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## **Častěji než ve všech ostatních zemích EU pracují mladí češi v průmyslu**

Český statistický úřad  
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## ANALYSIS

2 November 2012

# YOUNG CZECHS WORK IN INDUSTRY MORE FREQUENTLY THAN THOSE IN OTHER EU MEMBER STATES

The number of the workers aged up to 40 years has been decreasing for a long term. Since 1995 till the last year the number dropped by almost 230 thous. and in 2011 reached 2 301 thous. This decline is a result of the demographic development and has been affected significantly by the fact the youth have been passing the tertiary education much more often than it used to be in the past.

**The total reduction of the number of workers of younger age has been accompanied by changes to the economy structure by industry.** The decrease of persons younger than 40 years is significant in the primary sector of agriculture and forestry (decrement by 79 thousand, i.e. by 62% in 1995-2011). The number of the young has been declining also in the secondary sector of industry and construction. In the aforementioned years it was reduced by 155 thous., i.e. by 15%. On the contrary, the total number of workers in the sector of services has showed almost no change and its share in the total employment of persons aged up to 40 years increased from 53.1% in 1995 to 58.6% in 2011.

### Number of workers aged up to 40 years in economic sectors and in CZ-NACE sections

		Thousand.			
The employed	Sections	1995	2000	2011	Index (%) 2011/1995
<b>Total</b>		<b>2 529.9</b>	<b>2 340.5</b>	<b>2 300.8</b>	<b>90.9</b>
<b>Sectors</b>					
Agriculture	A	127.3	90.3	48.3	37.9
Industry (incl. construction)	B to F	1 058.9	916.2	903.7	85.3
Services	G to U	1 343.7	1 333.9	1 348.6	100.4
<b>CZ-NACE</b>					
Sections:					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	A	127.3	90.3	48.3	37.9
Mining and quarrying	B	48.7	32.9	15.3	31.5
Manufacturing	C	678.6	615.5	640.8	94.4
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	D	41.6	25.9	25.4	61.1
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	E	19.6	16.0	20.0	102.0
Construction	F	270.4	226.0	202.0	74.7
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	G	365.5	335.1	310.5	84.9
Transportation and storage	H	152.0	151.1	135.1	88.9
Accommodation and food service activities	I	97.0	98.0	109.7	113.1
Information and communication	J	48.2	55.3	94.2	195.2
Financial and insurance activities	K	54.2	53.7	67.8	125.2
Real estate activities	L	10.0	12.4	16.7	166.5
Professional, scientific and technical activities	M	61.8	64.7	93.8	151.7
Administrative and support service activities	N	45.5	46.7	45.1	99.0

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Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	O	166.1	184.7	145.2	87.4
Education	P	135.2	120.0	105.7	78.2
Human health and social work activities	Q	128.5	122.8	133.1	103.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	R	30.2	37.2	42.8	141.4

Source: CZSO, Labour Force Sample Survey

Note: Data for 2011 are given without being adjusted according to the 2011 Census results to be comparable internationally. Data from 1995 to 2007 according to the classification of OKEČ were retroactively converted to the classification of CZ-NACE applying the probability model of the CZSO.

**Important changes to employment are documented in the development in respective economy sections according to the classification of CZ-NACE.** In the measured period employment of the young up to 40 years of age got lower not only in all sections of the **primary** sector, yet except water management, also in all section of the **secondary** one. Viewing the levels of divisions (two-digit code of CZ-NACE) in a greater detail since the middle of the 1990s employment dropped in absolute numbers most in specialised construction activities (by 75 thous.), crop and animal production (by 59 thous.), in retail (by 41 thous.), and in formerly strong industries of manufacture of textile and wearing apparel (by 39 and by 31 thous., resp.). Conversely, the number of workers aged up to forty years increased in manufacture of motor vehicles (by 66 thous.), in manufacture of rubber and plastic products, and in manufacture of fabricated metal products. The number of workers younger than forty years increased more than twice as much in the division of manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products.

In the **tertiary** sector the number of workers in retail markedly dropped (by 41 thous.). A decrease in the number of workers of this age is noticeable besides education (by 29 thous.) and public administration and defence (by 21 thous.) also in surface transport.

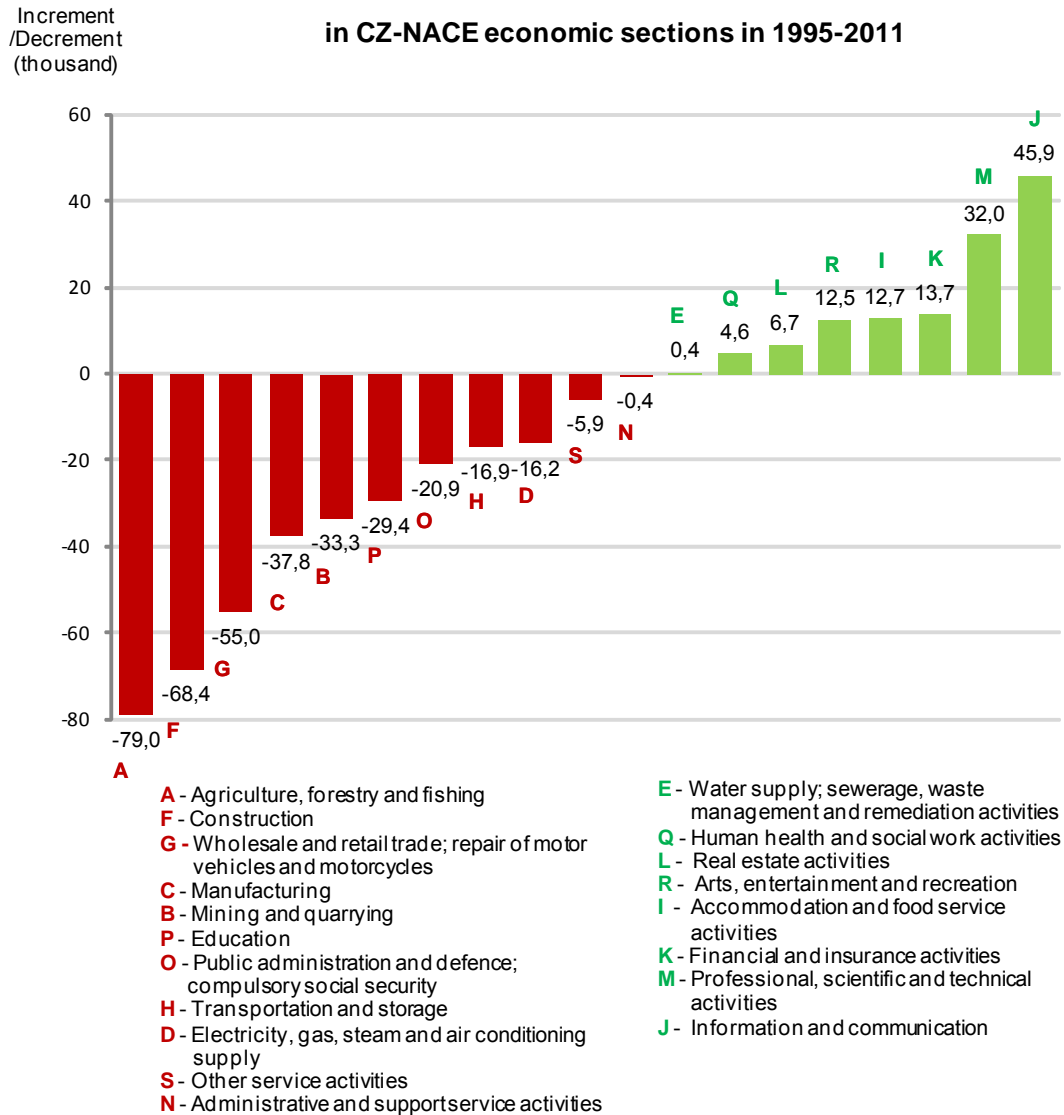
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**Changes in numbers of workers aged up to 40 years**



Source: CZSO, Labour Force Sample Survey

In certain divisions of the services sector, however, employment of the younger than forty remarkably increased. In the case of the information and communication activities section the number of the young rapidly increased in the information technology activities division, more than three times the level of the base year 1995 (by 30 thous.). A growth in employment in the varied section of professional, scientific and technical activities, which involve, first of all, legal and accounting activities (by 12 thous.), architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis (by 11 thous.), yet also advertising and market research can be seen as well. An increase in the number of workers in activities auxiliary to financial services and insurance activities (by 10 thous.) within financial and insurance activities, in human health

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activities (by 12 thous.), and in accommodation and food service activities (by 15 thous.) was also important.

**There are great differences in which type of activity young males and young females are active in.** If the total number of workers up to forty years in manufacturing fell, the number of males working in this economic activity significantly grew. It has increased by 42 thous., i.e. by over 10% since 1995. The share of this age males in information and communication has grown by 47 thous. since 1995. On the contrary, the number of males working in some of economic activities dropped most in construction, agriculture and forestry, mining and quarrying, and in public administration and defence due to a substantial reduction of the number of males in armed forces. It is clear that namely employment of males has been essentially affected by conditions in automobile industry, including supplier companies to car makers. In contrast to males the number of working young females dropped most just in manufacturing, further than in retail and also in education as a result of a decline in the number of pupils of the first and second stage. Conversely, the number of females in absolute figures grew most in professional, scientific and technical activities and in public administration.

### Change in the numbers of working males and females aged up to forty years in respective economic activities

The employed		Males			Females		
		2011	Difference 2011/1995	Index 2011/1995	2011	Difference 2011/1995	Index 2011/1995
<b>Total</b>		<b>1 373.5</b>	<b>-94.2</b>	<b>93.6</b>	<b>927.2</b>	<b>-135.0</b>	<b>87.3</b>
<b>CZ-NACE</b>	<b>Section</b>						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	A	36.5	-51.0	41.7	11.7	-28.0	29.6
Mining and quarrying	B	14.1	-30.0	32.0	1.2	-3.4	27.1
Manufacturing	C	445.1	42.1	110.5	195.7	-79.9	71.0
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	D	20.8	-11.2	65.1	4.6	-5.0	47.8
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	E	15.5	0.4	102.8	4.5	0.0	99.4
Construction	F	187.3	-62.1	75.1	14.7	-6.3	70.0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	G	148.6	-15.2	90.7	161.9	-39.8	80.3
Transportation and storage	H	101.7	-9.1	91.8	33.4	-7.8	81.1
Accommodation and food service activities	I	51.9	5.2	111.2	57.8	7.5	114.8
Information and communication	J	72.4	47.0	285.3	21.7	-1.1	95.1
Financial and insurance activities	K	28.6	10.0	153.3	39.2	3.7	110.5
Real estate activities	L	8.8	3.6	168.1	7.8	3.1	164.8
Professional, scientific and technical activities	M	48.5	15.1	145.1	45.3	16.9	159.6
Administrative and support service activities	N	24.3	-3.6	87.0	20.8	3.2	118.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	O	83.0	-32.0	72.2	62.3	11.1	121.7
Education	P	26.5	-6.2	81.1	79.3	-23.2	77.4
Human health and social work activities	Q	23.6	0.2	100.8	109.5	4.4	104.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	R	22.5	5.2	130.3	20.2	7.3	156.1
Other service activities	S	12.6	-3.5	78.1	30.0	-2.4	92.7

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Source: CZSO, Labour Force Sample Survey

Numerous countries demonstrate marked specifics in the structure of activities of the young workers. The Czech Republic belongs among them. **The share of workers in the secondary sector of industry and construction in the Czech Republic is the highest of all the EU Member States and the share of the tertiary sector of services is the lowest but the Romania one.** Romania, however, features an extremely high share of employment of the young up to forty years of age in agriculture (almost 23% compared to 2% in the Czech Republic).

In the whole the European Union there were almost 100 million persons aged 15-39 years working in 2011. The European Union Member States may be overall subdivided into groups by share of the secondary and tertiary sectors. The first group involves countries with a high share of the young working in industry as majority of countries, which joined the European Union in 2004 or later, yet also other countries as Italy or Portugal, for instance.

The second group comprises of states mainly of the West and North of Europe, which feature a lower share of employment in manufacturing industries and a higher share in the sector of services. The United Kingdom, where four out of five of all the employed persons aged 15-39 years work in services, is a typical example of such country.

### Employment of persons aged up to 40 years in the European Union Member States by economic sector in 2011

Country	Total	Sectors (Thousand)			Share in total employment (%)		
		Agriculture	Industry, incl. construction	Services	Agriculture	Industry, incl. construction	Services
<b>EU27</b>	<b>97 700.5</b>	<b>3 613.6</b>	<b>24 610.7</b>	<b>67 801.3</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>69.4</b>
Belgium	2 058.5	19.0	490.5	1 515.9	0.9	23.8	73.6
Bulgaria	1 196.4	60.3	368.0	761.9	5.0	30.8	63.7
<b>Czech Republic</b>	<b>2 300.8</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>903.7</b>	<b>1 348.6</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>58.6</b> *)
Denmark	1 228.5	26.3	219.6	976.3	2.1	17.9	79.5
Germany	16 164.3	176.7	4 444.0	11 480.9	1.1	27.5	71.0
Estonia	276.5	9.5	87.8	164.0	3.4	31.8	59.3
Ireland	913.7	19.3	176.1	712.3	2.1	19.3	78.0
Greece	1 786.9	141.8	332.7	1 283.6	7.9	18.6	71.8
Spain	8 576.4	312.3	1 928.8	6 018.2	3.6	22.5	70.2
France	11 636.8	211.8	2 598.8	8 579.7	1.8	22.3	73.7
Italy	9 611.7	272.7	2 955.7	6 130.2	2.8	30.8	63.8
Cyprus	182.3	3.7	35.2	128.7	2.0	19.3	70.6
Latvia	453.9	37.5	101.7	304.3	8.3	22.4	67.0
Lithuania	597.1	36.5	139.8	411.5	6.1	23.4	68.9
Luxembourg	105.0	.	12.6	81.7	.	12.0	77.8
Hungary	1 843.8	72.2	582.5	1 187.4	3.9	31.6	64.4
Malta	95.2	.	22.5	70.2	.	23.6	73.7
Netherlands	3 893.7	83.1	530.4	2 884.5	2.1	13.6	74.1
Austria	1 942.7	57.5	555.5	1 324.2	3.0	28.6	68.2

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Poland	8 216.7	743.9	2 613.0	4 848.0	9.1	31.8	59.0
Portugal	2 198.5	61.2	644.3	1 454.1	2.8	29.3	66.1
Romania	4 418.0	1 009.0	1 266.2	2 114.4	22.8	28.7	47.9
Slovenia	447.6	20.8	135.2	288.5	4.6	30.2	64.5
Slovakia	1 141.0	23.7	436.7	676.9	2.1	38.3	59.3
Finland	1 056.6	28.5	238.1	780.9	2.7	22.5	73.9
Sweden	2 019.1	29.9	378.8	1 597.5	1.5	18.8	79.1
UK	13 339.0	106.7	2 364.0	10 671.7	0.8	17.7	80.0

Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey

<sup>1)</sup> Note: Includes unidentified cases.

Compared to the Czech Republic neighbouring countries the situation is very similar in Slovakia. In Poland the structure of employment is markedly affected by still a high share of workers in agriculture. Germany and Austria have, however, by 11-12 percent point lower employment in industry and this, at the same time, corresponds to higher employment in services.

At the level of sections, the Czech Republic in the last year featured the highest share in manufacturing, but also an above average share in employment of the young in other industries and in construction. Concerning services, the share of transportation and storage in the Czech Republic was also higher than the EU average. It is positive that the share of employment of the young in information and communication in the Czech Republic has already exceeded the EU average.

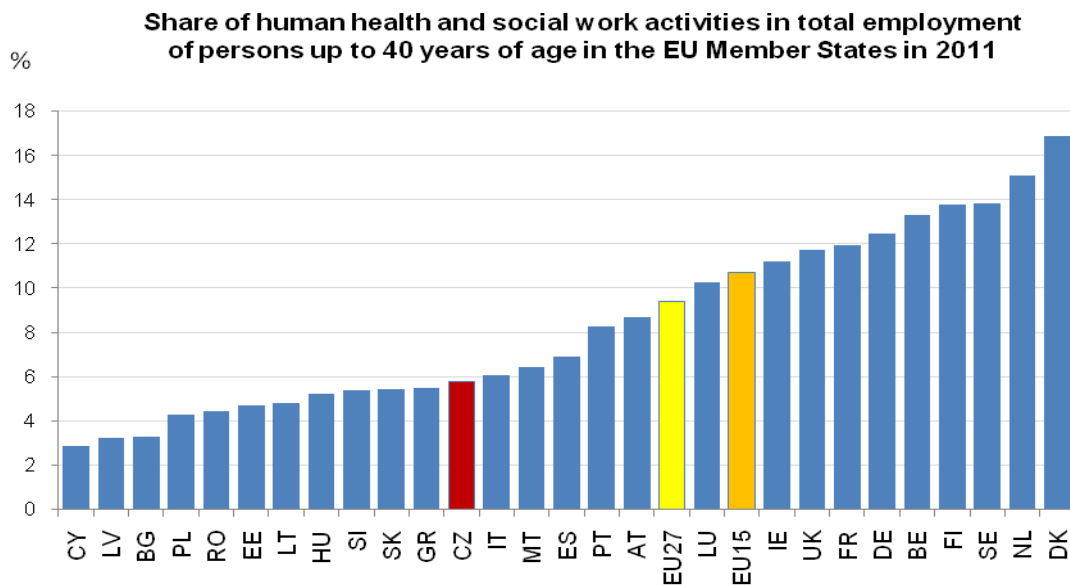
**On the contrary, employment of persons less than forty years of age has been markedly falling behind in education and especially in human health and social work activities.** While the number of persons employed in health care grew, employment of the young in in-patient social care facilities and mainly in out-patient social care facilities as well as field social services declined. Overall it may be stated that employment in human health and social work activities is one of the major distinguishing factors, which significantly affects the level of total employment in respective countries.

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Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey

Codes: CY-Cyprus, LV-Latvia, BG-Bulgaria, PL-Poland, RO-Romania, EE-Estonia, LT-Lithuania, HU-Hungary, SI-Slovenia, SK-Slovakia, GR-Greece, CZ-Czech Republic, IT-Italy, MT-Malta, ES-Spain, PT-Portugal, AT-Austria, EU27, LU-Luxembourg, EU15, IE-Ireland, UK-United Kingdom, FR-France, DE-Germany, BE-Belgium, FI-Finland, SE-Sweden, NL-Netherlands, DK-Denmark

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