.01**	**0.03**

Type 4

District number	District name	Pop. density	GDP per capita (m €)	New empl. relation-ships	SAR	SSp	UER	Environ-ment	Change in emp. subj. to soc. sec.
5112	Duisburg, Stadt	2175.58	0.02	0.18	0.07	0.07	0.16	0.12	-0.08
5113	Essen, Stadt	2802.20	0.03	0.18	0.08	0.08	0.14	0.13	-0.08
5119	Oberhausen, Stadt	2856.09	0.02	0.18	0.07	0.10	0.14	0.14	-0.07
5513	Gelsenkirchen, Stadt	2598.18	0.02	0.18	0.08	0.07	0.20	0.14	-0.10
5911	Bochum, Stadt	2662.47	0.03	0.17	0.05	0.06	0.15	0.14	-0.07
5913	Dortmund, Stadt	2103.30	0.03	0.18	0.07	0.07	0.17	0.14	-0.07
5916	Herne, Stadt	3362.58	0.02	0.17	0.04	0.09	0.19	0.15	-0.07
11000	Berlin	3799.81	0.02	0.21	0.09	0.08	0.22	0.14	-0.11
Max.		**3799.81**	**0.03**	**0.21**	**0.09**	**0.10**	**0.22**	**0.15**	**-0.07**
Min.		**2103.30**	**0.02**	**0.17**	**0.04**	**0.06**	**0.14**	**0.12**	**-0.11**
Mean		**2795.02**	**0.02**	**0.18**	**0.07**	**0.08**	**0.17**	**0.14**	**-0.08**
Std. dev.		**567.45**	**0.00**	**0.01**	**0.02**	**0.01**	**0.03**	**0.01**	**0.02**

Type 5

District number	District name	Pop. density	GDP per capita (m €)	New empl. relation-ships	SAR	SSp	UER	Environ-ment	Change in emp. subj. to soc. sec.
12052	Cottbus, Stadt	654.87	0.02	0.19	0.04	0.08	0.22	0.20	-0.19
12053	Frankfurt (Oder), Stadt	453.99	0.03	0.19	0.05	0.11	0.24	0.21	-0.24
13002	Neubrandenburg, Stadt	807.44	0.03	0.19	0.06	0.11	0.25	0.19	-0.21
13003	Rostock, Hansestadt	1095.42	0.02	0.20	0.06	0.10	0.22	0.17	-0.18
13004	Schwerin, Landeshauptstadt	748.84	0.03	0.20	0.10	0.13	0.20	0.16	-0.18
13005	Stralsund, Hansestadt	1517.58	0.02	0.21	0.04	0.12	0.27	0.19	-0.18
13006	Wismar, Hansestadt	1096.00	0.02	0.20	0.05	0.17	0.23	0.16	-0.13

14161 Chemnitz, Stadt	1131.59	0.02	0.18	0.04	0.12	0.21	0.18	-0.14
14166 Plauen, Stadt	686.15	0.02	0.20	0.04	0.20	0.21	0.17	-0.13
14167 Zwickau, Stadt	973.73	0.03	0.18	0.04	0.15	0.22	0.18	-0.11
14263 Görlitz, Stadt	870.54	0.02	0.19	0.06	0.11	0.29	0.19	-0.19
14365 Leipzig, Stadt	1671.76	0.02	0.18	0.08	0.09	0.22	0.18	-0.10
15101 Dessau, Stadt	529.42	0.02	0.21	0.05	0.16	0.22	0.20	-0.13
15202 Halle (Saale), Stadt	1778.66	0.02	0.18	0.07	0.10	0.25	0.19	-0.18
15303 Magdeburg, Landeshauptstadt	1132.41	0.02	0.19	0.06	0.10	0.23	0.18	-0.12
16051 Erfurt, Stadt	749.14	0.03	0.19	0.05	0.08	0.22	0.17	-0.10
16052 Gera, Stadt	700.09	0.02	0.19	0.03	0.12	0.23	0.18	-0.18
16054 Suhl, Stadt	433.58	0.02	0.18	0.03	0.13	0.20	0.17	-0.20
16055 Weimar, Stadt	764.41	0.02	0.18	0.05	0.10	0.21	0.19	-0.12
Max.	**1778.66**	**0.03**	**0.21**	**0.10**	**0.20**	**0.29**	**0.21**	**-0.10**
Min.	**433.58**	**0.02**	**0.18**	**0.03**	**0.08**	**0.20**	**0.16**	**-0.24**
Mean	**936.61**	**0.02**	**0.19**	**0.05**	**0.12**	**0.23**	**0.18**	**-0.16**
Std. dev.	**386.31**	**0.00**	**0.01**	**0.02**	**0.03**	**0.02**	**0.01**	**0.04**

Type 6

District number	District name	Pop. density	GDP per capita (m €)	New empl. relation-ships	SAR	SSp	UER	Environ-ment	Change in emp. subj. to soc. sec.
3103	Wolfsburg, Stadt	601.56	0.07	0.14	0.03	0.12	0.09	0.15	0.01
9161	Ingolstadt, Stadt	896.35	0.05	0.16	0.03	0.15	0.09	0.08	0.01
9184	München	455.00	0.08	0.16	0.01	0.10	0.06	0.08	0.00
Max.		**896.35**	**0.08**	**0.16**	**0.03**	**0.15**	**0.09**	**0.15**	**0.01**
Min.		**455.00**	**0.05**	**0.14**	**0.01**	**0.10**	**0.06**	**0.08**	**0.00**
Mean		**650.97**	**0.07**	**0.15**	**0.03**	**0.12**	**0.08**	**0.11**	**0.01**
Std. dev.		**224.78**	**0.01**	**0.01**	**0.01**	**0.03**	**0.02**	**0.04**	**0.00**

Type 7

District number	District name	Pop. density	GDP per capita (m €)	New empl. relation-ships	SAR	SSp	UER	Environ-ment	Change in emp. subj. to soc. sec.
3101	Braunschweig, Stadt	1275.84	0.03	0.18	0.06	0.09	0.14	0.13	-0.06
3102	Salzgitter, Stadt	490.51	0.03	0.15	0.07	0.11	0.14	0.13	-0.09
3241	Region Hannover	491.93	0.03	0.18	0.06	0.11	0.13	0.13	-0.05
3401	Delmenhorst, Stadt	1218.51	0.02	0.17	0.09	0.11	0.16	0.14	-0.08
5117	Mülheim an der Ruhr, Stadt	1870.36	0.03	0.16	0.04	0.08	0.11	0.14	-0.08
5120	Remscheid, Stadt	1577.98	0.03	0.18	0.04	0.11	0.12	0.12	-0.09
5122	Solingen, Stadt	1839.29	0.02	0.17	0.05	0.08	0.11	0.11	-0.07
5512	Bottrop, Stadt	1195.94	0.02	0.17	0.04	0.08	0.14	0.14	-0.04
5562	Recklinghausen	856.70	0.02	0.17	0.06	0.09	0.14	0.15	-0.05
5711	Bielefeld, Stadt	1274.06	0.03	0.17	0.07	0.07	0.15	0.12	-0.07
5914	Hagen, Stadt	1247.44	0.03	0.18	0.08	0.09	0.14	0.13	-0.10
5915	Hamm, Stadt	817.54	0.02	0.18	0.04	0.10	0.15	0.13	-0.05
5978	Unna	787.24	0.02	0.16	0.05	0.09	0.14	0.15	-0.05
8231	Pforzheim, Stadt	1214.38	0.03	0.17	0.04	0.07	0.12	0.08	-0.06
9463	Coburg, Stadt	874.89	0.04	0.16	0.03	0.12	0.15	0.12	-0.09
9464	Hof, Stadt	856.34	0.03	0.16	0.04	0.10	0.18	0.12	-0.14
10041	Stadtverband Saarbrücken	845.84	0.03	0.17	0.08	0.06	0.15	0.11	-0.04
12054	Potsdam, Stadt	774.09	0.03	0.18	0.04	0.13	0.14	0.21	-0.05
14262	Dresden, Stadt	1473.19	0.03	0.18	0.04	0.11	0.17	0.18	-0.06
16053	Jena, Stadt	896.60	0.03	0.16	0.03	0.11	0.16	0.18	-0.09
16056	Eisenach, Stadt	424.51	0.02	0.17	0.04	0.11	0.16	0.16	-0.07
Max.		**1870.36**	**0.04**	**0.18**	**0.09**	**0.13**	**0.18**	**0.21**	**-0.04**
Min.		**424.51**	**0.02**	**0.15**	**0.03**	**0.06**	**0.11**	**0.08**	**-0.14**
Mean		**1062.06**	**0.03**	**0.17**	**0.05**	**0.10**	**0.14**	**0.14**	**-0.07**
Std. dev.		**409.47**	**0.01**	**0.01**	**0.02**	**0.02**	**0.02**	**0.03**	**0.02**

Type 8a

District number	District name	Pop. density	GDP per capita (m €)	New empl. relation-ships	SAR	SSp	UER	Environ-ment	Change in emp. subj. to soc. sec.
1057	Plön	124.70	0.01	0.16	0.03	0.17	0.11	0.14	-0.04
3151	Gifhorn	111.79	0.01	0.14	0.03	0.14	0.11	0.12	0.01
3154	Helmstedt	146.54	0.01	0.14	0.05	0.13	0.13	0.12	-0.04
3157	Peine	251.25	0.02	0.15	0.04	0.14	0.11	0.13	-0.02
3158	Wolfenbüttel	176.12	0.01	0.15	0.04	0.14	0.11	0.13	-0.03
3251	Diepholz	108.06	0.02	0.16	0.03	0.23	0.08	0.14	-0.01
3353	Harburg	191.54	0.01	0.15	0.03	0.15	0.09	0.12	-0.02
3356	Osterholz	172.88	0.01	0.16	0.03	0.13	0.09	0.14	-0.01
3357	Rotenburg (Wümme)	79.40	0.02	0.16	0.03	0.22	0.09	0.13	-0.03
3361	Verden	170.15	0.02	0.16	0.04	0.19	0.08	0.14	-0.02
3459	Osnabrück	168.76	0.02	0.16	0.03	0.14	0.08	0.11	-0.02
5558	Coesfeld	198.10	0.02	0.16	0.02	0.11	0.08	0.12	0.01
5566	Steinfurt	246.58	0.02	0.16	0.02	0.14	0.08	0.11	-0.01
5570	Warendorf	215.15	0.02	0.16	0.02	0.14	0.09	0.11	-0.03
5774	Paderborn	237.44	0.02	0.17	0.03	0.23	0.11	0.12	-0.03
5958	Hochsauerlandkreis	142.61	0.02	0.17	0.03	0.21	0.10	0.12	-0.06
6437	Odenwaldkreis	161.31	0.02	0.15	0.03	0.16	0.09	0.09	-0.04
6533	Limburg-Weilburg	238.11	0.02	0.16	0.04	0.18	0.09	0.10	-0.03
6534	Marburg-Biedenkopf	201.04	0.02	0.17	0.03	0.24	0.09	0.11	-0.04
6535	Vogelsbergkreis	80.53	0.02	0.16	0.04	0.25	0.09	0.10	-0.05
6631	Fulda	159.07	0.03	0.16	0.03	0.23	0.09	0.11	-0.03
6633	Kassel	189.80	0.02	0.14	0.04	0.16	0.10	0.16	-0.03
6634	Schwalm-Eder-Kreis	124.87	0.02	0.16	0.05	0.24	0.10	0.12	-0.04
6635	Waldeck-Frankenberg	91.76	0.02	0.17	0.03	0.23	0.10	0.11	-0.04
7132	Altenkirchen (Westerwald)	213.83	0.02	0.17	0.03	0.15	0.09	0.10	-0.04
7133	Bad Kreuznach	183.38	0.02	0.16	0.03	0.13	0.10	0.10	-0.02
7137	Mayen-Koblenz	260.93	0.02	0.17	0.03	0.23	0.09	0.11	-0.02
7138	Neuwied	296.33	0.02	0.16	0.03	0.15	0.10	0.10	-0.03
7141	Rhein-Lahn-Kreis	165.51	0.02	0.15	0.03	0.17	0.08	0.10	-0.03
7143	Westerwaldkreis	205.96	0.02	0.16	0.02	0.18	0.08	0.10	-0.02
7235	Trier-Saarburg	127.67	0.01	0.16	0.02	0.24	0.07	0.11	-0.03
7331	Alzey-Worms	215.55	0.02	0.16	0.03	0.15	0.08	0.10	0.02
7333	Donnersbergkreis	122.72	0.02	0.15	0.03	0.13	0.10	0.10	0.00
7334	Germersheim	269.51	0.02	0.16	0.02	0.16	0.09	0.09	0.01
7335	Kaiserslautern	171.96	0.01	0.15	0.02	0.12	0.09	0.12	-0.01
7336	Kusel	135.44	0.01	0.16	0.05	0.19	0.10	0.11	-0.03
7337	Südliche Weinstraße	172.73	0.02	0.15	0.01	0.18	0.08	0.10	0.00
7340	Südwestpfalz	109.81	0.01	0.17	0.01	0.17	0.11	0.12	-0.04
8315	Breisgau-Hochschwarzwald	179.20	0.02	0.17	0.02	0.15	0.06	0.10	0.00
8337	Waldshut	147.69	0.02	0.17	0.03	0.15	0.08	0.09	-0.01
9371	Amberg-Sulzbach	86.70	0.02	0.16	0.02	0.28	0.10	0.12	-0.04
9473	Coburg	155.91	0.02	0.14	0.02	0.17	0.12	0.13	-0.06
9476	Kronach	114.53	0.02	0.16	0.02	0.29	0.11	0.12	-0.08
9478	Lichtenfels	135.87	0.02	0.14	0.02	0.23	0.11	0.12	-0.06
9573	Fürth	372.48	0.02	0.15	0.01	0.17	0.07	0.13	-0.01
9574	Nürnberger Land	211.58	0.02	0.16	0.01	0.22	0.08	0.13	-0.03
9576	Roth	140.43	0.02	0.16	0.01	0.24	0.08	0.13	-0.02
9671	Aschaffenburg	250.61	0.02	0.16	0.02	0.18	0.07	0.10	-0.04
9673	Rhön-Grabfeld	84.99	0.02	0.15	0.03	0.28	0.10	0.11	-0.04

9674 Haßberge	92.28	0.02	0.17	0.02	0.26	0.09	0.11	-0.02
9676 Miltenberg	183.81	0.02	0.17	0.02	0.15	0.09	0.10	-0.06
10042 Merzig-Wadern	191.53	0.02	0.16	0.03	0.19	0.09	0.12	-0.02
10046 St. Wendel	199.14	0.02	0.14	0.03	0.17	0.08	0.13	-0.02
Max.	**372.48**	**0.03**	**0.17**	**0.05**	**0.29**	**0.13**	**0.16**	**0.02**
Min.	**79.40**	**0.01**	**0.14**	**0.01**	**0.11**	**0.06**	**0.09**	**-0.08**
Mean	**173.31**	**0.02**	**0.16**	**0.03**	**0.18**	**0.09**	**0.12**	**-0.03**
Std. dev.	**59.84**	**0.00**	**0.01**	**0.01**	**0.05**	**0.01**	**0.01**	**0.02**

Type 8b

District number	District name	Pop. density	GDP per capita (m €)	New empl. relation-ships	SAR	SSp	UER	Environ-ment	Change in emp. subj. to soc. sec.
1053	Herzogtum Lauenburg	146.37	0.02	0.16	0.04	0.11	0.10	0.12	-0.01
1056	Pinneberg	447.04	0.02	0.17	0.04	0.11	0.11	0.12	-0.03
1058	Rendsburg-Eckernförde	124.98	0.02	0.16	0.04	0.16	0.10	0.14	-0.04
1060	Segeberg	190.15	0.02	0.16	0.03	0.12	0.10	0.12	-0.05
3254	Hildesheim	242.47	0.02	0.16	0.05	0.13	0.11	0.13	-0.06
3257	Schaumburg	246.15	0.02	0.15	0.04	0.13	0.12	0.13	-0.06
3359	Stade	154.11	0.02	0.16	0.05	0.17	0.09	0.12	-0.03
3461	Wesermarsch	114.66	0.02	0.16	0.06	0.17	0.11	0.14	-0.05
5158	Mettmann	1245.83	0.02	0.16	0.04	0.09	0.09	0.12	-0.07
5162	Rhein-Kreis-Neuss	774.25	0.03	0.16	0.03	0.08	0.09	0.12	-0.05
5166	Viersen	539.63	0.02	0.16	0.03	0.08	0.10	0.13	-0.03
5170	Wesel	458.04	0.02	0.16	0.04	0.10	0.10	0.14	-0.03
5354	Aachen	566.07	0.02	0.17	0.05	0.12	0.12	0.13	-0.04
5358	Düren	290.18	0.02	0.17	0.04	0.09	0.11	0.12	-0.02
5362	Rhein-Erft-Kreis	655.58	0.02	0.17	0.04	0.08	0.10	0.13	-0.04
5366	Euskirchen	154.18	0.02	0.16	0.03	0.09	0.09	0.12	-0.02
5374	Oberbergischer Kreis	316.06	0.02	0.16	0.03	0.10	0.10	0.12	-0.04
5378	Rheinisch-Bergischer Kreis	637.04	0.02	0.16	0.04	0.09	0.10	0.13	-0.04
5382	Rhein-Sieg-Kreis	514.45	0.02	0.16	0.03	0.08	0.08	0.12	-0.01
5554	Borken	258.45	0.02	0.16	0.02	0.11	0.09	0.12	-0.02
5758	Herford	567.26	0.02	0.15	0.03	0.09	0.11	0.13	-0.05
5770	Minden-Lübbecke	280.64	0.03	0.17	0.03	0.12	0.11	0.12	-0.06
5954	Ennepe-Ruhr-Kreis	847.70	0.02	0.15	0.03	0.10	0.11	0.14	-0.06
5962	Märkischer Kreis	428.52	0.02	0.16	0.05	0.09	0.11	0.13	-0.07
5970	Siegen-Wittgenstein	260.18	0.03	0.16	0.03	0.14	0.09	0.11	-0.05
5974	Soest	232.66	0.02	0.16	0.03	0.11	0.11	0.12	-0.04
6435	Main-Kinzig-Kreis	293.07	0.02	0.16	0.04	0.13	0.09	0.11	-0.03
6440	Wetteraukreis	270.73	0.02	0.15	0.04	0.10	0.09	0.10	-0.03
6531	Gießen	299.65	0.03	0.16	0.05	0.09	0.11	0.10	-0.04
7311	Frankenthal (Pfalz), Stadt	1086.43	0.03	0.16	0.03	0.16	0.11	0.11	-0.07
7313	Landau in der Pfalz, Stadt	500.39	0.03	0.18	0.02	0.19	0.10	0.10	0.02
8335	Konstanz	333.71	0.03	0.17	0.03	0.14	0.09	0.10	-0.02
8336	Lörrach	274.04	0.02	0.16	0.03	0.10	0.08	0.10	-0.02
9565	Schwabach, Stadt	945.74	0.03	0.17	0.03	0.16	0.09	0.13	-0.04
10043	Neunkirchen	584.03	0.02	0.16	0.05	0.12	0.12	0.13	-0.04
10044	Saarlouis	461.33	0.02	0.17	0.03	0.17	0.10	0.14	-0.01
10045	Saarpfalz-Kreis	371.77	0.03	0.15	0.03	0.10	0.10	0.14	-0.03
Max.		**1245.83**	**0.03**	**0.18**	**0.06**	**0.19**	**0.12**	**0.14**	**0.02**
Min.		**114.66**	**0.02**	**0.15**	**0.02**	**0.08**	**0.08**	**0.10**	**-0.07**
Mean		**435.50**	**0.02**	**0.16**	**0.04**	**0.12**	**0.10**	**0.12**	**-0.04**
Std. dev.		**270.65**	**0.00**	**0.01**	**0.01**	**0.03**	**0.01**	**0.01**	**0.02**

Type 9

District number	District name	Pop. density	GDP per capita (m €)	New empl. relation-ships	SAR	SSp	UER	Environ-ment	Change in emp. subj. to soc. sec.
1059	Schleswig-Flensburg	96.36	0.02	0.17	0.04	0.22	0.11	0.13	-0.06
1061	Steinburg	129.71	0.02	0.18	0.04	0.12	0.12	0.12	-0.06
3152	Göttingen	236.51	0.02	0.18	0.04	0.15	0.13	0.14	-0.05
3153	Goslar	159.40	0.02	0.17	0.05	0.19	0.14	0.13	-0.10
3155	Northeim	117.19	0.02	0.16	0.05	0.18	0.13	0.13	-0.08
3156	Osterode am Harz	131.09	0.02	0.17	0.04	0.21	0.15	0.13	-0.09
3252	Hameln-Pyrmont	202.55	0.02	0.16	0.06	0.17	0.15	0.13	-0.08
3255	Holzminden	115.12	0.02	0.19	0.05	0.20	0.14	0.13	-0.11
3256	Nienburg (Weser)	90.09	0.02	0.17	0.05	0.23	0.11	0.12	-0.05
3351	Celle	118.23	0.02	0.18	0.05	0.19	0.12	0.13	-0.05
3352	Cuxhaven	99.66	0.01	0.19	0.04	0.22	0.11	0.14	-0.04
3355	Lüneburg	130.88	0.02	0.18	0.05	0.16	0.13	0.12	-0.02
3358	Soltau-Fallingbostel	76.19	0.02	0.18	0.05	0.25	0.10	0.13	-0.03
3455	Friesland	167.36	0.02	0.19	0.05	0.25	0.13	0.14	-0.04
3456	Grafschaft Bentheim	135.59	0.02	0.18	0.03	0.20	0.10	0.10	-0.05
3458	Oldenburg	117.19	0.02	0.18	0.03	0.18	0.10	0.13	-0.01
5154	Kleve	248.04	0.02	0.19	0.02	0.12	0.09	0.12	-0.01
5370	Heinsberg	407.30	0.02	0.18	0.04	0.09	0.12	0.12	-0.01
5762	Höxter	129.03	0.02	0.18	0.02	0.29	0.10	0.12	-0.06
5766	Lippe	291.83	0.02	0.17	0.04	0.18	0.12	0.13	-0.07
6632	Hersfeld-Rotenburg	117.14	0.03	0.18	0.04	0.17	0.10	0.13	-0.05
6636	Werra-Meißner-Kreis	108.76	0.02	0.18	0.05	0.15	0.13	0.13	-0.08
7134	Birkenfeld	115.21	0.02	0.18	0.04	0.14	0.11	0.10	-0.04
7319	Worms, Stadt	745.88	0.02	0.19	0.04	0.10	0.12	0.10	-0.02
7320	Zweibrücken, Stadt	502.85	0.03	0.20	0.04	0.11	0.13	0.11	-0.04
9475	Hof	120.45	0.02	0.16	0.01	0.23	0.13	0.14	-0.09
9477	Kulmbach	118.40	0.02	0.17	0.02	0.28	0.12	0.12	-0.08
9479	Wunsiedel i.Fichtelgebirge	137.46	0.02	0.18	0.02	0.22	0.15	0.12	-0.11
13054	Ludwigslust	51.83	0.01	0.19	0.04	0.21	0.16	0.14	-0.05
16063	Wartburgkreis	108.06	0.02	0.18	0.02	0.24	0.15	0.14	-0.07
16072	Sonneberg	151.57	0.01	0.19	0.02	0.30	0.14	0.14	-0.11
Max.		**745.88**	**0.03**	**0.20**	**0.06**	**0.30**	**0.16**	**0.14**	**-0.01**
Min.		**51.83**	**0.01**	**0.16**	**0.01**	**0.09**	**0.09**	**0.10**	**-0.11**
Mean		**176.67**	**0.02**	**0.18**	**0.04**	**0.19**	**0.12**	**0.13**	**-0.06**
Std. dev.		**141.67**	**0.00**	**0.01**	**0.01**	**0.05**	**0.02**	**0.01**	**0.03**

Type 10

District number	District name	Pop. density	GDP per capita (m €)	New empl. relation-ships	SAR	SSp	UER	Environ-ment	Change in emp. subj. to soc. sec.
1051	Dithmarschen	96.23	0.02	0.22	0.05	0.30	0.13	0.12	-0.08
1055	Ostholstein	147.37	0.02	0.21	0.04	0.39	0.12	0.14	-0.04
3360	Uelzen	66.94	0.02	0.20	0.04	0.20	0.14	0.13	-0.05
3451	Ammerland	157.26	0.02	0.21	0.03	0.30	0.11	0.13	0.00
3452	Aurich	147.33	0.02	0.22	0.05	0.36	0.14	0.14	-0.04
3454	Emsland	106.81	0.02	0.19	0.03	0.28	0.10	0.11	-0.02
3457	Leer	151.54	0.02	0.21	0.05	0.23	0.15	0.12	-0.06
7316	Neustadt an der Weinstraße, St	460.62	0.02	0.22	0.03	0.18	0.09	0.10	-0.02
9182	Miesbach	108.50	0.02	0.21	0.01	0.32	0.07	0.08	0.00
9780	Oberallgäu	97.83	0.02	0.20	0.01	0.29	0.07	0.09	-0.01
Max.		**460.62**	**0.02**	**0.22**	**0.05**	**0.39**	**0.15**	**0.14**	**0.00**
Min.		**66.94**	**0.02**	**0.19**	**0.01**	**0.18**	**0.07**	**0.08**	**-0.08**
Mean		**154.04**	**0.02**	**0.21**	**0.03**	**0.28**	**0.11**	**0.12**	**-0.03**
Std. dev.		**111.80**	**0.00**	**0.01**	**0.02**	**0.07**	**0.03**	**0.02**	**0.03**

Type 11

District number	District name	Pop. density	GDP per capita (m €)	New empl. relation-ships	SAR	SSp	UER	Environ-ment	Change in emp. subj. to soc. sec.
1054	Nordfriesland	81.20	0.02	0.24	0.04	0.49	0.11	0.13	-0.05
3453	Cloppenburg	108.09	0.02	0.23	0.03	0.43	0.09	0.11	0.01
3462	Wittmund	87.83	0.02	0.26	0.04	0.57	0.14	0.14	-0.06
9172	Berchtesgadener Land	121.13	0.02	0.21	0.02	0.58	0.08	0.09	-0.05
9180	Garmisch-Partenkirchen	86.38	0.02	0.23	0.02	0.51	0.07	0.09	-0.05
9272	Freyung-Grafenau	83.69	0.02	0.23	0.01	0.63	0.12	0.09	-0.06
9275	Passau	123.22	0.02	0.20	0.02	0.52	0.10	0.10	-0.03
9276	Regen	84.26	0.02	0.22	0.01	0.71	0.10	0.09	-0.05
9372	Cham	86.97	0.02	0.22	0.01	0.62	0.10	0.09	-0.02
Max.		**123.22**	**0.02**	**0.26**	**0.04**	**0.71**	**0.14**	**0.14**	**0.01**
Min.		**81.20**	**0.02**	**0.20**	**0.01**	**0.43**	**0.07**	**0.09**	**-0.06**
Mean		**95.86**	**0.02**	**0.22**	**0.02**	**0.56**	**0.10**	**0.10**	**-0.04**
Std. dev.		**16.84**	**0.00**	**0.02**	**0.01**	**0.08**	**0.02**	**0.02**	**0.02**

Type 12

District number	District name	Pop. density	GDP per capita (m €)	New empl. relation-ships	SAR	SSp	UER	Environ-ment	Change in emp. subj. to soc. sec.
5966	Olpe	199.93	0.02	0.15	0.01	0.21	0.08	0.11	-0.02
8235	Calw	202.53	0.02	0.16	0.01	0.17	0.06	0.08	-0.01
8237	Freudenstadt	140.54	0.02	0.15	0.01	0.23	0.07	0.08	-0.02
8426	Biberach	132.74	0.03	0.15	0.01	0.18	0.06	0.08	0.02
8435	Bodenseekreis	306.15	0.03	0.16	0.02	0.26	0.07	0.09	0.02
8436	Ravensburg	167.72	0.03	0.16	0.02	0.22	0.06	0.08	0.00
9171	Altötting	192.51	0.03	0.16	0.02	0.30	0.09	0.08	-0.02
9174	Dachau	229.70	0.02	0.15	0.01	0.21	0.06	0.08	0.02
9175	Ebersberg	222.32	0.02	0.15	0.01	0.20	0.05	0.08	0.02
9176	Eichstätt	101.26	0.02	0.14	0.01	0.40	0.05	0.09	0.04
9177	Erding	138.47	0.02	0.15	0.01	0.36	0.05	0.08	0.05
9178	Freising	197.77	0.04	0.17	0.00	0.25	0.05	0.08	0.04
9179	Fürstenfeldbruck	455.32	0.02	0.16	0.01	0.18	0.06	0.08	-0.01
9183	Mühldorf a.Inn	137.64	0.02	0.16	0.02	0.29	0.08	0.08	-0.01
9185	Neuburg-Schrobenhausen	123.14	0.02	0.15	0.01	0.32	0.06	0.09	0.00
9186	Pfaffenhofen a.d.Ilm	150.57	0.02	0.15	0.01	0.26	0.07	0.08	0.04
9188	Starnberg	261.71	0.03	0.17	0.01	0.16	0.06	0.08	-0.01
9190	Weilheim-Schongau	134.81	0.02	0.17	0.01	0.35	0.06	0.08	0.02
9279	Dingolfing-Landau	104.91	0.04	0.15	0.01	0.45	0.05	0.09	0.02
9373	Neumarkt i.d.OPf.	95.70	0.02	0.16	0.01	0.36	0.08	0.12	-0.01
9375	Regensburg	129.47	0.01	0.15	0.01	0.31	0.06	0.10	0.03
9471	Bamberg	123.60	0.01	0.15	0.01	0.33	0.08	0.11	-0.02
9474	Forchheim	176.16	0.02	0.15	0.01	0.28	0.08	0.12	-0.01
9572	Erlangen-Höchstadt	231.43	0.02	0.14	0.01	0.26	0.06	0.12	-0.01
9679	Würzburg	165.04	0.02	0.15	0.01	0.21	0.06	0.10	-0.02
9771	Aichach-Friedberg	162.33	0.02	0.16	0.01	0.31	0.07	0.10	0.01
9773	Dillingen a.d.Donau	120.48	0.02	0.15	0.02	0.33	0.06	0.09	-0.01
9774	Günzburg	161.27	0.03	0.16	0.01	0.28	0.08	0.09	-0.01
9779	Donau-Ries	102.92	0.02	0.16	0.01	0.29	0.06	0.09	-0.01
Max.		**455.32**	**0.04**	**0.17**	**0.02**	**0.45**	**0.09**	**0.12**	**0.05**
Min.		**95.70**	**0.01**	**0.14**	**0.00**	**0.16**	**0.05**	**0.08**	**-0.02**
Mean		**174.76**	**0.02**	**0.16**	**0.01**	**0.27**	**0.07**	**0.09**	**0.00**
Std. dev.		**74.29**	**0.01**	**0.01**	**0.00**	**0.07**	**0.01**	**0.01**	**0.02**

Type 13

District number	District name	Pop. density	GDP per capita (m €)	New empl. relation-ships	SAR	SSp	UER	Environ-ment	Change in emp. subj. to soc. sec.
3460	Vechta	160.57	0.02	0.18	0.02	0.31	0.07	0.11	0.02
7131	Ahrweiler	166.33	0.02	0.17	0.02	0.26	0.08	0.11	-0.03
7135	Cochem-Zell	91.75	0.02	0.19	0.02	0.50	0.07	0.10	-0.01
7140	Rhein-Hunsrück-Kreis	110.18	0.02	0.18	0.02	0.32	0.09	0.10	-0.01
7231	Bernkastel-Wittlich	96.93	0.02	0.18	0.02	0.43	0.08	0.11	-0.02
7232	Bitburg-Prüm	58.94	0.02	0.18	0.01	0.34	0.07	0.13	-0.03
7233	Daun	70.57	0.02	0.18	0.02	0.35	0.08	0.11	-0.02
9173	Bad Tölz-Wolfratshausen	106.90	0.02	0.18	0.01	0.31	0.07	0.08	0.00
9181	Landsberg am Lech	137.11	0.02	0.17	0.01	0.32	0.06	0.08	0.02
9187	Rosenheim	169.31	0.02	0.18	0.01	0.33	0.07	0.09	0.01
9189	Traunstein	111.00	0.03	0.19	0.02	0.48	0.07	0.08	-0.01
9271	Deggendorf	135.83	0.02	0.18	0.02	0.44	0.09	0.09	-0.03
9273	Kelheim	105.77	0.02	0.17	0.01	0.47	0.07	0.09	0.03
9274	Landshut	108.95	0.02	0.16	0.01	0.46	0.06	0.08	0.04
9277	Rottal-Inn	93.43	0.02	0.18	0.02	0.49	0.08	0.09	-0.02
9278	Straubing-Bogen	81.08	0.02	0.18	0.01	0.58	0.07	0.09	0.02
9374	Neustadt a.d.Waldnaab	70.59	0.02	0.18	0.02	0.34	0.09	0.11	-0.03
9376	Schwandorf	98.30	0.02	0.17	0.01	0.39	0.08	0.10	-0.01
9377	Tirschenreuth	72.74	0.02	0.19	0.02	0.37	0.11	0.12	-0.06
9472	Bayreuth	85.90	0.02	0.17	0.01	0.42	0.10	0.13	-0.04
9571	Ansbach	93.46	0.02	0.17	0.01	0.39	0.08	0.11	-0.01
9575	Neustadt a.d.Aisch-Bad Windshe	78.70	0.02	0.17	0.01	0.40	0.07	0.12	0.00
9577	Weißenburg-Gunzenhausen	98.09	0.02	0.17	0.02	0.37	0.09	0.11	-0.04
9672	Bad Kissingen	95.82	0.02	0.18	0.02	0.28	0.10	0.11	-0.04
9675	Kitzingen	130.80	0.02	0.17	0.02	0.30	0.07	0.10	-0.01
9678	Schweinfurt	138.63	0.01	0.19	0.01	0.22	0.07	0.12	0.00
9776	Lindau (Bodensee)	243.12	0.02	0.17	0.01	0.37	0.06	0.08	-0.02
9777	Ostallgäu	95.91	0.02	0.18	0.01	0.40	0.07	0.09	0.00
9778	Unterallgäu	110.48	0.02	0.16	0.00	0.40	0.07	0.09	-0.02
Max.		**243.12**	**0.03**	**0.19**	**0.02**	**0.58**	**0.11**	**0.13**	**0.04**
Min.		**58.94**	**0.01**	**0.16**	**0.00**	**0.22**	**0.06**	**0.08**	**-0.06**
Mean		**110.94**	**0.02**	**0.18**	**0.01**	**0.38**	**0.08**	**0.10**	**-0.01**
Std. dev.		**38.20**	**0.00**	**0.01**	**0.00**	**0.08**	**0.01**	**0.01**	**0.02**

Type 14

District number	District name	Pop. density	GDP per capita (m €)	New empl. relation-ships	SAR	SSp	UER	Environ-ment	Change in emp. subj. to soc. sec.
1062	Stormarn	289.68	0.02	0.15	0.03	0.09	0.08	0.12	-0.03
5754	Gütersloh	362.42	0.03	0.15	0.02	0.07	0.10	0.13	-0.04
6431	Bergstraße	369.47	0.02	0.14	0.03	0.09	0.08	0.10	-0.03
6432	Darmstadt-Dieburg	440.67	0.02	0.15	0.03	0.10	0.08	0.10	-0.03
6433	Groß-Gerau	555.42	0.03	0.14	0.04	0.07	0.08	0.10	-0.04
6434	Hochtaunuskreis	470.67	0.03	0.15	0.03	0.06	0.07	0.11	-0.05
6436	Main-Taunus-Kreis	1003.07	0.04	0.14	0.02	0.08	0.06	0.11	-0.03
6438	Offenbach	946.71	0.03	0.15	0.04	0.07	0.09	0.11	-0.05
6439	Rheingau-Taunus-Kreis	228.58	0.02	0.14	0.02	0.14	0.07	0.11	-0.03
6532	Lahn-Dill-Kreis	245.87	0.02	0.14	0.04	0.11	0.10	0.11	-0.04
7318	Speyer, Stadt	1180.06	0.03	0.15	0.04	0.11	0.10	0.10	-0.03
7332	Bad Dürkheim	226.66	0.02	0.14	0.02	0.14	0.07	0.11	-0.02
7338	Rhein-Pfalz-Kreis	486.34	0.01	0.13	0.02	0.14	0.06	0.11	-0.02
7339	Mainz-Bingen	328.04	0.02	0.14	0.02	0.12	0.07	0.10	0.00
8115	Böblingen	601.60	0.04	0.14	0.02	0.10	0.07	0.08	-0.01
8116	Esslingen	797.47	0.03	0.15	0.02	0.10	0.06	0.09	-0.03
8117	Göppingen	402.75	0.02	0.15	0.02	0.08	0.07	0.08	-0.04
8118	Ludwigsburg	742.08	0.03	0.15	0.02	0.09	0.06	0.09	-0.01
8119	Rems-Murr-Kreis	485.50	0.02	0.14	0.02	0.11	0.07	0.08	-0.03
8125	Heilbronn	297.78	0.02	0.14	0.02	0.10	0.07	0.08	0.00
8126	Hohenlohekreis	141.30	0.03	0.13	0.02	0.05	0.07	0.08	-0.01
8127	Schwäbisch Hall	127.06	0.03	0.16	0.02	0.16	0.08	0.08	-0.01
8128	Main-Tauber-Kreis	105.39	0.02	0.15	0.02	0.18	0.08	0.09	-0.03
8135	Heidenheim	217.40	0.03	0.14	0.03	0.12	0.09	0.09	-0.06
8136	Ostalbkreis	209.59	0.02	0.14	0.02	0.12	0.08	0.08	-0.03
8211	Baden-Baden, Stadt	384.78	0.04	0.16	0.05	0.15	0.09	0.08	-0.02
8215	Karlsruhe	393.70	0.02	0.15	0.02	0.09	0.07	0.09	-0.01
8216	Rastatt	306.79	0.03	0.14	0.02	0.14	0.06	0.09	0.00
8225	Neckar-Odenwald-Kreis	134.00	0.02	0.14	0.02	0.12	0.08	0.08	-0.02
8226	Rhein-Neckar-Kreis	500.74	0.02	0.14	0.01	0.08	0.08	0.11	-0.02
8236	Enzkreis	340.57	0.02	0.13	0.01	0.06	0.07	0.09	-0.03
8316	Emmendingen	228.21	0.02	0.15	0.03	0.13	0.07	0.09	-0.01
8317	Ortenaukreis	223.85	0.03	0.16	0.02	0.14	0.07	0.09	-0.01
8325	Rottweil	184.97	0.03	0.14	0.02	0.13	0.07	0.08	-0.03
8326	Schwarzwald-Baar-Kreis	206.59	0.03	0.16	0.02	0.11	0.08	0.09	-0.02
8327	Tuttlingen	183.31	0.03	0.14	0.02	0.12	0.07	0.09	-0.01
8415	Reutlingen	257.45	0.03	0.15	0.02	0.11	0.07	0.08	-0.02
8416	Tübingen	412.90	0.02	0.16	0.02	0.10	0.07	0.08	-0.02
8417	Zollernalbkreis	210.73	0.02	0.15	0.02	0.12	0.08	0.08	-0.05
8425	Alb-Donau-Kreis	139.32	0.02	0.15	0.02	0.15	0.06	0.09	-0.01
8437	Sigmaringen	111.17	0.02	0.15	0.02	0.14	0.08	0.08	-0.02
9677	Main-Spessart	99.95	0.03	0.13	0.01	0.21	0.07	0.10	-0.02
9764	Memmingen, Stadt	586.11	0.04	0.16	0.02	0.18	0.10	0.08	-0.04
9772	Augsburg	224.91	0.02	0.15	0.01	0.18	0.07	0.11	0.00
9775	Neu-Ulm	316.42	0.02	0.15	0.02	0.14	0.08	0.09	-0.01
Max.		**1180.06**	**0.04**	**0.16**	**0.05**	**0.21**	**0.10**	**0.13**	**0.00**
Min.		**99.95**	**0.01**	**0.13**	**0.01**	**0.05**	**0.06**	**0.08**	**-0.06**
Mean		**371.29**	**0.03**	**0.15**	**0.02**	**0.12**	**0.08**	**0.09**	**-0.02**
Std. dev.		**245.92**	**0.01**	**0.01**	**0.01**	**0.04**	**0.01**	**0.01**	**0.01**

Type 15

District number	District name	Pop. density	GDP per capita (m €)	New empl. relation-ships	SAR	SSp	UER	Environ-ment	Change in emp. subj. to soc. sec.
3354	Lüchow-Dannenberg	42.30	0.02	0.21	0.05	0.18	0.19	0.14	-0.06
12060	Barnim	116.41	0.01	0.19	0.03	0.14	0.22	0.21	-0.03
12061	Dahme-Spreewald	70.84	0.02	0.19	0.04	0.18	0.18	0.21	-0.05
12063	Havelland	89.31	0.01	0.19	0.04	0.16	0.22	0.21	-0.03
12064	Märkisch-Oderland	90.10	0.01	0.21	0.04	0.15	0.23	0.21	-0.05
12065	Oberhavel	109.75	0.02	0.19	0.03	0.13	0.21	0.21	-0.05
12067	Oder-Spree	86.09	0.02	0.18	0.03	0.14	0.21	0.21	-0.10
12069	Potsdam-Mittelmark	78.19	0.02	0.19	0.02	0.18	0.16	0.21	-0.02
12072	Teltow-Fläming	77.03	0.02	0.18	0.03	0.15	0.18	0.21	-0.03
13051	Bad Doberan	87.84	0.02	0.20	0.03	0.22	0.20	0.20	-0.02
13058	Nordwestmecklenburg	58.21	0.01	0.21	0.03	0.32	0.17	0.15	-0.05
13060	Parchim	47.27	0.01	0.21	0.03	0.26	0.21	0.16	-0.11
14171	Annaberg	194.50	0.01	0.20	0.04	0.21	0.21	0.18	-0.11
14173	Chemnitzer Land	408.50	0.02	0.19	0.03	0.19	0.20	0.19	-0.09
14177	Freiberg	162.34	0.02	0.19	0.03	0.18	0.20	0.18	-0.08
14178	Vogtlandkreis	149.55	0.01	0.21	0.02	0.32	0.19	0.17	-0.12
14181	Mittlerer Erzgebirgskreis	153.77	0.01	0.20	0.02	0.25	0.22	0.18	-0.09
14182	Mittweida	173.15	0.02	0.20	0.02	0.19	0.22	0.19	-0.09
14188	Stollberg	342.50	0.01	0.18	0.02	0.21	0.20	0.19	-0.08
14193	Zwickauer Land	256.01	0.01	0.19	0.02	0.20	0.21	0.19	-0.09
14280	Meißen	238.33	0.02	0.18	0.03	0.17	0.18	0.17	-0.06
14285	Riesa-Großenhain	143.33	0.02	0.20	0.04	0.18	0.23	0.17	-0.12
14287	Sächsische Schweiz	160.67	0.01	0.19	0.03	0.20	0.21	0.17	-0.10
14290	Weißeritzkreis	161.19	0.01	0.18	0.04	0.21	0.18	0.17	-0.06
14292	Kamenz	113.90	0.02	0.19	0.02	0.14	0.20	0.18	-0.07
14374	Delitzsch	146.55	0.02	0.19	0.03	0.15	0.21	0.21	-0.10
14375	Döbeln	175.37	0.01	0.21	0.03	0.25	0.22	0.18	-0.09
14379	Leipziger Land	199.94	0.01	0.20	0.03	0.15	0.23	0.21	-0.08
14383	Muldentalkreis	149.38	0.01	0.20	0.03	0.22	0.20	0.21	-0.08
15151	Anhalt-Zerbst	61.04	0.01	0.21	0.05	0.17	0.21	0.19	-0.07
15265	Saalkreis	128.88	0.01	0.18	0.03	0.11	0.20	0.22	-0.04
15355	Bördekreis	88.69	0.02	0.20	0.03	0.14	0.21	0.19	-0.07
15358	Jerichower Land	73.11	0.02	0.20	0.04	0.16	0.22	0.20	-0.07
15362	Ohrekreis	78.06	0.02	0.18	0.02	0.20	0.16	0.19	-0.02
15369	Wernigerode	117.87	0.02	0.19	0.03	0.18	0.19	0.17	-0.06
15370	Altmarkkreis Salzwedel	42.87	0.01	0.22	0.04	0.21	0.21	0.16	-0.06
16061	Eichsfeld	118.59	0.01	0.20	0.02	0.28	0.18	0.15	-0.07
16064	Unstrut-Hainich-Kreis	118.99	0.02	0.22	0.03	0.23	0.21	0.16	-0.12
16066	Schmalkalden-Meiningen	115.39	0.02	0.19	0.01	0.23	0.18	0.15	-0.09
16067	Gotha	155.39	0.02	0.18	0.03	0.15	0.18	0.18	-0.09
16069	Hildburghausen	76.81	0.01	0.19	0.02	0.28	0.16	0.15	-0.08
16071	Weimarer Land	111.43	0.01	0.19	0.03	0.16	0.21	0.19	-0.10
16073	Saalfeld-Rudolstadt	123.64	0.02	0.20	0.02	0.20	0.21	0.16	-0.11
16074	Saale-Holzland-Kreis	112.99	0.01	0.17	0.02	0.21	0.18	0.17	-0.09
16075	Saale-Orla-Kreis	83.05	0.02	0.20	0.03	0.28	0.19	0.16	-0.10
16076	Greiz	141.67	0.01	0.20	0.02	0.22	0.21	0.18	-0.12
Max.		**408.50**	**0.02**	**0.22**	**0.05**	**0.32**	**0.23**	**0.22**	**-0.02**
Min.		**42.30**	**0.01**	**0.17**	**0.01**	**0.11**	**0.16**	**0.14**	**-0.12**
Mean		**131.10**	**0.02**	**0.20**	**0.03**	**0.20**	**0.20**	**0.18**	**-0.08**

Std. dev.	**71.73**	**0.00**	**0.01**	**0.01**	**0.05**	**0.02**	**0.02**	**0.03**

Type 16

District number	District name	Pop. density	GDP per capita (m €)	New empl. relation-ships	SAR	SSp	UER	Environ-ment	Change in emp. subj. to soc. sec.
12051	Brandenburg an der Havel, Stad	329.96	0.02	0.20	0.04	0.08	0.25	0.20	-0.13
12062	Elbe-Elster	66.44	0.01	0.21	0.03	0.14	0.27	0.19	-0.13
12066	Oberspreewald-Lausitz	111.99	0.02	0.22	0.04	0.10	0.29	0.20	-0.16
12068	Ostprignitz-Ruppin	43.87	0.02	0.22	0.04	0.20	0.25	0.20	-0.11
12070	Prignitz	42.96	0.02	0.22	0.03	0.15	0.26	0.18	-0.13
12071	Spree-Neiße	85.72	0.02	0.21	0.04	0.15	0.25	0.20	-0.12
14191	Aue-Schwarzenberg	254.22	0.01	0.20	0.03	0.21	0.24	0.17	-0.11
14272	Bautzen	159.49	0.02	0.20	0.03	0.15	0.23	0.18	-0.10
14284	Niederschles. Oberlausitzkreis	74.65	0.01	0.22	0.03	0.15	0.26	0.19	-0.14
14286	Löbau-Zittau	211.66	0.01	0.21	0.04	0.15	0.27	0.17	-0.15
14389	Torgau-Oschatz	84.29	0.01	0.22	0.04	0.24	0.22	0.19	-0.10
15153	Bernburg	162.86	0.02	0.21	0.05	0.22	0.26	0.20	-0.08
15154	Bitterfeld	203.56	0.02	0.21	0.05	0.11	0.27	0.20	-0.14
15159	Köthen	141.44	0.01	0.22	0.05	0.12	0.29	0.19	-0.09
15171	Wittenberg	83.49	0.02	0.21	0.04	0.16	0.24	0.19	-0.11
15256	Burgenlandkreis	132.16	0.02	0.22	0.05	0.12	0.27	0.19	-0.13
15261	Merseburg-Querfurt	162.23	0.02	0.20	0.05	0.12	0.27	0.20	-0.08
15268	Weißenfels	202.96	0.02	0.21	0.05	0.12	0.26	0.21	-0.10
15357	Halberstadt	116.01	0.01	0.21	0.05	0.16	0.23	0.16	-0.08
15364	Quedlinburg	140.12	0.01	0.21	0.05	0.12	0.26	0.19	-0.09
15367	Schönebeck	161.28	0.01	0.20	0.05	0.09	0.27	0.20	-0.12
16062	Nordhausen	134.50	0.02	0.21	0.04	0.14	0.25	0.16	-0.12
16068	Sömmerda	97.83	0.02	0.23	0.02	0.23	0.23	0.19	-0.11
16070	Ilm-Kreis	141.51	0.01	0.20	0.04	0.13	0.24	0.18	-0.11
16077	Altenburger Land	192.07	0.01	0.20	0.03	0.16	0.26	0.19	-0.15
Max.		**329.96**	**0.02**	**0.23**	**0.05**	**0.24**	**0.29**	**0.21**	**-0.08**
Min.		**42.96**	**0.01**	**0.20**	**0.02**	**0.08**	**0.22**	**0.16**	**-0.16**
Mean		**141.49**	**0.02**	**0.21**	**0.04**	**0.15**	**0.26**	**0.19**	**-0.12**
Std. dev.		**66.96**	**0.00**	**0.01**	**0.01**	**0.04**	**0.02**	**0.01**	**0.02**

Type17

District number	District name	Pop. density	GDP per capita (m €)	New empl. relation-ships	SAR	SSp	UER	Environ-ment	Change in emp. subj. to soc. sec.
12073	Uckermark	46.90	0.02	0.23	0.05	0.19	0.30	0.20	-0.18
13001	Greifswald, Hansestadt	1050.45	0.02	0.24	0.06	0.13	0.24	0.20	-0.17
13052	Demmin	46.79	0.01	0.25	0.04	0.16	0.32	0.19	-0.17
13053	Güstrow	52.75	0.02	0.23	0.03	0.19	0.27	0.17	-0.16
13055	Mecklenburg-Strelitz	40.91	0.01	0.23	0.04	0.13	0.28	0.20	-0.14
13056	Müritz	40.14	0.02	0.23	0.04	0.19	0.26	0.19	-0.12
13057	Nordvorpommern	53.13	0.01	0.24	0.05	0.26	0.28	0.19	-0.14
13059	Ostvorpommern	58.57	0.01	0.26	0.04	0.29	0.26	0.19	-0.13
13061	Rügen	74.71	0.01	0.30	0.04	0.45	0.25	0.18	-0.12
13062	Uecker-Randow	49.44	0.01	0.25	0.05	0.14	0.32	0.20	-0.23
14264	Hoyerswerda, Stadt	475.00	0.02	0.22	0.04	0.11	0.30	0.19	-0.28
15260	Mansfelder Land	136.09	0.01	0.23	0.04	0.13	0.30	0.20	-0.14
15266	Sangerhausen	94.57	0.01	0.24	0.04	0.17	0.27	0.19	-0.16
15352	Aschersleben-Staßfurt	150.42	0.02	0.23	0.04	0.15	0.29	0.19	-0.13
15363	Stendal	55.98	0.02	0.23	0.04	0.16	0.27	0.18	-0.11
16065	Kyffhäuserkreis	87.68	0.01	0.23	0.03	0.14	0.28	0.17	-0.13
Max.		**1050.45**	**0.02**	**0.30**	**0.06**	**0.45**	**0.32**	**0.20**	**-0.11**
Min.		**40.14**	**0.01**	**0.22**	**0.03**	**0.11**	**0.24**	**0.17**	**-0.28**
Mean		**157.10**	**0.01**	**0.24**	**0.04**	**0.19**	**0.28**	**0.19**	**-0.16**
Std. dev.		**260.75**	**0.00**	**0.02**	**0.01**	**0.08**	**0.02**	**0.01**	**0.04**

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