

The following pages present forecasts by the Institute for Employment Research, Germany (IAB) of the number of people in employment subject to social security contributions, the number of unemployed and the number of unemployed in the Social Code II and III systems as well as the number of people who are able to work and are eligible for benefits for various regions. Until the issue 1/2015, this forecast was published as "Regional Forecasts of Unemployment and Employment in the German Federal States and Labour Market Districts". At the IAB, the calculations are carried out in the Regional Research Network.

Content

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Methodology | 2 |
| 1. Employment in the Federal States | 3 |
| 2. Employment in the Labour Market Districts | 4 |
| 3. Unemployment in the Federal States | 10 |
| 4. Number of Unemployed in the Social Code II System in the Federal States | 11 |
| 5. Number of Unemployed in the Social Code III System in the Federal States | 12 |
| 6. Unemployment in the Labour Market Districts | 13 |
| 7. People Capable of Working and Eligible for Benefits in the Federal States | 19 |

Methodology

The forecasts for the number of employed subject to social security contributions, the number of unemployed and those capable of working and eligible for benefits are carried out in a three-step process:

1. First, eight different time-series models are estimated. In two of these models, only former values of the dependent variable are included. These models adapt best to the short-term development in a region if there are large fluctuations in the region or there is no clear pattern in the recent past. Two further models decompose the time series into different components such as the level, trend, seasonal and business-cycle influences. The advantage of these two models is that they have a high and robust forecast quality if the time series has a regular and clearly identifiable long-term pattern. In order to profit from the advantages of both types of models, further models were constructed which use a combination of these two approaches. Especially in the case of relatively small regional units, as is the case with the labour market districts, it needs to be assumed that regional interdependencies play an important role. Such spatial interdependencies are accounted for in three further models. Two of these treat employment, unemployment and the number capable of working and eligible for benefits as separate variables whereas the third model (first used in March 2011) also accounts for the dependencies between the unemployed (at their place of residence) and the employed (at their place of work). The models with spatial autocorrelation were developed at the IAB in order to improve the forecast accuracy.
2. In order to take the pros and cons of the different models used in the first step into account, an average of the models is calculated in a second step. However, in this so-called pooling, in each region only those models are included whose forecasts

have a relatively small deviation from the forecast for Germany. At the same time, in order to control for international and national influences, we adjust the regional forecasts to match the values for the national forecast which take these (inter)national dependencies into account. Hence, the national forecast is a further explanatory variable in our pooled model for every region. The current forecast is based on those in the IAB-Kurzbericht 20/2016 (in German only).

3. In order to verify the validity of the models, in a third step the results are compared with assessments at the ten Regional Offices of the IAB. In this step it is possible to take important unique events in a region into account. Thus, regional expertise is contained in the forecasts.

By definition, forecasts are uncertain. For this reason, lower and upper bounds are calculated so that the future true value lies within this interval with a probability of roughly 66%. Because the underlying regional forecast model differs from the one used for the national forecasts, the statistical uncertainty and hence the lower and upper bounds differ between the two. A more complete explanation (in German only) of the methodology used can be found in:

Bach et al. (2009): Der deutsche Arbeitsmarkt – Entwicklungen und Perspektiven. In: Institut für Arbeitsmarkt- und Berufsforschung, Nürnberg (Ed.), Handbuch Arbeitsmarkt 2009, (IAB-Bibliothek, 314), Bielefeld: Bertelsmann, p. 64-78.

1. Employment in the Federal States yearly average

| | 2016 | 2017 GDP: +1.3 % | | | Growth rate 2016 to ... 2017 (in %) | | |
|---|------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | Average | Average | Lower Bound | Upper Bound | ... Average ... | ... Lower Bound ... | ... Upper Bound ... |
| Federal States | | | | | | | |
| Schleswig-Holstein | 938,400 | 955,900 | 943,700 | 968,000 | 1.9 | 0.6 | 3.2 |
| Hamburg | 935,600 | 955,600 | 941,600 | 969,500 | 2.1 | 0.6 | 3.6 |
| Lower Saxony | 2,831,800 | 2,868,900 | 2,820,500 | 2,917,300 | 1.3 | -0.4 | 3.0 |
| Bremen | 320,500 | 327,500 | 322,700 | 332,300 | 2.2 | 0.7 | 3.7 |
| North Rhine-Westphalia | 6,557,600 | 6,641,500 | 6,551,100 | 6,731,800 | 1.3 | -0.1 | 2.7 |
| Hessen | 2,464,000 | 2,505,100 | 2,476,000 | 2,534,200 | 1.7 | 0.5 | 2.8 |
| Rhineland-Palatinate | 1,363,500 | 1,380,900 | 1,361,900 | 1,399,900 | 1.3 | -0.1 | 2.7 |
| Baden-Württemberg | 4,457,900 | 4,538,300 | 4,470,000 | 4,606,600 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 3.3 |
| Bavaria | 5,305,600 | 5,406,100 | 5,319,200 | 5,493,100 | 1.9 | 0.3 | 3.5 |
| Saarland | 379,900 | 383,100 | 376,800 | 389,500 | 0.8 | -0.8 | 2.5 |
| Berlin | 1,366,600 | 1,405,800 | 1,383,800 | 1,427,700 | 2.9 | 1.3 | 4.5 |
| Brandenburg | 815,100 | 827,100 | 816,900 | 837,400 | 1.5 | 0.2 | 2.7 |
| Mecklenburg-Vorpommern | 555,500 | 563,000 | 556,700 | 569,400 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 2.5 |
| Saxony | 1,554,700 | 1,581,800 | 1,562,100 | 1,601,600 | 1.7 | 0.5 | 3.0 |
| Saxony-Anhalt | 783,500 | 791,900 | 781,600 | 802,300 | 1.1 | -0.2 | 2.4 |
| Thuringia | 792,900 | 802,400 | 789,200 | 815,700 | 1.2 | -0.5 | 2.9 |
| Germany (western/eastern/Total)¹⁾ | | | | | | | |
| Germany, western | 25,555,000 | 25,963,000 | 25,584,000 | 26,342,000 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 3.1 |
| Germany, eastern | 5,868,000 | 5,972,000 | 5,890,000 | 6,054,000 | 1.8 | 0.4 | 3.2 |
| Germany (Total) | 31,423,000 | 31,935,000 | 31,474,000 | 32,396,000 | 1.6 | 0.2 | 3.1 |

¹⁾ Values for Germany (western/eastern/Total) are rounded off to the nearest 1000. Due to rounding off, the sums for Germany (western/eastern/Total) may diverge slightly from official statistics.

Total values correspond to those in the IAB-Kurzbericht 20/2016.

Source: Forecasts are based on data of the Federal Employment Agency, Time-span: January 1993 to June 2016.

2. Employment in the Labour Market Districts yearly average

| LMD-No. | Labour Market District | Federal States | 2016 | 2017 GDP: +1.3 % | | | Growth rate 2016 to ... 2017 (in %) | | |
|---------|--------------------------|------------------------|---------|-----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | | | Average | Average ¹⁾ | Lower Bound ²⁾ | Upper Bound ²⁾ | ... Average ... | ... Lower Bound ... | ... Upper Bound ... |
| 30 | Greifswald | Mecklenburg-Vorpommern | 80,300 | 81,600 | 80,600 | 82,700 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 3.0 |
| 31 | Neubrandenburg | Mecklenburg-Vorpommern | 91,900 | 92,900 | 91,900 | 93,900 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 2.2 |
| 32 | Rostock | Mecklenburg-Vorpommern | 152,800 | 155,600 | 153,700 | 157,500 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 3.1 |
| 33 | Schwerin | Mecklenburg-Vorpommern | 159,600 | 160,900 | 158,600 | 163,100 | 0.8 | -0.6 | 2.2 |
| 34 | Stralsund | Mecklenburg-Vorpommern | 70,900 | 72,000 | 71,100 | 72,900 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 2.8 |
| 35 | Cottbus | Brandenburg | 209,300 | 211,100 | 208,100 | 214,200 | 0.9 | -0.6 | 2.3 |
| 36 | Eberswalde | Brandenburg | 86,300 | 87,800 | 86,600 | 89,100 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 3.2 |
| 37 | Frankfurt (Oder) | Brandenburg | 129,800 | 131,200 | 128,800 | 133,500 | 1.1 | -0.8 | 2.9 |
| 38 | Neuruppin | Brandenburg | 160,000 | 162,300 | 159,100 | 165,500 | 1.4 | -0.6 | 3.4 |
| 39 | Potsdam | Brandenburg | 229,700 | 234,700 | 232,700 | 236,800 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 3.1 |
| 41 | Bernburg | Saxony-Anhalt | 62,200 | 62,700 | 61,800 | 63,500 | 0.8 | -0.6 | 2.1 |
| 42 | Dessau-Roßlau-Wittenberg | Saxony-Anhalt | 130,000 | 130,900 | 129,000 | 132,800 | 0.7 | -0.8 | 2.2 |
| 43 | Halberstadt | Saxony-Anhalt | 72,600 | 73,300 | 72,200 | 74,400 | 1.0 | -0.6 | 2.5 |
| 44 | Halle | Saxony-Anhalt | 164,500 | 166,700 | 164,400 | 169,000 | 1.3 | -0.1 | 2.7 |
| 45 | Magdeburg | Saxony-Anhalt | 193,200 | 195,200 | 193,000 | 197,300 | 1.0 | -0.1 | 2.1 |
| 46 | Weißenfels | Saxony-Anhalt | 57,100 | 58,200 | 57,500 | 58,900 | 1.9 | 0.7 | 3.2 |
| 47 | Sangerhausen | Saxony-Anhalt | 40,800 | 41,400 | 40,900 | 41,900 | 1.5 | 0.2 | 2.7 |
| 48 | Stendal | Saxony-Anhalt | 63,100 | 63,500 | 62,200 | 64,900 | 0.6 | -1.4 | 2.9 |
| 71 | Annaberg-Buchholz | Saxony | 113,200 | 114,800 | 112,700 | 116,900 | 1.4 | -0.4 | 3.3 |
| 72 | Bautzen | Saxony | 194,200 | 197,400 | 194,800 | 200,000 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 3.0 |
| 73 | Chemnitz | Saxony | 113,800 | 115,500 | 113,900 | 117,000 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 2.8 |
| 74 | Dresden | Saxony | 252,500 | 258,100 | 253,900 | 262,200 | 2.2 | 0.6 | 3.8 |
| 75 | Leipzig | Saxony | 256,300 | 263,500 | 258,900 | 268,100 | 2.8 | 1.0 | 4.6 |
| 76 | Oschatz | Saxony | 146,400 | 148,500 | 146,000 | 151,100 | 1.4 | -0.3 | 3.2 |
| 77 | Pirna | Saxony | 76,400 | 77,800 | 76,300 | 79,200 | 1.8 | -0.1 | 3.7 |
| 78 | Plauen | Saxony | 80,200 | 81,300 | 79,800 | 82,900 | 1.4 | -0.5 | 3.4 |

Table „Employment in Labour Market Districts“ continued from previous page

| LMD-No. | Labour Market District | Federal States | 2016 | 2017 GDP: +1.3 % | | | Growth rate 2016 to ... 2017 (in %) | | |
|---------|-------------------------|---------------------|---------|-----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | | | Average | Average ¹⁾ | Lower Bound ²⁾ | Upper Bound ²⁾ | ... Average ... | ... Lower Bound ... | ... Upper Bound ... |
| 79 | Riesa | Saxony | 87,500 | 88,800 | 87,800 | 89,900 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 2.7 |
| 80 | Freiberg | Saxony | 110,400 | 111,100 | 109,600 | 112,600 | 0.6 | -0.7 | 2.0 |
| 92 | Zwickau | Saxony | 123,800 | 125,000 | 122,700 | 127,200 | 1.0 | -0.9 | 2.7 |
| 93 | Erfurt | Thuringia | 217,600 | 220,900 | 218,700 | 223,000 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 2.5 |
| 94 | Altenburg-Gera | Thuringia | 123,300 | 124,600 | 122,600 | 126,600 | 1.1 | -0.6 | 2.7 |
| 95 | Gotha | Thuringia | 83,600 | 84,500 | 83,100 | 85,900 | 1.1 | -0.6 | 2.8 |
| 96 | Jena | Thuringia | 117,100 | 118,900 | 117,000 | 120,800 | 1.5 | -0.1 | 3.2 |
| 97 | Nordhausen | Thuringia | 86,500 | 87,500 | 85,800 | 89,300 | 1.2 | -0.8 | 3.2 |
| 98 | Suhl | Thuringia | 164,800 | 166,000 | 162,500 | 169,400 | 0.7 | -1.4 | 2.8 |
| 111 | Bad Oldesloe | Schleswig-Holstein | 127,200 | 129,700 | 127,800 | 131,600 | 2.0 | 0.5 | 3.5 |
| 115 | Elmshorn | Schleswig-Holstein | 176,000 | 179,500 | 177,200 | 181,800 | 2.0 | 0.7 | 3.3 |
| 119 | Flensburg | Schleswig-Holstein | 151,500 | 154,100 | 151,500 | 156,700 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 3.4 |
| 123 | Hamburg | Hamburg | 935,600 | 955,600 | 943,100 | 968,000 | 2.1 | 0.8 | 3.5 |
| 127 | Heide | Schleswig-Holstein | 75,700 | 76,600 | 75,400 | 77,800 | 1.2 | -0.4 | 2.8 |
| 131 | Kiel | Schleswig-Holstein | 145,600 | 148,100 | 145,800 | 150,400 | 1.7 | 0.1 | 3.3 |
| 135 | Lübeck | Schleswig-Holstein | 150,500 | 153,000 | 150,500 | 155,500 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 3.3 |
| 139 | Neumünster | Schleswig-Holstein | 111,900 | 114,900 | 113,300 | 116,500 | 2.7 | 1.3 | 4.1 |
| 211 | Braunschweig-Goslar | Lower Saxony | 239,800 | 240,900 | 236,400 | 245,300 | 0.5 | -1.4 | 2.3 |
| 214 | Bremen-Bremerhaven | Bremen/Lower Saxony | 344,700 | 350,700 | 345,800 | 355,700 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 3.2 |
| 221 | Celle | Lower Saxony | 100,600 | 101,500 | 99,600 | 103,300 | 0.9 | -1.0 | 2.7 |
| 224 | Emden-Leer | Lower Saxony | 152,000 | 154,600 | 151,200 | 158,000 | 1.7 | -0.5 | 3.9 |
| 231 | Göttingen | Lower Saxony | 170,000 | 171,500 | 168,700 | 174,300 | 0.9 | -0.8 | 2.5 |
| 234 | Hameln | Lower Saxony | 115,400 | 116,700 | 114,700 | 118,700 | 1.1 | -0.6 | 2.9 |
| 237 | Hannover | Lower Saxony | 490,700 | 496,500 | 488,000 | 505,100 | 1.2 | -0.6 | 2.9 |
| 241 | Helmstedt | Lower Saxony | 183,000 | 185,400 | 179,400 | 191,400 | 1.3 | -2.0 | 4.6 |
| 244 | Hildesheim | Lower Saxony | 118,600 | 120,000 | 118,200 | 121,900 | 1.2 | -0.3 | 2.8 |
| 251 | Lüneburg-Uelzen | Lower Saxony | 156,300 | 159,200 | 156,200 | 162,200 | 1.9 | -0.1 | 3.8 |
| 257 | Nordhorn | Lower Saxony | 175,500 | 179,700 | 176,500 | 183,000 | 2.4 | 0.6 | 4.3 |
| 261 | Oldenburg-Wilhelmshaven | Lower Saxony | 260,200 | 263,900 | 259,600 | 268,100 | 1.4 | -0.2 | 3.0 |
| 264 | Osnabrück | Lower Saxony | 211,100 | 214,700 | 211,200 | 218,300 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 3.4 |

Table „Employment in Labour Market Districts“ continued from previous page

| LMD-No. | Labour Market District | Federal States | 2016 | 2017 GDP: +1.3 % | | | Growth rate 2016 to ... 2017 (in %) | | |
|---------|------------------------|------------------------|---------|-----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | | | Average | Average ¹⁾ | Lower Bound ²⁾ | Upper Bound ²⁾ | ... Average ... | ... Lower Bound ... | ... Upper Bound ... |
| 267 | Stade | Lower Saxony | 157,900 | 159,900 | 156,900 | 162,800 | 1.3 | -0.6 | 3.1 |
| 274 | Vechta | Lower Saxony | 127,500 | 130,600 | 128,500 | 132,800 | 2.4 | 0.8 | 4.2 |
| 277 | Nienburg-Verden | Lower Saxony | 149,000 | 150,600 | 148,100 | 153,100 | 1.1 | -0.6 | 2.8 |
| 311 | Aachen-Düren | North Rhine-Westphalia | 352,900 | 358,100 | 352,500 | 363,800 | 1.5 | -0.1 | 3.1 |
| 315 | Bergisch Gladbach | North Rhine-Westphalia | 236,300 | 239,200 | 235,800 | 242,600 | 1.2 | -0.2 | 2.7 |
| 317 | Bielefeld | North Rhine-Westphalia | 315,000 | 320,700 | 315,600 | 325,900 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 3.5 |
| 321 | Bochum | North Rhine-Westphalia | 171,000 | 171,400 | 169,200 | 173,700 | 0.2 | -1.1 | 1.6 |
| 323 | Bonn | North Rhine-Westphalia | 322,700 | 327,600 | 321,700 | 333,500 | 1.5 | -0.3 | 3.3 |
| 325 | Brühl | North Rhine-Westphalia | 190,800 | 194,000 | 190,900 | 197,100 | 1.7 | 0.1 | 3.3 |
| 327 | Coesfeld | North Rhine-Westphalia | 204,700 | 208,700 | 204,800 | 212,600 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 3.9 |
| 331 | Detmold | North Rhine-Westphalia | 108,200 | 108,600 | 106,900 | 110,300 | 0.4 | -1.2 | 1.9 |
| 333 | Dortmund | North Rhine-Westphalia | 224,000 | 226,800 | 223,500 | 230,200 | 1.3 | -0.2 | 2.8 |
| 337 | Düsseldorf | North Rhine-Westphalia | 400,800 | 405,900 | 400,700 | 411,200 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 2.6 |
| 341 | Duisburg | North Rhine-Westphalia | 166,700 | 168,200 | 166,000 | 170,400 | 0.9 | -0.4 | 2.2 |
| 343 | Essen | North Rhine-Westphalia | 239,100 | 242,700 | 238,900 | 246,500 | 1.5 | -0.1 | 3.1 |
| 345 | Gelsenkirchen | North Rhine-Westphalia | 110,200 | 110,400 | 108,200 | 112,500 | 0.2 | -1.8 | 2.1 |
| 347 | Hagen | North Rhine-Westphalia | 173,400 | 174,600 | 171,700 | 177,500 | 0.7 | -1.0 | 2.4 |
| 351 | Hamm | North Rhine-Westphalia | 179,500 | 182,400 | 179,200 | 185,600 | 1.6 | -0.2 | 3.4 |
| 353 | Herford | North Rhine-Westphalia | 213,900 | 215,400 | 212,000 | 218,800 | 0.7 | -0.9 | 2.3 |
| 355 | Iserlohn | North Rhine-Westphalia | 157,800 | 159,500 | 156,600 | 162,500 | 1.1 | -0.8 | 3.0 |
| 357 | Köln | North Rhine-Westphalia | 538,700 | 548,700 | 539,800 | 557,500 | 1.9 | 0.2 | 3.5 |
| 361 | Krefeld | North Rhine-Westphalia | 174,300 | 176,300 | 174,000 | 178,500 | 1.1 | -0.2 | 2.4 |
| 364 | Mettmann | North Rhine-Westphalia | 180,400 | 181,700 | 179,300 | 184,200 | 0.7 | -0.6 | 2.1 |
| 365 | Mönchengladbach | North Rhine-Westphalia | 237,700 | 241,200 | 237,300 | 245,000 | 1.5 | -0.2 | 3.1 |
| 367 | Ahlen-Münster | North Rhine-Westphalia | 248,800 | 252,100 | 248,000 | 256,100 | 1.3 | -0.3 | 2.9 |
| 371 | Oberhausen | North Rhine-Westphalia | 123,100 | 123,800 | 122,000 | 125,700 | 0.6 | -0.9 | 2.1 |
| 373 | Paderborn | North Rhine-Westphalia | 158,500 | 160,900 | 158,400 | 163,300 | 1.5 | -0.1 | 3.0 |
| 375 | Recklinghausen | North Rhine-Westphalia | 160,100 | 161,300 | 158,500 | 164,200 | 0.7 | -1.0 | 2.6 |
| 377 | Rheine | North Rhine-Westphalia | 150,900 | 154,200 | 151,600 | 156,700 | 2.2 | 0.5 | 3.8 |
| 381 | Siegen | North Rhine-Westphalia | 167,700 | 169,500 | 166,800 | 172,300 | 1.1 | -0.5 | 2.7 |

Table „Employment in Labour Market Districts“ continued from previous page

| LMD-No. | Labour Market District | Federal States | 2016 | 2017 GDP: +1.3 % | | | Growth rate 2016 to ... 2017 (in %) | | |
|---------|--------------------------|------------------------|---------|-----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | | | Average | Average ¹⁾ | Lower Bound ²⁾ | Upper Bound ²⁾ | ... Average ... | ... Lower Bound ... | ... Upper Bound ... |
| 383 | Meschede-Soest | North Rhine-Westphalia | 208,700 | 211,100 | 207,200 | 215,000 | 1.1 | -0.7 | 3.0 |
| 387 | Wesel | North Rhine-Westphalia | 226,300 | 229,400 | 225,400 | 233,500 | 1.4 | -0.4 | 3.2 |
| 391 | Solingen-Wuppertal | North Rhine-Westphalia | 215,400 | 217,100 | 212,500 | 221,600 | 0.8 | -1.3 | 2.9 |
| 411 | Bad Hersfeld-Fulda | Hessen | 136,700 | 139,200 | 136,800 | 141,600 | 1.8 | 0.1 | 3.6 |
| 415 | Darmstadt | Hessen | 268,700 | 273,400 | 269,000 | 277,800 | 1.7 | 0.1 | 3.4 |
| 419 | Frankfurt | Hessen | 552,600 | 561,300 | 553,700 | 568,900 | 1.6 | 0.2 | 2.9 |
| 427 | Gießen | Hessen | 207,400 | 211,200 | 208,300 | 214,000 | 1.8 | 0.4 | 3.2 |
| 431 | Hanau | Hessen | 128,200 | 131,100 | 129,000 | 133,100 | 2.3 | 0.6 | 3.8 |
| 433 | Bad Homburg | Hessen | 280,300 | 285,700 | 282,300 | 289,100 | 1.9 | 0.7 | 3.1 |
| 435 | Kassel | Hessen | 206,600 | 208,500 | 204,100 | 212,900 | 0.9 | -1.2 | 3.0 |
| 439 | Korbach | Hessen | 113,700 | 115,500 | 113,700 | 117,300 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 3.2 |
| 443 | Limburg-Wetzlar | Hessen | 142,500 | 144,800 | 142,600 | 147,000 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 3.2 |
| 447 | Marburg | Hessen | 88,800 | 89,900 | 88,700 | 91,100 | 1.2 | -0.1 | 2.6 |
| 451 | Offenbach | Hessen | 164,700 | 168,100 | 166,300 | 169,900 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 3.2 |
| 459 | Wiesbaden | Hessen | 173,800 | 176,400 | 174,700 | 178,200 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 2.5 |
| 511 | Bad Kreuznach | Rhineland-Palatinate | 113,600 | 115,200 | 113,500 | 116,900 | 1.4 | -0.1 | 2.9 |
| 515 | Kaiserslautern-Pirmasens | Rhineland-Palatinate | 160,800 | 162,500 | 160,300 | 164,800 | 1.1 | -0.3 | 2.5 |
| 519 | Koblenz-Mayen | Rhineland-Palatinate | 189,000 | 192,100 | 189,100 | 195,100 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 3.2 |
| 523 | Ludwigshafen | Rhineland-Palatinate | 172,300 | 174,700 | 171,800 | 177,700 | 1.4 | -0.3 | 3.1 |
| 527 | Mainz | Rhineland-Palatinate | 224,300 | 227,200 | 223,900 | 230,600 | 1.3 | -0.2 | 2.8 |
| 535 | Montabaur | Rhineland-Palatinate | 96,800 | 97,900 | 96,500 | 99,400 | 1.1 | -0.3 | 2.7 |
| 543 | Landau | Rhineland-Palatinate | 142,600 | 144,500 | 142,800 | 146,300 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 2.6 |
| 547 | Neuwied | Rhineland-Palatinate | 93,900 | 94,500 | 93,300 | 95,600 | 0.6 | -0.6 | 1.8 |
| 555 | Saarland | Saarland | 379,900 | 383,100 | 378,800 | 387,400 | 0.8 | -0.3 | 2.0 |
| 563 | Trier | Rhineland-Palatinate | 170,200 | 172,300 | 169,900 | 174,700 | 1.2 | -0.2 | 2.6 |
| 611 | Aalen | Baden-Württemberg | 170,800 | 173,400 | 170,700 | 176,200 | 1.5 | -0.1 | 3.2 |
| 614 | Balingen | Baden-Württemberg | 112,200 | 114,100 | 112,600 | 115,600 | 1.7 | 0.4 | 3.0 |
| 617 | Freiburg | Baden-Württemberg | 247,700 | 252,900 | 249,100 | 256,700 | 2.1 | 0.6 | 3.6 |
| 621 | Göppingen | Baden-Württemberg | 293,200 | 298,500 | 294,300 | 302,800 | 1.8 | 0.4 | 3.3 |
| 624 | Heidelberg | Baden-Württemberg | 253,300 | 258,000 | 254,400 | 261,600 | 1.9 | 0.4 | 3.3 |

Table „Employment in Labour Market Districts“ continued from previous page

| LMD-No. | Labour Market District | Federal States | 2016 | 2017 GDP: +1.3 % | | | Growth rate 2016 to ... 2017 (in %) | | |
|---------|------------------------------------|-------------------|---------|-----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | | | Average | Average ¹⁾ | Lower Bound ²⁾ | Upper Bound ²⁾ | ... Average ... | ... Lower Bound ... | ... Upper Bound ... |
| 627 | Heilbronn | Baden-Württemberg | 201,900 | 207,000 | 204,300 | 209,700 | 2.5 | 1.2 | 3.9 |
| 631 | Karlsruhe-Rastatt | Baden-Württemberg | 439,600 | 445,900 | 440,000 | 451,800 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 2.8 |
| 634 | Konstanz-Ravensburg | Baden-Württemberg | 297,800 | 303,400 | 298,700 | 308,200 | 1.9 | 0.3 | 3.5 |
| 637 | Lörrach | Baden-Württemberg | 130,500 | 133,000 | 131,100 | 134,800 | 1.9 | 0.5 | 3.3 |
| 641 | Ludwigsburg | Baden-Württemberg | 194,000 | 197,600 | 194,100 | 201,000 | 1.9 | 0.1 | 3.6 |
| 644 | Mannheim | Baden-Württemberg | 183,600 | 186,400 | 183,600 | 189,200 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 3.1 |
| 647 | Nagold-Pforzheim | Baden-Württemberg | 205,200 | 208,200 | 204,400 | 212,100 | 1.5 | -0.4 | 3.4 |
| 651 | Offenburg | Baden-Württemberg | 171,500 | 174,400 | 171,700 | 177,200 | 1.7 | 0.1 | 3.3 |
| 664 | Reutlingen | Baden-Württemberg | 186,500 | 190,600 | 187,500 | 193,700 | 2.2 | 0.5 | 3.9 |
| 671 | Waiblingen | Baden-Württemberg | 143,500 | 146,700 | 144,400 | 148,900 | 2.2 | 0.6 | 3.8 |
| 674 | Schwäbisch Hall-Tauberbischofsheim | Baden-Württemberg | 231,500 | 234,900 | 230,900 | 238,800 | 1.5 | -0.3 | 3.2 |
| 677 | Stuttgart | Baden-Württemberg | 571,000 | 581,600 | 574,300 | 589,000 | 1.9 | 0.6 | 3.2 |
| 684 | Ulm | Baden-Württemberg | 223,200 | 228,000 | 224,700 | 231,200 | 2.2 | 0.7 | 3.6 |
| 687 | Rottweil-Villingen-Schwenningen | Baden-Württemberg | 200,900 | 203,700 | 200,300 | 207,100 | 1.4 | -0.3 | 3.1 |
| 711 | Ansbach-Weißenburg | Bavaria | 153,600 | 156,100 | 153,600 | 158,600 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 3.3 |
| 715 | Aschaffenburg | Bavaria | 135,400 | 136,500 | 134,100 | 138,900 | 0.8 | -1.0 | 2.6 |
| 723 | Bayreuth-Hof | Bavaria | 183,700 | 185,700 | 182,800 | 188,600 | 1.1 | -0.5 | 2.7 |
| 727 | Bamberg-Coburg | Bavaria | 232,900 | 235,100 | 231,100 | 239,100 | 0.9 | -0.8 | 2.7 |
| 729 | Fürth | Bavaria | 240,100 | 244,400 | 240,700 | 248,100 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 3.3 |
| 735 | Nürnberg | Bavaria | 364,700 | 370,700 | 365,700 | 375,700 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 3.0 |
| 739 | Regensburg | Bavaria | 246,300 | 251,600 | 247,700 | 255,500 | 2.2 | 0.6 | 3.7 |
| 743 | Schwandorf | Bavaria | 156,600 | 158,700 | 156,000 | 161,400 | 1.3 | -0.4 | 3.1 |
| 747 | Schweinfurt | Bavaria | 167,900 | 169,400 | 166,500 | 172,200 | 0.9 | -0.8 | 2.6 |
| 751 | Weiden | Bavaria | 80,300 | 81,800 | 80,400 | 83,100 | 1.9 | 0.1 | 3.5 |
| 759 | Würzburg | Bavaria | 199,900 | 202,400 | 199,200 | 205,500 | 1.3 | -0.4 | 2.8 |
| 811 | Augsburg | Bavaria | 244,600 | 248,900 | 245,200 | 252,700 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 3.3 |
| 815 | Deggendorf | Bavaria | 127,600 | 130,200 | 127,800 | 132,500 | 2.0 | 0.2 | 3.8 |
| 819 | Donauwörth | Bavaria | 202,800 | 205,500 | 201,900 | 209,100 | 1.3 | -0.4 | 3.1 |
| 823 | Freising | Bavaria | 199,800 | 204,700 | 202,100 | 207,300 | 2.5 | 1.2 | 3.8 |
| 827 | Ingolstadt | Bavaria | 212,600 | 219,000 | 215,400 | 222,600 | 3.0 | 1.3 | 4.7 |

| LMD-No. | Labour Market District | Federal States | 2016 | 2017 GDP: +1.3 % | | | Growth rate 2016 to ... 2017 (in %) | | |
|---|------------------------|----------------|------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | | | Average | Average ¹⁾ | Lower Bound ²⁾ | Upper Bound ²⁾ | ... Average ... | ... Lower Bound ... | ... Upper Bound ... |
| 831 | Kempten-Memmingen | Bavaria | 257,100 | 261,800 | 257,500 | 266,100 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 3.5 |
| 835 | Landshut-Pfarrkirchen | Bavaria | 170,900 | 174,300 | 171,600 | 177,000 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 3.6 |
| 843 | München | Bavaria | 1,040,400 | 1,066,900 | 1,051,300 | 1,082,500 | 2.5 | 1.0 | 4.0 |
| 847 | Passau | Bavaria | 117,400 | 119,800 | 117,700 | 122,000 | 2.0 | 0.3 | 3.9 |
| 855 | Rosenheim | Bavaria | 183,700 | 186,800 | 183,500 | 190,100 | 1.7 | -0.1 | 3.5 |
| 859 | Traunstein | Bavaria | 181,700 | 185,100 | 181,600 | 188,500 | 1.9 | -0.1 | 3.7 |
| 863 | Weilheim | Bavaria | 205,600 | 210,700 | 207,300 | 214,100 | 2.5 | 0.8 | 4.1 |
| 900 | Berlin | Berlin | 1,366,600 | 1,405,800 | 1,384,100 | 1,427,400 | 2.9 | 1.3 | 4.4 |
| Germany (western/eastern/Total) ³⁾ | | | | | | | | | |
| Germany, western | | | 25,555,000 | 25,963,000 | 25,584,000 | 26,342,000 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 3.1 |
| Germany, eastern | | | 5,868,000 | 5,972,000 | 5,890,000 | 6,054,000 | 1.8 | 0.4 | 3.2 |
| Germany (Total) | | | 31,423,000 | 31,935,000 | 31,474,000 | 32,396,000 | 1.6 | 0.2 | 3.1 |

¹⁾ Due to rounding off, differences between the sum of the labour market districts and Germany can occur.

²⁾ The statistical uncertainty which is represented in the lower and upper bounds is also affected by the size of a region. This means that the relative uncertainty of labour market districts is generally higher than for the Federal States. Therefore, the sums of the lower and upper bounds do not correspond to the values for the Federal States. The values for Germany (western/eastern/Total) shown here are those from the results of the sum of the Federal States.

³⁾ Values for Germany (western/eastern/Total) are rounded off to the nearest 1000.

Total values correspond to those in the IAB-Kurzbericht 20/2016.

Source: Forecasts are based on data of the Federal Employment Agency. Time-span: January 1993 to June 2016.

3. Unemployment in the Federal States yearly average

| | 2016 | 2017 GDP: +1.3 % | | | Growth rate 2016 to ... 2017 (in %) | | |
|---|-----------|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | Average | Average | Lower Bound | Upper Bound | ... Average ... | ... Lower Bound ... | ... Upper Bound ... |
| Federal States | | | | | | | |
| Schleswig-Holstein | 95,700 | 95,600 | 88,300 | 102,900 | -0.1 | -7.7 | 7.5 |
| Hamburg | 70,600 | 70,000 | 64,200 | 75,900 | -0.8 | -9.1 | 7.5 |
| Lower Saxony | 251,000 | 244,600 | 227,800 | 261,400 | -2.5 | -9.2 | 4.1 |
| Bremen | 36,400 | 36,000 | 33,900 | 38,100 | -1.1 | -6.9 | 4.7 |
| North Rhine-Westphalia | 724,900 | 703,000 | 649,800 | 756,300 | -3.0 | -10.4 | 4.3 |
| Hessen | 172,500 | 167,700 | 154,700 | 180,700 | -2.8 | -10.3 | 4.8 |
| Rhineland-Palatinate | 111,200 | 108,300 | 98,300 | 118,300 | -2.6 | -11.6 | 6.4 |
| Baden-Württemberg | 226,700 | 225,600 | 197,200 | 254,000 | -0.5 | -13.0 | 12.0 |
| Bavaria | 251,700 | 247,700 | 211,000 | 284,300 | -1.6 | -16.2 | 13.0 |
| Saarland | 37,300 | 36,500 | 33,300 | 39,700 | -2.1 | -10.7 | 6.4 |
| Berlin | 181,000 | 174,300 | 160,900 | 187,700 | -3.7 | -11.1 | 3.7 |
| Brandenburg | 105,500 | 100,500 | 89,600 | 111,400 | -4.7 | -15.1 | 5.6 |
| Mecklenburg-Vorpommern | 80,900 | 77,900 | 68,600 | 87,300 | -3.7 | -15.2 | 7.9 |
| Saxony | 157,100 | 151,200 | 135,000 | 167,400 | -3.8 | -14.1 | 6.6 |
| Saxony-Anhalt | 110,800 | 105,000 | 94,700 | 115,300 | -5.2 | -14.5 | 4.1 |
| Thuringia | 76,700 | 74,000 | 64,300 | 83,600 | -3.5 | -16.2 | 9.0 |
| Germany (western/eastern/Total)¹⁾ | | | | | | | |
| Germany, western | 1,978,000 | 1,935,000 | 1,759,000 | 2,112,000 | -2.2 | -11.1 | 6.8 |
| Germany, eastern | 712,000 | 683,000 | 613,000 | 753,000 | -4.1 | -13.9 | 5.8 |
| Germany (Total) | 2,690,000 | 2,618,000 | 2,372,000 | 2,864,000 | -2.7 | -11.8 | 6.5 |

¹⁾ Values for Germany (western/eastern/Total) are rounded off to the nearest 1000. Due to rounding off, the sums for Germany (western/eastern/Total) may diverge slightly from official statistics.

Total values correspond to those in the IAB-Kurzbericht 20/2016.

Source: Forecasts are based on data of the Federal Employment Agency including the unemployed registered at local communities. Time-span: January 1991 to August 2016.

4. Number of Unemployed in the Social Code II System¹⁾ in the Federal States yearly average

| | 2016 | 2017 GDP: +1.3 % | | | Growth rate 2016 to ... 2017 (%) | | |
|---|-----------|------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | Average | Average | Lower Bound | Upper Bound | ... Average ... | ... Lower Bound ... | ... Upper Bound ... |
| Federal States | | | | | | | |
| Schleswig-Holstein | 66,400 | 65,300 | 60,100 | 70,500 | -1.7 | -9.5 | 6.2 |
| Hamburg | 49,900 | 48,600 | 44,100 | 53,100 | -2.6 | -11.6 | 6.4 |
| Lower Saxony | 172,700 | 167,800 | 157,400 | 178,200 | -2.8 | -8.9 | 3.2 |
| Bremen | 30,000 | 29,300 | 27,100 | 31,500 | -2.3 | -9.7 | 5.0 |
| North Rhine-Westphalia | 537,600 | 514,500 | 487,500 | 541,500 | -4.3 | -9.3 | 0.7 |
| Hessen | 119,600 | 114,700 | 103,500 | 125,900 | -4.1 | -13.5 | 5.3 |
| Rhineland-Palatinate | 69,700 | 66,200 | 61,100 | 71,300 | -5.0 | -12.3 | 2.3 |
| Baden-Württemberg | 130,800 | 131,700 | 121,800 | 141,600 | 0.7 | -6.9 | 8.3 |
| Bavaria | 129,000 | 126,100 | 114,900 | 137,300 | -2.3 | -11.0 | 6.4 |
| Saarland | 27,700 | 26,400 | 24,000 | 28,800 | -4.7 | -13.4 | 4.0 |
| Berlin | 144,900 | 136,900 | 125,300 | 148,500 | -5.5 | -13.5 | 2.5 |
| Brandenburg | 77,700 | 71,300 | 64,100 | 78,500 | -8.2 | -17.5 | 1.0 |
| Mecklenburg-Vorpommern | 58,700 | 54,300 | 49,000 | 59,600 | -7.5 | -16.5 | 1.5 |
| Saxony | 114,500 | 107,400 | 97,200 | 117,600 | -6.2 | -15.1 | 2.7 |
| Saxony-Anhalt | 84,400 | 76,900 | 69,100 | 84,700 | -8.9 | -18.1 | 0.4 |
| Thuringia | 52,300 | 48,500 | 42,000 | 55,000 | -7.3 | -19.7 | 5.2 |
| Germany (western/eastern/Total)²⁾ | | | | | | | |
| Germany, western | 1,333,000 | 1,291,000 | 1,202,000 | 1,380,000 | -3.2 | -9.9 | 3.4 |
| Germany, eastern | 533,000 | 495,000 | 447,000 | 544,000 | -7.1 | -16.1 | 2.1 |
| Germany (Total) | 1,866,000 | 1,786,000 | 1,648,000 | 1,924,000 | -4.3 | -11.7 | 3.1 |

¹⁾ SGB II unemployed.

²⁾ Values for Germany (western/eastern/Total) are rounded off to the nearest 1000. Due to rounding off, the sums for Germany (western/eastern/Total) may diverge slightly from official statistics. Total values correspond to those in the IAB-Kurzbericht 20/2016.

Source: Forecasts are based on data of the Federal Employment Agency including the unemployed registered at local communities. Time-span: January 2005 to August 2016.

5. Number of Unemployed in the Social Code III System¹⁾ in the Federal States yearly average

| | 2016 | 2017 GDP: +1.3 % | | | Growth rate 2016 to ... 2017 (%) | | |
|---|---------|------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | Average | Average | Lower Bound | Upper Bound | ... Average ... | ... Lower Bound ... | ... Upper Bound ... |
| Federal States | | | | | | | |
| Schleswig-Holstein | 29,300 | 30,300 | 27,400 | 33,200 | 3.4 | -6.5 | 13.3 |
| Hamburg | 20,700 | 21,400 | 18,900 | 23,900 | 3.4 | -8.7 | 15.5 |
| Lower Saxony | 78,300 | 76,800 | 68,400 | 85,100 | -1.9 | -12.6 | 8.7 |
| Bremen | 6,400 | 6,700 | 5,900 | 7,600 | 4.7 | -7.8 | 18.8 |
| North Rhine-Westphalia | 187,200 | 188,500 | 163,900 | 213,100 | 0.7 | -12.4 | 13.8 |
| Hessen | 52,900 | 53,000 | 44,300 | 61,600 | 0.2 | -16.3 | 16.4 |
| Rhineland-Palatinate | 41,500 | 42,100 | 35,600 | 48,600 | 1.4 | -14.2 | 17.1 |
| Baden-Württemberg | 95,900 | 93,900 | 75,300 | 112,500 | -2.1 | -21.5 | 17.3 |
| Bavaria | 122,600 | 121,600 | 101,000 | 142,200 | -0.8 | -17.6 | 16.0 |
| Saarland | 9,600 | 10,100 | 8,000 | 12,100 | 5.2 | -16.7 | 26.0 |
| Berlin | 36,100 | 37,400 | 34,200 | 40,700 | 3.6 | -5.3 | 12.7 |
| Brandenburg | 27,800 | 29,200 | 25,900 | 32,600 | 5.0 | -6.8 | 17.3 |
| Mecklenburg-Vorpommern | 22,200 | 23,600 | 21,600 | 25,600 | 6.3 | -2.7 | 15.3 |
| Saxony | 42,600 | 43,800 | 38,400 | 49,200 | 2.8 | -9.9 | 15.5 |
| Saxony-Anhalt | 26,400 | 28,100 | 24,100 | 32,100 | 6.4 | -8.7 | 21.6 |
| Thuringia | 24,400 | 25,500 | 22,100 | 28,900 | 4.5 | -9.4 | 18.4 |
| Germany (western/eastern/Total)²⁾ | | | | | | | |
| Germany, western | 644,000 | 644,000 | 549,000 | 740,000 | 0.0 | -14.8 | 14.9 |
| Germany, eastern | 180,000 | 188,000 | 166,000 | 209,000 | 4.4 | -7.8 | 16.1 |
| Germany (Total) | 824,000 | 832,000 | 715,000 | 949,000 | 1.0 | -13.2 | 15.2 |

¹⁾ SGB III unemployed.

²⁾ Values for Germany (western/eastern/Total) are rounded off to the nearest 1000. Due to rounding off, the sums for Germany (western/eastern/Total) may diverge slightly from official statistics. Total values correspond to those in the IAB-Kurzbericht 20/2016.

Source: Forecasts are based on data of the Federal Employment Agency including the unemployed registered at local communities. Time-span: January 2005 to August 2016.

6. Unemployment in the Labour Market Districts yearly average

| LMD-No. | Labour Market District | Federal States | 2016 | 2017 GDP: +1.3 % | | | Growth rate 2016 to ... 2017 (%) | | |
|---------|--------------------------|------------------------|---------|-----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | | | Average | Average ¹⁾ | Lower Bound ²⁾ | Upper Bound ²⁾ | ... Average ... | ... Lower Bound ... | ... Upper Bound ... |
| 30 | Greifswald | Mecklenburg-Vorpommern | 13,900 | 13,300 | 11,700 | 14,900 | -4.3 | -15.8 | 7.2 |
| 31 | Neubrandenburg | Mecklenburg-Vorpommern | 16,400 | 15,900 | 14,300 | 17,400 | -3.0 | -12.8 | 6.1 |
| 32 | Rostock | Mecklenburg-Vorpommern | 18,700 | 18,200 | 16,200 | 20,200 | -2.7 | -13.4 | 8.0 |
| 33 | Schwerin | Mecklenburg-Vorpommern | 19,000 | 18,300 | 15,200 | 21,400 | -3.7 | -20.0 | 12.6 |
| 34 | Stralsund | Mecklenburg-Vorpommern | 12,900 | 12,200 | 10,700 | 13,700 | -5.4 | -17.1 | 6.2 |
| 35 | Cottbus | Brandenburg | 26,600 | 24,900 | 21,200 | 28,700 | -6.4 | -20.3 | 7.9 |
| 36 | Eberswalde | Brandenburg | 15,500 | 14,900 | 12,700 | 17,000 | -3.9 | -18.1 | 9.7 |
| 37 | Frankfurt (Oder) | Brandenburg | 18,300 | 17,300 | 15,500 | 19,100 | -5.5 | -15.3 | 4.4 |
| 38 | Neuruppin | Brandenburg | 22,900 | 21,700 | 19,600 | 23,800 | -5.2 | -14.4 | 3.9 |
| 39 | Potsdam | Brandenburg | 22,200 | 21,700 | 19,900 | 23,500 | -2.3 | -10.4 | 5.9 |
| 41 | Bernburg | Saxony-Anhalt | 10,400 | 9,900 | 8,300 | 11,400 | -4.8 | -20.2 | 9.6 |
| 42 | Dessau-Roßlau-Wittenberg | Saxony-Anhalt | 18,700 | 17,300 | 15,100 | 19,600 | -7.5 | -19.3 | 4.8 |
| 43 | Halberstadt | Saxony-Anhalt | 8,100 | 7,500 | 5,900 | 9,100 | -7.4 | -27.2 | 12.3 |
| 44 | Halle | Saxony-Anhalt | 21,100 | 19,900 | 18,600 | 21,100 | -5.7 | -11.8 | 0.0 |
| 45 | Magdeburg | Saxony-Anhalt | 24,200 | 23,400 | 20,600 | 26,300 | -3.3 | -14.9 | 8.7 |
| 46 | Weißenfels | Saxony-Anhalt | 9,000 | 8,500 | 7,100 | 9,900 | -5.6 | -21.1 | 10.0 |
| 47 | Sangerhausen | Saxony-Anhalt | 8,700 | 8,400 | 7,300 | 9,400 | -3.4 | -16.1 | 8.0 |
| 48 | Stendal | Saxony-Anhalt | 10,600 | 10,100 | 8,300 | 11,800 | -4.7 | -21.7 | 11.3 |
| 71 | Annaberg-Buchholz | Saxony | 11,300 | 10,800 | 8,900 | 12,600 | -4.4 | -21.2 | 11.5 |
| 72 | Bautzen | Saxony | 24,000 | 22,600 | 20,000 | 25,200 | -5.8 | -16.7 | 5.0 |
| 73 | Chemnitz | Saxony | 10,400 | 10,200 | 9,200 | 11,200 | -1.9 | -11.5 | 7.7 |
| 74 | Dresden | Saxony | 21,000 | 20,000 | 18,900 | 21,200 | -4.8 | -10.0 | 1.0 |
| 75 | Leipzig | Saxony | 25,700 | 24,400 | 22,400 | 26,300 | -5.1 | -12.8 | 2.3 |
| 76 | Oschatz | Saxony | 18,000 | 17,300 | 15,000 | 19,600 | -3.9 | -16.7 | 8.9 |
| 77 | Pirna | Saxony | 8,300 | 8,400 | 7,400 | 9,400 | 1.2 | -10.8 | 13.3 |
| 78 | Plauen | Saxony | 7,700 | 7,600 | 6,600 | 8,600 | -1.3 | -14.3 | 11.7 |

Table „Unemployment in Labour Market Districts“ continued from previous page

| LMD-No. | Labour Market District | Federal States | 2016 | 2017 GDP: +1.3 % | | | Growth rate 2016 to ... 2017 (%) | | |
|---------|-------------------------|---------------------|---------|-----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | | | Average | Average ¹⁾ | Lower Bound ²⁾ | Upper Bound ²⁾ | ... Average ... | ... Lower Bound ... | ... Upper Bound ... |
| 79 | Riesa | Saxony | 9,100 | 8,700 | 7,800 | 9,700 | -4.4 | -14.3 | 6.6 |
| 80 | Freiberg | Saxony | 10,600 | 10,500 | 9,100 | 12,000 | -0.9 | -14.2 | 13.2 |
| 92 | Zwickau | Saxony | 11,000 | 10,700 | 8,600 | 12,800 | -2.7 | -21.8 | 16.4 |
| 93 | Erfurt | Thuringia | 19,200 | 18,300 | 15,700 | 20,800 | -4.7 | -18.2 | 8.3 |
| 94 | Altenburg-Gera | Thuringia | 15,100 | 14,700 | 12,700 | 16,800 | -2.6 | -15.9 | 11.3 |
| 95 | Gotha | Thuringia | 9,800 | 9,500 | 8,000 | 11,100 | -3.1 | -18.4 | 13.3 |
| 96 | Jena | Thuringia | 10,000 | 9,800 | 8,700 | 11,000 | -2.0 | -13.0 | 10.0 |
| 97 | Nordhausen | Thuringia | 10,100 | 9,900 | 8,100 | 11,800 | -2.0 | -19.8 | 16.8 |
| 98 | Suhl | Thuringia | 12,500 | 11,800 | 8,800 | 14,800 | -5.6 | -29.6 | 18.4 |
| 111 | Bad Oldesloe | Schleswig-Holstein | 10,400 | 10,500 | 9,500 | 11,500 | 1.0 | -8.7 | 10.6 |
| 115 | Elmshorn | Schleswig-Holstein | 15,900 | 16,300 | 15,200 | 17,300 | 2.5 | -4.4 | 8.8 |
| 119 | Flensburg | Schleswig-Holstein | 16,700 | 16,900 | 14,500 | 19,200 | 1.2 | -13.2 | 15.0 |
| 123 | Hamburg | Hamburg | 70,600 | 70,000 | 65,600 | 74,500 | -0.8 | -7.1 | 5.5 |
| 127 | Heide | Schleswig-Holstein | 9,300 | 9,100 | 7,700 | 10,500 | -2.2 | -17.2 | 12.9 |
| 131 | Kiel | Schleswig-Holstein | 16,500 | 16,300 | 14,300 | 18,200 | -1.2 | -13.3 | 10.3 |
| 135 | Lübeck | Schleswig-Holstein | 16,100 | 15,800 | 13,500 | 18,100 | -1.9 | -16.1 | 12.4 |
| 139 | Neumünster | Schleswig-Holstein | 10,800 | 10,700 | 9,600 | 11,900 | -0.9 | -11.1 | 10.2 |
| 211 | Braunschweig-Goslar | Lower Saxony | 22,200 | 21,800 | 20,300 | 23,300 | -1.8 | -8.6 | 5.0 |
| 214 | Bremen-Bremerhaven | Bremen/Lower Saxony | 38,800 | 38,200 | 35,000 | 41,400 | -1.5 | -9.8 | 6.7 |
| 221 | Celle | Lower Saxony | 10,800 | 10,400 | 9,600 | 11,300 | -3.7 | -11.1 | 4.6 |
| 224 | Emden-Leer | Lower Saxony | 16,500 | 16,200 | 14,700 | 17,600 | -1.8 | -10.9 | 6.7 |
| 231 | Göttingen | Lower Saxony | 14,300 | 13,700 | 12,000 | 15,400 | -4.2 | -16.1 | 7.7 |
| 234 | Hamel | Lower Saxony | 13,100 | 12,700 | 11,600 | 13,800 | -3.1 | -11.5 | 5.3 |
| 237 | Hannover | Lower Saxony | 45,900 | 44,900 | 40,600 | 49,100 | -2.2 | -11.5 | 7.0 |
| 241 | Helmstedt | Lower Saxony | 10,900 | 10,700 | 9,800 | 11,600 | -1.8 | -10.1 | 6.4 |
| 244 | Hildesheim | Lower Saxony | 13,400 | 13,100 | 11,900 | 14,300 | -2.2 | -11.2 | 6.7 |
| 251 | Lüneburg-Uelzen | Lower Saxony | 15,700 | 15,000 | 13,800 | 16,300 | -4.5 | -12.1 | 3.8 |
| 257 | Nordhorn | Lower Saxony | 8,200 | 8,100 | 6,800 | 9,400 | -1.2 | -17.1 | 14.6 |
| 261 | Oldenburg-Wilhelmshaven | Lower Saxony | 27,000 | 26,700 | 24,700 | 28,700 | -1.1 | -8.5 | 6.3 |
| 264 | Osnabrück | Lower Saxony | 14,300 | 14,100 | 12,300 | 15,800 | -1.4 | -14.0 | 10.5 |

Table „Unemployment in Labour Market Districts“ continued from previous page

| LMD-No. | Labour Market District | Federal States | 2016 | 2017 GDP: +1.3 % | | | Growth rate 2016 to ... 2017 (%) | | |
|---------|------------------------|------------------------|---------|-----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | | | Average | Average ¹⁾ | Lower Bound ²⁾ | Upper Bound ²⁾ | ... Average ... | ... Lower Bound ... | ... Upper Bound ... |
| 267 | Stade | Lower Saxony | 16,000 | 15,400 | 13,900 | 16,800 | -3.8 | -13.1 | 5.0 |
| 274 | Vechta | Lower Saxony | 8,000 | 7,900 | 7,100 | 8,700 | -1.3 | -11.3 | 8.7 |
| 277 | Nienburg-Verden | Lower Saxony | 12,300 | 11,700 | 10,700 | 12,700 | -4.9 | -13.0 | 3.3 |
| 311 | Aachen-Düren | North Rhine-Westphalia | 41,100 | 38,600 | 34,600 | 42,500 | -6.1 | -15.8 | 3.4 |
| 315 | Bergisch Gladbach | North Rhine-Westphalia | 24,400 | 23,800 | 21,800 | 25,800 | -2.5 | -10.7 | 5.7 |
| 317 | Bielefeld | North Rhine-Westphalia | 24,600 | 23,500 | 21,400 | 25,600 | -4.5 | -13.0 | 4.1 |
| 321 | Bochum | North Rhine-Westphalia | 28,700 | 28,300 | 25,600 | 30,900 | -1.4 | -10.8 | 7.7 |
| 323 | Bonn | North Rhine-Westphalia | 28,800 | 27,800 | 25,300 | 30,300 | -3.5 | -12.2 | 5.2 |
| 325 | Brühl | North Rhine-Westphalia | 23,600 | 22,900 | 21,100 | 24,700 | -3.0 | -10.6 | 4.7 |
| 327 | Coesfeld | North Rhine-Westphalia | 11,800 | 11,700 | 9,700 | 13,600 | -0.8 | -17.8 | 15.3 |
| 331 | Detmold | North Rhine-Westphalia | 12,600 | 12,200 | 11,300 | 13,100 | -3.2 | -10.3 | 4.0 |
| 333 | Dortmund | North Rhine-Westphalia | 36,100 | 34,900 | 32,100 | 37,800 | -3.3 | -11.1 | 4.7 |
| 337 | Düsseldorf | North Rhine-Westphalia | 25,500 | 24,800 | 22,700 | 26,800 | -2.7 | -11.0 | 5.1 |
| 341 | Duisburg | North Rhine-Westphalia | 32,300 | 31,700 | 29,500 | 34,000 | -1.9 | -8.7 | 5.3 |
| 343 | Essen | North Rhine-Westphalia | 34,800 | 33,800 | 31,000 | 36,600 | -2.9 | -10.9 | 5.2 |
| 345 | Gelsenkirchen | North Rhine-Westphalia | 23,200 | 22,300 | 20,100 | 24,500 | -3.9 | -13.4 | 5.6 |
| 347 | Hagen | North Rhine-Westphalia | 22,200 | 21,500 | 19,700 | 23,200 | -3.2 | -11.3 | 4.5 |
| 351 | Hamm | North Rhine-Westphalia | 26,100 | 25,400 | 23,300 | 27,500 | -2.7 | -10.7 | 5.4 |
| 353 | Herford | North Rhine-Westphalia | 16,600 | 15,900 | 13,700 | 18,000 | -4.2 | -17.5 | 8.4 |
| 355 | Iserlohn | North Rhine-Westphalia | 15,000 | 14,700 | 12,300 | 17,000 | -2.0 | -18.0 | 13.3 |
| 357 | Köln | North Rhine-Westphalia | 49,400 | 47,700 | 45,300 | 50,100 | -3.4 | -8.3 | 1.4 |
| 361 | Krefeld | North Rhine-Westphalia | 23,400 | 23,000 | 21,100 | 24,800 | -1.7 | -9.8 | 6.0 |
| 364 | Mettmann | North Rhine-Westphalia | 16,800 | 16,500 | 15,000 | 18,000 | -1.8 | -10.7 | 7.1 |
| 365 | Mönchengladbach | North Rhine-Westphalia | 27,500 | 26,100 | 23,800 | 28,400 | -5.1 | -13.5 | 3.3 |
| 367 | Ahlen-Münster | North Rhine-Westphalia | 18,000 | 17,700 | 16,400 | 19,000 | -1.7 | -8.9 | 5.6 |
| 371 | Oberhausen | North Rhine-Westphalia | 19,200 | 18,500 | 16,800 | 20,100 | -3.6 | -12.5 | 4.7 |
| 373 | Paderborn | North Rhine-Westphalia | 13,200 | 12,800 | 11,400 | 14,200 | -3.0 | -13.6 | 7.6 |
| 375 | Recklinghausen | North Rhine-Westphalia | 33,200 | 32,500 | 30,100 | 34,900 | -2.1 | -9.3 | 5.1 |
| 377 | Rheine | North Rhine-Westphalia | 11,400 | 11,400 | 10,400 | 12,400 | 0.0 | -8.8 | 8.8 |
| 381 | Siegen | North Rhine-Westphalia | 11,500 | 11,100 | 9,500 | 12,700 | -3.5 | -17.4 | 10.4 |

Table „Unemployment in Labour Market Districts“ continued from previous page

| LMD-No. | Labour Market District | Federal States | 2016 | 2017 GDP: +1.3 % | | | Growth rate 2016 to ... 2017 (%) | | |
|---------|--------------------------|------------------------|---------|-----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | | | Average | Average ¹⁾ | Lower Bound ²⁾ | Upper Bound ²⁾ | ... Average ... | ... Lower Bound ... | ... Upper Bound ... |
| 383 | Meschede-Soest | North Rhine-Westphalia | 16,700 | 16,300 | 14,400 | 18,100 | -2.4 | -13.8 | 8.4 |
| 387 | Wesel | North Rhine-Westphalia | 27,400 | 26,700 | 23,600 | 29,700 | -2.6 | -13.9 | 8.4 |
| 391 | Solingen-Wuppertal | North Rhine-Westphalia | 29,800 | 28,900 | 25,300 | 32,400 | -3.0 | -15.1 | 8.7 |
| 411 | Bad Hersfeld-Fulda | Hessen | 6,400 | 6,100 | 4,900 | 7,300 | -4.7 | -23.4 | 14.1 |
| 415 | Darmstadt | Hessen | 20,300 | 19,300 | 17,300 | 21,300 | -4.9 | -14.8 | 4.9 |
| 419 | Frankfurt | Hessen | 24,400 | 23,500 | 21,400 | 25,500 | -3.7 | -12.3 | 4.5 |
| 427 | Gießen | Hessen | 18,900 | 18,300 | 16,500 | 20,000 | -3.2 | -12.7 | 5.8 |
| 431 | Hanau | Hessen | 10,200 | 9,700 | 8,500 | 10,900 | -4.9 | -16.7 | 6.9 |
| 433 | Bad Homburg | Hessen | 18,100 | 18,100 | 16,700 | 19,600 | 0.0 | -7.7 | 8.3 |
| 435 | Kassel | Hessen | 17,900 | 17,600 | 15,700 | 19,500 | -1.7 | -12.3 | 8.9 |
| 439 | Korbach | Hessen | 8,200 | 7,900 | 6,600 | 9,100 | -3.7 | -19.5 | 11.0 |
| 443 | Limburg-Wetzlar | Hessen | 11,800 | 11,300 | 10,200 | 12,500 | -4.2 | -13.6 | 5.9 |
| 447 | Marburg | Hessen | 5,100 | 4,900 | 4,200 | 5,700 | -3.9 | -17.6 | 11.8 |
| 451 | Offenbach | Hessen | 15,800 | 15,500 | 14,100 | 17,000 | -1.9 | -10.8 | 7.6 |
| 459 | Wiesbaden | Hessen | 15,400 | 15,500 | 14,300 | 16,800 | 0.6 | -7.1 | 9.1 |
| 511 | Bad Kreuznach | Rhineland-Palatinate | 10,700 | 10,500 | 9,100 | 11,900 | -1.9 | -15.0 | 11.2 |
| 515 | Kaiserslautern-Pirmasens | Rhineland-Palatinate | 18,100 | 17,800 | 15,800 | 19,800 | -1.7 | -12.7 | 9.4 |
| 519 | Koblenz-Mayen | Rhineland-Palatinate | 12,300 | 11,800 | 10,600 | 13,000 | -4.1 | -13.8 | 5.7 |
| 523 | Ludwigshafen | Rhineland-Palatinate | 14,000 | 13,200 | 11,700 | 14,700 | -5.7 | -16.4 | 5.0 |
| 527 | Mainz | Rhineland-Palatinate | 18,200 | 17,700 | 15,800 | 19,600 | -2.7 | -13.2 | 7.7 |
| 535 | Montabaur | Rhineland-Palatinate | 6,500 | 6,300 | 5,200 | 7,400 | -3.1 | -20.0 | 13.8 |
| 543 | Landau | Rhineland-Palatinate | 11,100 | 11,000 | 9,600 | 12,400 | -0.9 | -13.5 | 11.7 |
| 547 | Neuwied | Rhineland-Palatinate | 9,000 | 8,800 | 7,600 | 10,100 | -2.2 | -15.6 | 12.2 |
| 555 | Saarland | Saarland | 37,300 | 36,500 | 32,700 | 40,300 | -2.1 | -12.3 | 8.0 |
| 563 | Trier | Rhineland-Palatinate | 11,300 | 11,200 | 9,900 | 12,500 | -0.9 | -12.4 | 10.6 |
| 611 | Aalen | Baden-Württemberg | 9,800 | 9,800 | 8,300 | 11,200 | 0.0 | -15.3 | 14.3 |
| 614 | Balingen | Baden-Württemberg | 6,200 | 6,000 | 4,800 | 7,100 | -3.2 | -22.6 | 14.5 |
| 617 | Freiburg | Baden-Württemberg | 14,300 | 14,200 | 13,000 | 15,400 | -0.7 | -9.1 | 7.7 |
| 621 | Göppingen | Baden-Württemberg | 15,700 | 15,900 | 14,100 | 17,700 | 1.3 | -10.2 | 12.7 |
| 624 | Heidelberg | Baden-Württemberg | 15,800 | 15,700 | 14,300 | 17,100 | -0.6 | -9.5 | 8.2 |

| LMD-No. | Labour Market District | Federal States | 2016 | 2017 GDP: +1.3 % | | | Growth rate 2016 to ... 2017 (%) | | |
|---------|------------------------------------|-------------------|---------|-----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | | | Average | Average ¹⁾ | Lower Bound ²⁾ | Upper Bound ²⁾ | ... Average ... | ... Lower Bound ... | ... Upper Bound ... |
| 627 | Heilbronn | Baden-Württemberg | 10,500 | 10,500 | 8,900 | 12,100 | 0.0 | -15.2 | 15.2 |
| 631 | Karlsruhe-Rastatt | Baden-Württemberg | 21,900 | 21,500 | 19,200 | 23,900 | -1.8 | -12.3 | 9.1 |
| 634 | Konstanz-Ravensburg | Baden-Württemberg | 13,800 | 13,900 | 12,300 | 15,400 | 0.7 | -10.9 | 11.6 |
| 637 | Lörrach | Baden-Württemberg | 7,000 | 7,000 | 6,000 | 7,900 | 0.0 | -14.3 | 12.9 |
| 641 | Ludwigsburg | Baden-Württemberg | 10,400 | 10,500 | 9,000 | 11,900 | 1.0 | -13.5 | 14.4 |
| 644 | Mannheim | Baden-Württemberg | 9,200 | 9,100 | 8,100 | 10,000 | -1.1 | -12.0 | 8.7 |
| 647 | Nagold-Pforzheim | Baden-Württemberg | 13,100 | 12,800 | 10,500 | 15,000 | -2.3 | -19.8 | 14.5 |
| 651 | Offenburg | Baden-Württemberg | 8,200 | 8,000 | 6,600 | 9,400 | -2.4 | -19.5 | 14.6 |
| 664 | Reutlingen | Baden-Württemberg | 9,800 | 9,700 | 8,100 | 11,200 | -1.0 | -17.3 | 14.3 |
| 671 | Waiblingen | Baden-Württemberg | 8,400 | 8,400 | 7,300 | 9,500 | 0.0 | -13.1 | 13.1 |
| 674 | Schwäbisch Hall-Tauberbischofsheim | Baden-Württemberg | 11,000 | 11,200 | 9,600 | 12,700 | 1.8 | -12.7 | 15.5 |
| 677 | Stuttgart | Baden-Württemberg | 24,000 | 23,800 | 21,500 | 26,100 | -0.8 | -10.4 | 8.7 |
| 684 | Ulm | Baden-Württemberg | 8,900 | 9,000 | 7,100 | 10,800 | 1.1 | -20.2 | 21.3 |
| 687 | Rottweil-Villingen-Schwenningen | Baden-Württemberg | 8,700 | 8,600 | 6,400 | 10,700 | -1.1 | -26.4 | 23.0 |
| 711 | Ansbach-Weißenburg | Bavaria | 7,900 | 7,900 | 6,800 | 9,000 | 0.0 | -13.9 | 13.9 |
| 715 | Aschaffenburg | Bavaria | 7,700 | 7,700 | 6,500 | 8,800 | 0.0 | -15.6 | 14.3 |
| 723 | Bayreuth-Hof | Bavaria | 11,000 | 10,700 | 9,300 | 12,100 | -2.7 | -15.5 | 10.0 |
| 727 | Bamberg-Coburg | Bavaria | 11,600 | 11,200 | 9,100 | 13,200 | -3.4 | -21.6 | 13.8 |
| 729 | Fürth | Bavaria | 11,700 | 11,800 | 10,400 | 13,100 | 0.9 | -11.1 | 12.0 |
| 735 | Nürnberg | Bavaria | 22,200 | 21,400 | 20,300 | 22,600 | -3.6 | -8.6 | 1.8 |
| 739 | Regensburg | Bavaria | 8,800 | 8,500 | 6,900 | 10,000 | -3.4 | -21.6 | 13.6 |
| 743 | Schwandorf | Bavaria | 8,000 | 7,700 | 6,500 | 8,900 | -3.8 | -18.8 | 11.3 |
| 747 | Schweinfurt | Bavaria | 9,000 | 9,000 | 7,900 | 10,000 | 0.0 | -12.2 | 11.1 |
| 751 | Weiden | Bavaria | 5,100 | 5,000 | 4,200 | 5,800 | -2.0 | -17.6 | 13.7 |
| 759 | Würzburg | Bavaria | 8,100 | 8,100 | 6,800 | 9,300 | 0.0 | -16.0 | 14.8 |
| 811 | Augsburg | Bavaria | 15,300 | 15,000 | 13,100 | 16,900 | -2.0 | -14.4 | 10.5 |
| 815 | Deggendorf | Bavaria | 7,100 | 6,900 | 5,900 | 7,800 | -2.8 | -16.9 | 9.9 |
| 819 | Donauwörth | Bavaria | 7,100 | 6,900 | 5,100 | 8,700 | -2.8 | -28.2 | 22.5 |
| 823 | Freising | Bavaria | 7,600 | 7,700 | 6,800 | 8,700 | 1.3 | -10.5 | 14.5 |
| 827 | Ingolstadt | Bavaria | 5,700 | 5,800 | 5,000 | 6,500 | 1.8 | -12.3 | 14.0 |

| LMD-No. | Labour Market District | Federal States | 2016 | 2017 GDP: +1.3 % | | | Growth rate 2016 to ... 2017 (%) | | |
|---|------------------------|----------------|-----------|-----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | | | Average | Average ¹⁾ | Lower Bound ²⁾ | Upper Bound ²⁾ | ... Average ... | ... Lower Bound ... | ... Upper Bound ... |
| 831 | Kempton-Memmingen | Bavaria | 11,300 | 11,300 | 9,600 | 12,900 | 0.0 | -15.0 | 14.2 |
| 835 | Landshut-Pfarrkirchen | Bavaria | 8,300 | 8,200 | 7,300 | 9,100 | -1.2 | -12.0 | 9.6 |
| 843 | München | Bavaria | 43,200 | 42,100 | 39,300 | 44,900 | -2.5 | -9.0 | 3.9 |
| 847 | Passau | Bavaria | 6,600 | 6,500 | 5,800 | 7,200 | -1.5 | -12.1 | 9.1 |
| 855 | Rosenheim | Bavaria | 8,500 | 8,400 | 7,300 | 9,500 | -1.2 | -14.1 | 11.8 |
| 859 | Traunstein | Bavaria | 9,300 | 9,000 | 7,900 | 10,100 | -3.2 | -15.1 | 8.6 |
| 863 | Weilheim | Bavaria | 10,600 | 10,900 | 10,000 | 11,800 | 2.8 | -5.7 | 11.3 |
| 900 | Berlin | Berlin | 181,000 | 174,300 | 160,800 | 187,800 | -3.7 | -11.2 | 3.8 |
| Germany (western/eastern/Total) ³⁾ | | | | | | | | | |
| Germany, western | | | 1,978,000 | 1,935,000 | 1,759,000 | 2,112,000 | -2.2 | -11.1 | 6.8 |
| Germany, eastern | | | 712,000 | 683,000 | 613,000 | 753,000 | -4.1 | -13.9 | 5.8 |
| Germany (Total) | | | 2,690,000 | 2,618,000 | 2,372,000 | 2,864,000 | -2.7 | -11.8 | 6.5 |

¹⁾ Due to rounding off, differences between the sum of the labour market districts and Germany can occur.

²⁾ The statistical uncertainty which is represented in the lower and upper bounds is also affected by the size of a region. This means that the relative uncertainty of labour market districts is generally higher than for the Federal States. Therefore, the sums of the lower and upper bounds do not correspond to the values for the Federal States. The values for Germany (western/eastern/Total) shown here are those from the results of the sum of the Federal States.

³⁾ Values for Germany (western/eastern/Total) are rounded off to the nearest 1000. Due to rounding off, the sums for Germany (western/eastern/Total) may diverge slightly from official statistics.

Total values correspond to those in the IAB-Kurzbericht 20/2016.

Source: Forecasts are based on data of the Federal Employment Agency. Time-span: December 1997 to August 2016.

7. People Capable of Working and Eligible for Benefits¹⁾ in the Federal States yearly average

| | 2016 | 2017 GDP: +1.3 % | | | Growth rate 2016 to ... 2017 (%) | | |
|---|-----------|------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | Average | Average | Lower Bound | Upper Bound | ... Average ... | ... Lower Bound ... | ... Upper Bound ... |
| Federal States | | | | | | | |
| Schleswig-Holstein | 155,800 | 162,100 | 160,700 | 163,400 | 4.0 | 3.1 | 4.9 |
| Hamburg | 132,500 | 137,500 | 136,200 | 138,800 | 3.8 | 2.8 | 4.8 |
| Lower Saxony | 404,400 | 416,800 | 415,400 | 418,300 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 3.4 |
| Bremen | 70,000 | 73,300 | 72,800 | 73,800 | 4.7 | 4.0 | 5.4 |
| North Rhine-Westphalia | 1,167,900 | 1,204,700 | 1,194,600 | 1,214,800 | 3.2 | 2.3 | 4.0 |
| Hessen | 291,200 | 303,400 | 301,000 | 305,800 | 4.2 | 3.4 | 5.0 |
| Rhineland-Palatinate | 159,100 | 166,900 | 165,400 | 168,500 | 4.9 | 4.0 | 5.9 |
| Baden-Württemberg | 316,200 | 332,300 | 325,600 | 339,000 | 5.1 | 3.0 | 7.2 |
| Bavaria | 309,800 | 325,600 | 321,200 | 330,100 | 5.1 | 3.7 | 6.6 |
| Saarland | 64,500 | 70,600 | 69,500 | 71,700 | 9.5 | 7.8 | 11.2 |
| Berlin | 398,000 | 409,700 | 408,100 | 411,200 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 3.3 |
| Brandenburg | 163,400 | 166,700 | 162,100 | 171,400 | 2.0 | -0.8 | 4.9 |
| Mecklenburg-Vorpommern | 123,700 | 123,200 | 119,300 | 127,000 | -0.4 | -3.6 | 2.7 |
| Saxony | 249,500 | 244,200 | 236,700 | 251,700 | -2.1 | -5.1 | 0.9 |
| Saxony-Anhalt | 183,900 | 183,400 | 179,000 | 187,800 | -0.3 | -2.7 | 2.1 |
| Thuringia | 115,900 | 115,700 | 114,000 | 117,400 | -0.2 | -1.6 | 1.3 |
| Germany (western/eastern/Total)²⁾ | | | | | | | |
| Germany, western | 3,071,000 | 3,193,000 | 3,162,000 | 3,224,000 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 5.0 |
| Germany, eastern | 1,234,000 | 1,243,000 | 1,219,000 | 1,267,000 | 0.7 | -1.2 | 2.7 |
| Germany (Total) | 4,306,000 | 4,436,000 | 4,382,000 | 4,491,000 | 3.0 | 1.8 | 4.3 |

¹⁾ "erwerbsfähige Leistungsberechtigte".

²⁾ Values for Germany (western/eastern/Total) are rounded off to the nearest 1000. Due to rounding off, the sums for Germany (western/eastern/Total) may diverge slightly from official statistics. Total values correspond to those in the IAB-Kurzbericht 20/2016.

Source: Forecasts are based on data of the Federal Employment Agency including the unemployed registered at local communities. Time-span: January 2005 to August 2016.

Imprint

Publisher

Institute for Employment Research,
Regensburger Str. 104,
D-90478 Nuremberg

Authors

Dr. Anja Rossen
Duncan Roth
Dr. Rüdiger Wapler
Dr. Antje Weyh

All rights reserved

Reproduction and distribution in any form, also in parts, requires the permission of IAB.

Internet

www.iab.de/en

Download

http://doku.iab.de/arbeitsmarktdaten/Regionale_Arbeitsmarktprognosen_1602_en.pdf (PDF)

Please quote as

Rossen, Anja; Roth, Duncan Wapler, Rüdiger; Weyh, Antje (2016):
Regional Labour Market Forecasts 2/2016, September 29th 2016.

**Please address questions
regarding this document to**
IAB.Anfragen@iab.de