

Supplementary materials

Table 1A. Female-dominated Industries

	Female-dominated industries in Germany, by the share of female workers	Average number of workers	Share of women
1	Veterinary activities	26396	89%
2	Activities of households as employers of domestic personnel	42578	87%
3	Human health activities	2222703	81%
4	Residential care activities	923816	80%
5	Legal and accounting activities	427848	78%
6	Other personal service activities	314916	74%
7	Manufacture of wearing apparel	37798	71%
8	Travel agency and tour operator activities	76369	71%
9	Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2220564	70%
10	Education	1151227	70%
11	Gambling and betting activities	50139	67%
12	Activities of membership organisations	460759	66%
13	Social work activities without accommodation	1072671	66%
14	Accommodation	278311	63%
15	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	1711763	63%
16	Libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities	35411	60%
17	Activities auxiliary to financial services and insurance activities	163622	60%

Source: Federal Employment Agency of Germany.

Notes: Industries are ordered by the share of female employees.

Table 1B. Male-dominated Industries

	Male-dominated industries in Germany, by the share of male workers	Average number of workers	Share of men
1	Mining of coal and lignite	22264	93%
2	Civil engineering	199313	92%
3	Mining of metal ores	712	88%
4	Mining support service activities	14873	88%
5	Manufacture of basic metals	300755	88%
6	Other mining and quarrying	38602	88%
7	Construction of buildings	276702	87%
8	Specialised construction activities	1210625	86%
9	Manufacture of other transport equipment	147506	85%
10	Land transport and transport via pipelines	556789	85%
11	Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	148503	84%

12	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	999501	84%
13	Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery	161466	84%
14	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	851081	84%
15	Remediation activities and other waste management services	3442	84%
16	Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	109680	83%
17	Forestry and logging	18643	82%
18	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	26147	82%
19	Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	779839	81%
20	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	201323	80%
21	Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	616495	80%
22	Sewerage	29181	80%
23	Manufacture of furniture	114555	78%
24	Security and investigation activities	148528	78%
25	Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	3046	78%
26	Manufacture of paper and paper products	124674	77%
27	Warehousing and support activities for transportation	665618	77%
28	Manufacture of beverages	67193	76%
29	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	368249	75%
30	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	232459	75%
31	Telecommunications	70345	74%
32	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	317408	74%
33	Fishing and aquaculture	2307	73%
34	Manufacture of electrical equipment	346143	72%
35	Water collection, treatment and supply	37680	72%
36	Computer programming, consultancy and related activities	561737	72%
37	Employment activities	780812	71%
38	Water transport	22438	70%
39	Repair of computers and personal and household goods	33761	70%
40	Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	417740	70%
41	Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities	210226	66%
42	Rental and leasing activities	75497	66%
43	Printing and reproduction of recorded media	148422	66%
44	Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	487685	65%
45	Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1344123	64%
46	Manufacture of tobacco products	9609	64%
47	Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	21888	61%

Source: Federal Employment Agency of Germany.

Notes: Industries are ordered by the share of male/ female employees.

Table 2. Estimation results with additional controls and Inverse Distance Matrix

Dependent Variable: TFR		All workers		Female workers						Male workers					
				All females		Female-dominated industries		Non-female-dominated industries		All males		Male-dominated industries		Non-male-dominated industries	
Models with control variable: sex ratio	Job creation	0.0029	(0.0017)	0.0076	(0.0036)	0.0088	(0.0047)	0.0038	(0.0047)	0.0030	(0.0025)	0.0030	(0.0027)	-0.0042	(0.0037)
	Job destruction	-0.0046	(0.0018)	-0.0047	(0.0041)	0.0035	(0.0060)	-0.0066	(0.0051)	-0.0080	(0.0026)	-0.0090	(0.0026)	0.0016	(0.0047)
	Log GDP per capita	0.0862	(0.0247)	0.0828	(0.0247)	0.0795	(0.0247)	0.0823	(0.0246)	0.0860	(0.0247)	0.0852	(0.0247)	0.0817	(0.0247)
	Female LFP (20-30)	0.0045	(0.0005)	0.0045	(0.0005)	0.0044	(0.0005)	0.0044	(0.0005)	0.0044	(0.0005)	0.0045	(0.0005)	0.0044	(0.0005)
	Share of non-German nationals	0.0024	(0.0009)	0.0025	(0.0009)	0.0026	(0.0009)	0.0025	(0.0009)	0.0024	(0.0009)	0.0025	(0.0009)	0.0026	(0.0009)
	Population density	-0.0381	(0.0198)	-0.0396	(0.0198)	-0.0394	(0.0198)	-0.0402	(0.0198)	-0.0373	(0.0198)	-0.0404	(0.0198)	-0.0406	(0.0199)
	Sex ratio (20-45)	-0.4055	(0.0666)	-0.4050	(0.0666)	-0.4029	(0.0667)	-0.4059	(0.0667)	-0.4058	(0.0666)	-0.3956	(0.0667)	-0.4049	(0.0668)
	δ	0.0721	(0.0216)	0.0722	(0.0216)	0.0740	(0.0216)	0.0714	(0.0216)	0.0715	(0.0216)	0.0700	(0.0216)	0.0700	(0.0216)
Models with control variable: share of women	Job creation	0.0034	(0.0017)	0.0077	(0.0036)	0.0084	(0.0047)	0.0045	(0.0047)	0.0042	(0.0026)	0.0046	(0.0027)	-0.0048	(0.0037)
	Job destruction	-0.0050	(0.0018)	-0.0049	(0.0041)	0.0049	(0.0060)	-0.0079	(0.0051)	-0.0091	(0.0026)	-0.0107	(0.0026)	0.0042	(0.0047)
	Log GDP per capita	0.0875	(0.0250)	0.0847	(0.0250)	0.0814	(0.0250)	0.0838	(0.0250)	0.0871	(0.0250)	0.0854	(0.0250)	0.0825	(0.0250)
	Female LFP (20-30)	0.0035	(0.0006)	0.0035	(0.0006)	0.0035	(0.0006)	0.0034	(0.0006)	0.0034	(0.0006)	0.0034	(0.0006)	0.0034	(0.0006)
	Share of non-German nationals	0.0042	(0.0009)	0.0044	(0.0009)	0.0044	(0.0009)	0.0044	(0.0009)	0.0042	(0.0009)	0.0042	(0.0009)	0.0044	(0.0009)
	Population density	-0.0413	(0.0218)	-0.0457	(0.0218)	-0.0465	(0.0218)	-0.0450	(0.0218)	-0.0389	(0.0218)	-0.0394	(0.0218)	-0.0461	(0.0218)
	Share of women (20-45)	-0.0114	(0.0035)	-0.0105	(0.0035)	-0.0102	(0.0035)	-0.0110	(0.0035)	-0.0119	(0.0035)	-0.0125	(0.0036)	-0.0109	(0.0035)
	δ	0.0827	(0.0215)	0.0824	(0.0215)	0.0814	(0.0215)	0.0817	(0.0215)	0.0822	(0.0215)	0.0803	(0.0215)	0.0800	(0.0216)
Models with Inverse Distance Matrix	Job creation	0.0034	(0.0017)	0.0084	(0.0036)	0.0098	(0.0047)	0.0045	(0.0047)	0.0038	(0.0025)	0.0040	(0.0027)	-0.0043	(0.0037)
	Job destruction	-0.0047	(0.0018)	-0.0046	(0.0041)	0.0050	(0.0060)	-0.0071	(0.0051)	-0.0083	(0.0026)	-0.0096	(0.0026)	0.0034	(0.0047)
	Log GDP per capita	0.1007	(0.0246)	0.0970	(0.0246)	0.0932	(0.0246)	0.0967	(0.0246)	0.1007	(0.0246)	0.0998	(0.0246)	0.0956	(0.0246)
	Female LFP (20-30)	0.0043	(0.0005)	0.0043	(0.0005)	0.0042	(0.0005)	0.0042	(0.0005)	0.0042	(0.0005)	0.0043	(0.0005)	0.0041	(0.0005)
	Share of non-German nationals	0.0044	(0.0009)	0.0045	(0.0009)	0.0045	(0.0009)	0.0045	(0.0009)	0.0043	(0.0009)	0.0044	(0.0009)	0.0045	(0.0009)

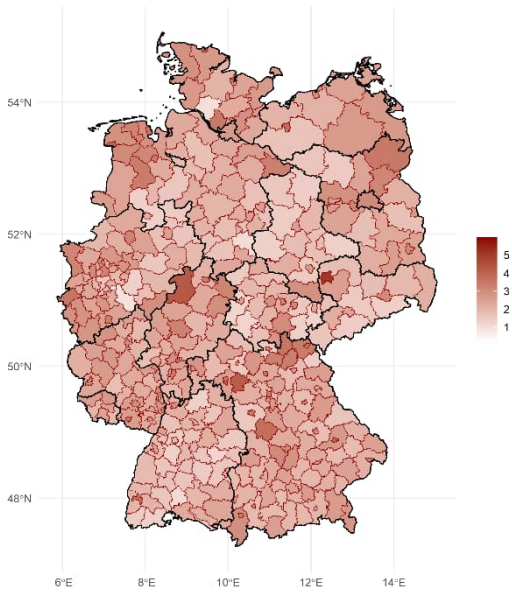
Demographic Research 52-13 | Supplementary materials

Population density	-0.0749	(0.0188)	-0.0764	(0.0188)	-0.0759	(0.0188)	-0.0772	(0.0188)	-0.0740	(0.0188)	-0.0763	(0.0188)	-0.0779	(0.0189)
δ	0.1382	(0.0269)	0.1384	(0.0269)	0.1372	(0.0269)	0.1366	(0.0269)	0.1371	(0.0269)	0.1345	(0.0269)	0.1343	(0.0270)

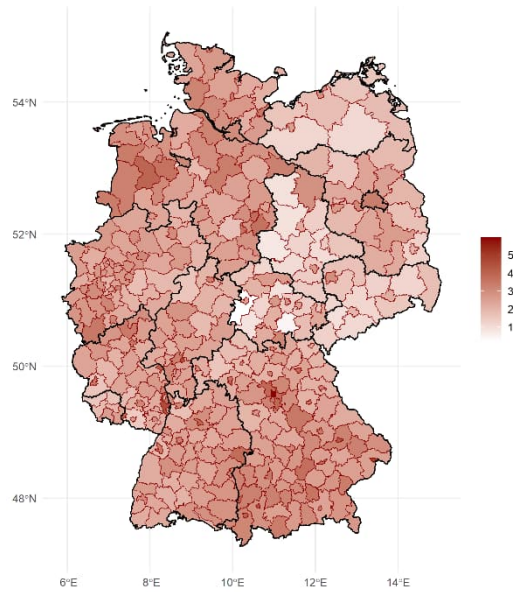
Notes: GDP stands for gross domestic product. LFP stands for labour force participation δ stands for the spatial lag of the dependent variable. Standard Error in parentheses

Figure 1. Labour market dynamics of all workers in Germany, 2009 and 2019

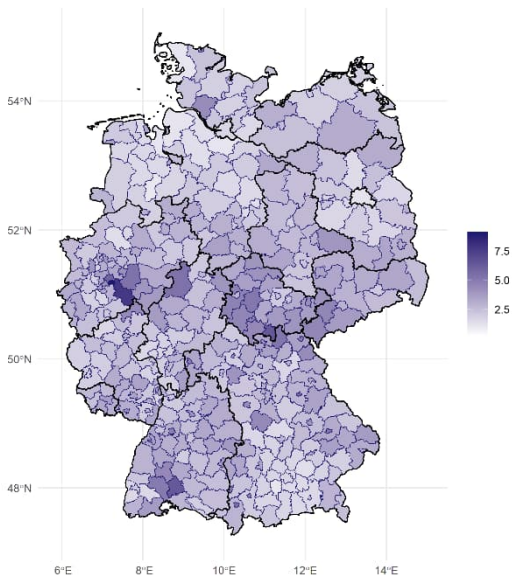
Job creation of all workers, 2009



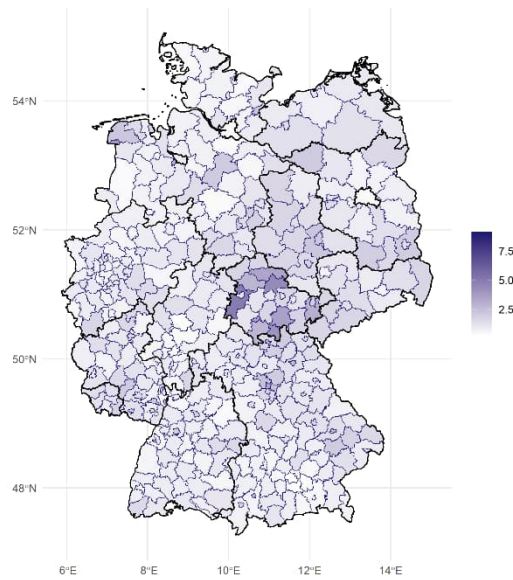
Job creation of all workers, 2019



Job destruction of all workers, 2009



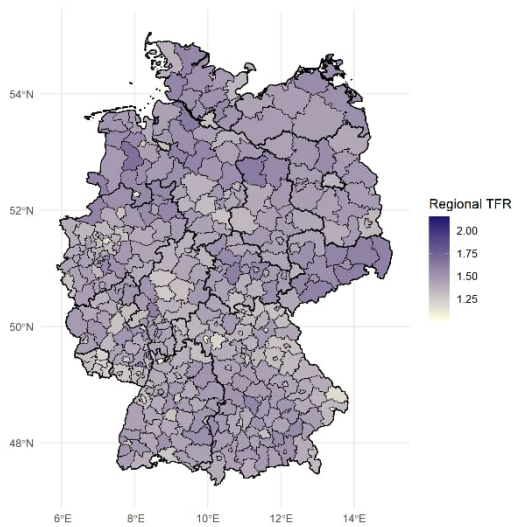
Job destruction of all workers, 2019



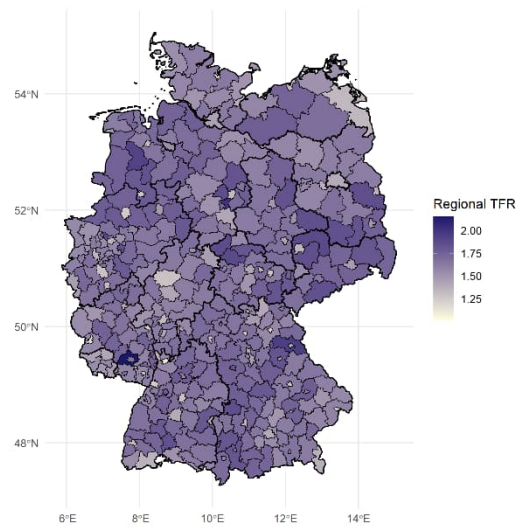
Note: The maps use longitude (°E) on the horizontal axis and latitude (°N) on the vertical axis.
Source: Authors' calculation based on data from the Federal Employment Agency.

Figure 2 Regional TFR in Germany, 2010 and 2020

Regional TFR in Germany, 2010



Regional TFR in Germany, 2020



Note: The maps use longitude (°E) on the horizontal axis and latitude (°N) on the vertical axis.
Source: Author's calculation based on data from the Regional Database Germany