

Decoding the Drastic Employment Plunge between Q4 2019 and Q1 2021 in Germany

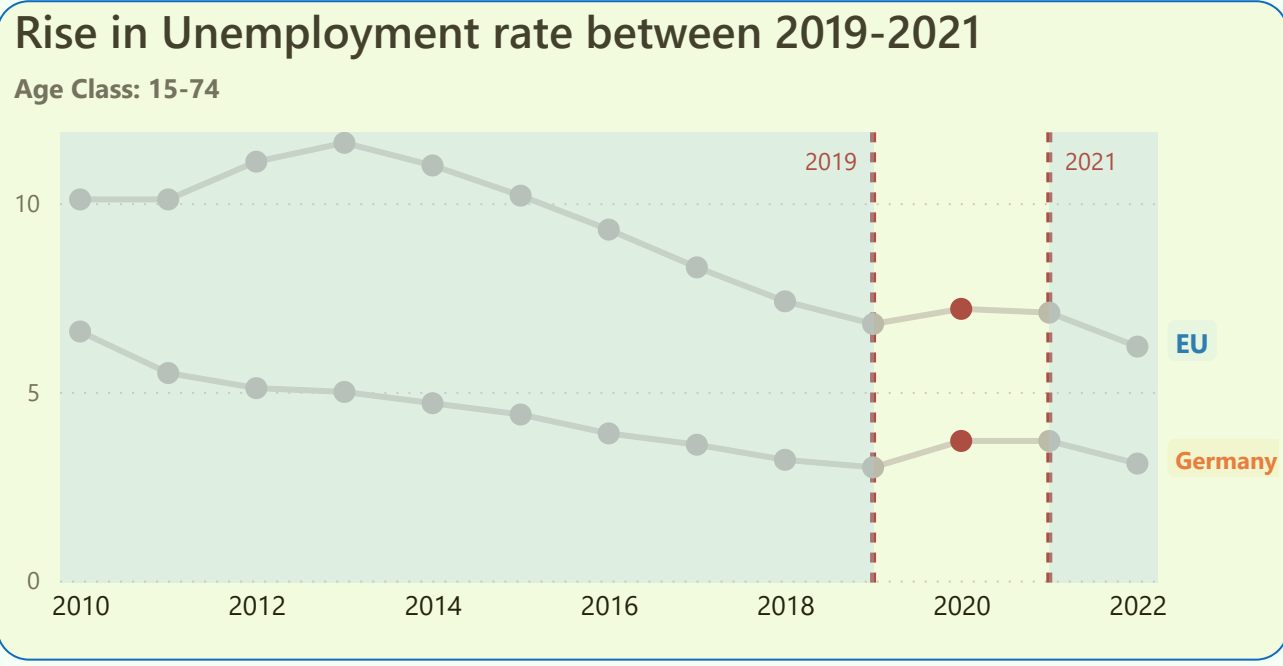


Germany witnessed significant surge in Unemployment rate and dip in Employment rate in 2021

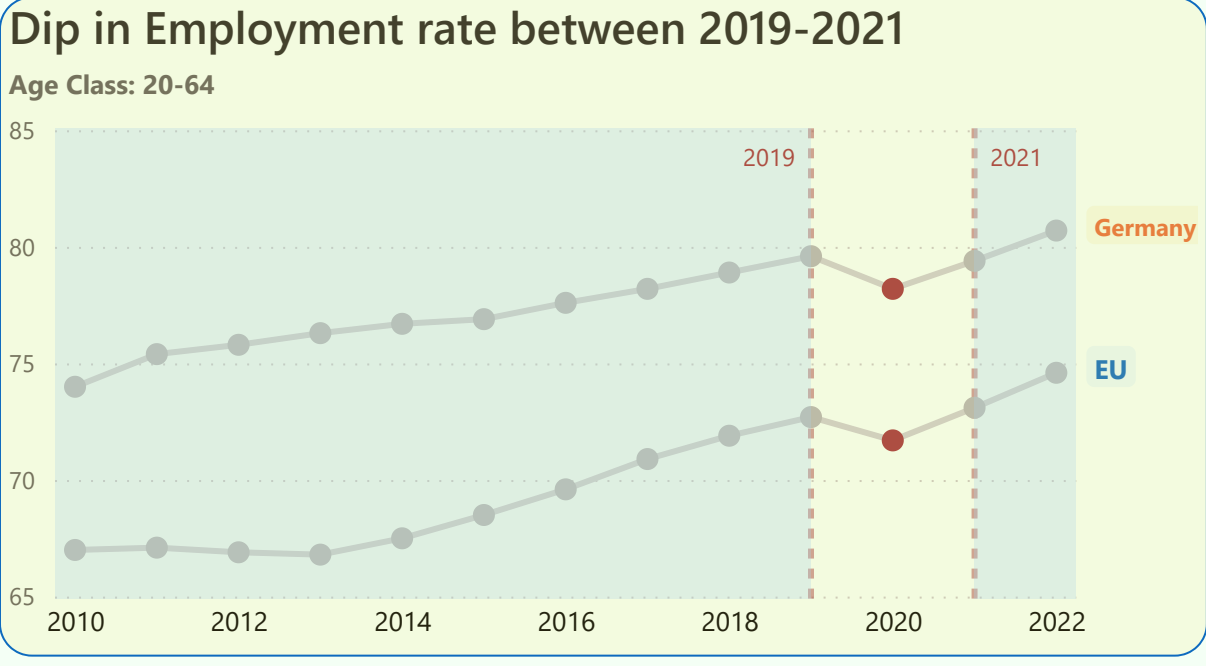
20192021



FemalesMalesTotal



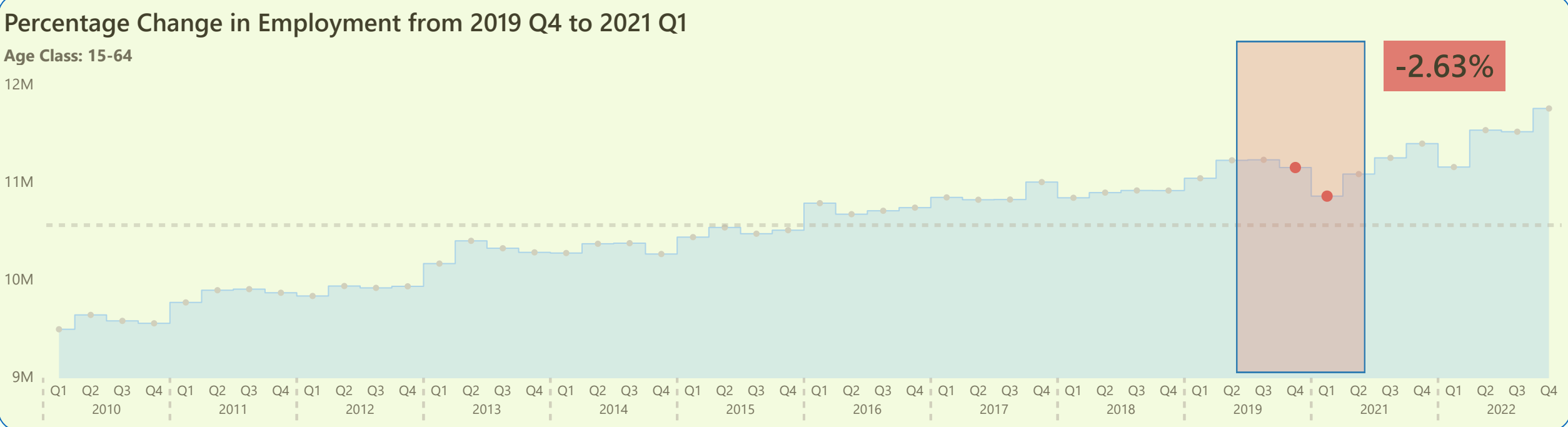
Eurostat Data Source Code: TESEM120



Eurostat Data Source Code: TESEM010

Sharp Decline in Full-Time Employment Evident in Germany

Full-timePart-time

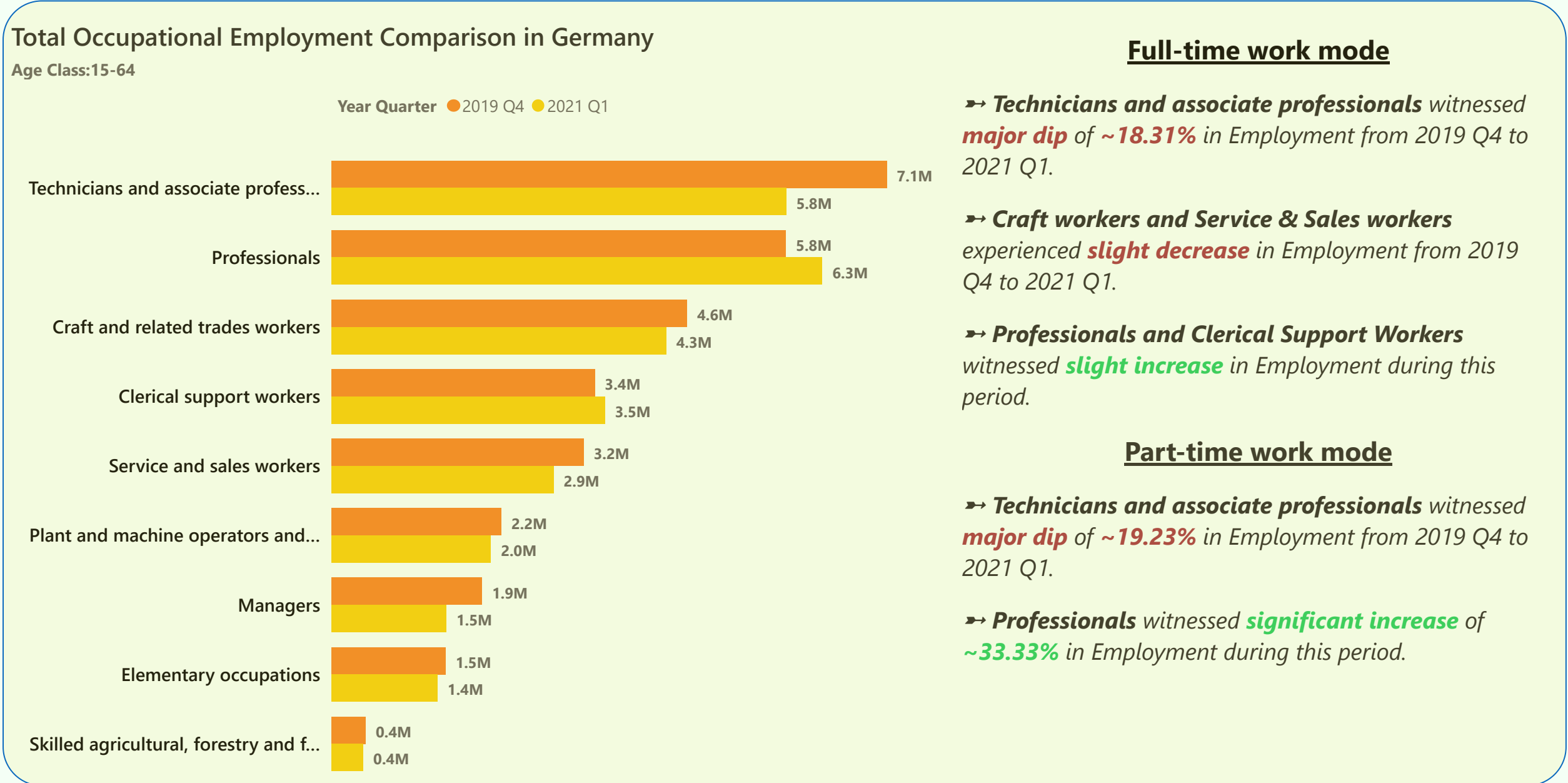


Eurostat Data Source Code: LFSQ EPGAIS

- ➔ 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-timePart-time

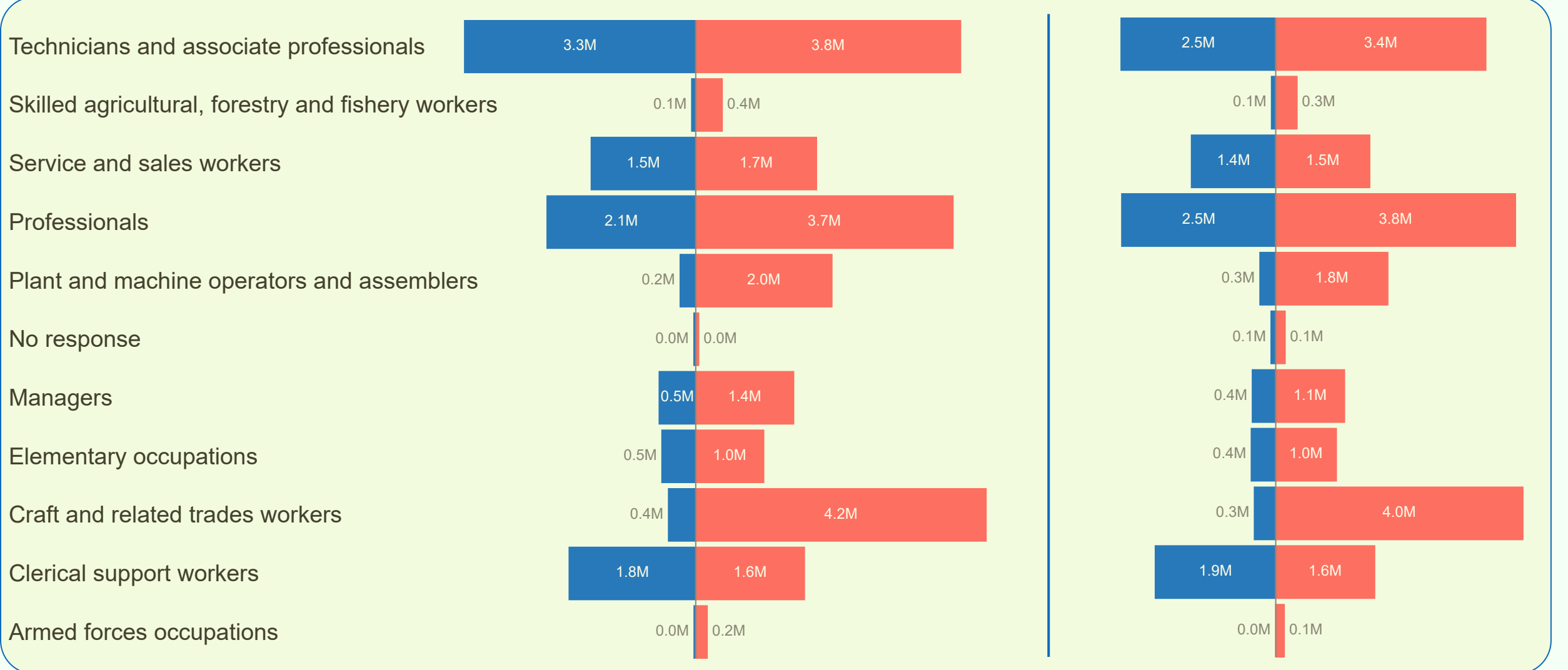


Total Female and Male Employment across different Occupations (Age Class: 15-64)

Full-timePart-time

2019 Q4

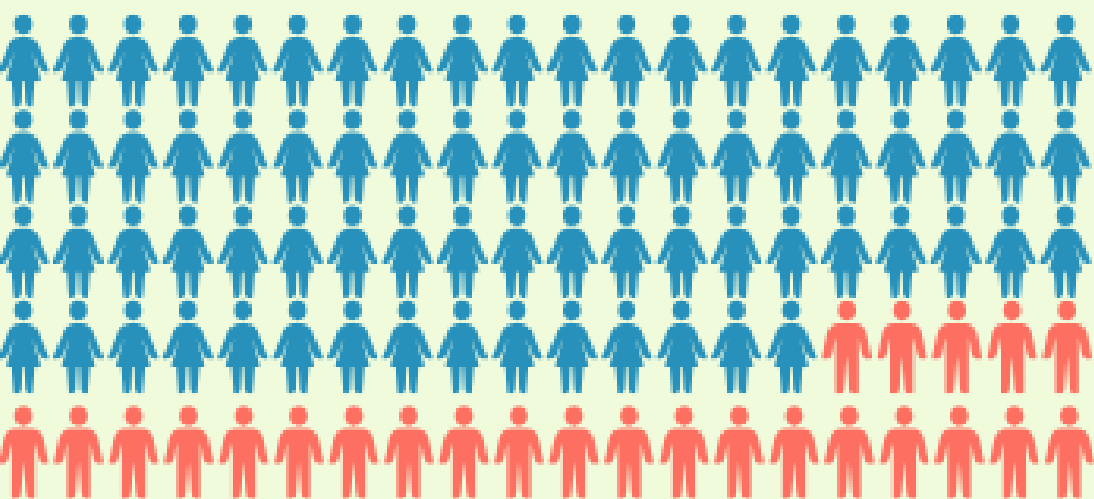
2020 Q1



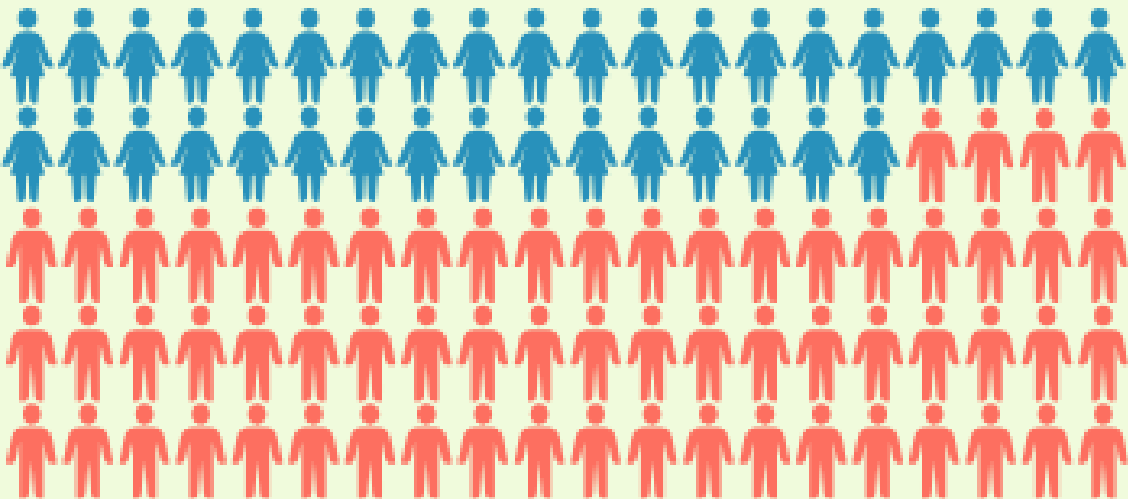
Employment by Gender and Work-time in 2022 (Age Class: 15-64)

Part-time Employment in 2022

Full-time Employment in 2022



75% Female | 25% Male



36% Female | 64% Male

