

## # Literature Review

The objective of this section is to explore the recent unemployment rate in light of the COVID-19 pandemic, which has resulted in economic difficulties worldwide. To accomplish this, we conducted a search on Google Scholar using "COVID-19 unemployment rate" as the search term. We limited our search to literature from 2022 to the present, as this is the default option on Google Scholar. Our focus is on the studies that appear on the first page of the search results, as these are the most relevant to our search term. The purpose of this overview is to present the existing research on the subject.

The study of Su et al. (2022) analyzed COVID-19's effect on unemployment rates in five European countries and finds a significant increase in Germany, Spain, and the UK, indicating a negative impact on the European labor market, and suggests the need for active labor market policies. Specifically, the paper of Endris and Kassegn (2022) reviewed the impact of COVID-19 on unemployment and food insecurity in sub-Saharan Africa, finding significant disruptions to household livelihoods, emphasizing the need for social protection measures, regional cooperation, and a strong financial sector for economic recovery. Also, according to Pompili et al. (2022)'s study, unemployment is linked to higher rates of mental illness and depression, particularly among those who have lost their jobs, and being female and living in southern Italy increases the odds of job loss, but losing a job does not necessarily increase the risk of suicidal ideation. Similarly, this study of Guo et al. (2022) examined the relationship between economic factors and COVID-19 vaccination rates in US counties and found that per capita income and unemployment rates were positively associated with vaccination rates, but with differing effects on racial/ethnic disparities. The study underscores the importance of considering economic factors in public health efforts to improve vaccination rates and reduce disparities. In addition to previous research, according to Parvez et al. (2022)'s research, technological expansion and pandemic disruption have negatively impacted employees' well-being, with attitudes towards robots affecting their experience, and the pandemic potentially leading to increased service robot use and job loss, especially for entry-level employees. Also, this study of Gunn et al. (2022) investigated the impact of COVID-19 on non-standard and unemployed workers in six countries, revealing adverse effects on work arrangements, income, benefits, mental health, and workplace protections, and highlighting the need for tailored pandemic responses and recovery strategies to protect these workers. Finally, as the recent research (Bianchi et al., 2023), this study uses a time-series approach to analyze the impact of COVID-19-related unemployment on mortality rates and life expectancy in the US, revealing that the shock will have significant adverse effects, particularly on African Americans and women, resulting in an estimated 0.8 million additional deaths over the next 15 years.

As mentioned earlier, the latest research shows empirical evidence that Covid-19 has had a high impact on unemployment. Therefore, it shows the need for service provision to provide recent trends in unemployment rates so that relevant analyses can be made. Through this, we are sure that building this system is a meaningful approach.

## References

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