

# Global Layoffs (2020–2023): Temporal, Industry & Geographic Impact Analysis

**M o h a m e d   M a k r a n i**

**Streamlit Dashboard | SQL + Python  
Project**

Problem Statement:

*What are the key factors that explain the scale of layoffs across industries and countries? Can we identify patterns or early warning indicators for future large-scale layoffs?*

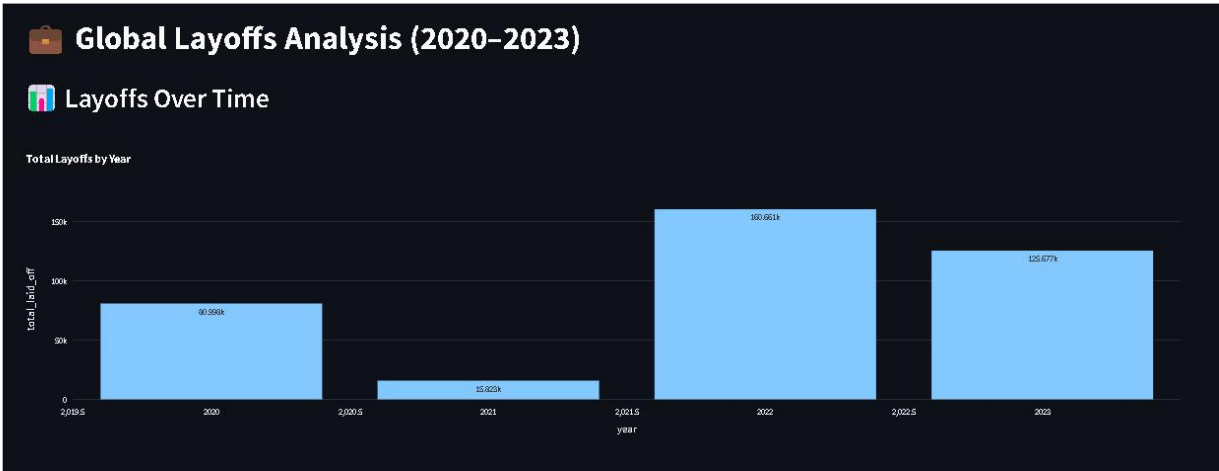
Key Insights:

1. Temporal Analysis

Layoffs peaked in **2020**, with over **125,000** employees laid off.

The **largest single-day layoff** occurred on **2023-01-04**, with **16,171** job cuts.

Layoff spikes were often aligned with major **economic disruptions** and post-COVID corrections.



Temporal Analysis Yearly Trend



Temporal Analysis Monthly Trend

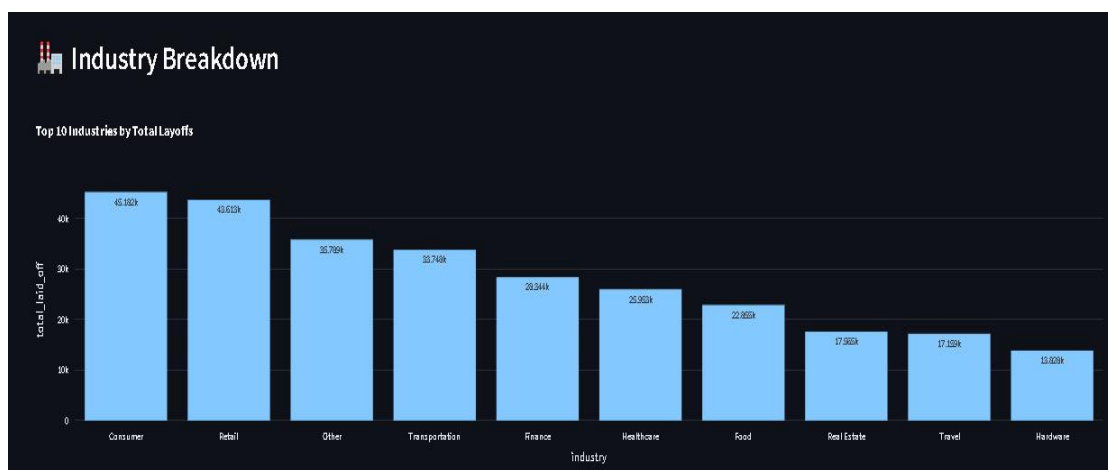
## 2. Industry Impact

Most affected industries (by total layoffs):

**Consumer, Retail, Transportation, Finance, and Other.**

Industries with the **highest percentage of workforce laid off:**

**Finance (48%), Healthcare (36%), and Retail (34%).**

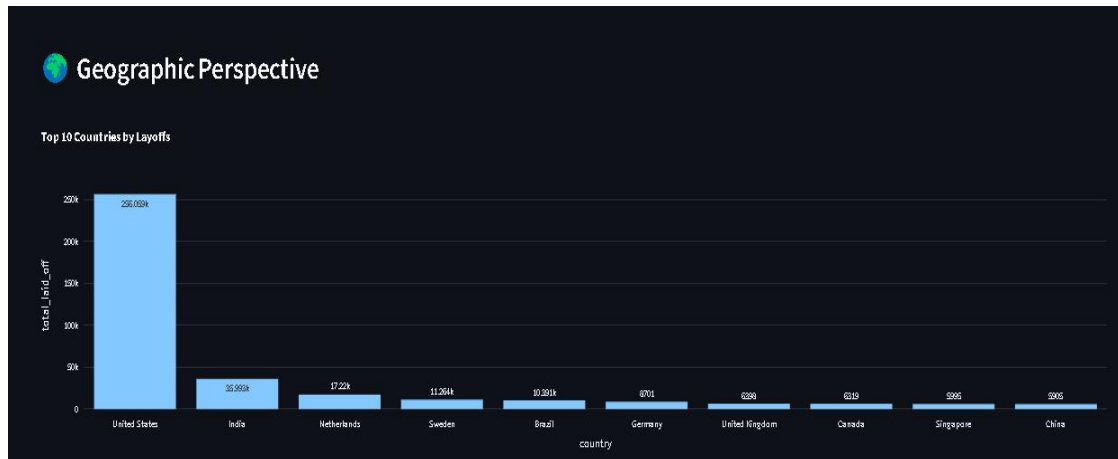


Industry Impact

### 3. Geographic Impact

The **United States** accounts for the majority of layoffs (**256,559**), followed by **India** and **Netherlands**.

Big layoffs came from U.S. giants like **Amazon**, **Google**, **Meta**, **Salesforce**, **Microsoft**.



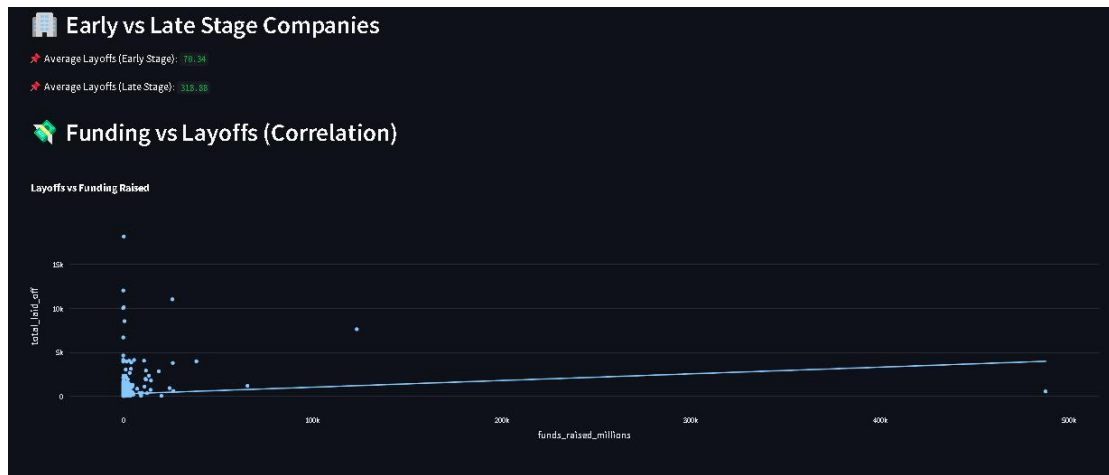
Geographic Impact

### 4. Company Stage & Funding

**Late-stage companies** laid off **4.4x more employees** (avg. ~379) than early-stage ones (avg. ~86).

There's a **positive correlation** between **funds raised** and **layoffs** — larger funding rounds often preceded major layoffs.

Companies like **Uber**, **Netflix**, and **WeWork** had high funding and also significant layoffs.



Funding vs Layoffs

## 5. Severity Analysis

Some companies with **high capital** still executed **large-scale layoffs**, indicating potential issues with overhiring or misallocation of resources.