

## Chapter 7: Web Appendix

### Germany

*Melanie Walter-Rogg*

*Table WA7.1: Structure of independent variables*

	West Germany (N = 571)						East Germany (N = 271)			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4
Density (ln)	<b>0.85</b>	0.08	0.23	-0.03	0.23	-0.07	<b>0.72</b>	-0.28	0.13	0.23
University degree (%)	<b>0.82</b>	0.01	-0.09	0.03	-0.26	-0.18	<b>0.84</b>	0.16	-0.03	-0.02
Distance to the centre (index)	<b>-0.80</b>	-0.05	-0.13	0.06	-0.05	0.01	<b>-0.78</b>	-0.12	0.01	-0.04
Concentration (Herfindahl)	0.01	<b>-0.92</b>	-0.03	-0.09	-0.09	-0.01	-0.03	0.33	<b>0.83</b>	0.12
Metro population (ln)	0.29	<b>0.83</b>	-0.07	-0.02	0.08	-0.08	-0.03	0.33	<b>0.83</b>	0.12
Fragmentation (Zeigler-Brunn)	-0.20	<b>0.77</b>	0.07	0.17	-0.41	0.05	-0.02	-0.24	<b>-0.93</b>	-0.12
Out-commuting (%)	-0.001	0.12	<b>-0.85</b>	0.29	0.08	-0.01	-0.23	<b>0.73</b>	-0.02	-0.31
Population (ln)	0.50	-0.03	<b>0.75</b>	-0.15	0.13	-0.20	<b>0.64</b>	-0.44	0.14	0.39
Foreign born (%)	0.46	0.28	<b>0.69</b>	0.04	0.06	0.06	-0.08	-0.16	0.13	0.55
SES hardship (index)	-0.18	0.02	<b>0.57</b>	0.01	0.52	-0.12	<b>-0.80</b>	0.09	-0.03	0.06
Stability of residence (1993–2003)	0.05	-0.06	-0.09	<b>-0.82</b>	-0.04	-0.07	0.34	<b>0.81</b>	0.27	0.02
Age 65 (%)	0.03	-0.17	0.14	<b>0.82</b>	0.03	-0.07	0.06	<b>-0.82</b>	-0.25	-0.13
Age18 (%)	-0.57	0.17	-0.14	<b>0.67</b>	-0.03	0.14	-0.06	<b>0.79</b>	0.25	-0.002
Polarisation	0.08	-0.02	0.02	-0.06	<b>0.88</b>	0.01	-0.19	0.09	<b>-0.63</b>	0.07
Manufacturing occupation (%)	-0.23	0.13	0.10	0.09	0.17	<b>0.74</b>	-0.02	-0.17	-0.04	<b>-0.80</b>
Economic diversity (Simpson index)	-0.001	-0.17	-0.21	-0.04	<b>-0.22</b>	<b>0.72</b>	0.38	-0.04	0.02	<b>0.68</b>

*Notes:* Extraction method: Principal Component Analysis. Rotation Method – Varimax with Kaiser Normalisation. Rotation converged in 4 resp. 6 iterations.

*Table WA7.2: Indicators of typology of municipalities in West and East Germany*

	West Germany			East Germany		
	mean	stdv.	range	mean	stdv.	range
Low-density suburb (population per km <sup>2</sup> )	434.97	354.74	4–180.77	279.74	352.89	9–65.37
Affluent suburbs (hardship index)	41.60	5.90	22.00–50.00	55.03	7.49	35.2–60.50
Middle-class suburbs (hardship index)	55.97	2.20	50.25–59.00	63.31	1.34	60.75–65.50
Poor suburbs (hardship index)	61.69	1.86	59.25–66.50	69.17	3.54	65.75–79.50

Notes: The hardship index was standardised from 0 (no hardship) to 100 (full hardship).

Source: IMO Data Set 2003.

Table WA7.3: Electoral behaviour in the metropolis

	West Germany			East Germany						
	mean	N		mean	N					
<i>Voting decision national election 2002 (position on culture issues in post-election survey)</i>										
Urban concentrations	4.79	27		3.74	11					
Low-density suburbs	4.89	193		3.79	71					
Affluent suburbs	4.85	165		3.78	63					
Middle-class suburbs	4.84	263		3.80	100					
Poor suburbs	4.86	141		3.78	129					
Total	4.86	789		3.78	374					
eta	<b>0.35</b>			<b>0.19</b>						
ANOVA	sum of squares	df	variance	F	sign.	sum of squares	df	variance	F	sign.
Between groups	0.48	4	12%	27.36	0.000	0.07	4	4%	3.31	0.011
Within groups	3.40	784	88%			1.86	369	96%		
Total	3.87	788				1.93	373			
<i>Voting decision national election 2002 (position on economic issues in post-election survey)</i>										
	mean	N		mean	N					
Urban concentrations	5.64	27		4.61	11					
Low-density suburbs	5.67	193		4.62	71					
Affluent suburbs	5.66	165		4.63	63					
Middle class suburbs	5.65	263		4.64	100					
Poor suburbs	5.65	141		4.62	129					
total	5.66	789		4.63	374					
eta	<b>0.26</b>			<b>0.19</b>						
ANOVA	sum of squares	df	variance	F	sign.	sum of squares	df	variance	F	sign.
Between groups	0.06	4	7%	13.87	0.000	0.03	4	4%	3.54	0.008
Within groups	0.79	784	93%			0.69	369	96%		
Total	0.85	788				0.71	373			
<i>Voting decision national election 2002 (position on globalisation issues in post-election survey)</i>										
	mean	N		mean	N					
Urban concentrations	5.48	27		5.85	11					
Low-density suburbs	5.56	193		5.90	70					
Affluent suburbs	5.52	165		5.89	63					
Middle-class suburbs	5.52	263		5.92	100					
Poor suburbs	5.55	141		5.91	129					
Total	5.56	789		5.91	374					
eta	<b>0.34</b>			<b>0.19</b>						
ANOVA	sum of squares	df	variance	F	sign.	sum of squares	df	variance	F	sign.
Between groups	0.34	4	12%	26.16	.000	0.09	4	4 %	3.45	0.009

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Within groups	2.51	784	88%	2.38	369	96 %
Total	2.85	788		2.47	373	

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*Notes:* For boldface coefficients,  $p < 0.05$ ; for boldface italicised coefficients,  $p < 0.01$ .

Source voter turnout: IMO Data Set 2003. Source voting decision: European Social Survey, means of 2002/2003 and 2004/2005. Originally used scale was: 0 to 10 scale where 0 meant extreme left, 10 extreme right, but for better comparability we have converted it to 1–10 scale

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Table WA7.4a: Turnout in national election 2002 (ordinary least squares regressions)

	Types				Compositional				Contextual				Full model				Full with types			
	West		Ost		West		Ost		West		Ost		West		Ost		West		Ost	
	b	Beta	b	Beta	b	Beta	b	Beta	b	Beta	b	Beta	b	Beta	b	Beta	b	Beta	b	Beta
(Constant)	<b>81.5</b>		<b>73.5</b>		<b>72.9</b>		<b>63.1</b>		<b>78.9</b>		<b>72.3</b>		<b>75.8</b>		<b>76.1</b>		<b>76.2</b>		<b>74.1</b>	
Urban concentrations	-2.72	<b>-0.16</b>	-0.19	-0.01													-1.51	<b>-0.09</b>	2.95	0.11
Affluent suburbs	1.32	<b>0.18</b>	0.04	0.003													-0.42	-0.06	-0.77	-0.06
Poor suburbs	-1.24	<b>-0.16</b>	-2.21	<b>-0.22</b>													-0.52	-0.06	-0.36	-0.04
Low-density suburbs	-0.40	-0.06	-0.92	-0.07																
Foreign born (%)					-0.20	<b>-0.29</b>	-0.20	-0.09					-0.11	<b>-0.16</b>	-0.08	-0.04	-0.11	<b>-0.16</b>	-0.10	-0.05
SES Hardship (Index)					-0.05	<b>-0.14</b>	0.01	0.01					-0.04	<b>-0.11</b>	-0.16	<b>-0.20</b>	-0.05	<b>-0.13</b>	-0.18	<b>-0.22</b>
University education (%)					0.44	<b>0.53</b>	0.60	<b>0.41</b>					0.34	<b>0.41</b>	0.66	<b>0.45</b>	0.33	<b>0.40</b>	0.63	<b>0.43</b>
Manufacturing occupation (%)					0.02	<b>0.11</b>	0.10	<b>0.30</b>					0.02	<b>0.11</b>	0.07	<b>0.19</b>	0.01	<b>0.11</b>	0.07	<b>0.21</b>
Residents under 18 years (%)					0.39	<b>0.28</b>	-0.05	-0.02					0.26	<b>0.19</b>	-0.09	-0.03	0.28	<b>0.20</b>	-0.11	-0.04
Density (ln)									0.66	<b>0.17</b>	-0.46	-0.10	0.46	<b>0.12</b>	-1.26	<b>-0.26</b>	0.69	<b>0.18</b>	-1.17	<b>-0.24</b>
Stability of residence (1993–2003)									0.01	0.02	-0.00	-0.01	-0.04	<b>-0.08</b>	-0.04	-0.16	-0.05	<b>-0.09</b>	-0.03	-0.14
Out-commuting (%)									0.14	<b>0.56</b>	0.10	<b>0.27</b>	0.10	<b>0.41</b>	0.11	<b>0.33</b>	0.09	<b>0.38</b>	0.13	<b>0.38</b>
Distance to the centre (index)											-1.06	<b>-0.16</b>								
Economic diversity (Simpson index)									-0.96	-0.05	-5.62	-0.11	-1.26	<b>-0.07</b>	0.11	0.02	-1.19	<b>-0.06</b>	0.47	0.07
Metropolitan population (ln)									-0.39	<b>-0.12</b>			-0.42	<b>-0.13</b>	-0.54	-0.01	-0.46	<b>-0.14</b>	-0.11	-0.00
Fragmentation (Zeigler Brunn)									0.49	<b>0.13</b>	1.08	<b>0.23</b>	0.55	<b>0.15</b>	0.66	<b>0.17</b>	0.53	<b>0.14</b>	0.66	<b>0.17</b>
Polarisation									-0.18	<b>-0.14</b>			-0.04	-0.03			-0.04	-0.03		
N		788		373		570		270		570		320		570		270		570		270
F		21.5		4.0		63.8		17.0		44.4		12.6		44.7		17.8		36.8		14.6
Adjusted R Square		0.09		0.03		0.36		0.23		0.35		0.18		0.48		0.41		0.49		0.41

Notes: Table entries are unstandardised (b) and standardised (Beta) regression coefficients; for boldface coefficients,  $p < 0.05$ ; for boldface italicised coefficients,  $p < 0.01$ . Because of multicollinearity we have to exclude some variables from the analyses. West Germany: regarding context effects, we have to exclude the variables population size, distance to the centre, concentration and additionally for the full model the variable residents over 65 years. East Germany: regarding context effects, we have to exclude the variables population size, metro population, concentration, polarisation and additionally for the full model the variable residents over 65 years.

Table WA7.4b: Turnout in last local election since 2003 (ordinary least squares regressions)

	Types				Compositional				Contextual				Full model				Full with types			
	West		Ost		West		Ost		West		Ost		West		Ost		West		Ost	
	b	Beta	b	Beta	b	Beta	b	Beta	b	Beta	b	Beta	b	Beta	b	Beta	b	Beta	b	Beta
(Constant)	<b>55.9</b>		<b>57.2</b>		<b>54.3</b>		<b>33.9</b>		<b>83.5</b>		<b>63.6</b>		<b>79.9</b>		<b>69.6</b>		<b>77.9</b>		<b>68.1</b>	
Urban concentrations	-5.73	<b>-0.17</b>	-7.33	<b>-0.14</b>													0.45	0.01	2.39	0.05
Affluent suburbs	4.07	<b>0.26</b>	-0.78	-0.03													0.79	0.05	-1.97	-0.08
Poor suburbs	0.07	0.004	-2.38	<b>-0.12</b>													-1.02	-0.06	-0.79	-0.04
Low-density suburbs	6.95	<b>0.47</b>	3.87	<b>0.17</b>																
Foreign born (%)					-0.57	<b>-0.40</b>	0.08	0.02					-0.26	<b>-0.18</b>	0.24	0.06	-0.24	<b>-0.17</b>	0.22	0.06
SES Hardship (Index)					-0.19	<b>-0.25</b>	0.08	0.05					-0.11	<b>-0.15</b>	-0.33	<b>-0.23</b>	-0.06	-0.08	-0.37	<b>-0.26</b>
University education (%)					0.02	0.01	0.36	0.13					0.14	0.08	0.77	<b>0.29</b>	0.14	0.08	0.75	<b>0.28</b>
Manufacturing occupation (%)					0.02	0.06	0.18	<b>0.30</b>					0.02	<b>0.07</b>	0.11	<b>0.18</b>	0.02	<b>0.07</b>	0.12	<b>0.19</b>
Residents under 18 years (%)					0.87	<b>0.30</b>	0.39	0.08					0.44	<b>0.16</b>	0.11	0.02	0.44	<b>0.15</b>	0.09	0.02
Density (ln)									-3.33	<b>-0.43</b>	-2.85	<b>-0.32</b>	-2.32	<b>-0.30</b>	-3.57	<b>-0.42</b>	-2.49	<b>-0.32</b>	-3.39	<b>-0.39</b>
Stability of residence (1993-2003)									0.00	0.001	-0.07	<b>-0.15</b>	-0.07	-0.07	-0.12	<b>-0.29</b>	-0.07	-0.06	-0.11	<b>-0.28</b>
Out-commuting (%)									0.21	<b>0.41</b>	0.23	<b>0.35</b>	0.13	<b>0.26</b>	0.27	<b>0.43</b>	0.13	<b>0.27</b>	0.29	<b>0.46</b>
Distance to the centre (index)											-0.35	-0.03			1.45	<b>0.13</b>			1.82	<b>0.16</b>
Economic diversity (Simpson index)									1.43	0.04	-5.54	-0.06	0.65	0.02	0.14	0.002	0.80	0.02	0.99	0.01
Metropolitan population (ln)									-0.26	-0.04			-0.09	-0.01			-0.08	-0.01		
Fragmentation (Zeigler Brunn) polarisation									0.32	0.04	0.57	0.07	0.30	0.04	0.07	0.01	0.30	0.04	0.07	0.01
N		787		370		570		268		570		318		570		268		570		268
F		72.8		7.5		95.2		5.2		78.7		24.5		55.3		18.8		44.7		15.1
Adjusted R Square		0.27		0.07		0.45		0.07		0.49		0.31		0.53		0.42		0.54		0.42

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Notes: Table entries are unstandardised (b) and standardised (Beta) regression coefficients; for boldface coefficients,  $p < 0.05$ ; for boldface italicised coefficients,  $p < 0.01$ . Because of multicollinearity, we have to exclude some variables from the analyses. West Germany: regarding context effects, we have to exclude the variables population size, distance to the centre, concentration and additionally for the full model the variable residents over 65 years. East Germany: regarding context effects, we have to exclude the variables population size, metro population, concentration, polarisation and additionally for the full model the variable residents over 65 years.

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Table WA7.5a: Voting decision national election 2002 (percentage difference left and liberal/right parties, ordinary least squares regressions)

	Types				Compositional				Contextual				Full model				Full with types			
	West b	Beta	Ost b	Beta	West b	Beta	Ost b	Beta	West b	Beta	Ost b	Beta	West b	Beta	Ost b	Beta	West b	Beta	Ost b	Beta
(Constant)	1.6		<b>-11.8</b>		-12.5		-9.8		5.6		-3.2		-3.1		13.0		-6.0		22.6	
Urban concentrations	-6.35	<b>-0.08</b>	-15.3	<b>-0.14</b>													1.60	0.02	-9.87	-0.10
Affluent suburbs	4.74	<b>0.25</b>	-5.22	-0.10													-1.27	-0.04	-7.32	<b>-0.15</b>
Poor suburbs	-0.17	<b>0.13</b>	-7.02	-0.11													-1.23	-0.04	-1.79	-0.05
Low-density suburbs	8.82	-0.004	-4.82	<b>0.18</b>																
Foreign born (%)					-0.18	-0.06	-0.49	-0.06					-0.16	-0.06	-0.09	-0.01	-0.17	-0.06	-0.02	0.00
SES Hardship (Index)					-0.10	-0.07	-0.34	-0.12					0.01	0.01	-0.84	<b>-0.29</b>	-0.01	-0.01	-1.02	<b>-0.35</b>
University education (%)					-1.06	<b>-0.31</b>	0.44	0.08					-0.54	<b>-0.16</b>	0.89	<b>0.17</b>	-0.56	<b>-0.17</b>	0.95	<b>0.18</b>
Manufacturing occupation (%)					0.03	0.06	0.42	<b>0.35</b>					0.03	-0.06	0.26	<b>0.21</b>	0.03	0.06	0.27	<b>0.22</b>
Residents under 18 years (%)					1.69	<b>0.30</b>	-0.31	-0.03					1.21	<b>0.22</b>	0.78	0.08	1.26	<b>0.22</b>	0.92	0.09
Density (ln)									-6.94	<b>-0.45</b>	-2.62	<b>-0.14</b>	-3.43	<b>-0.22</b>	-2.88	<b>-0.17</b>	-3.31	<b>-0.22</b>	-2.44	-0.14
stability of residence (1993–2003)									-0.03	-0.01	-0.04	-0.04	-0.16	-0.08	-0.14	-0.16	-0.17	<b>-0.08</b>	-0.15	-0.18
Out-commuting (%)									0.03	0.03	0.20	<b>0.15</b>	-0.02	-0.02	0.23	<b>0.18</b>	-0.01	-0.01	0.24	<b>0.19</b>
Distance to the centre (index)											-1.37	-0.06			2.01	0.09			1.40	0.06
Economic diversity (Simpson index)									5.65	<b>0.07</b>	-26.8	<b>-0.14</b>	5.91	<b>0.08</b>	-3.4	-0.07	5.85	<b>0.07</b>	-11.4	-0.06
Metropolitan population (ln)									-1.02	-0.08			-0.64	-0.05			3.53	<b>0.24</b>		
Fragmentation (Zeigler Brunn)									4.63	<b>0.31</b>	5.22	<b>0.33</b>	3.63	<b>0.24</b>	4.20	<b>0.29</b>	-0.51	-0.04	4.31	<b>0.30</b>
Polarisation									0.75	<b>0.15</b>			0.42	<b>0.08</b>			0.44	<b>0.09</b>		
N	788		373		570		270		570		320		570		270		570		270	
F	15.4		3.2		53.0		10.6		41.6		15.7		31.1		12.3		25.0		10.3	
Adjusted R Square	0.07		0.02		0.31		0.15		0.33		0.22		0.39		0.31		0.39		0.33	

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*Notes:* Table entries are unstandardised (b) and standardised (Beta) regression coefficients; for boldface coefficients,  $p < 0.05$ ; for boldface italicised coefficients,  $p < 0.01$ . Because of multicollinearity, we have to exclude some variables from the analyses. West Germany: regarding context effects, we have to exclude the variables population size, distance to the centre, concentration and additionally for the full model the variable residents over 65 years. East Germany: regarding context effects, we have to exclude the variables population size, metro population, concentration, polarisation and additionally for the full model the variable residents over 65 years

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Table WA7.5b: Voting decision local election since 2003 (percentage difference left and liberal/right parties, ordinary least squares regressions)

	Types				Compositional				Contextual				Full model				Full with types				
	West		Ost		West		Ost		West		Ost		West		Ost		West		Ost		
	b	Beta	b	Beta	b	Beta	b	Beta	b	Beta	b	Beta	b	Beta	b	Beta	b	Beta	b	Beta	
(Constant)	<b>32.8</b>		<b>16.0</b>		31.6		-48.2		-7.5		41.7		-7.4		73.6		-23.1		46.7		0.09
Urban concentrations	-7.1	-0.04	-23.8	<b>-0.13</b>													18.05	<b>0.11</b>	13.01		0.04
Affluent suburbs	26.3	<b>0.29</b>	-0.1	-0.002													1.08	0.02	3.00		0.04
Poor suburbs	-3.5	-0.04	-0.8	-0.01													-1.68	-0.02	-5.54		-0.10
Low-density suburbs	25.0	<b>0.28</b>	30.1	<b>0.39</b>																	
Foreign born (%)					-0.90	<b>-0.13</b>	0.21	0.02					-0.42	-0.06	0.60	0.05	-0.38	-0.06	0.54		0.04
SES Hardship (Index)					-1.10	<b>-0.30</b>	0.14	0.03					-0.90	<b>-0.25</b>	-0.60	-0.13	-0.79	<b>-0.22</b>	-0.32		-0.07
University education (%)					-1.08	<b>-0.13</b>	-1.76	<b>-0.21</b>					-0.20	-0.02	-1.33	-0.16	-0.17	-0.02	-1.66		<b>-0.20</b>
Manufacturing occupation (%)					-0.06	-0.05	0.34	<b>0.18</b>					-0.05	-0.04	0.13	0.07	-0.04	-0.03	0.13		0.07
Residents under 18 years (%)					4.94	<b>0.35</b>	3.86	<b>0.25</b>					3.46	<b>0.25</b>	1.55	0.10	3.39	<b>0.24</b>	1.36		0.09
Density (ln)									-17.9	<b>-0.47</b>	-10.6	<b>-0.38</b>	-11.5	<b>-0.30</b>	-10.2	<b>-0.37</b>	-13.4	<b>-0.35</b>	-0.06		<b>-0.33</b>
Stability of residence (1993–2003)									0.49	<b>0.10</b>	0.19	<b>0.14</b>	-0.03	-0.01	0.12	0.09	-0.02	-0.01	0.14		0.11
Out-commuting (%)									0.38	<b>0.16</b>	0.16	0.08	0.07	0.03	0.25	0.12	0.16	0.07	0.28		0.14
Distance to the center (index)											2.78	0.07			0.34	0.01			1.75		0.05
Economic diversity (Simpson index)									15.0	<b>0.08</b>	-28.4	-0.10	11.4	0.06	-30.2	-0.11	11.14	0.06	-31.7		-0.11
Metropolitan population (ln)									3.98	<b>0.12</b>			4.42	<b>0.13</b>			5.15	<b>0.16</b>			
Fragmentation (Zeigler Brunn)									2.65	0.07	2.80	<b>0.12</b>	1.00	0.03	2.54	0.11	0.84	0.02	2.46		0.11
Polarisation									0.26	0.02			0.77	0.06			0.84	0.07			
N		777		370		562		268			562		318		562		268		562		268
F		29.1		20.1		50.9		9.1		34.5		20.3		26.5		11.3		21.9		9.3	
Adjusted R Square		0.13		0.17		0.31		0.13		0.29		0.27		0.35		0.30		0.36		0.30	

Notes: Table entries are unstandardised (b) and standardised (Beta) regression coefficients; for boldface coefficients,  $p < 0.05$ ; for boldface italicised coefficients,  $p < 0.01$ . Because of multicollinearity, we have to exclude some variables from the analyses. West Germany: regarding context effects, we have to exclude the variables population size, distance to the centre, concentration and additionally for the full model the variable residents over 65 years. East Germany: regarding context effects, we have to exclude the variables population size, metro population, concentration, polarisation and additionally for the full model the variable residents over 65 years.

Table WA7.6: Voting decision last local election since 2003 and national election 2002 (left-right self-placement); position on economic, cultural and economic issues (ordinary least squares regressions)

	Voting decision last local election since 2003				Voting decision national election 2002				Economic issues				Cultural issues				Globalisation issues			
	left-right self-placement				left-right self-placement				Full with types				Full with types				Full with types			
	West		Ost		West		Ost		West		Ost		West		Ost		West		Ost	
	b	Beta	b	Beta	b	Beta	b	Beta	b	Beta	b	Beta	b	Beta	b	Beta	b	Beta	b	Beta
(Constant)	<b>5.7</b>		<b>5.9</b>		<b>5.3</b>		<b>5.3</b>		<b>5.7</b>		<b>4.7</b>		<b>4.8</b>		<b>4.0</b>		<b>5.3</b>		<b>5.3</b>	
Urban concentrations	0.02	0.01	0.07	0.02	0.02	0.02	-0.13	-0.11	-0.00	-0.02	-0.02	-0.10	0.00	0.01	-0.04	-0.11	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.03
Affluent suburbs	-0.01	-0.02	-0.23	-0.13	-0.01	-0.03	-0.08	<b>-0.14</b>	-0.01	<b>-0.1</b>	-0.02	<b>-0.1</b>	-0.00	-0.00	-0.03	-0.14	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02
Poor suburbs	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.01	-0.01	-0.04	-0.02	-0.04	-0.00	-0.05	-0.00	-0.04	-0.00	0.06	-0.01	-0.04	-0.01	-0.03	-0.01	-0.03
Low-density suburbs																				
Foreign born (%)	-0.01	<b>-0.16</b>	-0.02	-0.06	-0.00	-0.05	0.00	0.002	-0.00	<b>-0.16</b>	0.00	-0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.06
SES																				
Hardship (Index)	-0.00	-0.05	-0.01	-0.13	0.00	0.01	-0.01	<b>-0.34</b>	0.00	-0.04	-0.00	<b>-0.41</b>	0.00	0.05	-0.00	<b>-0.36</b>	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.03
University education (%)	-0.00	-0.04	0.03	0.17	-0.01	<b>-0.26</b>	0.01	0.12	0.00	0.05	0.00	<b>0.19</b>	-0.01	-0.44	0.00	0.11	-0.01	<b>-0.48</b>	-0.01	<b>-0.48</b>
manufacturing occupation (%)	-0.00	-0.07	0.01	0.10	0.00	-0.07	0.00	<b>0.24</b>	0.00	<b>0.08</b>	0.00	<b>0.19</b>	0.00	0.07	0.00	<b>0.21</b>	0.00	<b>0.07</b>	0.00	<b>0.07</b>
Residents under 18 years (%)	0.01	0.08	0.09	<b>0.24</b>	0.01	<b>0.22</b>	0.01	0.12	0.00	<b>0.15</b>	0.00	0.14	0.01	0.15	0.00	0.10	0.01	<b>0.20</b>	0.01	<b>0.20</b>
Density (ln)	-0.01	-0.02	-0.23	<b>-0.36</b>	-0.03	<b>-0.16</b>	-0.02	-0.11	-0.01	<b>-0.26</b>	-0.00	-0.10	-0.00	-0.05	-0.01	-0.14	-0.01	-0.06	-0.01	-0.06
Stability of residence (1993-2003)	0.00	0.10	-0.01	<b>-0.32</b>	-0.00	<b>-0.09</b>	-0.00	<b>-0.20</b>	0.00	-0.03	0.00	-0.05	-0.00	-0.07	0.00	-0.07	-0.00	<b>-0.08</b>	-0.00	<b>-0.08</b>
Out-commuting (%)	-0.00	<b>-0.15</b>	0.01	<b>0.27</b>	0.00	0.02	0.00	<b>0.19</b>	0.00	-0.05	0.00	<b>0.17</b>	0.00	0.06	0.00	<b>0.16</b>	0.00	<b>0.09</b>	0.00	<b>0.09</b>
Distance to the centre (index)			0.02	0.02			0.02	0.06				0.00	0.06	0.03	0.07	0.01	0.06			

Economic diversity (Simpson index)	-0.03	-0.02	-0.00	0.00	0.06	<b>0.07</b>	<i>-0.13</i>	-0.06	0.00	0.02	<i>-0.03</i>	<i>-0.08</i>	<i>-0.01</i>	-0.09	<i>-0.05</i>	<i>-0.07</i>	0.03	<b>0.08</b>	0.03	<b>0.08</b>
Metropolitan population (ln)	0.01	0.06			<i>-0.01</i>	<i>-0.04</i>			<i>-0.00</i>	<i>-0.05</i>			0.02	0.21			<i>-0.00</i>	<i>-0.03</i>	<i>-0.00</i>	<i>-0.03</i>
Fragmentation (Zeigler Brunn)	-0.03	<b>-0.13</b>	0.05	0.09	0.04	<b>0.25</b>	0.05	<b>0.30</b>	0.01	<b>0.21</b>	0.01	<b>0.29</b>	0.00	0.09	0.02	<b>0.33</b>	0.02	<b>0.20</b>	0.02	<b>0.20</b>
Polarisation	-0.01	-0.06			0.01	<b>0.09</b>			0.00	<b>0.10</b>							0.00	<b>0.13</b>	0.00	<b>0.13</b>
N		562		268		570		270		570		270		570		270		570		570
F		2.4		8.4		29.5		10.1		14.4		10.1		31.2		10.5		40.7		40.7
Adjusted R Square		0.04		0.28		0.43		0.32		0.26		0.32		0.44		0.33		0.51		0.51

*Notes:* Table entries are unstandardised (b) and standardised (Beta) regression coefficients; for boldface coefficients,  $p < 0.05$ ; for boldface italicised coefficients,  $p < 0.01$ . Because of multicollinearity, we have to exclude some variables from the analyses. West Germany: regarding context effects, we have to exclude the variables population size, distance to the centre, concentration and additionally for the full model the variable residents over 65 years. East Germany: regarding context effects, we have to exclude the variables population size, metro population, concentration, polarisation and additionally for the full model the variable residents over 65 years.