

SWOT analysis about the labour market in Tübingen, Germany

Spatial structure:

Around 82 Million people live in Germany. Tübingen is in the southern part of Germany and located about 30 km from the regional capital (Stuttgart). Tübingen is a classical university town with one of the oldest universities in Europe. About 87.000 people live in Tübingen, around 600.000 in Stuttgart.

Economic structure:

Most of the Germans work in the sector of public and private service providers (12,6 Mio.). Germany, especially the South, has a very strong economical standing. The focus in our region is on the automotive industries (Mercedes-Benz, Porsche) and their suppliers. The South is strong in engineering, especially manufacturing systems engineering but also vulnerable to international crisis because of having no natural resources and depending strongly on export. In Tübingen the University is the main employer with a lot of "spin off".

Human population in our region:

The region is attractive to employees from all over Germany and the world, but the demographical change will create a new structure: The population growth will decrease, contemporary the average age will increase (2000: 40,2 years; 2050: 48,6 years). Due to the demographic change Germany needs to react to the predicted skilled worker shortage, for example with a better use of the potential of women and migrants.

Baden-Württemberg as the associated federal state has an unemployment rate of 3.7%, the total unemployment rate in Germany is 6.5% (October 2011).

In the region most jobs are available in the area of production of raw materials, production and manufacturing (accounted to the job agency), but there are regional differences.

More and more companies are shifting their production abroad. Low- or unskilled workers lose their jobs easier than highly-skilled workers and it will become more and more difficult to find a new one for them.

Education and qualification:

About 5,7 % of pupils of the region leave school without a basic degree, most of them have a migration background. About 30 % leave school with a basic degree, 37 % leave school with Mittlere Reife (secondary school level I certificate) and 26 % leave school with the highest degree (Abitur).

Child care possibilities:

Generally child care for children under three is hard to find in Germany. Until 2012 government is going to provide child care for every third child under three. In the urban parts of Reutlingen and specially Tübingen there are quite good child care possibilities due to the high percentage of young families with quite good income. Child care for children over three is generally provided in Germany.