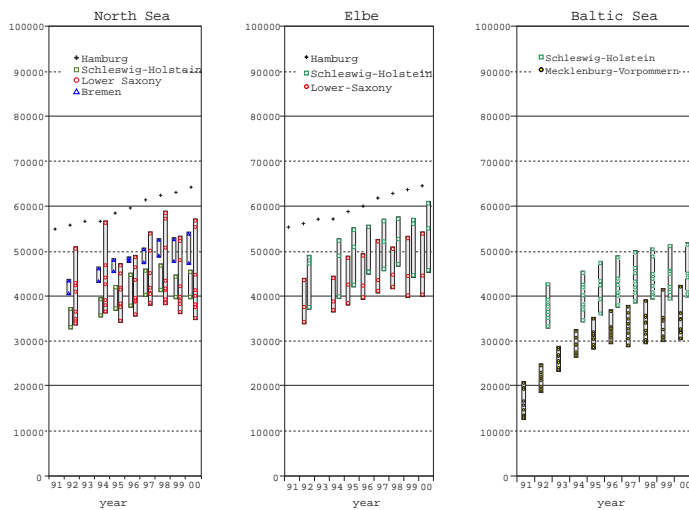


## The economic productivity at the German coast



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## The economic productivity at the German coast

Charlotte Hagner

*33 pages with 6 figures and 15 tables*

### Abstract

In this report the economic productivity of the German coast is compared to selected inland areas. The analysis is based on administrative district data over the period 1991–2000. As economic indicators the total gross added value in the economy as a whole, per person in employment and the gross added value in four different sectors are chosen. In general town districts and surrounding areas are more productive than rural regions. German coastal towns however have a lower gross added value per person than selected wealthy inland districts. Along the North Sea and the river Elbe from the estuary to Hamburg some of the regions have a much higher economic productivity than those along the Baltic Sea. The lowest productive coastal and inland regions are in the ‘Neue Bundesländer’. In all areas discussed in this report most of the gross added value is generated in the service sector. In general this is also the industry with the highest productivity. However, especially in the coastal towns, the manufacturing sector, or the sub-category the processing industry, has the highest economic effectiveness.

## Die ökonomische Produktivität an der deutschen Küste

### Zusammenfassung

In diesem Bericht wird die ökonomische Produktivität an der deutschen Küste analysiert und mit inländischen Gebieten verglichen. Als Indikatoren werden sowohl die Bruttowertschöpfung auf Kreisebene und pro Erwerbstätiger als auch die Bruttowertschöpfung differenziert in vier verschiedene Wirtschaftssektoren in den Jahren 1991–2000 verwendet. Im allgemeinen ist die Bruttowertschöpfung in Städten und in den angrenzenden Kreisen deutlich höher als in ländlichen Gebieten. Allerdings ist die Produktivität in einigen inländischen Kreisen deutlich höher als in allen betrachteten Küstenstädten. In einigen Regionen an der Nordsee und der Elbe von der Mündung bis nach Hamburg liegt die Bruttowertschöpfung pro Person weit über den Regionen an der Ostsee. Die ökonomisch schwächsten Kreise liegen in den ‚Neuen Bundesländern‘, sowohl an der Ostsee als auch im Inland. In allen Kreisen wird im Dienstleistungsbereich der höchste Anteil der Bruttowertschöpfung erwirtschaftet. Im allgemeinen ist die Produktivität in diesem Wirtschaftsbereich, das heißt die Bruttowertschöpfung pro Erwerbstätiger im Dienstleistungssektor, im Vergleich zu den drei anderen am höchsten. Jedoch ist in den Küstenstädten das produzierende bzw. das verarbeitende Gewerbe produktiver als die anderen Wirtschaftssektoren.

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

For a long time conflicts of interests have taken place at the German coast. Economic development and nature conservation are often considered to be mutually exclusive. To get an idea of the economic relevance of the northern German coast, three main questions are discussed in this report:

- how high is the economic productivity in the coastal zones in Germany?
- do the level of economic resources differ between the North Sea and the Baltic Sea?
- are the economic resources in the coastal zones higher or lower compared to other regions in Germany?

In Section 2 it is described what regions are selected for the analyses and how the economic indicators to assess economic prosperity are calculated. In Section 3 the different levels of gross added value are discussed. The paper concludes in Section 4.

## 2 CHOICE OF THE REGIONS AND THE ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Coastal regions in Germany are in the north where it borders the North and Baltic Seas (figure 1). As no data exists to ascertain the coastal economic resources, the coastal zone in this report is defined by administrative rural and urban districts along the shore. Moreover the districts along the River Elbe from the estuary to Hamburg are included in this analysis as we also define this region as a coastal zone (table 1). These coastal rural and urban districts, towns, are compared to selected inland regions and towns. For the comparison of North Sea districts with inland ones the most structurally lagging, rural regions in the ‘Alte Bundesländer’<sup>1</sup> in North Rhine Westphalia, Rheinland-Pfalz, Baden-Wuerttemberg and Bavaria are selected. They can be interpreted as zones having the lowest economic resources. Towns with high economic productivity such as Munich or Cologne describe the upper limit of the analyses. To compare the coastal districts and towns at the Baltic Sea with the German inland structurally backward regions and relatively wealthy towns are selected (light-grey areas in figure 1). Furthermore the inland urban districts are used as a benchmark for the productivity of the coastal towns such as Hamburg or Bremen.

As an indicator for economic performance the gross value added is chosen. The gross value added is a key figure of the national income accounting which characterises the economic productivity of various economic sectors in Germany. In general it is defined as the difference between the gross production value and intermediate input costs in the economic sectors. The gross production value comprises the value of sales of self produced goods and services as well as sales of merchant’s goods. Additionally the change in book value of intermediate and ends products and of self built facilities are added (Sellien/Sellien 1988).

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<sup>1</sup> ‘Alte Bundesländer’ are the federal states of Germany which belonged to the Federal Republic of Germany before the German unification in October 1990.



The light-grey areas are included in the analysis.

Figure 1: Administrative districts in Germany.

Source: Modified in accordance with Meurer-Landkarten 2002.



In the economic sectors ‘state’ and ‘private, non-profit organizations’ the gross value added is calculated differently. The expenditure accounts are added as income from employment, severance taxes, and depreciations. The calculation method is also modified for financial institutions and insurance companies, because interests and insurance premiums are not interpreted as sales of services (Sellien/Sellien 1988).

Since 1996 the guidelines for calculating the national income accounting have been standardised in Europe. In the European Community Directive No. 2223/1996 it is legally regulated how to calculate regional data of the national income accounting. One of the improvements is the calculation of the gross added value by producer prices. Producer prices differ from market prices by not including goods taxes (value added tax, import surcharge without import sales tax, and other goods taxes such as mineral oil and tobacco taxes) but containing goods subsidies. Due to this approach regional distortions of economic productivity can be avoided. Such problems emerged using the former methods because some economic sectors whose products are highly taxed such as the mineral oil and tobacco industries are regionally concentrated (Fischer/Bergen 2000) (tables 1–3).

The gross added value is specified in different economic sectors so that it is possible to determine their ratio of the economic productivity (tables 4–15). In this report the following sectors are included:

- the manufacturing sector which contains the energy and water supply, mining, the building and processing sector;
- the processing sector, a sub-category of the manufacturing sector, which combines the trade branches of converting and purifying raw materials, for example the iron and metal industries as well as the timber, paper and textile industries;
- the service sector, including the industries of the new economy (with the exception of the production of hardware), the trade, the hotel and restaurant sectors and financial corporations (banking and insurance branches), leasing, public and private services as for example of the public administration or health care and social system;
- agriculture, forestry and fishery (Fischer/Guenther 2002).

To calculate the gross added value of an administrative district or town, different indicators of various data sources are used. In the manufacturing sector the data sets of the cost structure census<sup>2</sup>, the trade report and the investment report of small traders provide the required information. Additionally in the

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<sup>2</sup> In the cost structure census, data of enterprises with 20 and more employees are collected, as for example turnover, costs, number of employees etc. (Günther 2003).

service sector the gross added value is downscaled by the number of employees or labor payments in the district<sup>3</sup> (Treeck 2002).

For the comparison of the economic productivity of different administrative districts and towns the influence of differing regional sizes has to be eliminated. In this report it is done by dividing the total gross value added by the number of workers, self-employed persons and entrepreneurs in the district (tables 1–3). The gross added value per person in employment is also used to compare the economic effectiveness in the four sectors and its regional variety within the branches (tables 4–15).

### 3 DISCUSSION

In figure 2 the total gross value added of towns and rural districts along the coast of the North Sea and the Baltic Sea are shown. Due to the small regional scale considered here, the economic indicator is calculated in respective producer prices not adjusted to inflation.

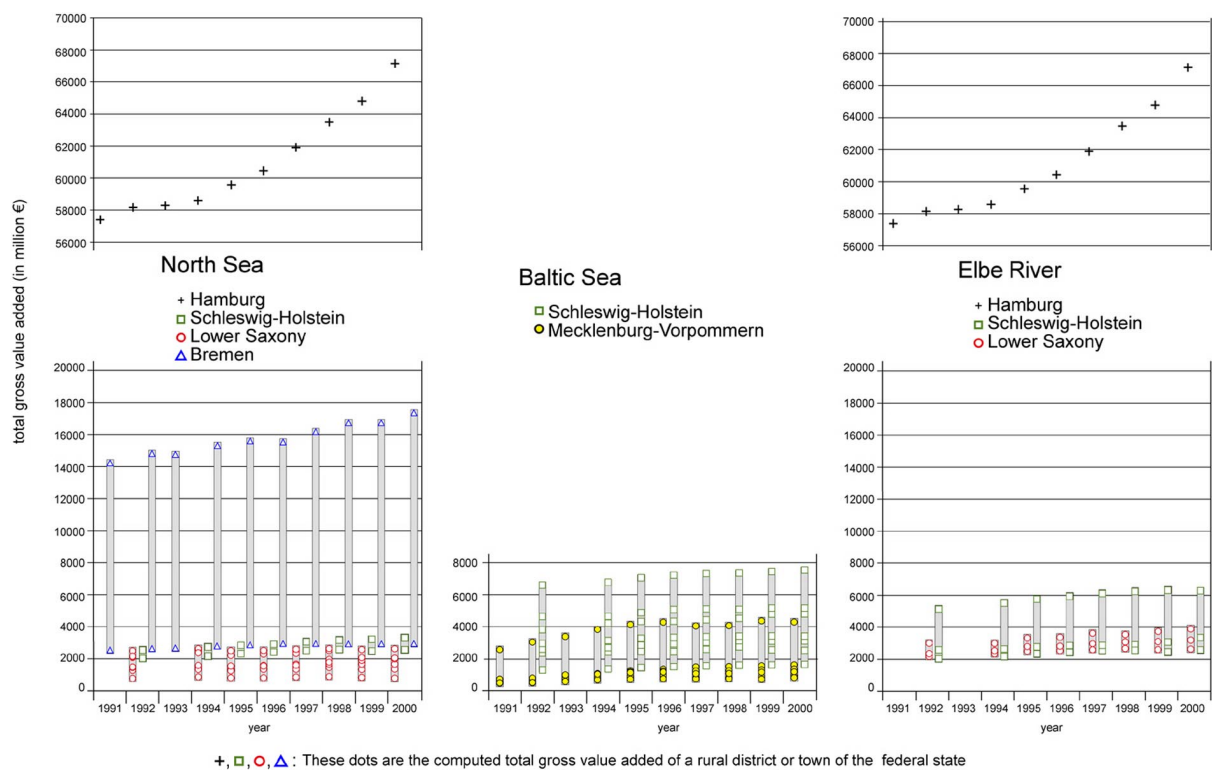


Figure 2: Total gross value added in coastal administrative rural and urban districts.

<sup>3</sup> In the statistics of employees, the number of workers, self-employed and unemployed people are recorded. Furthermore they are subdivided into different categories according to their main way of earning a living, such as for example from pension, employment, unemployment benefit or support from their children (Sellien/Sellien 1988).

The districts along the River Elbe from the estuary up to Hamburg are also included. It is evident that the level of the total gross value added in Hamburg, which rose from about 57 to 67 billion € over the period 1991–2000, is far beyond those in other districts. In general the three regions differ. This is mainly caused by the towns which are included in the analysis. As for example the high level of total gross value added of 14 to 17 billion € in the city state Bremen is caused by the town Bremen, in Schleswig-Holstein by the town Kiel, and in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern by the harbour town Rostock. If there is not a town in the coastal area of a federal state then the variation of this macroeconomic ratio is much smaller. In rural districts along the River Elbe a higher total gross value added is generated than in regions along the North and Baltic Sea. However in these two areas the lower limit which varies between 800 and 1000 million € does not differ (tables 1–3).

In figure 3 the gross value added per person in employment in selected inland administrative rural and urban (town) districts is shown. This indicator is used to compare the economic effectiveness of high and low productive inland regions to areas along the German coast. In figure 4 the gross value added per person in the coastal regions is subdivided into administrative districts and towns along the North Sea, along the River Elbe from the estuary to Hamburg and along the Baltic Sea.

In general the level is higher in the ‘Alte Bundesländer’ than at the North Sea. But the latter are more economical productive than districts in the ‘Neue Bundesländer’<sup>4</sup> Brandenburg, Saxony-Anhalt and Mecklenburg-Vorpommern (tables 1 and 2). Apart from Lower Saxony the total gross value added per person in employment in towns is conspicuously higher than in rural areas, assigning the upper end of the bars in figure 3 (table 1). Moreover the variation of this indicator is much larger in the ‘Alte Bundesländer’ compared to the ‘Neue Bundesländer’ and the North Sea region. The greatest difference in economic productivity between rural and urban areas is in Bavaria followed by Rhineland-Palatinate. In the suburbs of Munich the highest gross value added per person of all regions discussed in this report is generated. In the year 2000 it was about 98,000 € compared to 38,000 € in the rural Bavarian district Freyung-Grafenau. The main reason for the economic wealth in the suburbs of Munich is the high gross added value per person in the service sector (table 4). Within the service sector the insurance branch and the new technology firms such as information technology and biotechnology are of great importance to prosperity.

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<sup>4</sup> ‘Neue Bundesländer’ are the federal states of Germany which belonged to the German Democratic Republic before the German unification in the year 1990.

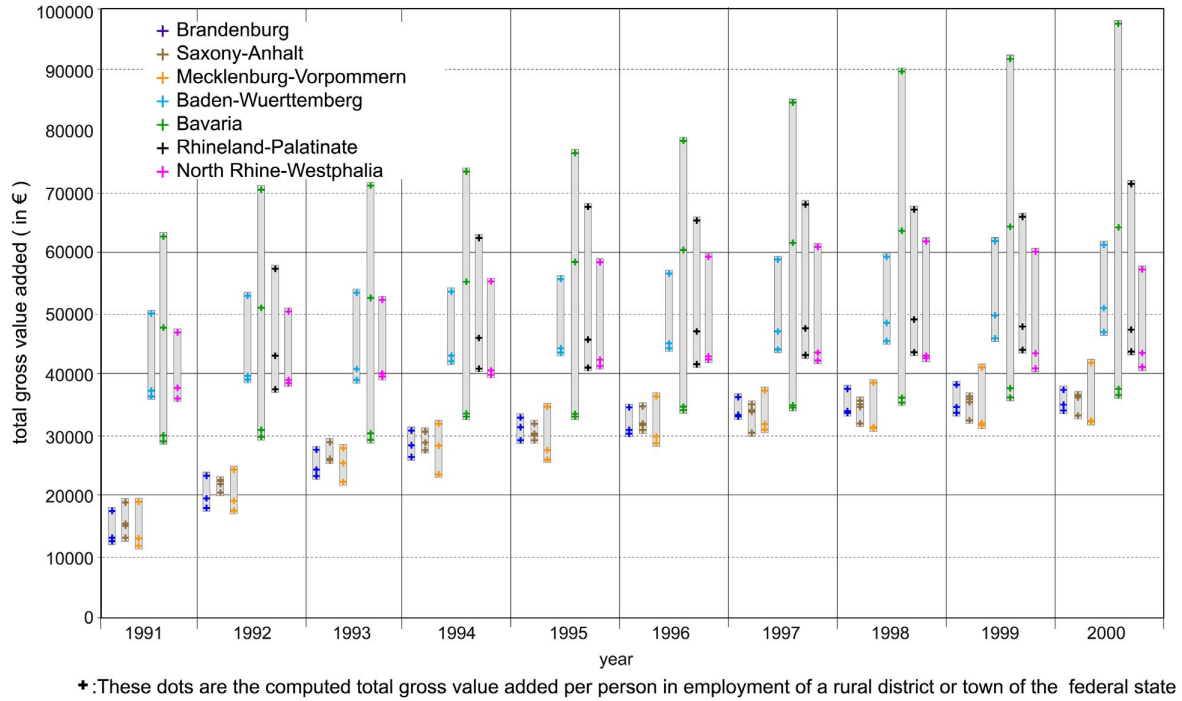


Figure 3: Gross value added per person in employment in selected inland administrative rural and urban districts.

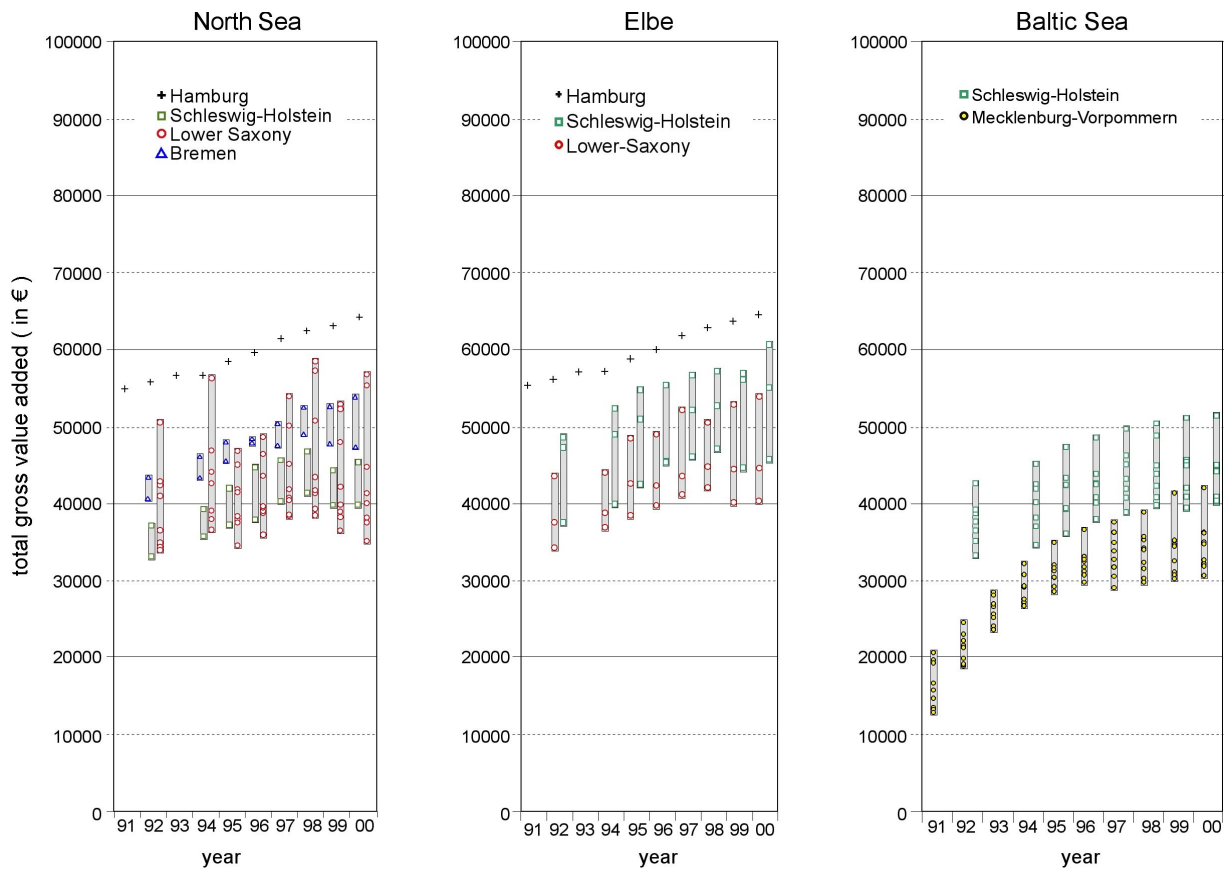


Figure 4: Gross value added per person in employment along the German coast.

Due to the gross value added per person in employment in districts at the North Sea and inland districts an advantage of location at the coast does not become apparent. The thesis that coastal regions have higher economic resources than the inland is not valid for the German North Sea (figure 4). Even in the harbour city Hamburg, in which the level of the economic indicator rose from about 55,000 € to 64,000 € in the years 1991–2000 the economic productivity was far below that in the suburbs of Munich where very productive service industries were located. This applies also to the district Ludwigshafen in Rhineland-Palatinate, a town where large chemical industries are located. There the gross value added per person rose from 57,000 € in the year 1992 to 71,000 € in 2000. Even worse is the comparison of the coastal towns Bremen and Bremerhaven with the highly productive inland towns. Over the period 1991–2000 the gross value added per person in Bremen declined from 67 % to 55 % of that generated in the Munich district. In comparison to Bremen, Hamburg fell from 87 % to 65 % of this economic indicator in the Bavarian district in those years (tables 1 and 2). The low level is perhaps caused by a higher share of less productive economic sectors as for example administration, university, location of federal armed forces, and processing industries with less added value such as shipbuilding.

Another way to assess the economic productivity of Hamburg and Bremen is to compare them to Berlin, as all three have the peculiarity of being a city state. In this comparison Hamburg has the highest gross value added per person, followed by Bremen and Berlin where about 45000 € per person in employment were generated in the year 2000.

The rear light of coastal towns along the North Sea is Wilhelmshaven. In this town the development of the total gross value in the years 1995, 1999 and 2000 is negative. In 1995 that was a result of a decrease in the service sector (table 5). The recent decline is determined by the processing industries which produced 30 % less in the year 1999 (table 11). With a gain of a gross value added of about 45000 € per person in employment in the year 2000, Wilhelmshaven gains similarity to the economic productivity of rural districts along the North Sea than to large towns (table 2). However the level of total gross value per person is comparable to that produced in urban districts (towns) in Schleswig-Holstein along the Baltic Sea (figure 4 and table 3).

The most productive administrative districts of Lower Saxony along the North Sea are Emden and Wesermarsch (tables 2 and 8). The gross value added of the urban district Emden is comparable with that generated in Cologne. Emden is a town where in general a higher gross value added per person is generated than in rural districts. In the district Wesermarsch the manufacturing sector has a high productivity. The other coastal districts in Lower Saxony are as productive as the most structurally lagging, rural regions in the ‘Alte Bundesländer’.

The two coastal administrative districts belonging to Schleswig-Holstein, namely Dithmarschen and Nordfriesland, are rural areas without economic sectors generating a high gross value added. The economic structure of the districts Aurich, Wittmund, Friesland and Osterholz in Lower Saxony are comparable. In general the gross value added per person in employment in those districts is on an equivalent level to that in rural districts in the ‘Alte Bundesländer’ (figures 3 and 4).

In the centre panel of figure 4 the gross value added per person in employment along the River Elbe from the estuary to Hamburg is presented (table 2). As in the districts along the North Sea (left panel) the coastal districts, with the exception of Hamburg, do not reach the level of economic productivity of the wealthy inland districts in the ‘Alte Bundesländer’ but exceed the ‘Neue Bundesländer’. The gross value added of regions in Lower Saxony along the River Elbe is lower than along the North Sea because of the relatively economical powerful districts Emden and Wesermarsch due to their highly productive manufacturing sector (tables 2 and 8). The high level of prosperity in the district Stade is caused by a highly productive processing sector (tables 2 and 11). Additionally parts of the service sector, namely the banking and insurance branch, leasing and private services, which create high added value, are located there (table 5).

A very productive service sector is also the reason for the wealth in the two districts Steinburg and Pinneberg in Schleswig-Holstein along the Elbe. Again, as in the surrounding area of Munich, service industries with high added value tend to be located around larger cities. Steinburg and Pinneberg with a gross added value per person in employment by the service sector of about 62,000 € and 57,000 € in the year 2000 benefited from their vicinity to Hamburg (table 5). Hence the economic effectiveness is much lower in the rural district Dithmarschen (figure 4 and table 2).

Coastal districts along the Baltic Sea are shown in the left panel of figure 4. The gross value added per person in employment is significantly higher in Schleswig-Holstein than in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern (table 3). Only in the coastal town district Rostock does the level of productiveness exceed that of the rural districts Ostholstein and Ploen in Schleswig-Holstein. In the districts Ostvorpommern and Rügen the lowest gross value added per person in employment is produced. Over the period 1991–2000 it increased from about 13,000 € to 32,000 € (table 3). This amount is even lower than in the most structurally lagging, rural regions in the ‘Neue Bundesländer’ Brandenburg and Saxony-Anhalt (table 1). In Rostock, however, the economic productivity is higher than in other inland towns of those two ‘Neue Bundesländer’ due to the higher gross added value per person in the manufacturing and service sectors (tables 4, 6, 7, 9). This factor also explains the lower level of economic effectiveness in the other coastal towns of Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Wismar, Stralsund and Greifswald.

The economic productivity in rural districts along the Baltic Sea in Schleswig-Holstein is comparable to that in the structurally lagging inland districts of the ‘Alte Bundesländer’ with exception of Bavaria, where it is higher (figures 3 and 4). But in the town districts Kiel, Luebeck and Flensburg a gross added value per person in employment is produced which is far below the highly productive regions, for example the suburbs of Munich or the town Ludwigshafen. Not only the productivity in the service sector but also in the manufacturing sector is lower. In the year 2000 an amount of 42,000 € gross added value per person in the service sector was produced in the town Flensburg compared to 109,000 € in the suburbs of Munich (tables 4 and 6). The district Ludwigshafen which has the highest level of added value per person in the manufacturing sector, i.e. about 95,000 € in the year 2000, exceeds Kiel and Luebeck by a factor of about 2 (54,000 € are computed in Kiel and 48,000 € in Luebeck: in the year 2000) (tables 7 and 9).

Compared to the gross value added per person in employment along the North Sea and the River Elbe the districts along the Baltic Sea are overall less wealthy. This is mainly caused by districts in the ‘Neue Bundesländer’. Moreover the towns Hamburg and Bremen and the surrounding districts are by far more economically productive than coastal towns along the Baltic Sea.

In figures 5 and 6 the total gross added value in respective producer prices not adjusted to inflation in the years 1992–2000 is divided in different economic sectors

- service sector,
- manufacturing sector,
- processing sector,
- agriculture, forestry and fishery.

The bars in the figures represent the share in gross added value by the four different economic sectors. In nearly all coastal regions, along the North and Baltic Sea and the River Elbe, the gross value added is mainly produced by the service sector. This agrees with the selected inland districts of Germany (tables 4–6). The second most important sector is the manufacturing industry (tables 7–9). Agriculture, forestry and fishery produce less than 10 % of the value added although most of the coastal districts are rural regions (tables 13–15). As expected they are of nearly no economic importance in town districts located at the North Sea or at the Baltic Sea (figures 5 and 6).

Along the North Sea two districts differ from the dominant economic structure. In the town Emden and the rural district Wesermarsch the manufacturing sector is about twice as important than on average. Over the period 1991–2000 the share in gross added value in the manufacturing sector ranged between 51–61 % in Emden and between 38–48 % in Wesermarsch, mainly as a result of the automobile industry (figure 5). The gross added value per person of about 74,000 € in Emden and 68,000 € in Wesermarsch in the year 2000 indicates the high productiveness of this sector (table 8).

In the districts along the River Elbe from the estuary to Hamburg the city and the surrounding districts generate a higher percentage of the value added in the service sector than other districts (figure 5 and table 5). Additionally the sector is more productive in urban areas. In the year 2000 64,000 € were accomplished per person in Hamburg, 57,000 € in Pinneberg but only 43,000 € in Dithmarschen. In two districts, Hamburg and Stade, the processing sector has the highest productivity of the four economic sectors presented in the tables. In Dithmarschen the manufacturing sector dominates (table 8).

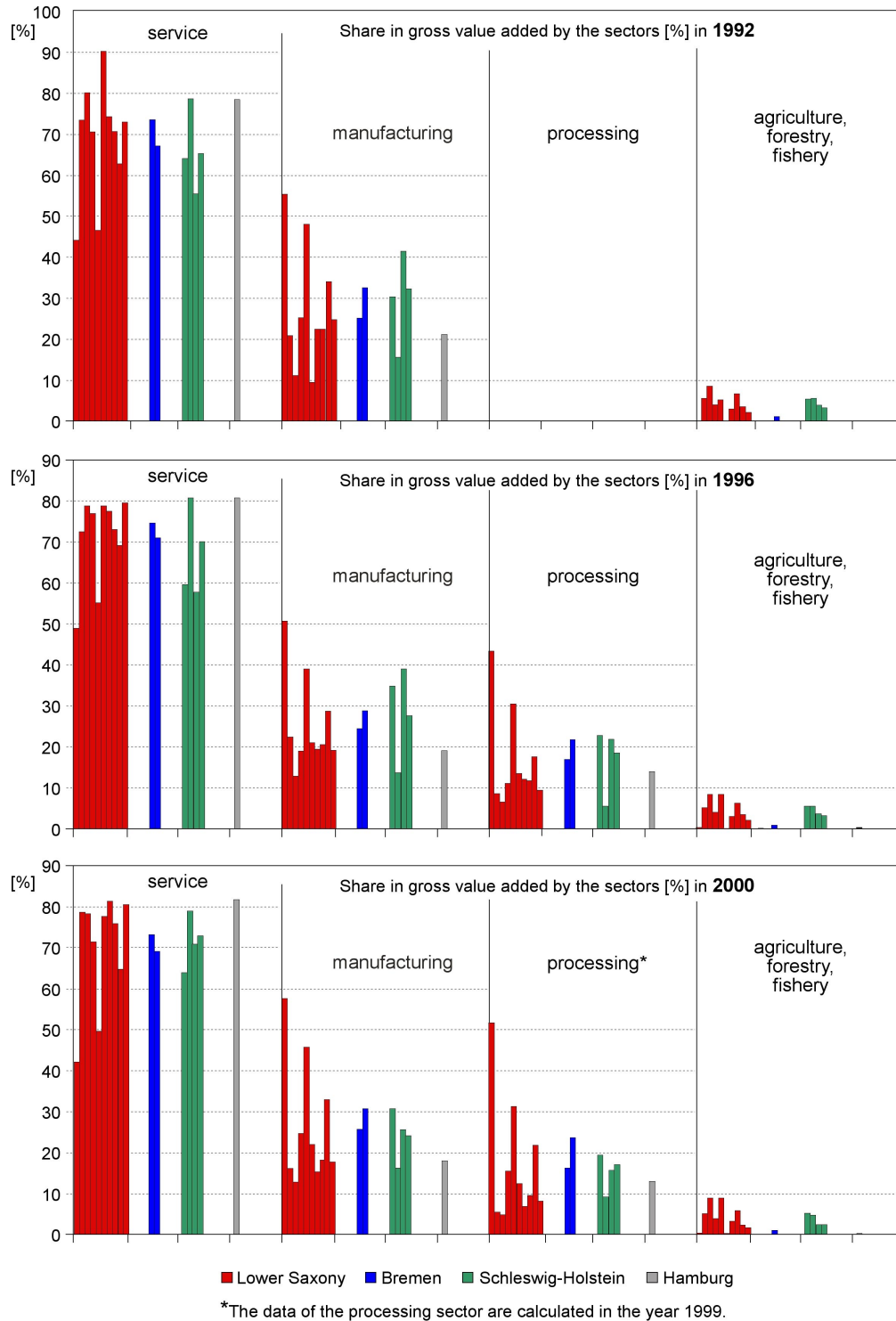


Figure 5: Share of different economic sectors in total gross value added in administrative rural and urban districts in the four federal states along the North Sea in the years 1992–2000.

Along the Baltic Sea the service sector is more productive in Schleswig-Holstein than in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, except to the town Rostock (table 6). Although in all Baltic Sea districts the dominant share of gross value added is generated in the service sector, the sector with the highest



productiveness varies regionally. In Flensburg, Rendsburg-Eckernfoerde and Kiel the highest gross added value per person is produced in the processing sector. In Wismar and Rostock 38,000 € and 48,000 € were generated in the manufacturing sector in the year 2000 compared to 36,000 € and 41,000 € in the service sector (tables 6, 9 and 12).

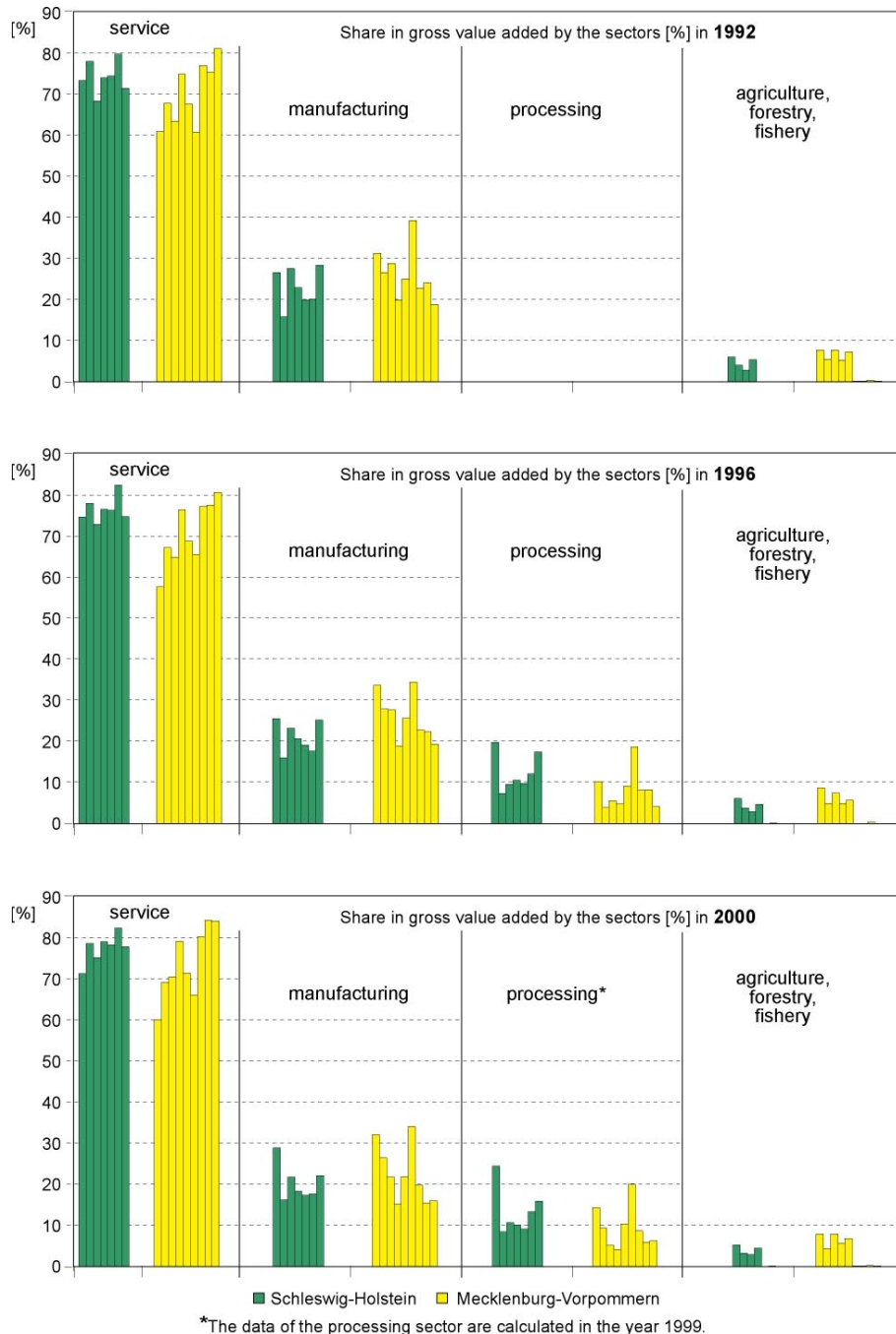


Figure 6: Share of different economic sectors in total gross value added in administrative rural and urban districts in the two federal states along the Baltic Sea in the years 1992–2000.

In nearly all rural and town districts in Schleswig-Holstein along the North Sea and the Baltic Sea the sector agriculture, forestry and fishery is the least productive (tables 14 and 15). However, in the rural districts Aurich, Witmund and Friesland in Lower Saxony the gross value added per person in the agricultural sector exceeds that in one or more of the other three economic sectors. Also in the three rural districts Nordvorpommern, Ruegen and Ostvorpommern in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern the highest gross added value per person in employment is generated in agriculture, forestry and fishery, although the share in total gross value is still low. However this indicates the low productivity of the service, manufacturing and processing sectors in this area.

#### 4 CONCLUSIONS

The total gross value added in towns is far beyond that in rural areas. This difference is much larger than regional differences between the North Sea and the Baltic Sea and the districts along the River Elbe which are considered in this paper. However the gross added value per person in employment is more meaningful as the amount of workers, self-employed persons and entrepreneurs differ a lot between the areas discussed. Comparing the regions on the basis of this indicator shows that Hamburg has the highest economic productivity of all German coastal districts. Again the town districts are superior to the rural areas. This is mainly caused by a higher productivity in the service and manufacturing sectors in towns and their suburbs. Overall the coastal cities do not reach the level of very wealthy inland districts as for example the suburbs of Munich or the town Ludwigshafen.

Coastal rural areas not influenced by the economic activity of larger towns have comparable levels of gross added value to that of structurally lagging inland districts. As expected a different level of economic productivity still exists in the ‘Alte Bundesländer’ compared to the ‘Neue Bundesländer’. Therefore the gross added value per person in coastal districts of Mecklenburg-Vorpommern is comparable to that generated in inland districts of Brandenburg or Saxony-Anhalt and is significantly lower than in districts along the North Sea or the lower part of the River Elbe.

In the whole area discussed in this report the main share of gross added value is generated in the service sector. Additionally this sector is the highest productive industry in most of the administrative districts and towns. However in some areas, especially in towns along the German coast, a higher gross added value per person in employment is generated in the manufacturing sector or in its sub-category the processing sector. Agriculture, forestry and fishery have a minor economic relevance, even in rural areas less than 10 % of the gross value added is produced by these sectors.

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Table 1: Total gross value added in selected inland administrative districts and towns in Germany.

administrative district*	year									
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	total gross value added (in million €)									
<b>Brandenburg</b>										
RD Prignitz	579	743	905	1042	1143	1185	1242	1238	1251	1242
RD Havelland	658	838	994	1225	1405	1479	1572	1633	1650	1655
T Potsdam	1577	1939	2304	2689	2897	2999	3158	3304	3382	3379
<b>Saxony-Anhalt</b>										
RD Köthen	323	462	598	685	751	808	828	816	818	816
RD Sangerhausen	364	617	709	734	734	789	805	817	818	823
RD Schönebeck	420	587	694	774	796	836	887	899	896	892
T Magdeburg	2883	3099	3856	4499	4448	4571	4737	4914	4886	4948
<b>Mecklenburg-Vorpommern</b>										
RD Mecklenburg-Strelitz	448	565	681	779	892	970	1024	1032	1039	1029
RD Uecker-Randow	548	711	901	1033	1064	1096	1114	1120	1138	1098
T Rostock	2554	3009	3383	3799	4095	4255	4075	4044	4353	4316
<b>Baden-Württemberg</b>										
RD Hohenlohe	1776	1948	2019	2132	2170	2250	2283	2395	2499	2599
RD Alb-Donau	2412	2508	2480	2635	2770	2850	3071	3213	3331	3452
T Stuttgart	23686	25011	23609	23868	24428	24973	26132	26258	26908	28176
<b>Bavaria</b>										
T Munich	45295	47870	48267	49662	51329	52654	53420	55620	57069	58376
RD Munich	10036	11247	11467	11934	12761	13437	14912	16319	17579	19739
RD Regen	1019	1086	1143	1234	1240	1245	1263	1325	1343	1361
RD Freyung-Grafenau	1018	1080	1107	1170	1181	1190	1195	1228	1312	1326
<b>Rhineland-Palatinate</b>										
RD Ludwigshafen	**	1229	**	1342	1359	1392	1440	1537	1523	1533
RD Südwestpfalz	**	934	**	964	971	996	1024	1066	1080	1085
T Ludwigshafen	**	7191	**	7616	8148	7858	8093	7915	7836	8564
<b>North Rhine-Westphalia</b>										
T Cologne	28001	29844	30128	31510	32981	33586	34781	35998	36288	36135
RD Borken	5468	5822	5834	6031	6311	6544	6805	6933	7151	7385
RD Coesfeld	2648	2904	2966	3057	3192	3321	3338	3437	3382	3438

\* Administrative district: rural district (RD), urban district (T).

\*\* No available data.

administrative district*	year									
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	total gross value added (in €) per person in employment									
<b>Brandenburg</b>										
RD Prignitz	13183	18077	23303	26550	29241	30373	33334	33916	34709	35104
RD Havelland	12629	19598	24265	28380	31418	31046	33285	34129	33879	34277
T Potsdam	17680	23394	27672	30857	32952	34763	36376	37766	38458	37464
<b>Saxony-Anhalt</b>										
RD Köthen	15381	22105	29029	30717	32094	34978	35234	34723	36518	36757
RD Sangerhausen	13285	22684	26259	27803	29360	32073	30492	32165	32460	33455
RD Schönebeck	15672	21985	26090	29542	30382	31078	33985	35255	36129	36408
T Magdeburg	19156	20591	26054	30668	30054	31965	34276	35712	35716	36706
<b>Mecklenburg-Vorpommern</b>										
RD Mecklenburg-Strelitz	11864	17841	22432	23736	26117	28917	31900	31387	31829	32423
RD Uecker-Randow	13132	19424	25486	28396	27773	29953	31105	31285	32124	32500
T Rostock	19192	24445	28054	32145	34896	36593	37575	38883	41379	42063
<b>Baden-Württemberg</b>										
RD Hohenlohe	36694	40082	41288	43333	43838	44732	44416	45881	46278	47341
RD Alb-Donau	37688	39558	39490	42500	44605	45455	47465	48756	50015	51217
T Stuttgart	50289	53249	53657	53951	55963	56934	59256	59596	62215	61776
<b>Bavaria</b>										
T Munich	47679	51001	52751	55457	58622	60591	61757	63660	64412	64206
RD Munich	62725	70382	71224	73440	76459	78579	84727	89813	91940	97718
RD Regen	28464	29835	30956	33172	33604	34777	34986	36104	36298	36685
RD Freyung-Grafenau	29507	30946	32180	33621	33081	34294	34738	35491	37810	37670
<b>Rhineland-Palatinate</b>										
RD Ludwigshafen	**	43123	**	45959	45802	47027	47525	49105	47893	47315
RD Südwestpfalz	**	37661	**	40847	41144	41674	43207	43689	44082	43750
T Ludwigshafen	**	57436	**	62375	67618	65320	67894	67133	66015	71307
<b>North Rhine-Westphalia</b>										
T Cologne	47061	50566	52397	55466	58664	59413	61213	62141	60450	57595
RD Borken	37972	38839	40346	40153	41657	42743	43790	43417	43710	43698
RD Coesfeld	36274	39190	39812	40760	42617	43186	42522	42855	41244	41422

\* Administrative district: rural district (RD), urban district (T).

\*\* No available data.

Data source: Computed based on data sets of Statistisches Landesamt Baden-Württemberg 2002, Statistisches Landesamt Mecklenburg-Vorpommern 2002 and the Regional Statistical Offices of the German 'Bundesländer' (personal communication) presented above.

Table 2: Total gross value added in coastal administrative districts and towns along the North Sea and the River Elbe from the estuary to Hamburg.

administrative district*	A***	B****	year										
			1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
			total gross value added (in million €)										
Lower Saxony													
T Emden	a		**	1569	**	1611	1512	1515	1650	1983	1917	2015	
RD Aurich	a		**	2150	**	2413	2477	2502	2467	2520	2554	2616	
RD Wittmund	a		**	797	**	873	798	811	844	893	835	801	
RD Friesland	a		**	1523	**	1584	1502	1520	1573	1687	1669	1675	
RD Wesermarsch	a		**	1575	**	1581	1549	1564	1596	1806	1865	1968	
T Wilhelmshaven	a		**	2480	**	2646	2180	2241	2321	2512	2088	2000	
RD Osterholz	a		**	1235	**	1352	1265	1286	1359	1423	1360	1347	
RD Cuxhaven	a	b	**	2198	**	2364	2478	2519	2590	2653	2576	2610	
RD Stade		b	**	2989	**	2973	3291	3347	3607	3512	3738	3889	
RD Harburg		b	**	2319	**	2496	2771	2802	2951	3074	3103	3159	
Bremen													
T Bremen	a			14256	14880	14829	15389	15631	15585	16221	16777	16781	17434
T Bremerhaven	a			2572	2674	2727	2808	2892	2970	2968	3000	2934	2946
Schleswig-Holstein													
RD Dithmarschen	a	b	**	2022	**	2162	2321	2436	2504	2570	2448	2558	
RD Nordfriesland	a		**	2529	**	2712	2815	2882	3038	3158	3206	3268	
RD Steinburg		b	**	2552	**	2615	2748	2823	2841	2849	3067	3331	
RD Pinneberg		b	**	5095	**	5480	5744	5903	6081	6195	6287	6265	
Hamburg		b		57404	58160	58226	58634	59549	60426	61899	63518	64789	67122

administrative district*	A***	B****	year										
			1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
			total gross value added (in €) per person in employment										
Lower Saxony													
T Emden	a		**	42752	**	47105	45269	46615	50305	57478	53250	57082	
RD Aurich	a		**	34622	**	38362	38523	39278	38668	38591	38464	38358	
RD Wittmund	a		**	35110	**	38289	34696	36044	38539	39513	36623	35286	
RD Friesland	a		**	43144	**	44370	41722	39895	42059	43592	42468	41563	
RD Wesermarsch	a		**	41230	**	42846	42092	43810	45341	51017	52535	55593	
T Wilhelmshaven	a		**	50924	**	56660	47084	48930	54229	58829	48222	44944	
RD Osterholz	a		**	36756	**	39302	37761	38970	40811	41608	39193	37731	
RD Cuxhaven	a	b	**	34130	**	36822	38300	39610	40981	41912	40062	40278	
RD Stade		b	**	43382	**	43785	48326	48790	51899	50243	52648	53641	
RD Harburg		b	**	37403	**	38638	42435	42135	43397	44551	44265	44430	
Bremen													
T Bremen	a			41835	43268	43842	46199	47977	48491	50329	52379	52622	53709
T Bremerhaven	a			39856	40887	42181	43738	45978	48136	47640	49261	48020	47593
Schleswig-Holstein													
RD Dithmarschen	a	b	**	37306	**	39525	42277	45111	45861	46984	44428	45679	
RD Nordfriesland	a		**	33189	**	36016	37334	38172	40507	41553	41909	42168	
RD Steinburg		b	**	46998	**	48879	50701	45195	51989	52468	55967	60344	
RD Pinneberg		b	**	48386	**	52091	54497	55168	56462	56992	56691	54860	
Hamburg		b		55143	55928	56917	56948	58629	59840	61634	62666	63438	64398

\* Administrative district: rural district (RD), urban district (T).

\*\* No available data.

\*\*\* A: Rural districts and towns along the North Sea.

\*\*\*\* B: Rural districts and towns along the River Elbe from the estuary to Hamburg.

Data source: Computed based on data sets of Statistisches Landesamt Baden-Württemberg 2002 and the Regional Statistical Offices of the German 'Bundesländer' (personal communication) presented above.

Table 3: Total gross value added in coastal administrative districts and towns along the Baltic Sea.

administrative district*	year									
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	total gross value added (in million €)									
<b>Schleswig-Holstein</b>										
T Flensburg	**	2363	**	2417	2437	2412	2565	2707	2564	2489
RD Schleswig-Flensburg	**	2566	**	2653	2803	2917	3038	3124	3106	3084
RD Rendsburg-Eckernförde	**	3787	**	4208	4306	4332	4434	4497	4731	4762
RD Ostholstein	**	2964	**	3140	3248	3305	3352	3377	3420	3362
RD Plön	**	1286	**	1359	1443	1505	1545	1578	1596	1639
T Kiel	**	6590	**	6760	7042	7214	7308	7337	7431	7516
T Lübeck	**	4624	**	4615	4872	5043	5086	5094	5138	5119
<b>Mecklenburg-Vorpommern</b>										
RD Nordwestmecklenburg	553	728	880	1021	1145	1200	1280	1262	1283	1301
RD Bad Doberan	547	675	844	1007	1251	1316	1477	1526	1559	1590
RD Nordvorpommern	609	742	929	1091	1175	1204	1250	1287	1265	1291
RD Rügen	460	584	726	834	872	910	902	908	942	944
RD Ostvorpommern	544	718	891	1037	1119	1162	1199	1254	1266	1303
T Wismar	509	541	544	664	693	728	730	719	757	797
T Rostock	2554	3009	3383	3799	4095	4255	4075	4044	4353	4316
T Stralsund	731	781	936	1064	1105	1138	1177	1113	1134	1158
T Greifswald	505	593	740	828	902	902	959	947	949	943

administrative district*	year									
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	total gross value added (in €) per person in employment									
<b>Schleswig-Holstein</b>										
T Flensburg	**	38611	**	42404	43209	42540	46133	48687	45542	44847
RD Schleswig-Flensburg	**	35007	**	36898	39148	40683	41788	42159	41916	40740
RD Rendsburg-Eckernförde	**	37495	**	41787	42257	42346	43090	43703	45273	44052
RD Ostholstein	**	36368	**	38015	39274	39964	40630	40687	40763	40072
RD Plön	**	33144	**	34492	35985	37814	38722	39648	39310	40270
T Kiel	**	42489	**	45037	47198	48481	49579	50288	51002	51304
T Lübeck	**	39054	**	40061	42328	43738	44969	44802	44834	44864
<b>Mecklenburg-Vorpommern</b>										
RD Nordwestmecklenburg	14575	22943	28418	30702	31991	33088	36250	35257	35098	36242
RD Bad Doberan	16543	21488	26539	29188	31215	32504	34894	35715	34702	34980
RD Nordvorpommern	13402	19811	25574	29076	30337	31137	31718	31500	31077	32156
RD Rügen	13107	18761	23630	27094	30384	31738	30474	30250	30650	30606
RD Ostvorpommern	12744	19004	24016	27505	29156	29712	29018	29698	30185	31848
T Wismar	19570	21189	23543	29229	31230	33054	33810	34180	35215	36143
T Rostock	19192	24445	28054	32145	34896	36593	37575	38883	41379	42063
T Stralsund	20550	22108	26878	30734	31599	32680	33813	33983	34428	34714
T Greifswald	15631	19043	25126	26653	28510	30652	32709	32321	32510	32664

\* Administrative district: rural district (RD), urban district (T).

\*\* No available data.

Data source: Computed based on data sets of Statistisches Landesamt Baden-Württemberg 2002, Statistisches Landesamt Mecklenburg-Vorpommern 2002 and the Regional Statistical Offices of the German ‘Bundesländer’ (personal communication) presented above.

Table 4: Gross value added by the service sector in selected inland administrative districts and towns in Germany.

administrative district*	year										per person in employment in 2000 (in 1000 €)	share in gross value added (in %) 1991-2000
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000		
	gross value added (in million €) by the service sector											
<b>Brandenburg</b>												
RD Prignitz	401	531	644	735	783	783	804	816	852	858	38.6	64.7-71.4
RD Havelland	437	564	673	791	855	951	1015	1082	1130	1146	37.4	60.8-69.2
T Potsdam	1304	1574	1906	2246	2391	2478	2639	2734	2846	2886	36.9	81.2-85.4
<b>Saxony-Anhalt</b>												
RD Köthen	208	295	375	424	467	488	501	520	530	532	39.7	60.5-64.7
RD Sangerhausen	233	343	424	474	484	503	530	565	566	587	40.5	55.5-71.3
RD Schönebeck	255	345	437	492	499	525	562	579	579	586	38.3	58.7-65.7
T Magdeburg	2121	2358	2836	3201	3363	3472	3608	3755	3802	3943	36.9	71.2-79.7
<b>Mecklenb.-Vorpommern</b>												
RD Mecklenb.-Strelitz	**	366	**	511	593	672	721	749	778	772	39.6	64.7-75.0
RD Uecker-Randow	**	529	**	775	812	833	842	875	887	859	34.2	74.3-78.3
T Rostock	**	2313	**	2974	3146	3281	3198	3187	3478	3456	41.1	76.9-80.1
<b>Baden-Württemberg</b>												
RD Hohenlohe	803	877	944	1022	1105	1160	1168	1218	1247	1274	46.0	45.0-51.6
RD Alb-Donau	1139	1209	1257	1310	1430	1497	1591	1678	1729	1765	51.5	48.2-52.5
T Stuttgart	14026	15434	15772	16220	16683	17006	17412	17579	17903	18435	55.6	61.7-68.3
<b>Bavaria</b>												
T Munich	32591	34801	35942	36994	38282	39099	40164	42095	43470	43783	60.6	72.7-76.2
RD Munich	6862	8004	8648	9279	10133	10811	12269	13507	14654	16626	108.7	71.2-84.2
RD Regen	616	673	724	770	787	796	843	891	904	902	38.4	61.6-67.3
RD Freyung-Grafenau	595	629	667	702	718	727	744	784	805	815	43.6	58.0-63.8
<b>Rhineland-Palatinate</b>												
RD Ludwigshafen	**	858	**	966	986	1020	1066	1110	1131	1137	53.1	69.8-74.3
RD Südwestpfalz	**	544	**	605	637	664	690	711	733	742	50.5	58.2-68.3
T Ludwigshafen	**	2323	**	2465	2519	2559	2550	2542	2569	2637	45.9	30.8-32.8
<b>North Rhine-Westphalia</b>												
T Cologne	21794	23383	24160	25161	26489	27184	28400	29550	30401	30053	58.9	78.3-83.8
RD Borken	2912	3048	3184	3319	3530	3643	3804	3894	3978	4079	40.7	52.3-56.2
RD Coesfeld	1934	1980	2046	2112	2199	2291	2312	2395	2349	2401	41.8	68.2-69.8

\* Administrative district: rural district (RD), urban district (T).

\*\* No available data.

Data source: Computed based on data sets of Statistisches Landesamt Baden-Württemberg 2002, Statistisches Landesamt Mecklenburg-Vorpommern 2002 and the Regional Statistical Offices of the German 'Bundesländer' (personal communication) presented above.



Table 5: Gross value added by the service sector in coastal administrative districts and towns along the North Sea and the River Elbe from the estuary to Hamburg.

administrative district*	A****	B****	year										per person in employment in 2000 (in 1000 €)	share in gross value added (in %) 1991-2000	
			1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000			
			gross value added (in million €) by the service sector												
Lower Saxony															
T Emden	a		**	693	**	756	725	741	778	761	832	848	43.7	38.4-48.9	
RD Aurich	a		**	1580	**	1737	1777	1814	1898	1920	2019	2059	40.7	71.8-79.1	
RD Wittmund	a		**	639	**	711	626	639	658	707	668	627	37.7	78.0-81.4	
RD Friesland	a		**	1076	**	1182	1149	1169	1195	1294	1216	1197	39.8	70.6-76.9	
RD Wesermarsch	a		**	735	**	803	841	862	898	912	946	975	48.6	46.6-56.3	
T Wilhelmshaven	a		**	2239	**	2334	1746	1766	1794	1970	1663	1555	42.3	77.3-90.3	
RD Osterholz	a		**	918	**	1027	976	997	1052	1129	1117	1096	41.3	74.3-82.1	
RD Cuxhaven	a	b	**	1555	**	1705	1804	1842	1921	1971	1952	1982	44.2	70.7-75.9	
RD Stade		b	**	1876	**	2048	2260	2307	2402	2474	2435	2509	51.7	62.8-70.4	
RD Harburg		b	**	1698	**	1854	2187	2226	2372	2447	2468	2532	41.8	73.2-80.4	
Bremen															
T Bremen	a		9406	10002	10367	10739	10943	11067	11370	11664	11738	12045	49.2	67.2-71.0	
T Bremerhaven	a		1840	1967	2043	2104	2164	2214	2219	2197	2184	2158	45.2	73.2-74.9	
Schleswig-Holstein															
RD Dithmarschen	a	b	**	1298	**	1340	1402	1452	1518	1561	1553	1637	43.2	59.6-64.2	
RD Nordfriesland	a		**	1992	**	2177	2262	2327	2433	2502	2511	2582	42.4	78.3-80.7	
RD Steinburg		b	**	1414	**	1494	1570	1630	1710	1765	2054	2360	62.4	55.4-70.8	
RD Pinneberg		b	**	3313	**	3572	3864	4122	4331	4459	4541	4575	57.1	65.0-73.0	
Hamburg		b	**	42565	**	45998	47752	49060	50636	52514	53228	54698	63.9	78.5-81.9	

\* Administrative district: rural district (RD), urban district (T).

\*\* No available data.

\*\*\* A: Rural districts and towns along the North Sea.

\*\*\*\* B: Rural districts and towns along the River Elbe from the estuary to Hamburg.

Data source: Computed based on data sets of Statistisches Landesamt Baden-Württemberg 2002 and the Regional Statistical Offices of the German 'Bundesländer' (personal communication) presented above.

Table 6: Gross value added by the service sector in administrative districts and towns along the Baltic Sea.

administrative district*	year										per person in employment in 2000 (in 1000 €)	share in gross value added (in %) 1991-2000
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000		
	gross value added (in million €) by the service sector											
Schleswig-Holstein												
T Flensburg	**	1732	**	1712	1762	1796	1847	1871	1817	1771	42.3	69.1-74.5
RD Schleswig-Flensburg	**	2000	**	2082	2187	2272	2369	2433	2439	2422	42.6	77.9-78.5
RD Rendsb.-Eckernförde	**	2585	**	2982	3081	3153	3287	3372	3510	3576	45.2	68.3-75.1
RD Ostholstein	**	2194	**	2385	2467	2526	2613	2659	2663	2651	40.9	74.0-78.9
RD Plön	**	957	**	1020	1088	1147	1185	1206	1234	1280	42.1	74.4-78.1
T Kiel	**	5255	**	5429	5708	5935	6073	6119	6108	6188	50.9	79.7-83.4
T Lübeck	**	3303	**	3424	3610	3764	3871	3915	3971	3980	44.4	71.4-77.7
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern												
RD Nordwestmecklenburg	**	443	**	574	645	690	716	731	767	780	38.3	56.0-60.9
RD Bad Doberan	**	457	**	672	836	884	958	1057	1060	1098	37.5	64.8-69.3
RD Nordvorpommern	**	470	**	668	741	781	810	870	872	909	34.3	61.2-70.4
RD Rügen	**	437	**	621	649	694	664	702	741	747	30.8	73.7-79.1
RD Ostvorpommern	**	484	**	679	746	798	834	901	896	929	32.4	65.4-71.8
T Wismar	**	328	**	443	444	476	488	490	520	525	35.5	60.7-68.7
T Rostock	**	2313	**	2974	3146	3281	3198	3187	3478	3456	41.1	76.9-80.1
T Stralsund	**	588	**	815	819	880	929	921	955	974	36.4	74.1-84.3
T Greifswald	**	480	**	640	726	726	760	786	797	792	33.9	77.3-84.0

\* Administrative district: rural district (RD), urban district (T).

\*\* No available data.

Data source: Computed based on data sets of Statistisches Landesamt Baden-Württemberg 2002, Statistisches Landesamt Mecklenburg-Vorpommern 2002 and the Regional Statistical Offices of the German 'Bundesländer' (personal communication) presented above.

Table 7: Gross value added by the manufacturing sector in selected inland administrative districts and towns in Germany.

administrative district*	year										per person in employment in 2000 (in 1000 €)	share in gross value added (in %) 1991-2000
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000		
	gross value added (in million €) by the manufacturing sector											
<b>Brandenburg</b>												
RD Prignitz		161	187	231	278	317	350	327	306	294	28.3	21.6-28.2
RD Havelland	173	235	267	382	496	472	500	490	461	453	29.4	27.4-35.3
T Potsdam	272	364	396	442	504	520	517	568	534	492	40.7	14.6-18.8
<b>Saxony-Anhalt</b>												
RD Köthen	92	145	194	229	260	296	298	262	249	245	33.6	30.0-36.6
RD Sangerhausen	111	254	260	236	227	263	251	227	227	211	26.4	25.6-41.1
RD Schönebeck	145	223	234	258	272	282	295	289	284	274	32.2	30.7-38.1
T Magdeburg	760	735	1015	1288	1070	1095	1124	1153	1076	998	36.0	20.0-28.6
<b>Mecklenb.-Vorpommern</b>												
RD Mecklenb.-Strelitz	**	155	**	211	239	242	236	212	182	179	22.2	17.4-27.5
RD Uecker-Randow	**	147	**	213	206	220	221	191	190	179	25.6	16.3-20.7
T Rostock	**	688	**	822	945	969	874	854	869	855	48.1	19.8-23.1
<b>Baden-Württemberg</b>												
RD Hohenlohe	899	977	1033	1019	976	989	1019	1081	1156	1226	50.2	43.9-50.2
RD Alb-Donau	1173	1205	1133	1232	1242	1241	1372	1432	1513	1593	54.0	43.5-48.1
T Stuttgart	9644	9558	7819	7630	7729	7950	8703	8663	8984	9720	79.5	31.6-38.2
<b>Bavaria</b>												
T Munich	12690	13054	12310	12650	13029	13535	13237	13506	13582	14575	78.4	23.8-27.3
RD Munich	3153	3223	2802	2634	2607	2603	2621	2789	2905	3092	65.9	15.7-28.7
RD Regen	371	389	396	436	426	420	391	404	414	435	32.0	30.5-36.4
RD Freyung-Grafenau	389	422	413	437	431	430	418	410	474	479	36.8	35.0-39.1
<b>Rhineland-Palatinate</b>												
RD Ludwigshafen	**	334	**	324	326	317	313	362	328	333	40.1	21.6-27.2
RD Südwestpfalz	**	370	**	336	310	307	309	331	326	324	36.0	29.9-39.6
T Ludwigshafen	**	4861	**	5137	5616	5286	5528	5359	5255	5914	95.4	67.5-69.1
<b>North Rhine-Westphalia</b>												
T Cologne	6200	6452	5960	6341	6483	6393	6372	6438	5876	6082	56.3	16.2-21.6
RD Borken	2562	2533	2501	2481	2539	2639	2731	2822	2957	3081	48.9	40.1-43.5
RD Coesfeld	750	764	778	792	833	857	848	899	885	883	40.7	25.4-26.3

\* Administrative district: rural district (RD), urban district (T).

\*\* No available data.

Data source: Computed based on data sets of Statistisches Landesamt Baden-Württemberg 2002, Statistisches Landesamt Mecklenburg-Vorpommern 2002 and the Regional Statistical Offices of the German 'Bundesländer' (personal communication) presented above.

Table 8: Gross value added by the manufacturing sector in administrative districts and towns along the North Sea and the River Elbe from the estuary to Hamburg.

administrative district*	A***	B****	year										per person in employment in 2000 (in 1000 €)	share in gross value added (in %) 1991-2000		
			1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000				
			gross value added (in million €) by the manufacturing sector													
Lower Saxony																
T Emden	a		**	868	**	849	780	768	865	1216	1078	1160	74.1	50.7-61.3		
RD Aurich	a		**	450	**	557	575	560	434	476	405	423	31.8	15.9-23.2		
RD Wittmund	a		**	89	**	98	105	104	113	120	97	102	24.3	11.2-13.4		
RD Friesland	a		**	385	**	343	292	289	311	334	390	413	48.1	19.0-25.3		
RD Wesermarsch	a		**	759	**	692	618	611	603	808	830	901	68.3	37.8-48.1		
T Wilhelmshaven	a		**	237	**	307	429	471	522	537	419	440	58.5	9.5-22.5		
RD Osterholz	a		**	278	**	288	251	251	266	253	201	207	28.5	14.8-22.5		
RD Cuxhaven	a	b	**	496	**	508	520	519	511	528	475	474	32.7	18.2-22.5		
RD Stade		b	**	1012	**	826	930	937	1105	945	1219	1293	63.9	26.9-33.8		
RD Harburg		b	**	578	**	593	533	524	523	567	573	564	37.5	17.7-24.9		
Bremen																
T Bremen	a			4830		4856	4442	4627	4667	4496	4829	5093	5024	5369	68.4	28.8-32.6
T Bremerhaven	a			693		673	657	685	706	728	710	766	720	758	54.9	23.9-25.5
Schleswig-Holstein																
RD Dithmarschen	a	b	**	615	**	703	792	848	850	871	766	788	54.7	30.4-34.8		
RD Nordfriesland	a		**	397	**	397	405	394	442	500	547	531	44.3	13.7-17.1		
RD Steinburg		b	**	1055	**	1035	1089	1096	1033	993	930	884	59.7	25.9-41.3		
RD Pinneberg		b	**	1640	**	1736	1708	1606	1572	1573	1596	1533	52.7	24.5-32.2		
Hamburg		b	**	11483	**	11464	11659	11596	11961	11855	11591	12066	67.0	17.8-21.2		

\* Administrative district: rural district (RD), urban district (T).

\*\* No available data.

\*\*\* A: Rural districts and towns along the North Sea.

\*\*\*\* B: Rural districts and towns along the River Elbe from the estuary to Hamburg.

Data source: Computed based on data sets of Statistisches Landesamt Baden-Württemberg 2002 and the Regional Statistical Offices of the German 'Bundesländer' (personal communication) presented above.

Table 9: Gross value added by the manufacturing sector in administrative districts and towns along the Baltic Sea.

administrative district*	year										per person in employment in 2000 (in 1000 €)	share in gross value added (in %) 1991-2000
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000		
	gross value added (in million €) by the manufacturing sector											
Schleswig-Holstein												
T Flensburg	**	629	**	704	674	615	716	834	745	716	53.0	25.5-30.8
RD Schleswig-Flensburg	**	409	**	414	450	467	488	521	509	499	36.2	15.6-16.7
RD Rendsb.-Eckernförde	**	1047	**	1078	1067	1011	976	964	1072	1031	44.1	21.4-27.7
RD Ostholstein	**	680	**	674	694	684	643	617	663	613	38.8	18.3-23.0
RD Plön	**	258	**	277	288	287	288	295	291	285	36.1	17.4-20.4
T Kiel	**	1333	**	1330	1332	1277	1233	1216	1321	1327	54.2	16.6-20.2
T Lübeck	**	1311	**	1182	1253	1270	1205	1168	1157	1129	47.6	22.1-28.4
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern												
RD Nordwestmecklenburg	**	228	**	370	390	405	441	401	412	417	33.8	31.3-36.3
RD Bad Doberan	**	180	**	285	347	368	443	389	428	422	30.7	25.5-30.0
RD Nordvorpommern	**	214	**	349	340	333	336	308	290	280	26.1	21.7-32.0
RD Rügen	**	117	**	169	177	172	187	151	147	143	27.6	15.2-20.7
RD Ostvorpommern	**	180	**	289	303	297	281	264	280	286	29.9	21.1-27.9
T Wismar	**	213	**	220	249	251	242	228	236	271	37.8	31.2-39.3
T Rostock	**	688	**	822	945	969	874	854	869	855	48.1	19.8-23.1
T Stralsund	**	189	**	244	282	253	244	187	175	180	28.3	15.4-25.5
T Greifswald	**	112	**	187	175	175	198	160	151	151	27.9	15.9-22.6

\* Administrative district: rural district (RD), urban district (T).

\*\* No available data.

Data source: Computed based on data sets of Statistisches Landesamt Baden-Württemberg 2002, Statistisches Landesamt Mecklenburg-Vorpommern 2002 and the Regional Statistical Offices of the German 'Bundesländer' (personal communication) presented above.

Table 10: Gross value added by the processing sector in selected inland administrative districts and towns in Germany.

administrative district*	year				per person in employment in 1999 (in 1000 €)	share in gross value added (in %) 1996-1999
	1996	1997	1998	1999		
	gross value added (in million €) by the processing sector					
<b>Brandenburg</b>						
RD Prignitz	111	151	157	149	32.4	9.4-12.7
RD Havelland	175	204	241	243	31.2	11.8-14.8
T Potsdam	109	105	112	106	23.0	3.1-3.6
<b>Saxony-Anhalt</b>						
RD Köthen	157	163	136	150	**	16.7-19.6
RD Sangerhausen	87	68	84	97	**	8.5-11.8
RD Schönebeck	99	125	131	140	**	11.9-15.7
T Magdeburg	220	320	309	301	**	4.8-6.8
<b>Mecklenb.-Vorpommern</b>						
RD Mecklenb.-Strelitz	70	67	48	44	**	4.3-7.2
RD Uecker-Randow	55	47	44	54	**	3.9-5.0
T Rostock	346	316	321	377	**	7.7-8.7
<b>Baden-Württemberg</b>						
RD Hohenlohe	825	848	923	975	46.7	36.7-39.0
RD Alb-Donau	968	1101	1150	1235	53.7	34.0-37.1
T Stuttgart	6364	6791	7053	7420	76.7	25.5-27.6
<b>Bavaria</b>						
T Munich	10625	10402	10667	10948	75.5	19.2-20.2
RD Munich	2133	2156	2321	2420	67.8	13.8-15.9
RD Regen	300	276	287	292	29.8	21.6-24.1
RD Freyung-Grafenau	293	287	273	332	36.5	22.3-25.3
<b>Rhineland-Palatinate</b>						
RD Ludwigshafen	160	158	167	166	36.9	10.9-11.5
RD Südwestpfalz	216	222	239	225	33.1	20.9-21.7
T Ludwigshafen	4857	5133	4938	4822	86.7	61.5-62.4
<b>North Rhine-Westphalia</b>						
T Cologne	4810	4709	4752	4265	54.1	11.8-14.3
RD Borken	2011	2102	2197	2270	49.1	30.7-31.7
RD Coesfeld	612	609	658	639	40.2	18.2-19.1

\* Administrative district: rural district (RD), urban district (T).

\*\* No available data.

Data source: Computed based on data sets of Statistisches Landesamt Baden-Württemberg 2002, Statistisches Landesamt Mecklenburg-Vorpommern 2002 and the Regional Statistical Offices of the German 'Bundesländer' (personal communication) presented above.

Table 11: Gross value added by the processing sector in administrative districts and towns along the North Sea and the River Elbe from the estuary to Hamburg.

administrative district*	A**	B***	year				per person in employment in 1999 (in 1000 €)	share in gross value added (in %) 1996-1999
			1996	1997	1998	1999		
			gross value added (in million €) by processing sector					
Lower Saxony								
T Emden	a		655	752	1120	990	66.0	43.2-56.5
RD Aurich	a		212	197	218	139	19.5	5.5-8.5
RD Wittmund	a		52	60	60	41	17.8	4.9-7.1
RD Friesland	a		167	196	204	259	45.8	11.0-15.5
RD Wesermarsch	a		473	463	566	584	56.6	29.0-31.4
T Wilhelmshaven	a		301	347	373	260	58.8	12.5-14.9
RD Osterholz	a		155	167	150	94	20.4	6.9-12.3
RD Cuxhaven	a	b	292	290	298	245	28.7	9.5-11.6
RD Stade		b	583	675	529	806	66.4	15.1-21.6
RD Harburg		b	258	233	271	261	34.6	7.9-9.2
Bremen								
T Bremen	a		3400	3741	4012	3972	65.9	21.8-23.9
T Bremerhaven	a		501	490	514	479	48.4	16.3-17.1
Schleswig-Holstein								
RD Dithmarschen	a	b	555	577	602	475	51.6	19.4-23.4
RD Nordfriesland	a		162	214	267	295	57.8	5.6-9.2
RD Steinburg		b	605	590	580	483	49.8	15.7-21.4
RD Pinneberg		b	1060	1067	1081	1060	50.5	16.9-18.0
Hamburg		b	8497	8810	8746	8451	73.0	13.0-14.0

\* Administrative district: rural district (RD), urban district (T).

\*\* A: Rural districts and towns along the North Sea.

\*\*\* B: Rural districts and towns along the River Elbe from the estuary to Hamburg.

Data source: Computed based on data sets of Statistisches Landesamt Baden-Württemberg 2002 and the Regional Statistical Offices of the German 'Bundesländer' (personal communication) presented above.

Table 12: Gross value added by the processing sector in administrative districts and towns along the Baltic Sea.

administrative district*	year				per person in employment in 1999 (in 1000 €)	share in gross value added (in %) 1996-1999
	1996	1997	1998	1999		
	gross value added (in million €) by the processing sector					
<b>Schleswig-Holstein</b>						
T Flensburg	478	596	717	629	62.9	19.8-26.5
RD Schleswig-Flensburg	215	248	282	265	39.6	7.4-9.0
RD Rendsb.-Eckernförde	418	430	445	507	45.3	9.6-10.7
RD Ostholstein	350	334	320	347	38.1	9.5-10.6
RD Plön	147	155	164	146	36.5	9.1-10.4
T Kiel	904	896	894	994	56.8	12.2-13.4
T Lübeck	883	863	850	817	46.2	15.9-17.5
<b>Mecklenburg-Vorpommern</b>						
RD Nordwestmecklenburg	123	153	142	183	**	10.3-11.9
RD Bad Doberan	53	80	102	147	**	4.0-9.4
RD Nordvorpommern	67	56	60	66	**	4.4-5.2
RD Rügen	43	46	36	38	**	3.9-5.1
RD Ostvorpommern	107	92	101	132	**	7.7-10.4
T Wismar	136	128	129	151	**	17.5-20.0
T Rostock	346	316	321	377	**	7.7-8.7
T Stralsund	94	99	67	67	**	5.9-8.4
T Greifswald	38	54	55	59	**	4.2-6.3

\* Administrative district: rural district (RD), urban district (T).

\*\* No available data.

Data source: Computed based on data sets of Statistisches Landesamt Baden-Württemberg 2002, Statistisches Landesamt Mecklenburg-Vorpommern 2002 and the Regional Statistical Offices of the German 'Bundesländer' (personal communication) presented above.



Table 13: Gross value added by the sectors agriculture, forestry and fishery in selected inland administrative districts and towns in Germany.

administrative district*	year										per person in employment in 2000 (in 1000 €)	share in gross value added (in %) 1991-2000
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000		
	gross value added (in million €) by the sectors agriculture, forestry and fishery											
<b>Brandenburg</b>												
RD Prignitz	60	52	74	76	82	85	88	95	93	90	32.1	7.0-7.7
RD Havelland	49	40	54	52	54	55	57	61	59	57	22.8	3.4-4.8
T Potsdam	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.6	4.0	0.03-0.07
<b>Saxony-Anhalt</b>												
RD Köthen	22	23	29	32	24	24	29	34	40	39	27.9	3.0-5.0
RD Sangerhausen	19	21	24	24	23	23	24	24	25	25	11.9	2.9-3.4
RD Schönebeck	20	19	23	24	25	29	30	31	32	32	45.7	3.1-3.6
T Magdeburg	2	2	3	10	15	4	5	6	7	7	23.3	0.1-0.3
<b>Mecklenb.-Vorpommern</b>												
RD Mecklenb.-Strelitz	**	44	**	57	60	56	67	71	79	78	18.6	5.8-7.7
RD Uecker-Randow	**	36	**	45	46	43	51	54	61	60	36.1	4.3-5.4
T Rostock	**	8	**	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	**	0.1-0.3
<b>Baden-Württemberg</b>												
RD Hohenlohe	74	94	72	91	89	101	96	96	97	99	35.4	3.8-4.8
RD Alb-Donau	99	93	90	94	99	112	108	103	90	94	26.1	2.7-3.9
T Stuttgart	16	19	18	18	16	17	17	17	20	21	10.0	0.07-0.08
<b>Bavaria</b>												
T Munich	14	15	15	18	18	19	19	19	17	17	6.3	0.03
RD Munich	21	19	18	21	21	23	22	23	21	21	9.5	0.1-0.2
RD Regen	32	25	23	28	28	29	29	30	25	24	8.9	1.8-3.1
RD Freyung-Grafenau	34	29	27	31	31	34	33	34	33	32	11.0	2.4-3.1
<b>Rhineland-Palatinate</b>												
RD Ludwigshafen	**	36	**	52	47	55	62	65	64	63	23.3	3.0-4.3
RD Südwestpfalz	**	21	**	23	24	24	25	23	21	19	17.3	1.8-2.4
T Ludwigshafen	**	7	**	13	13	14	14	14	13	12	17.1	0.1-0.2
<b>North Rhine-Westphalia</b>												
T Cologne	7	9	8	9	9	10	9	10	11	12	6.6	0.02-0.03
RD Borken	235	241	236	231	242	263	270	217	216	225	34.6	3.0-4.1
RD Coesfeld	155	159	156	153	159	173	178	144	148	154	34.2	4.2-5.5

\* Administrative district: rural district (RD), urban district (T).

\*\* No available data.

Data source: Computed based on data sets of Statistisches Landesamt Baden-Württemberg 2002, Statistisches Landesamt Mecklenburg-Vorpommern 2002 and the Regional Statistical Offices of the German 'Bundesländer' (personal communication) presented above.

Table 14: Gross value added by the sectors agriculture, forestry and fishery in administrative districts and towns along the North Sea and the River Elbe from the estuary to Hamburg.

administrative district*	A****	B****	year										per person in employment in 2000 (in 1000 €)	share in gross value added (in %) 1991-2000
			1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000		
			gross value added (in million €) by the sectors agriculture, forestry and fishery											
Lower Saxony														
T Emden	a		**	7	**	6	7	7	7	7	7	8	37.3	0.3-0.4
RD Aurich	a		**	120	**	119	125	129	136	124	130	134	30.8	4.9-5.6
RD Wittmund	a		**	68	**	64	66	68	72	65	69	72	38.4	7.3-9.0
RD Friesland	a		**	62	**	58	61	62	66	60	63	65	40.2	3.8-4.2
RD Wesermarsch	a		**	82	**	86	89	92	95	85	89	91	42.3	4.6-6.0
T Wilhelmshaven	a		**	5	**	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	20.1	0.2-0.3
RD Osterholz	a		**	39	**	37	37	38	40	42	42	44	22.8	2.7-3.3
RD Cuxhaven	a	b	**	148	**	152	154	159	158	154	149	154	28.6	5.8-6.7
RD Stade		b	**	102	**	99	100	102	100	94	84	87	23.2	2.2-3.3
RD Harburg		b	**	44	**	48	51	52	57	59	61	63	20.2	1.9-2.0
Bremen														
T Bremen	a		20	21	20	23	21	22	23	19	19	20	18.2	0.1
T Bremerhaven	a		38	33	27	19	22	27	39	37	30	30	19.3	0.7-1.3
Schleswig-Holstein														
RD Dithmarschen	a	b	**	110	**	120	127	136	136	138	129	133	35.9	5.2-5.6
RD Nordfriesland	a		**	141	**	138	148	161	163	157	148	155	34.4	4.6-5.6
RD Steinburg		b	**	83	**	85	90	96	97	91	83	87	32.2	2.5-3.4
RD Pinneberg		b	**	142	**	172	172	176	178	163	150	157	31.4	2.4-3.1
Hamburg		b	**	173	**	159	137	156	164	149	167	171	30.0	0.2-0.3

\* Administrative district: rural district (RD), urban district (T).

\*\* No available data.

\*\*\* A: Rural districts and towns along the North Sea.

\*\*\*\* B: Rural districts and towns along the River Elbe from the estuary to Hamburg.

Data source: Computed based on data sets of Statistisches Landesamt Baden-Württemberg 2002 and the Regional Statistical Offices of the German 'Bundesländer' (personal communication) presented above.

Table 15: Gross value added by the sectors agriculture, forestry and fishery in administrative districts and towns along the Baltic Sea.

administrative district*	year										per person in employment in 2000 (in 1000 €)	share in gross value added (in %) 1991-2000
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000		
	gross value added (in million €) by the sectors agriculture, forestry and fishery											
Schleswig-Holstein												
T Flensburg	**	1	**	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	5.0	0.04
RD Schleswig-Flensburg	**	157	**	157	166	178	181	170	157	164	32.2	5.1-6.1
RD Rendsb.-Eckernförde	**	154	**	149	157	169	172	161	148	155	27.7	3.1-3.9
RD Ostholstein	**	90	**	81	87	95	96	101	94	98	30.6	2.6-3.0
RD Plön	**	71	**	62	66	71	73	76	70	74	30.8	4.5-5.5
T Kiel	**	3	**	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	5.0	0.04
T Lübeck	**	10	**	9	9	10	10	11	10	10	14.3	0.2
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern												
RD Nordwestmecklenburg	**	57	**	76	109	105	123	130	104	103	32.6	7.5-10.3
RD Bad Doberan	**	38	**	50	68	65	76	80	71	70	29.4	4.4-5.6
RD Nordvorpommern	**	58	**	74	95	90	104	109	103	102	35.0	6.8-8.5
RD Rügen	**	31	**	44	46	44	51	56	54	53	39.0	4.9-6.1
RD Ostvorpommern	**	53	**	69	70	67	85	89	90	88	33.3	5.7-7.4
T Wismar	**	0	**	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**	0-0.1
T Rostock	**	8	**	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	**	0.1-0.3
T Stralsund	**	4	**	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	**	0.3-0.5
T Greifswald	**	0	**	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**	0-0.1

\* Administrative district: rural district (RD), urban district (T).

\*\* No available data.

Data source: Computed based on data sets of Statistisches Landesamt Baden-Württemberg 2002, Statistisches Landesamt Mecklenburg-Vorpommern 2002 and the Regional Statistical Offices of the German 'Bundesländer' (personal communication) presented above.