












# **PES Germany: Benchmarking as a Basis for Planning, Performance Management and Personal Evaluation**



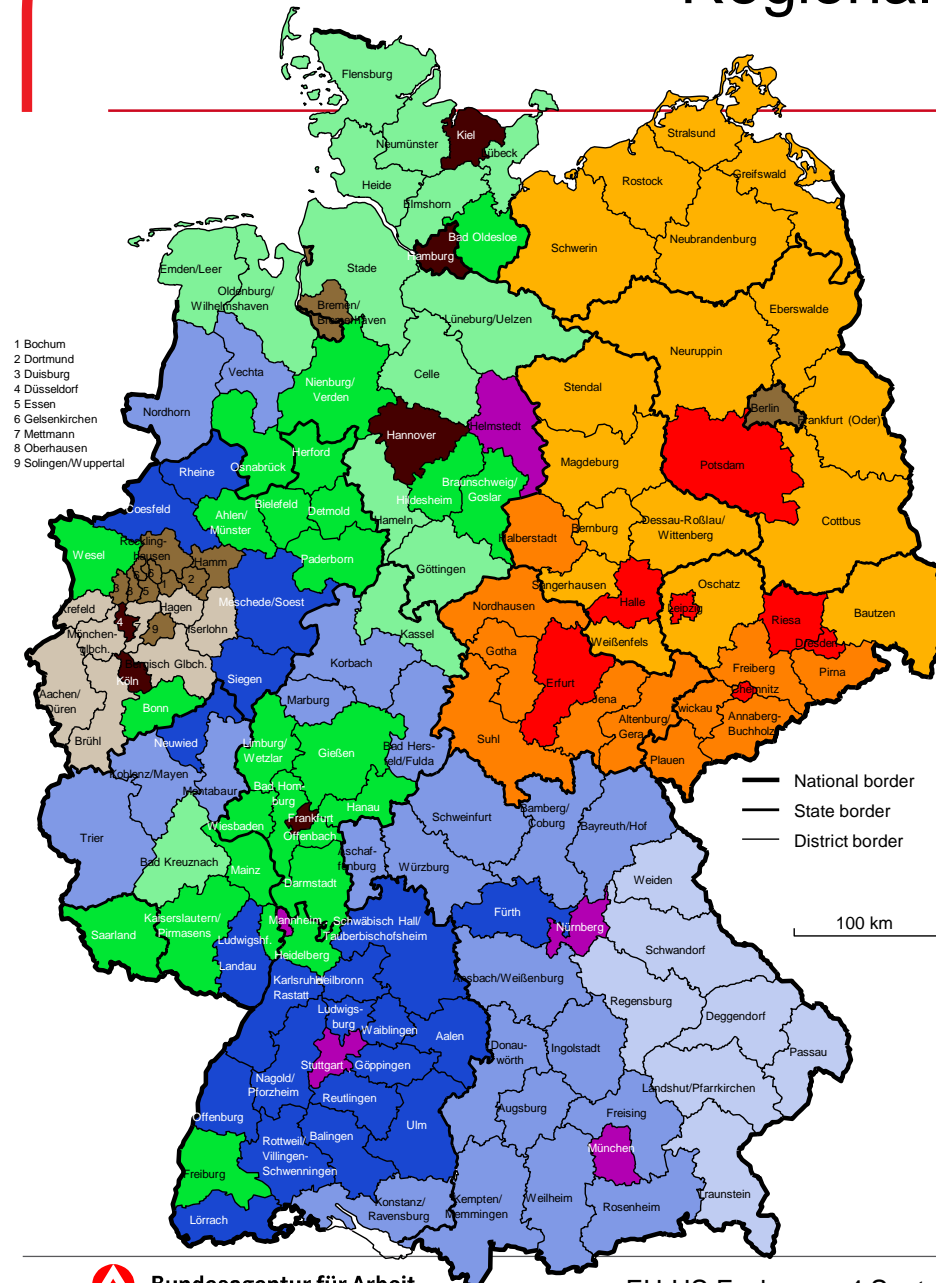
# Regional Disparities: Taking into Account Labor Market Environment

## Classification of employment office districts in Germany

-  Type I (5): metropolitan with favorable labor market
-  Type IIa (6): metropolitan with above average unemployment
-  Type IIb (11): metropolitan with high unemployment
-  Type IIc (8): urbanized with slightly above average unemployment
-  Type IIIa (25): urbanized with below average unemployment
-  Type IIIb (14): rural with average unemployment
-  Type IVa (21): urbanized with a large manufacturing sector and favorable labor market
-  Type IVb (22): rural with favorable labor market and strong seasonal dynamics
-  Type IVc (7): rural with very strong seasonal dynamics and low unemployment
-  Type Va (7): metropolitan with high unemployment
-  Type Vb (11): rural with high unemployment
-  Type Vc (17): rural with severe labor market conditions

( ) Number of districts in each type

Source: IAB, Institute for Labor Market Research



# Identifying Potential for Improvement

unemployment duration different labour market environments  
(in days, measured in June 2014)

Average: 142.4

## Germany

Type I

Type IIa

Type IIb

Type IIc

Type IIIa

Type IIIb

Type IVa

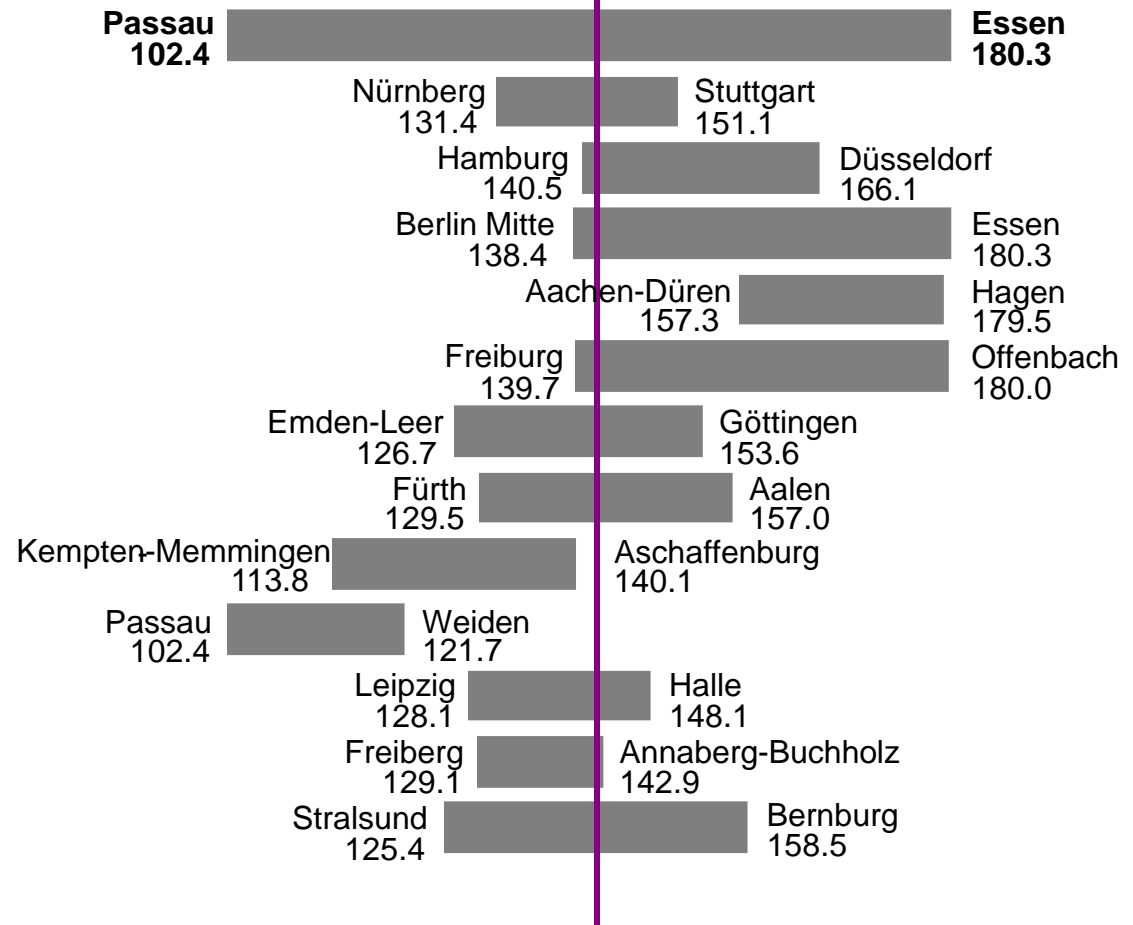
Type IVb

Type IVc

Type Va

Type Vb

Type Vc



# Consistency of target system and target agreements

