



REGIONAL LABOUR MARKET FORECASTS // September 2021

Jörg Heining | Oskar Jost | Anja Rossen | Duncan Roth | Antje Weyh

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, the number of unemployed in the Social Code II and III systems and the number of people who are able to work and are eligible for benefits for various regions as well as the unemployment rate. 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

1	Methodology	2
2	Employment in the Federal States yearly average	3
3	Employment in the Labour Market Districts yearly average.....	4
4	Employment in the Labour Market Districts percentage change from 2021 to 2022.....	10
5	Unemployment in the Federal States yearly average	11
6	Number of Unemployed in the Social Code II System ¹⁾ in the Federal States yearly average	12
7	Number of Unemployed in the Social Code III System ¹⁾ in the Federal States yearly average	13
8	Unemployment in the Labour Market Districts yearly average	14
9	Unemployment in the Labour Market Districts percentage change from 2021 to 2022	20
10	Unemployment Rates 2022 in the Labour Market Districts in percent.....	21
11	People Capable of Working and Eligible for Benefits ¹⁾ in the Federal States yearly average	22

1 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, nine 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 to differentiate between 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 is likely 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. The last model, a stock-flow approach, uses the information that in- and outflow of workers provide about the future level of (un)employment. These models yield especially good forecasting results during turning points.
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 that 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 20/2021 (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.

In addition to the forecasts of the yearly averages, we also present unemployment rates. Unlike the official unemployment rates published by the Federal Employment Agency which are based on the number of people in the civilian labour force, the rate published here is based on an estimate of the number of civilian salaried employees. Hereby, we take the expected change in unemployment and employment subject to social security contributions into account, but hold the number in all other employment types, for example, mini-jobs or civil servants constant.

By definition, forecasts are uncertain. For this reason, lower and upper bounds are calculated so that the future true values lie 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.

2 Employment in the Federal States yearly average

	2021	2022 GDP: +3,8%			Growth Rate 2021 to ... 2022 (in %)		
	Average	Average	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	... Average ...	... Lower Bound ...	... Upper Bound ...
Federal State							
Schleswig-Holstein	1,025,000	1,042,000	1,032,500	1,051,500	1.7	0.7	2.6
Hamburg	1,011,700	1,027,500	1,016,600	1,038,300	1.6	0.5	2.6
Lower Saxony	3,066,800	3,117,400	3,079,200	3,155,600	1.6	0.4	2.9
Bremen	337,400	341,400	337,600	345,300	1.2	0.1	2.3
North Rhine-Westphalia	7,120,000	7,242,200	7,177,700	7,306,800	1.7	0.8	2.6
Hessen	2,663,800	2,709,100	2,686,000	2,732,200	1.7	0.8	2.6
Rhineland-Palatinate	1,457,300	1,480,600	1,466,400	1,494,800	1.6	0.6	2.6
Baden-Württemberg	4,785,800	4,863,100	4,811,700	4,914,500	1.6	0.5	2.7
Bavaria	5,752,400	5,870,400	5,803,400	5,937,300	2.1	0.9	3.2
Saarland	389,400	393,000	388,300	397,700	0.9	-0.3	2.1
Berlin	1,583,700	1,621,600	1,604,700	1,638,500	2.4	1.3	3.5
Brandenburg	866,400	877,900	868,600	887,200	1.3	0.3	2.4
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	576,100	579,400	572,800	586,000	0.6	-0.6	1.7
Saxony	1,629,300	1,642,900	1,625,100	1,660,600	0.8	-0.3	1.9
Saxony-Anhalt	801,300	805,800	796,600	814,900	0.6	-0.6	1.7
Thuringia	797,600	800,700	788,400	813,000	0.4	-1.2	1.9
Germany (western/eastern/total)¹⁾							
Germany, western	27,610,000	28,087,000	27,799,000	28,374,000	1.7	0.7	2.8
Germany, eastern	6,254,000	6,328,000	6,256,000	6,400,000	1.2	0.0	2.3
Germany, total	33,864,000	34,415,000	34,056,000	34,774,000	1.6	0.6	2.7

¹⁾ Values for Germany (western/eastern/total) are rounded off to the nearest 1,000. Due to rounding off, the sums for Germany (western/eastern/total) may diverge slightly from official statistics. Due to methodological differences, the lower and upper bounds presented here are not comparable with those in the IAB-Kurzbericht 20/2021.

Total values correspond to those in the IAB-Kurzbericht 20/2021.

Source: Forecasts are based on data of the Federal Employment Agency. Time-span: January 1993 to June 2021.

3 Employment in the Labour Market Districts yearly average

			2021	2022 GDP: +3,8%			Growth Rate 2021 to ... 2022 (in %)		
LMD-No.	Labour Market District (in German)	Federal State	Average ¹⁾	Average ¹⁾	Lower Bound ²⁾	Upper Bound ²⁾	... Average ...	... Lower Bound ...	... Upper Bound ...
30	Greifswald	Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	82,600	83,100	81,900	84,200	0.6	-0.8	1.9
31	Neubrandenburg	Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	92,800	93,000	91,900	94,000	0.2	-1.0	1.3
32	Rostock	Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	162,100	163,500	161,500	165,400	0.9	-0.4	2.0
33	Schwerin	Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	165,300	166,100	164,300	167,900	0.5	-0.6	1.6
34	Stralsund	Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	73,300	73,700	72,600	74,900	0.5	-1.0	2.2
35	Cottbus	Brandenburg	220,100	222,000	218,900	225,100	0.9	-0.5	2.3
36	Eberswalde	Brandenburg	91,500	92,900	91,800	94,000	1.5	0.3	2.7
37	Frankfurt (Oder)	Brandenburg	138,500	140,600	138,600	142,500	1.5	0.1	2.9
38	Neuruppin	Brandenburg	168,600	170,700	168,100	173,300	1.2	-0.3	2.8
39	Potsdam	Brandenburg	247,700	251,700	249,500	253,800	1.6	0.7	2.5
41	Bernburg	Saxony-Anhalt	62,100	62,200	61,400	63,000	0.2	-1.1	1.4
42	Dessau-Roßlau-Wittenberg	Saxony-Anhalt	133,100	133,800	132,200	135,400	0.5	-0.7	1.7
43	Halberstadt	Saxony-Anhalt	71,900	72,000	70,900	73,000	0.1	-1.4	1.5
44	Halle	Saxony-Anhalt	170,000	171,500	169,500	173,400	0.9	-0.3	2.0
45	Magdeburg	Saxony-Anhalt	201,000	202,900	201,000	204,900	0.9	0.0	1.9
46	Weißenfels	Saxony-Anhalt	60,200	60,400	59,500	61,300	0.3	-1.2	1.8
47	Sangerhausen	Saxony-Anhalt	41,100	41,000	40,500	41,600	-0.2	-1.5	1.2
48	Stendal	Saxony-Anhalt	61,900	62,000	60,900	63,100	0.2	-1.6	1.9
71	Annaberg-Buchholz	Saxony	114,500	114,600	112,900	116,300	0.1	-1.4	1.6
72	Bautzen	Saxony	203,800	205,600	203,300	207,900	0.9	-0.2	2.0
73	Chemnitz	Saxony	117,300	117,500	116,200	118,800	0.2	-0.9	1.3
74	Dresden	Saxony	272,700	276,200	272,600	279,800	1.3	0.0	2.6
75	Leipzig	Saxony	280,600	285,700	281,600	289,700	1.8	0.4	3.2
76	Oschatz	Saxony	155,300	156,300	154,300	158,400	0.6	-0.6	2.0
77	Pirna	Saxony	80,200	80,600	79,400	81,900	0.5	-1.0	2.1
78	Plauen	Saxony	81,400	81,600	80,400	82,800	0.2	-1.2	1.7
79	Riesa	Saxony	89,500	89,900	88,800	90,900	0.4	-0.8	1.6

LMD-No.	Labour Market District (in German)	Federal State	2021	2022 GDP: +3,8%			Growth Rate 2021 to ... 2022 (in %)		
			Average ¹⁾	Average ¹⁾	Lower Bound ²⁾	Upper Bound ²⁾	... Average ...	... Lower Bound ...	... Upper Bound ...
80	Freiberg	Saxony	108,100	108,400	107,000	109,700	0.3	-1.0	1.5
92	Zwickau	Saxony	125,900	126,500	124,600	128,400	0.5	-1.0	2.0
93	Erfurt	Thuringia	224,700	226,300	223,900	228,700	0.7	-0.4	1.8
94	Altenburg-Gera	Thuringia	123,600	123,800	122,100	125,500	0.2	-1.2	1.5
95	Gotha	Thuringia	85,700	86,400	85,000	87,700	0.8	-0.8	2.3
96	Jena	Thuringia	120,100	120,600	118,800	122,400	0.4	-1.1	1.9
97	Nordhausen	Thuringia	83,800	84,600	82,900	86,300	1.0	-1.1	3.0
98	Suhl	Thuringia	159,700	159,000	156,000	161,900	-0.4	-2.3	1.4
111	Bad Oldesloe	Schleswig-Holstein	140,400	143,200	141,800	144,600	2.0	1.0	3.0
115	Elmshorn	Schleswig-Holstein	190,200	193,300	191,500	195,100	1.6	0.7	2.6
119	Flensburg	Schleswig-Holstein	165,200	167,900	165,800	170,000	1.6	0.4	2.9
123	Hamburg	Hamburg	1,011,700	1,027,500	1,017,600	1,037,300	1.6	0.6	2.5
127	Heide	Schleswig-Holstein	84,200	85,400	84,300	86,400	1.4	0.1	2.6
131	Kiel	Schleswig-Holstein	156,700	159,200	157,500	161,000	1.6	0.5	2.7
135	Lübeck	Schleswig-Holstein	164,100	166,400	164,500	168,400	1.4	0.2	2.6
139	Neumünster	Schleswig-Holstein	124,200	126,600	125,300	127,800	1.9	0.9	2.9
211	Braunschweig-Goslar	Lower Saxony	252,400	254,600	251,100	258,100	0.9	-0.5	2.3
214	Bremen-Bremerhaven	Bremen/Lower Saxony	365,300	370,000	366,000	373,900	1.3	0.2	2.4
221	Celle	Lower Saxony	107,200	108,400	106,900	109,900	1.1	-0.3	2.5
224	Emden-Leer	Lower Saxony	158,700	160,700	157,600	163,800	1.3	-0.7	3.2
231	Göttingen	Lower Saxony	178,400	180,800	178,600	183,000	1.3	0.1	2.6
234	Hameln	Lower Saxony	123,100	124,900	123,500	126,400	1.5	0.3	2.7
237	Hannover	Lower Saxony	526,900	534,600	528,300	540,900	1.5	0.3	2.7
241	Helmstedt	Lower Saxony	187,400	190,200	185,700	194,800	1.5	-0.9	3.9
244	Hildesheim	Lower Saxony	127,300	129,000	127,600	130,400	1.3	0.2	2.4
251	Lüneburg-Uelzen	Lower Saxony	175,100	178,400	176,000	180,900	1.9	0.5	3.3
257	Nordhorn	Lower Saxony	198,100	202,500	199,900	205,000	2.2	0.9	3.5
261	Oldenburg-Wilhelmshaven	Lower Saxony	288,300	294,700	291,500	297,800	2.2	1.1	3.3
264	Osnabrück	Lower Saxony	230,500	234,100	231,100	237,100	1.6	0.3	2.9

LMD-No.	Labour Market District (in German)	Federal State	2021	2022 GDP: +3,8%			Growth Rate 2021 to ... 2022 (in %)		
			Average ¹⁾	Average ¹⁾	Lower Bound ²⁾	Upper Bound ²⁾	... Average ...	... Lower Bound ...	... Upper Bound ...
267	Stade	Lower Saxony	174,200	177,300	174,900	179,800	1.8	0.4	3.2
274	Vechta	Lower Saxony	145,900	149,900	148,100	151,600	2.7	1.5	3.9
277	Nienburg-Verden	Lower Saxony	165,400	168,700	166,700	170,600	2.0	0.8	3.1
311	Aachen-Düren	North Rhine-Westphalia	385,500	392,200	388,000	396,500	1.7	0.6	2.9
315	Bergisch Gladbach	North Rhine-Westphalia	248,600	252,300	249,500	255,000	1.5	0.4	2.6
317	Bielefeld	North Rhine-Westphalia	350,400	359,200	355,500	362,900	2.5	1.5	3.6
321	Bochum	North Rhine-Westphalia	191,600	194,900	192,500	197,200	1.7	0.5	2.9
323	Bonn	North Rhine-Westphalia	351,100	357,200	353,000	361,500	1.7	0.5	3.0
325	Brühl	North Rhine-Westphalia	204,900	207,600	205,000	210,100	1.3	0.0	2.5
327	Coesfeld	North Rhine-Westphalia	228,200	234,000	231,300	236,700	2.5	1.4	3.7
331	Detmold	North Rhine-Westphalia	117,300	119,200	117,900	120,400	1.6	0.5	2.6
333	Dortmund	North Rhine-Westphalia	251,900	256,700	254,000	259,400	1.9	0.8	3.0
337	Düsseldorf	North Rhine-Westphalia	436,500	444,400	439,900	448,900	1.8	0.8	2.8
341	Duisburg	North Rhine-Westphalia	178,000	180,500	178,800	182,200	1.4	0.4	2.4
343	Essen	North Rhine-Westphalia	258,800	259,800	256,900	262,700	0.4	-0.7	1.5
345	Gelsenkirchen	North Rhine-Westphalia	115,700	116,200	114,500	117,900	0.4	-1.0	1.9
347	Hagen	North Rhine-Westphalia	181,500	183,900	181,700	186,000	1.3	0.1	2.5
351	Hamm	North Rhine-Westphalia	196,400	200,600	198,300	203,000	2.1	1.0	3.4
353	Herford	North Rhine-Westphalia	229,400	233,100	230,600	235,600	1.6	0.5	2.7
355	Iserlohn	North Rhine-Westphalia	162,400	165,000	162,700	167,300	1.6	0.2	3.0
357	Köln	North Rhine-Westphalia	593,600	606,000	599,200	612,800	2.1	0.9	3.2
361	Krefeld	North Rhine-Westphalia	190,400	193,600	191,600	195,700	1.7	0.6	2.8
364	Mettmann	North Rhine-Westphalia	195,700	198,200	196,300	200,100	1.3	0.3	2.2
365	Mönchengladbach	North Rhine-Westphalia	259,900	265,100	262,300	268,000	2.0	0.9	3.1
367	Ahlen-Münster	North Rhine-Westphalia	276,500	281,900	279,100	284,700	2.0	0.9	3.0
371	Oberhausen	North Rhine-Westphalia	126,800	127,800	126,300	129,300	0.8	-0.4	2.0
373	Paderborn	North Rhine-Westphalia	168,700	171,200	169,300	173,100	1.5	0.4	2.6
375	Recklinghausen	North Rhine-Westphalia	174,500	178,400	176,100	180,700	2.2	0.9	3.6
377	Rheine	North Rhine-Westphalia	167,700	171,300	169,400	173,200	2.1	1.0	3.3

LMD-No.	Labour Market District (in German)	Federal State	2021	2022 GDP: +3,8%			Growth Rate 2021 to ... 2022 (in %)		
			Average ¹⁾	Average ¹⁾	Lower Bound ²⁾	Upper Bound ²⁾	... Average ...	... Lower Bound ...	... Upper Bound ...
381	Siegen	North Rhine-Westphalia	178,700	181,600	179,500	183,700	1.6	0.4	2.8
383	Meschede-Soest	North Rhine-Westphalia	222,700	225,800	223,100	228,600	1.4	0.2	2.6
387	Wesel	North Rhine-Westphalia	247,600	252,100	249,100	255,100	1.8	0.6	3.0
391	Solingen-Wuppertal	North Rhine-Westphalia	229,000	232,400	229,100	235,600	1.5	0.0	2.9
411	Bad Hersfeld-Fulda	Hessen	145,000	146,700	144,700	148,700	1.2	-0.2	2.6
415	Darmstadt	Hessen	293,600	299,600	296,300	302,900	2.0	0.9	3.2
419	Frankfurt	Hessen	604,600	614,000	608,000	619,900	1.6	0.6	2.5
427	Gießen	Hessen	227,300	231,800	229,700	233,900	2.0	1.1	2.9
431	Hanau	Hessen	139,400	141,700	139,900	143,600	1.6	0.4	3.0
433	Bad Homburg	Hessen	302,500	307,200	304,500	310,000	1.6	0.7	2.5
435	Kassel	Hessen	219,300	222,600	219,200	226,000	1.5	0.0	3.1
439	Korbach	Hessen	122,700	125,100	123,700	126,500	2.0	0.8	3.1
443	Limburg-Wetzlar	Hessen	152,700	155,900	154,100	157,700	2.1	0.9	3.3
447	Marburg	Hessen	94,200	95,900	94,800	97,000	1.8	0.6	3.0
451	Offenbach	Hessen	175,600	178,400	176,800	180,100	1.6	0.7	2.6
459	Wiesbaden	Hessen	186,900	190,200	188,800	191,500	1.8	1.0	2.5
511	Bad Kreuznach	Rhineland-Palatinate	120,400	122,200	120,800	123,600	1.5	0.3	2.7
515	Kaiserslautern-Pirmasens	Rhineland-Palatinate	166,800	168,600	166,900	170,300	1.1	0.1	2.1
519	Koblenz-Mayen	Rhineland-Palatinate	204,100	207,600	205,200	210,000	1.7	0.5	2.9
523	Ludwigshafen	Rhineland-Palatinate	183,500	186,600	184,100	189,100	1.7	0.3	3.1
527	Mainz	Rhineland-Palatinate	245,000	249,900	247,600	252,300	2.0	1.1	3.0
535	Montabaur	Rhineland-Palatinate	103,700	105,300	104,200	106,400	1.5	0.5	2.6
543	Landau	Rhineland-Palatinate	152,400	155,400	154,000	156,900	2.0	1.0	3.0
547	Neuwied	Rhineland-Palatinate	103,500	105,200	104,300	106,200	1.6	0.8	2.6
555	Saarland	Saarland	389,400	393,000	389,600	396,400	0.9	0.1	1.8
563	Trier	Rhineland-Palatinate	177,900	179,800	177,800	181,800	1.1	-0.1	2.2
611	Aalen	Baden-Württemberg	182,300	184,700	182,500	186,900	1.3	0.1	2.5
614	Balingen	Baden-Württemberg	120,300	122,200	121,100	123,300	1.6	0.7	2.5
617	Freiburg	Baden-Württemberg	273,400	279,400	276,600	282,100	2.2	1.2	3.2

LMD-No.	Labour Market District (in German)	Federal State	2021	2022 GDP: +3,8%			Growth Rate 2021 to ... 2022 (in %)		
			Average ¹⁾	Average ¹⁾	Lower Bound ²⁾	Upper Bound ²⁾	... Average ...	... Lower Bound ...	... Upper Bound ...
621	Göppingen	Baden-Württemberg	308,000	313,000	309,500	316,400	1.6	0.5	2.7
624	Heidelberg	Baden-Württemberg	275,200	280,600	277,800	283,500	2.0	0.9	3.0
627	Heilbronn	Baden-Württemberg	219,100	223,200	220,900	225,500	1.9	0.8	2.9
631	Karlsruhe-Rastatt	Baden-Württemberg	468,000	474,500	469,900	479,100	1.4	0.4	2.4
634	Konstanz-Ravensburg	Baden-Württemberg	322,700	328,400	324,700	332,000	1.8	0.6	2.9
637	Lörrach	Baden-Württemberg	133,700	135,200	133,600	136,900	1.1	-0.1	2.4
641	Ludwigsburg	Baden-Württemberg	209,300	213,000	210,300	215,600	1.8	0.5	3.0
644	Mannheim	Baden-Württemberg	191,600	194,200	191,900	196,500	1.4	0.2	2.6
647	Nagold-Pforzheim	Baden-Württemberg	220,700	224,000	221,100	226,900	1.5	0.2	2.8
651	Offenburg	Baden-Württemberg	187,000	191,200	189,100	193,300	2.2	1.1	3.4
664	Reutlingen	Baden-Württemberg	204,500	208,700	206,400	210,900	2.1	0.9	3.1
671	Waiblingen	Baden-Württemberg	152,900	154,500	152,800	156,200	1.0	-0.1	2.2
674	Schwäbisch Hall-Tauberbischofsheim	Baden-Württemberg	249,400	253,900	251,000	256,900	1.8	0.6	3.0
677	Stuttgart	Baden-Württemberg	609,300	615,600	609,800	621,400	1.0	0.1	2.0
684	Ulm	Baden-Württemberg	243,700	248,500	246,100	251,000	2.0	1.0	3.0
687	Rottweil-Villingen-Schwenningen	Baden-Württemberg	214,700	218,300	215,600	221,100	1.7	0.4	3.0
711	Ansbach-Weißenburg	Bavaria	164,700	167,800	165,800	169,700	1.9	0.7	3.0
715	Aschaffenburg	Bavaria	146,300	149,500	147,700	151,300	2.2	1.0	3.4
723	Bayreuth-Hof	Bavaria	192,400	196,100	193,900	198,300	1.9	0.8	3.1
727	Bamberg-Coburg	Bavaria	247,000	250,800	247,800	253,900	1.5	0.3	2.8
729	Fürth	Bavaria	257,100	262,300	259,300	265,200	2.0	0.9	3.2
735	Nürnberg	Bavaria	384,600	390,600	386,200	394,900	1.6	0.4	2.7
739	Regensburg	Bavaria	270,400	275,900	272,800	279,100	2.0	0.9	3.2
743	Schwandorf	Bavaria	169,000	172,500	170,400	174,700	2.1	0.8	3.4
747	Schweinfurt	Bavaria	177,500	180,500	178,200	182,800	1.7	0.4	3.0
751	Weiden	Bavaria	88,200	90,200	89,100	91,300	2.3	1.0	3.5
759	Würzburg	Bavaria	217,200	221,500	219,200	223,700	2.0	0.9	3.0
811	Augsburg	Bavaria	265,400	270,700	267,800	273,600	2.0	0.9	3.1
815	Deggendorf	Bavaria	138,900	142,100	140,200	144,000	2.3	0.9	3.7

			2021	2022 GDP: +3,8%			Growth Rate 2021 to ... 2022 (in %)		
LMD-No.	Labour Market District (in German)	Federal State	Average ¹⁾	Average ¹⁾	Lower Bound ²⁾	Upper Bound ²⁾	... Average ...	... Lower Bound ...	... Upper Bound ...
819	Donauwörth	Bavaria	219,100	223,700	221,000	226,400	2.1	0.9	3.3
823	Freising	Bavaria	216,800	220,700	218,300	223,100	1.8	0.7	2.9
827	Ingolstadt	Bavaria	224,600	228,600	225,300	231,900	1.8	0.3	3.3
831	Kempton-Memmingen	Bavaria	281,700	288,600	285,400	291,800	2.4	1.3	3.6
835	Landshut-Pfarrkirchen	Bavaria	182,800	187,000	184,800	189,300	2.3	1.1	3.6
843	München	Bavaria	1,152,600	1,177,500	1,165,800	1,189,200	2.2	1.1	3.2
847	Passau	Bavaria	129,400	132,200	130,600	133,800	2.2	0.9	3.4
855	Rosenheim	Bavaria	198,400	202,700	200,100	205,200	2.2	0.9	3.4
859	Traunstein	Bavaria	199,800	204,600	201,900	207,200	2.4	1.1	3.7
863	Weilheim	Bavaria	228,500	234,300	231,700	236,900	2.5	1.4	3.7
900	Berlin	Berlin	1,583,700	1,621,600	1,604,900	1,638,300	2.4	1.3	3.4
Germany (western/eastern/total) ¹³⁾									
Germany, western			27,610,000	28,087,000	27,799,000	28,374,000	1.7	0.7	2.8
Germany, eastern			6,254,000	6,328,000	6,256,000	6,400,000	1.2	0.0	2.3
Germany, total			33,864,000	34,415,000	34,056,000	34,774,000	1.6	0.6	2.7

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

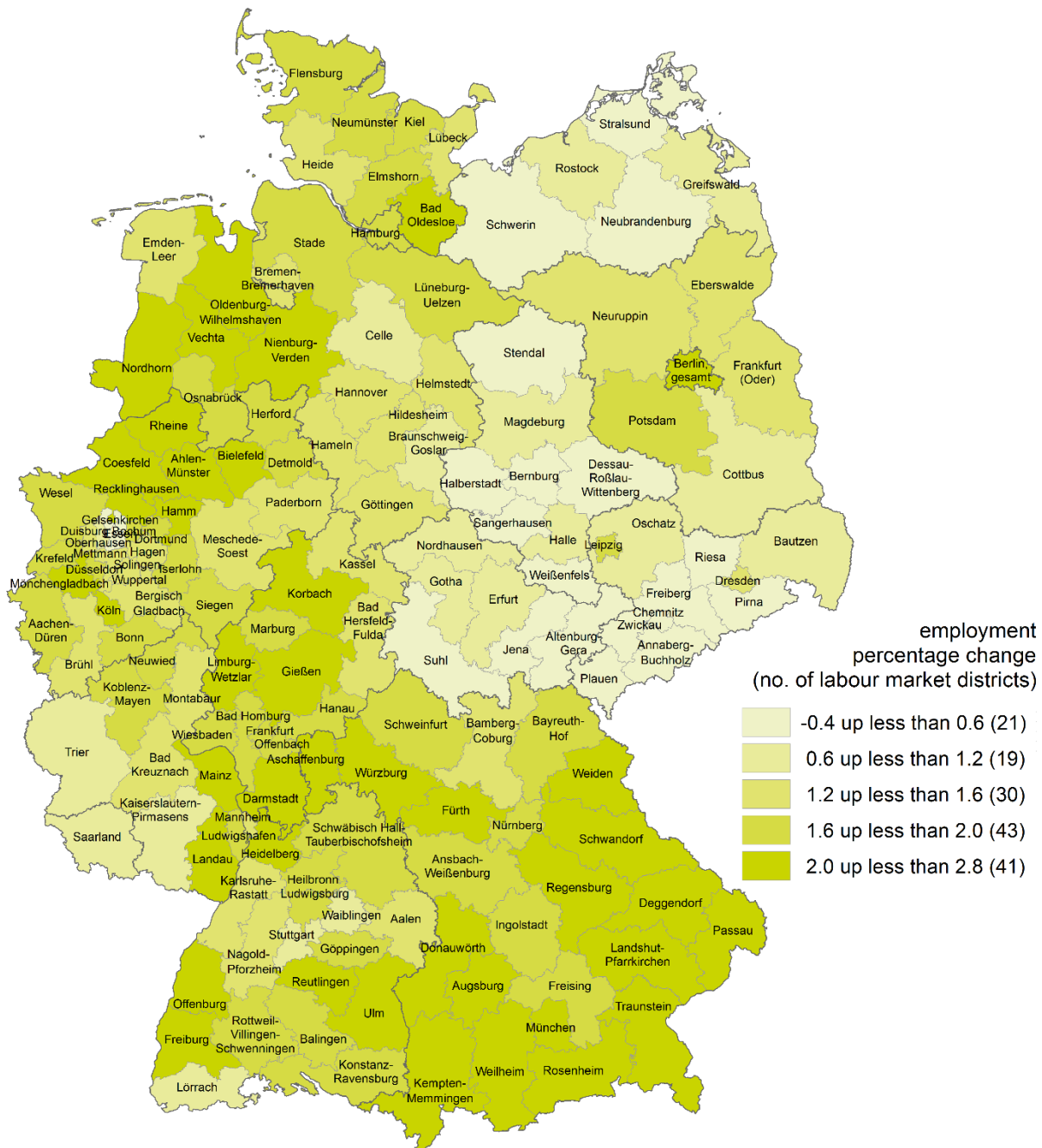
²⁾ The statistical uncertainty which is represented in the lower and upper bounds is also affected by the size of a region. This means that the relative uncertainty of labour market districts is generally higher than for the Federal States. Therefore, the sums of the lower and upper bounds do not correspond 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 1,000.

Total values correspond to those in the IAB-Kurzbericht 20/2021.

Source: Forecasts are based on data of the Federal Employment Agency. Time-span: January 1993 to June 2021.

4 Employment in the Labour Market Districts percentage change in yearly average from 2021 to 2022



September 2021

Basis for the figure: GeoBasis-DE/Federal Agency for Cartography and Geodesy 2021;

Source: Statistic of the Federal Employment Agency 2021, own calculations.

5 Unemployment in the Federal States yearly average

	2021		2022 GDP: +3,8%		Growth Rate 2021 to ... 2022 (in %)		
	Average	Average	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	... Average ...	... Lower Bound ...	... Upper Bound ...
Federal State							
Schleswig-Holstein	89,100	78,200	71,500	85,000	-12.2	-19.8	-4.6
Hamburg	80,600	72,000	66,500	77,500	-10.7	-17.5	-3.8
Lower Saxony	243,700	222,100	207,000	237,300	-8.9	-15.1	-2.6
Bremen	39,100	34,600	32,600	36,600	-11.5	-16.6	-6.4
North Rhine-Westphalia	717,800	638,500	590,500	686,500	-11.0	-17.7	-4.4
Hessen	178,700	161,100	148,300	173,800	-9.8	-17.0	-2.7
Rhineland-Palatinate	112,600	101,800	92,700	110,900	-9.6	-17.7	-1.5
Baden-Württemberg	249,000	221,000	195,800	246,100	-11.2	-21.4	-1.2
Bavaria	265,500	232,600	201,200	263,900	-12.4	-24.2	-0.6
Saarland	36,100	32,300	29,300	35,300	-10.5	-18.8	-2.2
Berlin	195,800	173,300	160,300	186,300	-11.5	-18.1	-4.9
Brandenburg	77,000	66,200	57,200	75,200	-14.0	-25.7	-2.3
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	62,200	54,500	46,700	62,300	-12.4	-24.9	0.2
Saxony	123,500	110,300	96,600	124,000	-10.7	-21.8	0.4
Saxony-Anhalt	80,200	69,400	61,200	77,700	-13.5	-23.7	-3.1
Thuringia	62,100	54,100	46,200	61,900	-12.9	-25.6	-0.3
Germany (western/eastern/total) ¹⁾							
Germany, western	2,012,000	1,794,000	1,635,000	1,953,000	-10.8	-18.7	-2.9
Germany, eastern	601,000	528,000	468,000	587,000	-12.1	-22.1	-2.3
Germany, total	2,613,000	2,322,000	2,104,000	2,540,000	-11.1	-19.5	-2.8

¹⁾ Values for Germany (western/eastern/total) are rounded off to the nearest 1,000. Due to rounding off, the sums for Germany (western/eastern/total) may diverge slightly from official statistics. Due to methodological differences, the lower and upper bounds presented here are not comparable with those in the IAB-Kurzbericht 20/2021.

Total values correspond to those in the IAB-Kurzbericht 20/2021.

Source: Forecasts are based on data of the Federal Employment Agency including the unemployed registered at local communities. Time-span: January 1991 to August 2021.

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

	2021	2022 GDP: +3,8%			Growth Rate 2021 to ... 2022 (in %)		
	Average	Average	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	... Average ...	... Lower Bound ...	... Upper Bound ...
Federal State							
Schleswig-Holstein	56,100	52,200	47,200	57,100	-7.0	-15.9	1.8
Hamburg	51,300	49,800	45,700	54,000	-2.9	-10.9	5.3
Lower Saxony	155,800	149,600	140,000	159,100	-4.0	-10.1	2.1
Bremen	30,300	29,000	27,100	30,900	-4.3	-10.6	2.0
North Rhine-Westphalia	498,100	482,200	455,000	509,400	-3.2	-8.7	2.3
Hessen	109,800	106,000	97,100	115,000	-3.5	-11.6	4.7
Rhineland-Palatinate	64,300	61,200	56,600	65,800	-4.8	-12.0	2.3
Baden-Württemberg	125,000	119,700	110,300	129,200	-4.2	-11.8	3.4
Bavaria	112,200	104,600	94,000	115,300	-6.8	-16.2	2.8
Saarland	24,000	23,000	20,900	25,200	-4.2	-12.9	5.0
Berlin	138,000	133,100	121,900	144,400	-3.6	-11.7	4.6
Brandenburg	50,100	46,900	40,800	52,900	-6.4	-18.6	5.6
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	39,900	37,800	33,100	42,400	-5.3	-17.0	6.3
Saxony	79,500	75,000	66,000	84,000	-5.7	-17.0	5.7
Saxony-Anhalt	54,100	51,300	44,900	57,700	-5.2	-17.0	6.7
Thuringia	36,600	35,600	30,400	40,800	-2.7	-16.9	11.5
Germany (western/eastern/total)²⁾							
Germany, western	1,227,000	1,177,000	1,094,000	1,261,000	-4.1	-10.8	2.8
Germany, eastern	398,000	380,000	337,000	422,000	-4.5	-15.3	6.0
Germany, total	1,625,000	1,557,000	1,431,000	1,683,000	-4.2	-11.9	3.6

¹⁾ SGB II unemployed.

²⁾ Values for Germany (western/eastern/total) are rounded off to the nearest 1,000. Due to rounding off, the sums for Germany (western/eastern/total) may diverge slightly from official statistics. Due to methodological differences, the lower and upper bounds presented here are not comparable with those in the IAB-Kurzbericht 20/2021.

Total values correspond to those in the IAB-Kurzbericht 20/2021.

Source: Forecasts are based on data of the Federal Employment Agency including the unemployed registered at local communities. Time-span: January 2005 to August 2021.

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

	2021	2022 GDP: +3,8%			Growth Rate 2021 to ... 2022 (in %)		
	Average	Average	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	... Average ...	... Lower Bound ...	... Upper Bound ...
Federal State							
Schleswig-Holstein	33,000	26,000	23,200	28,800	-21.2	-29.7	-12.7
Hamburg	29,300	22,200	19,600	24,800	-24.2	-33.1	-15.4
Lower Saxony	87,900	72,500	64,400	80,600	-17.5	-26.7	-8.3
Bremen	8,800	5,600	4,600	6,600	-36.4	-47.7	-25.0
North Rhine-Westphalia	219,700	156,300	134,100	178,500	-28.9	-39.0	-18.8
Hessen	68,900	55,100	46,900	63,300	-20.0	-31.9	-8.1
Rhineland-Palatinate	48,300	40,600	35,200	46,000	-15.9	-27.1	-4.8
Baden-Württemberg	124,000	101,300	85,500	117,100	-18.3	-31.0	-5.6
Bavaria	153,300	128,000	110,400	145,600	-16.5	-28.0	-5.0
Saarland	12,100	9,300	7,600	11,000	-23.1	-37.2	-9.1
Berlin	57,800	40,200	35,300	45,100	-30.4	-38.9	-22.0
Brandenburg	26,900	19,300	16,400	22,200	-28.3	-39.0	-17.5
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	22,300	16,700	14,800	18,600	-25.1	-33.6	-16.6
Saxony	44,000	35,300	30,800	39,800	-19.8	-30.0	-9.5
Saxony-Anhalt	26,100	18,100	15,000	21,200	-30.7	-42.5	-18.8
Thuringia	25,500	18,500	15,500	21,500	-27.5	-39.2	-15.7
Germany (western/eastern/total)²⁾							
Germany, western	785,000	617,000	532,000	702,000	-21.4	-32.2	-10.6
Germany, eastern	203,000	148,000	128,000	168,000	-27.1	-36.9	-17.2
Germany, total	988,000	765,000	659,000	871,000	-22.6	-33.3	-11.8

¹⁾ SGB III unemployed.

²⁾ Values for Germany (western/eastern/total) are rounded off to the nearest 1,000. Due to rounding off, the sums for Germany (western/eastern/total) may diverge slightly from official statistics. Due to methodological differences, the lower and upper bounds presented here are not comparable with those in the IAB-Kurzbericht 20/2021.

Total values correspond to those in the IAB-Kurzbericht 20/2021.

Source: Forecasts are based on data of the Federal Employment Agency including the unemployed registered at local communities. Time-span: January 2005 to August 2021.

8 Unemployment in the Labour Market Districts yearly average

LMD-No.	Labour Market District (in German)	Federal State	2021	2022 GDP: +3,8%			Growth Rate 2021 to ... 2022 (in %)		
			Average ¹⁾	Average ¹⁾	Lower Bound ²⁾	Upper Bound ²⁾	... Average ...	... Lower Bound ...	... Upper Bound ...
30	Greifswald	Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	9,800	8,500	7,200	9,800	-13.3	-26.5	0.0
31	Neubrandenburg	Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	11,200	10,000	8,600	11,300	-10.7	-23.2	0.9
32	Rostock	Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	14,200	12,100	10,400	13,800	-14.8	-26.8	-2.8
33	Schwerin	Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	16,700	14,700	12,300	17,100	-12.0	-26.3	2.4
34	Stralsund	Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	10,300	9,200	7,900	10,600	-10.7	-23.3	2.9
35	Cottbus	Brandenburg	18,300	15,400	12,500	18,300	-15.8	-31.7	0.0
36	Eberswalde	Brandenburg	11,400	10,100	8,400	11,800	-11.4	-26.3	3.5
37	Frankfurt (Oder)	Brandenburg	13,500	11,800	10,300	13,300	-12.6	-23.7	-1.5
38	Neuruppin	Brandenburg	16,500	13,800	12,100	15,600	-16.4	-26.7	-5.5
39	Potsdam	Brandenburg	17,300	15,100	13,500	16,700	-12.7	-22.0	-3.5
41	Bernburg	Saxony-Anhalt	7,200	6,200	5,000	7,300	-13.9	-30.6	1.4
42	Dessau-Roßlau-Wittenberg	Saxony-Anhalt	12,700	10,800	9,100	12,500	-15.0	-28.3	-1.6
43	Halberstadt	Saxony-Anhalt	5,900	4,800	3,700	6,000	-18.6	-37.3	1.7
44	Halle	Saxony-Anhalt	16,900	14,700	13,500	15,800	-13.0	-20.1	-6.5
45	Magdeburg	Saxony-Anhalt	17,800	15,400	13,100	17,600	-13.5	-26.4	-1.1
46	Weißenfels	Saxony-Anhalt	6,000	5,300	4,200	6,300	-11.7	-30.0	5.0
47	Sangerhausen	Saxony-Anhalt	6,100	5,500	4,700	6,300	-9.8	-23.0	3.3
48	Stendal	Saxony-Anhalt	7,600	6,700	5,400	7,900	-11.8	-28.9	3.9
71	Annaberg-Buchholz	Saxony	7,600	6,400	4,900	7,900	-15.8	-35.5	3.9
72	Bautzen	Saxony	17,800	16,100	14,100	18,200	-9.6	-20.8	2.2
73	Chemnitz	Saxony	8,800	7,900	7,000	8,800	-10.2	-20.5	0.0
74	Dresden	Saxony	18,400	16,700	15,600	17,700	-9.2	-15.2	-3.8
75	Leipzig	Saxony	23,400	21,000	19,100	22,800	-10.3	-18.4	-2.6
76	Oschatz	Saxony	14,000	12,700	10,900	14,600	-9.3	-22.1	4.3
77	Pirna	Saxony	6,000	5,400	4,500	6,300	-10.0	-25.0	5.0
78	Plauen	Saxony	5,600	4,800	3,900	5,700	-14.3	-30.4	1.8
79	Riesa	Saxony	6,800	6,100	5,200	6,900	-10.3	-23.5	1.5

LMD-No.	Labour Market District (in German)	Federal State	2021	2022 GDP: +3,8%			Growth Rate 2021 to ... 2022 (in %)		
			Average ¹⁾	Average ¹⁾	Lower Bound ²⁾	Upper Bound ²⁾	... Average ...	... Lower Bound ...	... Upper Bound ...
80	Freiberg	Saxony	7,700	6,700	5,500	7,900	-13.0	-28.6	2.6
92	Zwickau	Saxony	7,400	6,500	4,900	8,000	-12.2	-33.8	8.1
93	Erfurt	Thuringia	16,000	13,700	11,600	15,700	-14.4	-27.5	-1.9
94	Altenburg-Gera	Thuringia	10,900	9,500	7,900	11,100	-12.8	-27.5	1.8
95	Gotha	Thuringia	7,700	6,900	5,700	8,100	-10.4	-26.0	5.2
96	Jena	Thuringia	8,100	7,100	6,100	8,000	-12.3	-24.7	-1.2
97	Nordhausen	Thuringia	8,100	7,200	5,700	8,600	-11.1	-29.6	6.2
98	Suhl	Thuringia	11,300	9,700	7,400	12,000	-14.2	-34.5	6.2
111	Bad Oldesloe	Schleswig-Holstein	10,400	9,300	8,400	10,200	-10.6	-19.2	-1.9
115	Elmshorn	Schleswig-Holstein	16,900	14,800	13,700	15,800	-12.4	-18.9	-6.5
119	Flensburg	Schleswig-Holstein	14,600	12,600	10,700	14,600	-13.7	-26.7	0.0
123	Hamburg	Hamburg	80,600	72,000	67,400	76,600	-10.7	-16.4	-5.0
127	Heide	Schleswig-Holstein	8,400	7,500	6,500	8,500	-10.7	-22.6	1.2
131	Kiel	Schleswig-Holstein	14,100	12,400	10,800	14,000	-12.1	-23.4	-0.7
135	Lübeck	Schleswig-Holstein	14,700	12,900	11,100	14,600	-12.2	-24.5	-0.7
139	Neumünster	Schleswig-Holstein	10,000	8,700	7,700	9,700	-13.0	-23.0	-3.0
211	Braunschweig-Goslar	Lower Saxony	19,900	17,500	16,200	18,800	-12.1	-18.6	-5.5
214	Bremen-Bremerhaven	Bremen/Lower Saxony	41,100	36,700	33,800	39,600	-10.7	-17.8	-3.6
221	Celle	Lower Saxony	10,100	9,100	8,400	9,800	-9.9	-16.8	-3.0
224	Emden-Leer	Lower Saxony	15,800	14,200	13,100	15,400	-10.1	-17.1	-2.5
231	Göttingen	Lower Saxony	13,700	12,500	11,200	13,900	-8.8	-18.2	1.5
234	Hameln	Lower Saxony	11,900	11,000	10,100	11,900	-7.6	-15.1	0.0
237	Hannover	Lower Saxony	48,700	45,600	41,800	49,500	-6.4	-14.2	1.6
241	Helmstedt	Lower Saxony	10,800	9,800	9,000	10,500	-9.3	-16.7	-2.8
244	Hildesheim	Lower Saxony	13,200	11,900	10,900	12,900	-9.8	-17.4	-2.3
251	Lüneburg-Uelzen	Lower Saxony	16,100	14,600	13,500	15,700	-9.3	-16.1	-2.5
257	Nordhorn	Lower Saxony	7,600	6,800	5,700	7,800	-10.5	-25.0	2.6
261	Oldenburg-Wilhelmshaven	Lower Saxony	24,900	22,700	20,900	24,500	-8.8	-16.1	-1.6
264	Osnabrück	Lower Saxony	13,600	12,200	10,800	13,500	-10.3	-20.6	-0.7

LMD-No.	Labour Market District (in German)	Federal State	2021	2022 GDP: +3,8%			Growth Rate 2021 to ... 2022 (in %)		
			Average ¹⁾	Average ¹⁾	Lower Bound ²⁾	Upper Bound ²⁾	... Average ...	... Lower Bound ...	... Upper Bound ...
267	Stade	Lower Saxony	16,300	14,700	13,500	15,900	-9.8	-17.2	-2.5
274	Vechta	Lower Saxony	7,700	7,000	6,300	7,700	-9.1	-18.2	0.0
277	Nienburg-Verden	Lower Saxony	11,400	10,400	9,500	11,200	-8.8	-16.7	-1.8
311	Aachen-Düren	North Rhine-Westphalia	41,000	36,300	32,800	39,900	-11.5	-20.0	-2.7
315	Bergisch Gladbach	North Rhine-Westphalia	24,600	22,100	20,200	23,900	-10.2	-17.9	-2.8
317	Bielefeld	North Rhine-Westphalia	24,500	22,200	20,200	24,300	-9.4	-17.6	-0.8
321	Bochum	North Rhine-Westphalia	26,900	24,500	22,200	26,800	-8.9	-17.5	-0.4
323	Bonn	North Rhine-Westphalia	31,400	25,600	23,400	27,900	-18.5	-25.5	-11.1
325	Brühl	North Rhine-Westphalia	24,300	22,700	21,100	24,300	-6.6	-13.2	0.0
327	Coesfeld	North Rhine-Westphalia	11,500	10,200	8,700	11,700	-11.3	-24.3	1.7
331	Detmold	North Rhine-Westphalia	10,600	9,400	8,600	10,200	-11.3	-18.9	-3.8
333	Dortmund	North Rhine-Westphalia	36,400	32,000	29,500	34,600	-12.1	-19.0	-4.9
337	Düsseldorf	North Rhine-Westphalia	27,700	25,900	23,900	28,000	-6.5	-13.7	1.1
341	Duisburg	North Rhine-Westphalia	31,300	26,000	24,000	28,000	-16.9	-23.3	-10.5
343	Essen	North Rhine-Westphalia	32,300	28,200	26,000	30,500	-12.7	-19.5	-5.6
345	Gelsenkirchen	North Rhine-Westphalia	24,400	21,800	20,000	23,600	-10.7	-18.0	-3.3
347	Hagen	North Rhine-Westphalia	23,400	20,500	18,800	22,200	-12.4	-19.7	-5.1
351	Hamm	North Rhine-Westphalia	24,100	22,500	20,600	24,400	-6.6	-14.5	1.2
353	Herford	North Rhine-Westphalia	16,500	14,900	13,100	16,600	-9.7	-20.6	0.6
355	Iserlohn	North Rhine-Westphalia	15,700	13,900	12,000	15,800	-11.5	-23.6	0.6
357	Köln	North Rhine-Westphalia	55,800	47,600	44,800	50,400	-14.7	-19.7	-9.7
361	Krefeld	North Rhine-Westphalia	22,800	20,800	19,200	22,400	-8.8	-15.8	-1.8
364	Mettmann	North Rhine-Westphalia	17,500	15,800	14,400	17,100	-9.7	-17.7	-2.3
365	Mönchengladbach	North Rhine-Westphalia	28,800	26,700	24,600	28,800	-7.3	-14.6	0.0
367	Ahlen-Münster	North Rhine-Westphalia	16,100	14,400	13,300	15,600	-10.6	-17.4	-3.1
371	Oberhausen	North Rhine-Westphalia	18,600	15,000	13,700	16,400	-19.4	-26.3	-11.8
373	Paderborn	North Rhine-Westphalia	12,300	11,100	10,000	12,300	-9.8	-18.7	0.0
375	Recklinghausen	North Rhine-Westphalia	28,000	25,500	23,200	27,800	-8.9	-17.1	-0.7
377	Rheine	North Rhine-Westphalia	10,700	9,700	8,800	10,500	-9.3	-17.8	-1.9

LMD-No.	Labour Market District (in German)	Federal State	2021	2022 GDP: +3,8%			Growth Rate 2021 to ... 2022 (in %)		
			Average ¹⁾	Average ¹⁾	Lower Bound ²⁾	Upper Bound ²⁾	... Average ...	... Lower Bound ...	... Upper Bound ...
381	Siegen	North Rhine-Westphalia	11,600	10,300	9,000	11,600	-11.2	-22.4	0.0
383	Meschede-Soest	North Rhine-Westphalia	15,600	13,900	12,400	15,400	-10.9	-20.5	-1.3
387	Wesel	North Rhine-Westphalia	24,800	22,700	20,200	25,300	-8.5	-18.5	2.0
391	Solingen-Wuppertal	North Rhine-Westphalia	28,600	26,300	23,300	29,300	-8.0	-18.5	2.4
411	Bad Hersfeld-Fulda	Hessen	6,300	5,500	4,600	6,500	-12.7	-27.0	3.2
415	Darmstadt	Hessen	20,800	18,400	16,600	20,300	-11.5	-20.2	-2.4
419	Frankfurt	Hessen	28,600	26,600	24,400	28,700	-7.0	-14.7	0.3
427	Gießen	Hessen	17,700	15,900	14,300	17,500	-10.2	-19.2	-1.1
431	Hanau	Hessen	11,300	10,000	8,900	11,100	-11.5	-21.2	-1.8
433	Bad Homburg	Hessen	20,000	18,400	16,800	19,900	-8.0	-16.0	-0.5
435	Kassel	Hessen	16,500	14,800	13,100	16,500	-10.3	-20.6	0.0
439	Korbach	Hessen	6,800	6,000	4,900	7,100	-11.8	-27.9	4.4
443	Limburg-Wetzlar	Hessen	11,300	10,000	8,900	11,000	-11.5	-21.2	-2.7
447	Marburg	Hessen	5,300	4,600	4,000	5,200	-13.2	-24.5	-1.9
451	Offenbach	Hessen	17,800	16,300	14,900	17,600	-8.4	-16.3	-1.1
459	Wiesbaden	Hessen	16,300	14,600	13,500	15,700	-10.4	-17.2	-3.7
511	Bad Kreuznach	Rhineland-Palatinate	10,000	9,000	7,800	10,100	-10.0	-22.0	1.0
515	Kaiserslautern-Pirmasens	Rhineland-Palatinate	17,500	16,200	14,600	17,800	-7.4	-16.6	1.7
519	Koblenz-Mayen	Rhineland-Palatinate	12,300	11,300	10,200	12,400	-8.1	-17.1	0.8
523	Ludwigshafen	Rhineland-Palatinate	16,300	14,400	13,200	15,700	-11.7	-19.0	-3.7
527	Mainz	Rhineland-Palatinate	18,900	17,000	15,400	18,600	-10.1	-18.5	-1.6
535	Montabaur	Rhineland-Palatinate	5,700	5,000	4,100	6,000	-12.3	-28.1	5.3
543	Landau	Rhineland-Palatinate	12,100	11,200	10,000	12,400	-7.4	-17.4	2.5
547	Neuwied	Rhineland-Palatinate	8,700	7,900	6,900	9,000	-9.2	-20.7	3.4
555	Saarland	Saarland	36,100	32,300	28,800	35,700	-10.5	-20.2	-1.1
563	Trier	Rhineland-Palatinate	11,100	9,800	8,600	11,000	-11.7	-22.5	-0.9
611	Aalen	Baden-Württemberg	9,300	8,400	7,100	9,600	-9.7	-23.7	3.2
614	Balingen	Baden-Württemberg	6,600	5,800	4,900	6,700	-12.1	-25.8	1.5
617	Freiburg	Baden-Württemberg	14,700	13,500	12,300	14,600	-8.2	-16.3	-0.7

LMD-No.	Labour Market District (in German)	Federal State	2021	2022 GDP: +3,8%			Growth Rate 2021 to ... 2022 (in %)		
			Average ¹⁾	Average ¹⁾	Lower Bound ²⁾	Upper Bound ²⁾	... Average ...	... Lower Bound ...	... Upper Bound ...
621	Göppingen	Baden-Württemberg	18,600	16,700	15,000	18,400	-10.2	-19.4	-1.1
624	Heidelberg	Baden-Württemberg	16,700	14,700	13,400	16,000	-12.0	-19.8	-4.2
627	Heilbronn	Baden-Württemberg	11,100	9,800	8,600	11,100	-11.7	-22.5	0.0
631	Karlsruhe-Rastatt	Baden-Württemberg	23,300	20,200	18,100	22,400	-13.3	-22.3	-3.9
634	Konstanz-Ravensburg	Baden-Württemberg	14,900	13,000	11,600	14,400	-12.8	-22.1	-3.4
637	Lörrach	Baden-Württemberg	9,800	8,700	7,800	9,500	-11.2	-20.4	-3.1
641	Ludwigsburg	Baden-Württemberg	10,600	9,600	8,400	10,800	-9.4	-20.8	1.9
644	Mannheim	Baden-Württemberg	12,600	11,100	10,100	12,000	-11.9	-19.8	-4.8
647	Nagold-Pforzheim	Baden-Württemberg	14,500	13,000	11,100	15,000	-10.3	-23.4	3.4
651	Offenburg	Baden-Württemberg	9,000	8,000	6,800	9,100	-11.1	-24.4	1.1
664	Reutlingen	Baden-Württemberg	10,700	9,600	8,300	10,800	-10.3	-22.4	0.9
671	Waiblingen	Baden-Württemberg	10,100	8,900	7,900	9,900	-11.9	-21.8	-2.0
674	Schwäbisch Hall-Tauberbischofsheim	Baden-Württemberg	11,200	9,800	8,400	11,100	-12.5	-25.0	-0.9
677	Stuttgart	Baden-Württemberg	26,000	23,300	21,100	25,600	-10.4	-18.8	-1.5
684	Ulm	Baden-Württemberg	9,100	7,900	6,400	9,300	-13.2	-29.7	2.2
687	Rottweil-Villingen-Schwenningen	Baden-Württemberg	10,200	9,000	7,200	10,800	-11.8	-29.4	5.9
711	Ansbach-Weißenburg	Bavaria	7,400	6,400	5,500	7,400	-13.5	-25.7	0.0
715	Aschaffenburg	Bavaria	8,100	7,200	6,300	8,200	-11.1	-22.2	1.2
723	Bayreuth-Hof	Bavaria	10,000	8,700	7,500	9,900	-13.0	-25.0	-1.0
727	Bamberg-Coburg	Bavaria	12,200	10,600	8,900	12,300	-13.1	-27.0	0.8
729	Fürth	Bavaria	12,500	11,100	9,900	12,300	-11.2	-20.8	-1.6
735	Nürnberg	Bavaria	21,800	19,100	17,700	20,400	-12.4	-18.8	-6.4
739	Regensburg	Bavaria	10,900	9,500	8,200	10,800	-12.8	-24.8	-0.9
743	Schwandorf	Bavaria	7,600	6,600	5,600	7,600	-13.2	-26.3	0.0
747	Schweinfurt	Bavaria	8,100	7,000	6,100	8,000	-13.6	-24.7	-1.2
751	Weiden	Bavaria	4,100	3,500	2,900	4,200	-14.6	-29.3	2.4
759	Würzburg	Bavaria	8,000	6,800	5,800	7,900	-15.0	-27.5	-1.3
811	Augsburg	Bavaria	16,300	14,200	12,500	15,900	-12.9	-23.3	-2.5
815	Deggendorf	Bavaria	7,000	6,300	5,500	7,100	-10.0	-21.4	1.4

LMD-No.	Labour Market District (in German)	Federal State	2021	2022 GDP: +3,8%			Growth Rate 2021 to ... 2022 (in %)		
			Average ¹⁾	Average ¹⁾	Lower Bound ²⁾	Upper Bound ²⁾	... Average ...	... Lower Bound ...	... Upper Bound ...
819	Donauwörth	Bavaria	7,900	6,900	5,400	8,400	-12.7	-31.6	6.3
823	Freising	Bavaria	9,500	8,000	7,200	8,900	-15.8	-24.2	-6.3
827	Ingolstadt	Bavaria	7,600	6,600	5,900	7,300	-13.2	-22.4	-3.9
831	Kempten-Memmingen	Bavaria	11,300	9,700	8,300	11,100	-14.2	-26.5	-1.8
835	Landshut-Pfarrkirchen	Bavaria	9,100	7,700	6,900	8,500	-15.4	-24.2	-6.6
843	München	Bavaria	49,000	44,700	41,100	48,300	-8.8	-16.1	-1.4
847	Passau	Bavaria	6,500	5,700	5,100	6,400	-12.3	-21.5	-1.5
855	Rosenheim	Bavaria	9,100	7,800	6,900	8,800	-14.3	-24.2	-3.3
859	Traunstein	Bavaria	9,400	8,100	7,100	9,000	-13.8	-24.5	-4.3
863	Weilheim	Bavaria	12,100	10,400	9,500	11,400	-14.0	-21.5	-5.8
900	Berlin	Berlin	195,800	173,300	160,300	186,400	-11.5	-18.1	-4.8
Germany (western/eastern/total³⁾)									
Germany, western			2,012,000	1,794,000	1,635,000	1,953,000	-10.8	-18.7	-2.9
Germany, eastern			601,000	528,000	468,000	587,000	-12.1	-22.1	-2.3
Germany, total			2,613,000	2,322,000	2,104,000	2,540,000	-11.1	-19.5	-2.8

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

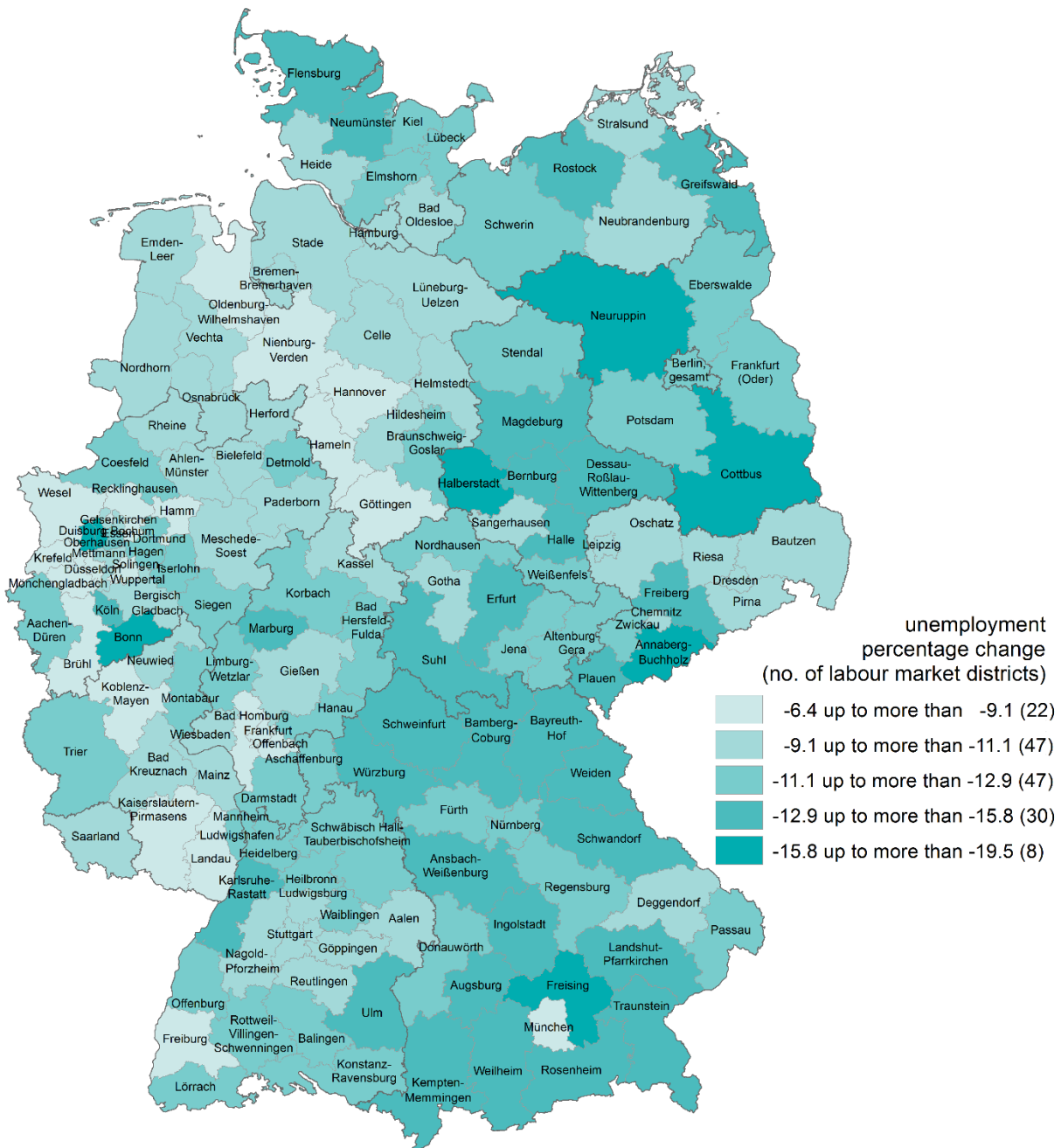
²⁾ The statistical uncertainty which is represented in the lower and upper bounds is also affected by the size of a region. This means that the relative uncertainty of labour market districts is generally higher than for the Federal States. Therefore, the sums of the lower and upper bounds do not correspond 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 1,000.

Total values correspond to those in the IAB-Kurzbericht 20/2021.

Source: Forecasts are based on data of the Federal Employment Agency. Time-span: December 1997 to August 2021.

9 Unemployment in the Labour Market Districts percentage change in yearly average from 2021 to 2022

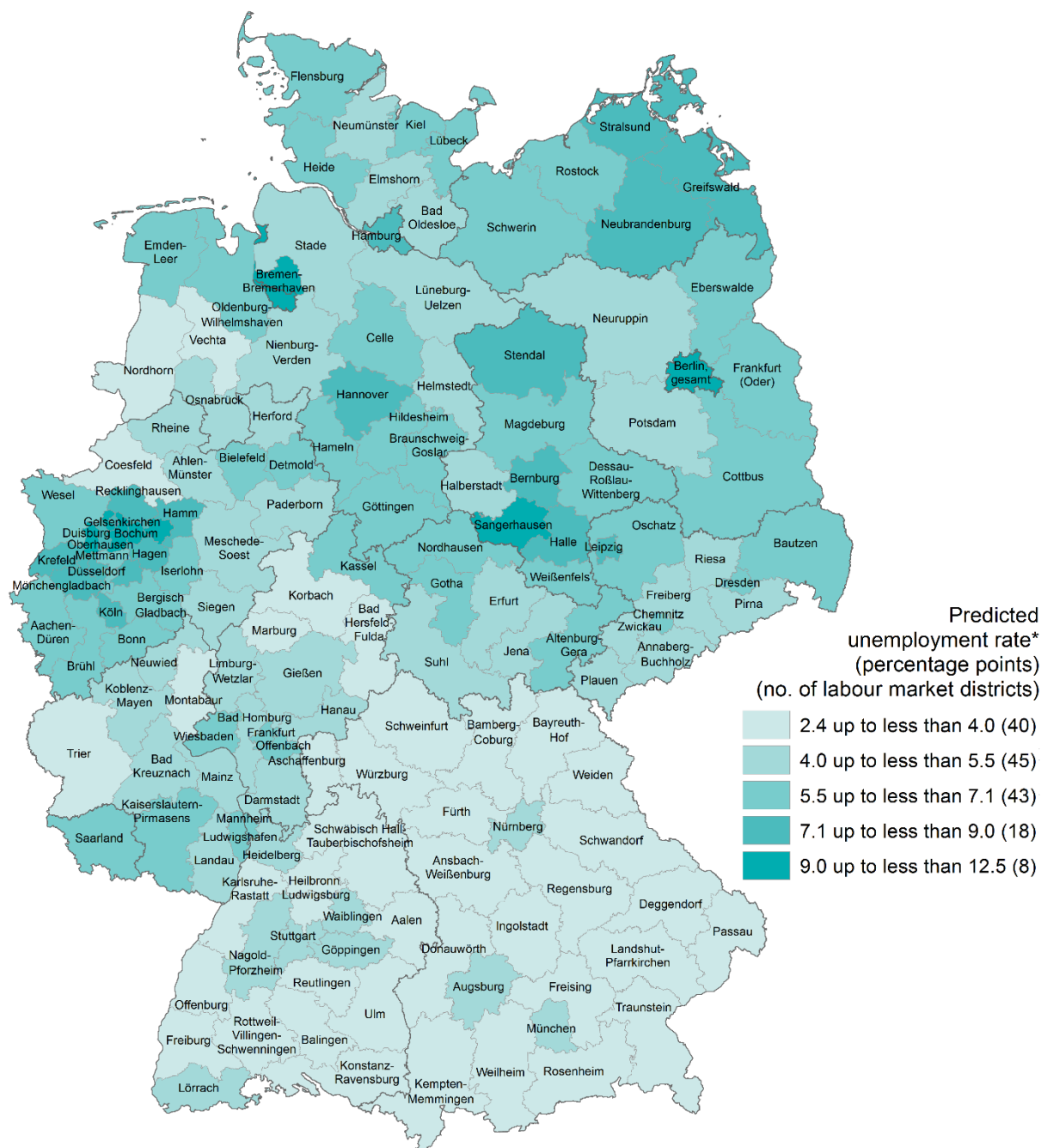


September 2021

Basis for the figure: GeoBasis-DE/Federal Agency for Cartography and Geodesy 2021;

Source: Statistic of the Federal Employment Agency 2021, own calculations.

10 Unemployment Rates 2022 in the Labour Market Districts in percent



* in relation to the number of salaried employees; estimate based under the assumption that the number of civil servants and people solely in mini-jobs remains constant in the years 2021 and 2022

September 2021

Basis for the figure: GeoBasis-DE/Federal Agency for Cartography and Geodesy 2021.

Source: Statistic of the Federal Employment Agency; own calculations.

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

	2021	2022 GDP: +3,8%			Growth Rate 2021 to ... 2022 (in %)		
	Average	Average	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	... Average ...	... Lower Bound ...	... Upper Bound ...
Federal State							
Schleswig-Holstein	139,500	133,700	129,500	138,000	-4.2	-7.2	-1.1
Hamburg	133,900	128,900	125,200	132,500	-3.7	-6.5	-1.0
Lower Saxony	369,000	354,200	346,500	361,900	-4.0	-6.1	-1.9
Bremen	68,100	65,600	63,700	67,400	-3.7	-6.5	-1.0
North Rhine-Westphalia	1,100,800	1,074,200	1,048,100	1,100,400	-2.4	-4.8	0.0
Hessen	278,000	270,300	261,400	279,200	-2.8	-6.0	0.4
Rhineland-Palatinate	151,500	147,600	142,800	152,300	-2.6	-5.7	0.5
Baden-Württemberg	310,800	302,100	292,400	311,800	-2.8	-5.9	0.3
Bavaria	289,100	276,600	264,400	288,800	-4.3	-8.5	-0.1
Saarland	57,100	54,700	52,800	56,700	-4.2	-7.5	-0.7
Berlin	348,700	339,500	325,300	353,700	-2.6	-6.7	1.4
Brandenburg	112,100	103,200	95,700	110,600	-7.9	-14.6	-1.3
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	84,700	79,000	73,500	84,500	-6.7	-13.2	-0.2
Saxony	179,300	168,100	158,800	177,400	-6.2	-11.4	-1.1
Saxony-Anhalt	129,300	120,400	113,900	126,800	-6.9	-11.9	-1.9
Thuringia	84,000	78,000	74,000	82,000	-7.1	-11.9	-2.4
Germany (western/eastern/total)²⁾							
Germany, western	2,898,000	2,808,000	2,727,000	2,889,000	-3.1	-5.9	-0.3
Germany, eastern	938,000	888,000	841,000	935,000	-5.3	-10.3	-0.3
Germany, total	3,836,000	3,696,000	3,568,000	3,824,000	-3.6	-7.0	-0.3

¹⁾ "erwerbsfähige Leistungsberechtigte".

²⁾ Values for Germany (western/eastern/total) are rounded off to the nearest 1,000. 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 20/2021.

Source: Forecasts are based on data of the Federal Employment Agency including the unemployed registered at local communities. Time-span: January 2005 to August 2021.

Imprint

REGIONAL LABOUR MARKET FORECASTS September 2021

Date of publishing

15th October 2021

Publisher

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

Authors

Dr. Jörg Heining

Oskar Jost

Dr. Anja Rossen

Dr. Duncan Roth

Dr. Antje Weyh

All rights reserved

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

Download

http://doku.iab.de/arbeitsmarktdaten/Regionale_Arbeitsmarktprognosen_2102_en.pdf (PDF)

Please quote as

Heining, Jörg; Jost, Oskar; Rossen, Anja; Roth, Duncan; Weyh, Antje (2021):
Regional Labour Market Forecasts September 2021

Website

www.iab.de/en

Please address questions regarding this document to

E-Mail: IAB.Regionalprognosen@iab.de