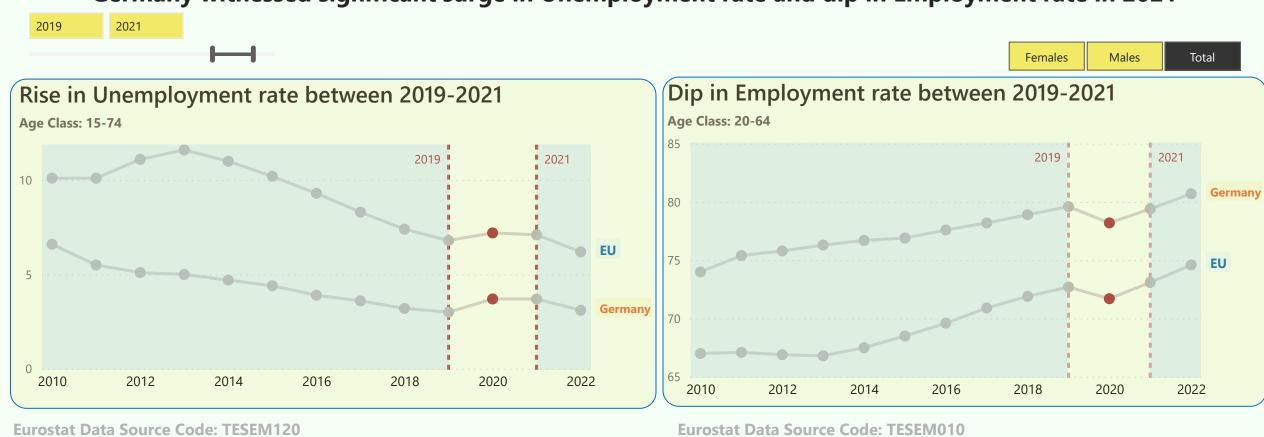


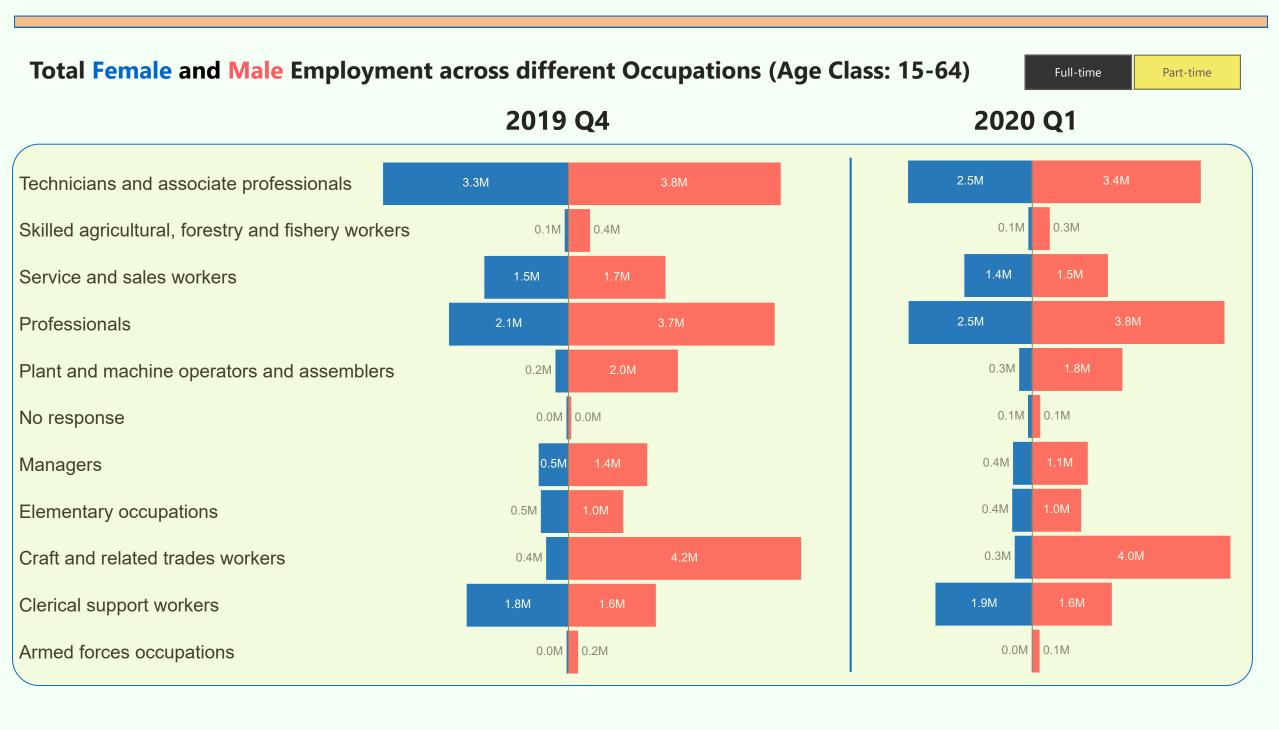
Germany witnessed significant surge in Unemployment rate and dip in Employment rate in 2021



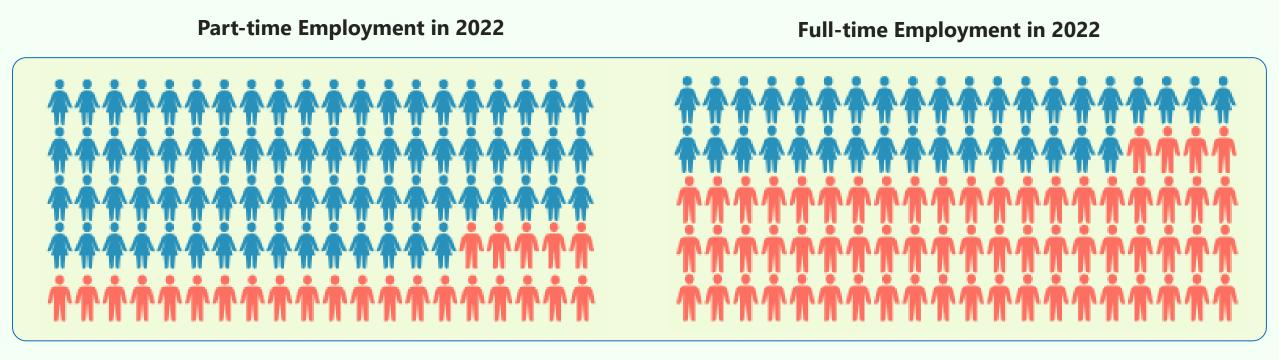
Eurostat Data Source Code: LFSQ_EPGAIS

- → The increase in Germany's unemployment rate in 2020 can be attributed to the significant economic disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.
- → Lockdowns, restrictions on businesses, and a decrease in consumer spending led to a contraction in economic activity across various sectors.
 → This resulted in reduced demand for goods and services, leading many businesses to cut back on operations, implement layoffs, or even shut down.

Occupations (ISCO-08) affected by COVID-19 Full-time Part-time **Total Occupational Employment Comparison in Germany Full-time work mode** Age Class:15-64 >> Technicians and associate professionals witnessed **Year Quarter** • 2019 Q4 • 2021 Q1 major dip of ~18.31% in Employment from 2019 Q4 to 2021 Q1. 7.1M Technicians and associate profess... 5.8M **→** Craft workers and Service & Sales workers 5.8M experienced slight decrease in Employment from 2019 **Professionals** 6.3M Q4 to 2021 Q1. 4.6M Craft and related trades workers **→** Professionals and Clerical Support Workers 4.3M witnessed **slight increase** in Employment during this 3.4M **Clerical support workers** period. 3.5M Part-time work mode 3.2M Service and sales workers 2.9M >> Technicians and associate professionals witnessed 2.2M major dip of ~19.23% in Employment from 2019 Q4 to Plant and machine operators and... 2.0M 2021 Q1. 1.9M Managers 1.5M **→ Professionals** witnessed **significant increase** of ~33.33% in Employment during this period. 1.5M **Elementary occupations** 1.4M 0.4M Skilled agricultural, forestry and f... 0.4M



Employment by Gender and Work-time in 2022 (Age Class: 15-64)



75% Female | 25% Male

36% Female | 64% Male