



czech workforce

Ústecký region

Employment and

Median Wage

2011-2016

key findings

Employment. The region experienced employment drop during the 2011-2016 period; more manual than non-manual jobs were eliminated in the period. However, year-on-year in 2016, 3,300 jobs were added, both manual and non-manual.

Employment. In 2011-2016, among the six occupational categories, the only areas of growth were plant, machine operators, assemblers (over 10%) and clerical employees (2.5%). Year-on-year in 2016, an increase in number was recorded in managers (8.8%), professionals (5.2%) and plant, machine operators, assemblers (4.6%) - mainly in the private sector.

Employment. 49% of employment is of managers (6%), professionals (15%) and technicians (28%).

Wages. In 2011-2016, all occupational categories in the public sector recorded double-digit growth, ranging from almost 11% (professionals) to almost 21% (clerical workers). Median wage growth in the private sector in the period ranged from 3.4% (managers) to over 19% (craftsmen).

Wages. Year-on-year in 2016, private sector professionals were the only occupational category in both sectors that recorded negative median wage growth (-0.6%). Public sector technicians recorded the largest median wage year-on-year increase (18.9%).

Wages. Clerical workers are one of three out of six occupational areas (along with managers and technicians) in which public sector workforce earns a greater median wage than a private sector counterpart.

Wages. In the 2011-2016 period, the total number of craftsmen in the region fell by 23% - mainly in the private sector.

Wages. The gap between manager and professional median pay was larger in the public sector than in the private sector. Public sector technicians earned higher median wage in 2016 than public sector professionals and private sector technicians.

Wages. Private sector clerical employees earned the lowest median wage among private sector occupational categories. In 2016, public sector craftsmen earned the lowest median wage out of all occupational categories in both sectors.

Report 5– 2011-2016 data

issued April 25, 2017

The material has been prepared for AmCham members; our Councils and Best Office Committees may make use of some the data and conclusions for their own activities. Contact Lucie Vrbova at lvrbova@amcham.cz for more information.



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Employment and median wage by
occupation in Ústecký region

Workforce in the Ústecký region: Employment by Occupation

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Workforce in the Ústecký region: Trends in Wages by Occupation

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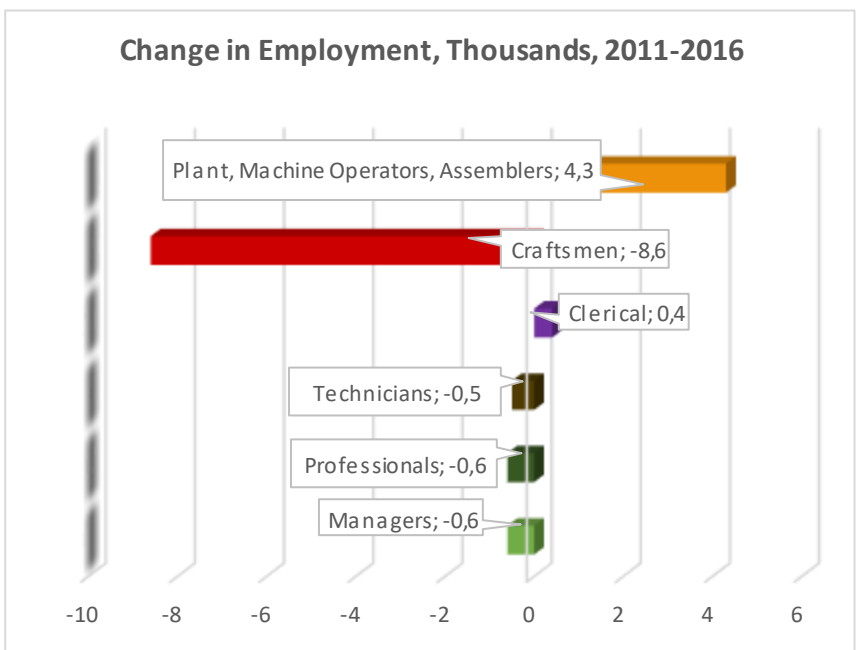
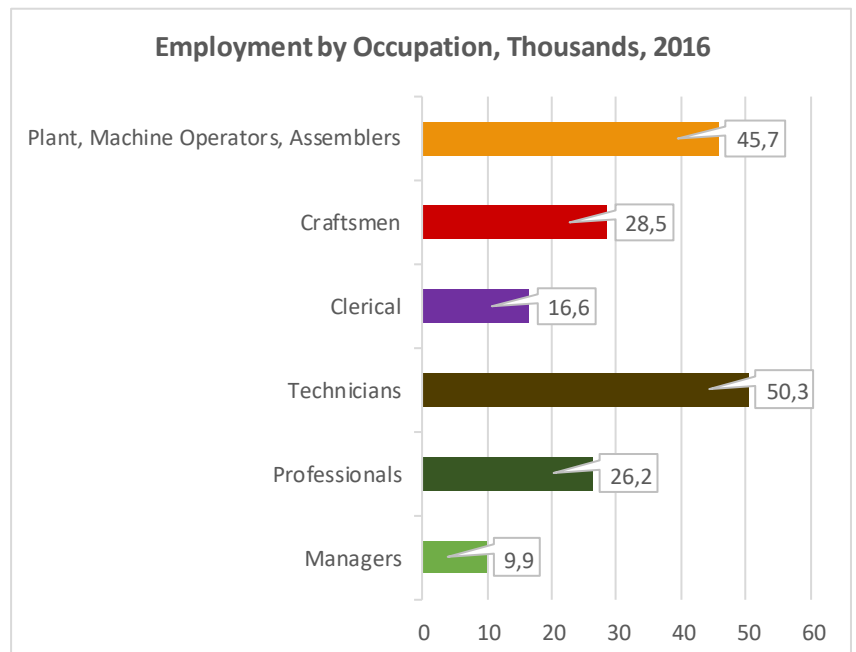
Employment and median wage by occupation in Ústecký region

Workforce in the Ústecký region: Employment by General Occupation, 2011-2016

Generally, the region experienced employment drop during the 2011-2016 period (-5,600 jobs) and the shift from blue collar to white collar jobs occurred in the sense that more manual than non-manual jobs were eliminated in the period. However, **year-on-year in 2016, 3,300 jobs were added, both manual (1,800) and non-manual (1,500)..**

In 2011-2016, among the six occupational categories, the only areas of growth were plant, machine operators, assemblers (over 10%) and clerical employees (2.5%). Year-on-year in 2016, an increase in number was recorded in managers (8.8%), professionals (5.2%) and plant, machine operators, assemblers (4.6%) - mainly in the private sector. With the share of 28% (29% in 2015) on the region's total employment, the number of technicians exceeds the number of plant, machine operators, assemblers (a share of 26%; 25% in 2015). Although the number of craftsmen fell by 23% between 2011 and 2016, together with plant, machine operators, assemblers they continue to make over 40% of the region's total workforce and 50% of the region's private sector workforce. Professionals and technicians make over 80% of the region's public sector workforce. According to the Czech Statistical Office (data published in 03/2017), there is a significant share of employees with tertiary education from the Ústecký region **commuting to Prague**, the capital city.

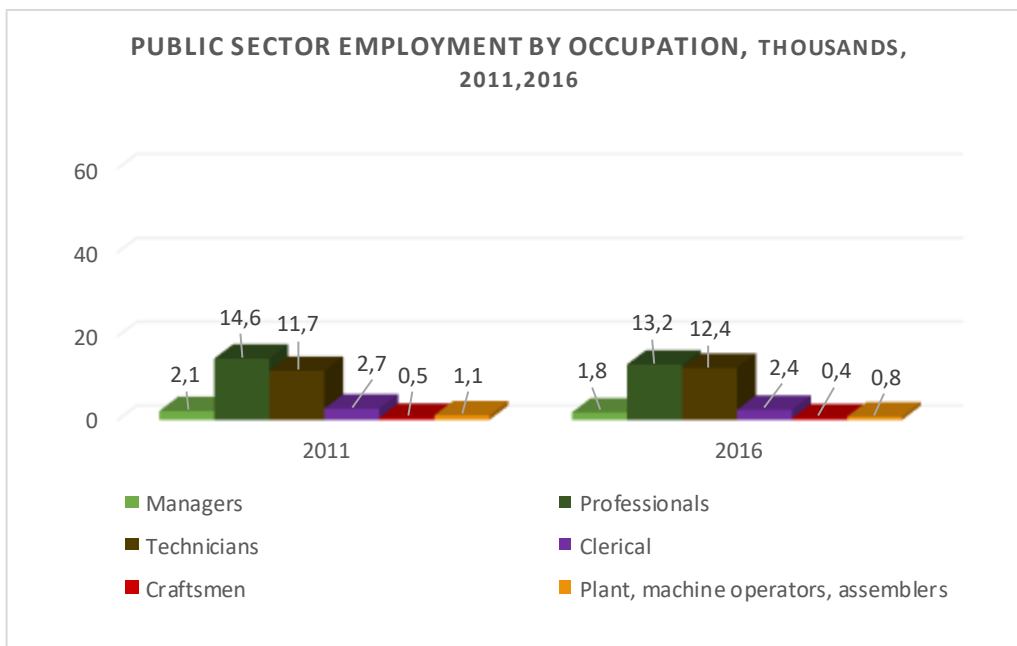
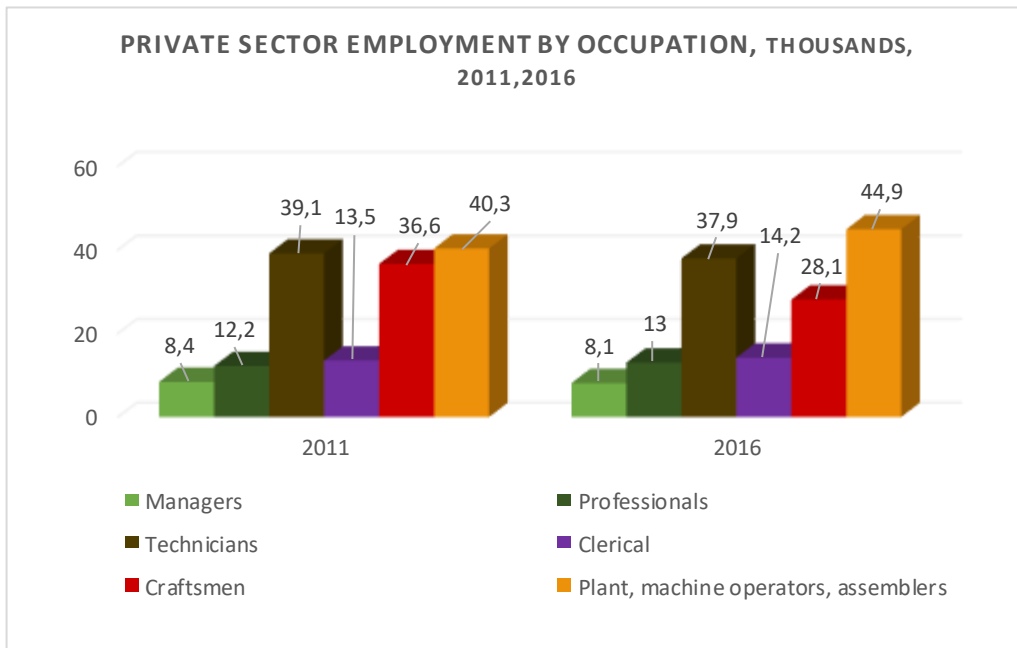
Technicians, professionals and managers total 49% of all employment, as in 2011. The ratio of private sector employees to public sector employees rose from 4.59 in 2011 to 4.66:1 in 2015 and to 4:77 in 2016.





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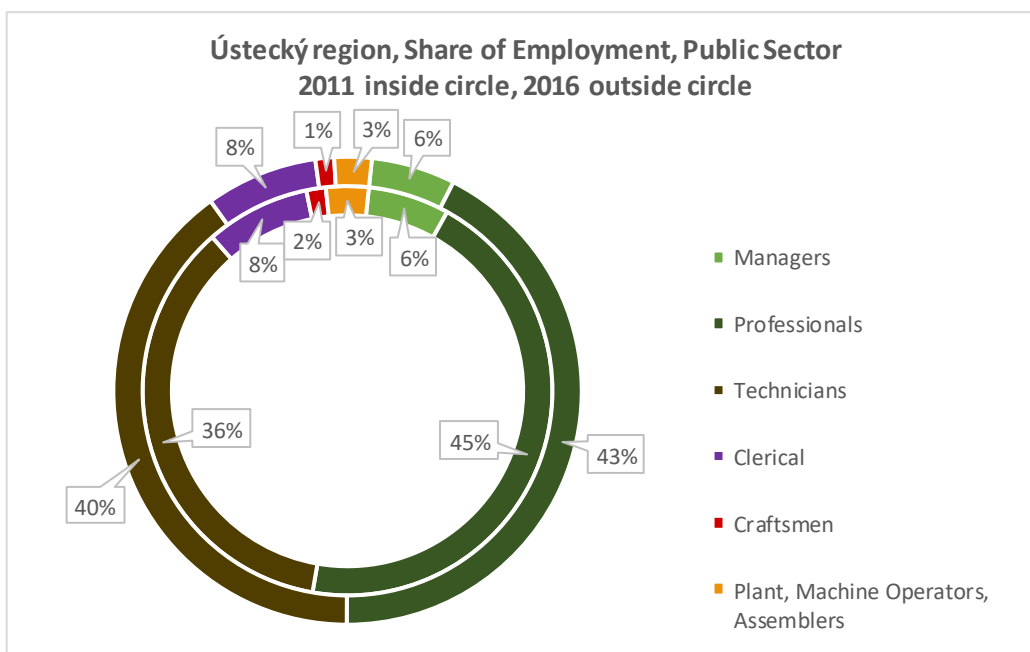
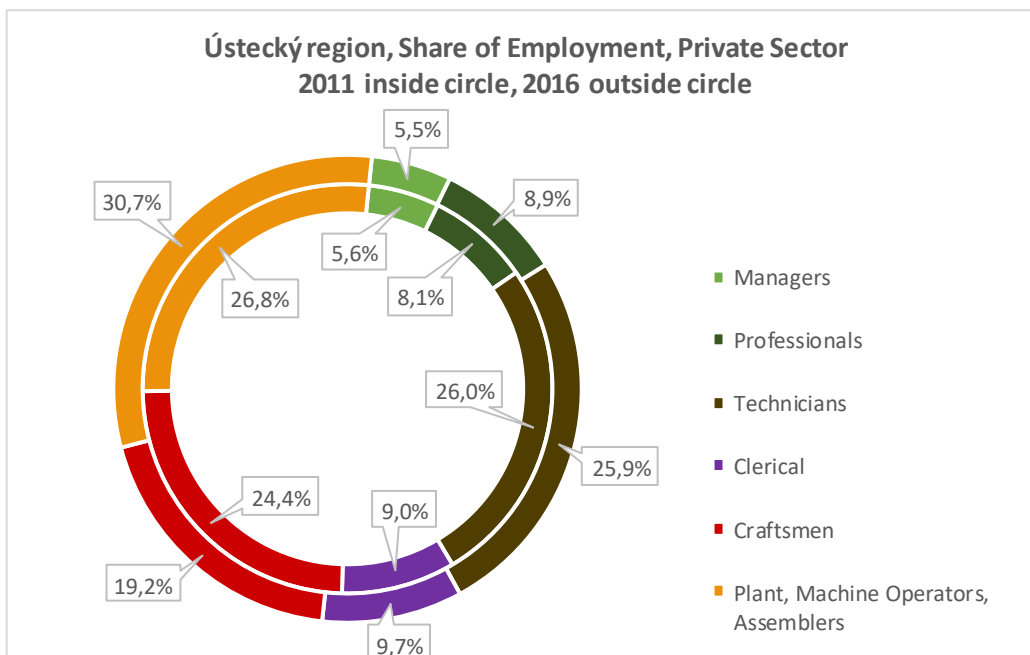
Employment and median wage by occupation in Ústecký region





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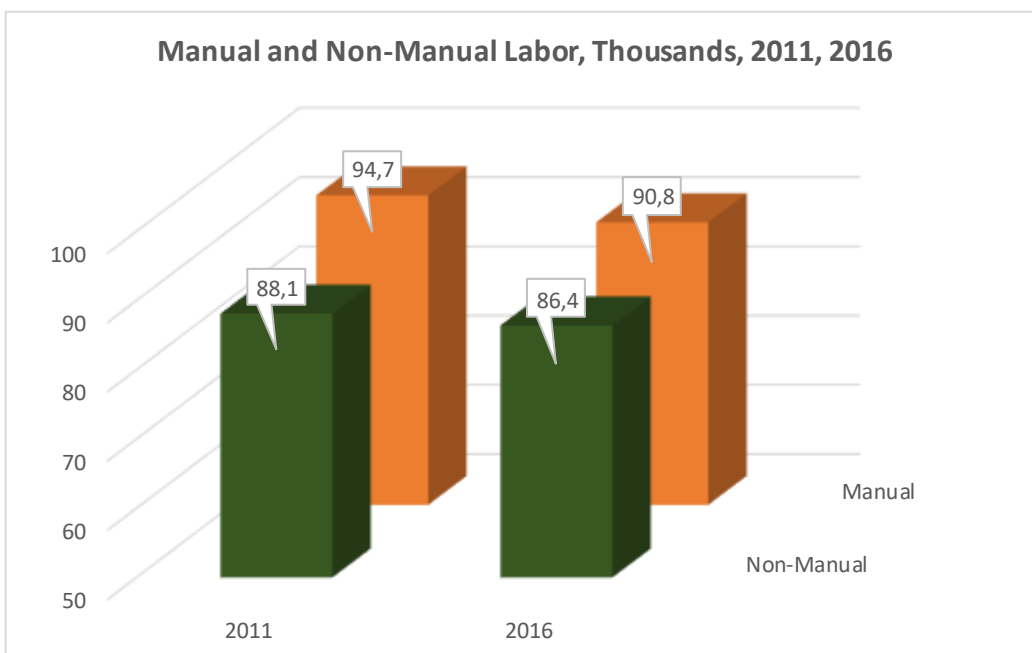
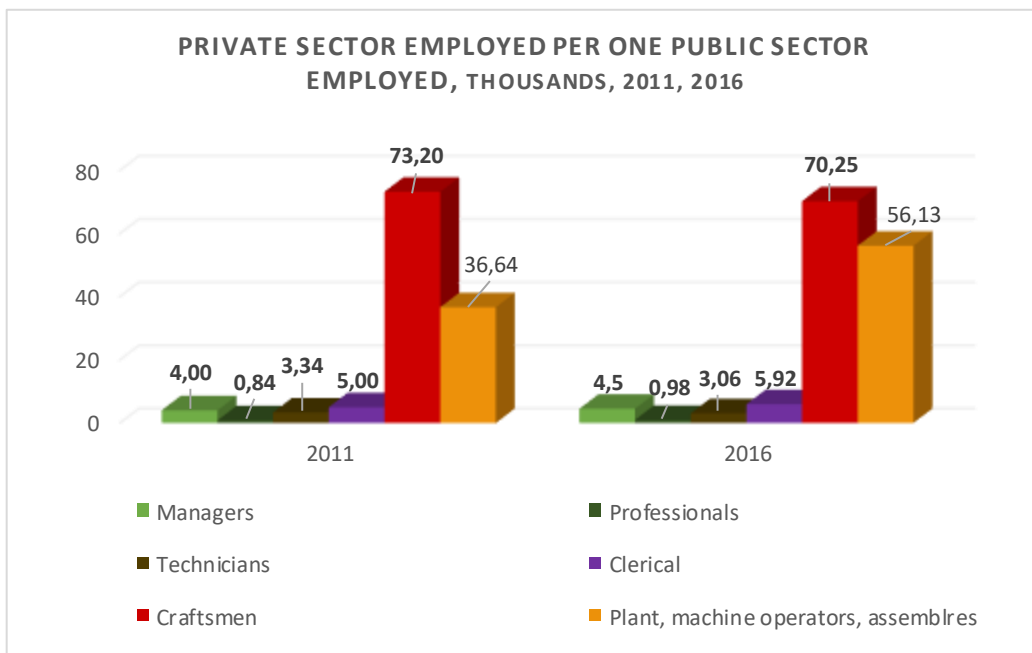
Employment and median wage by occupation in Ústecký region





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Employment and median wage by occupation in Ústecký region





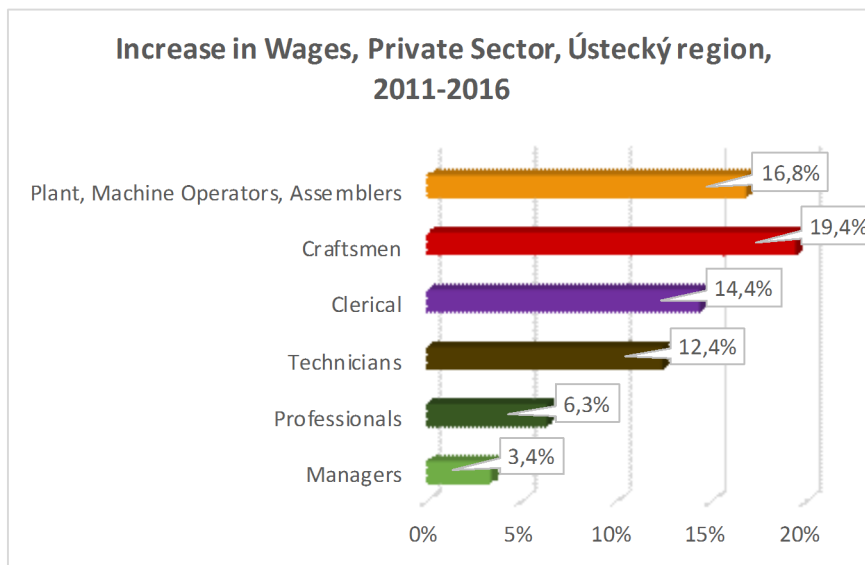
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Employment and median wage by occupation in Ústecký region

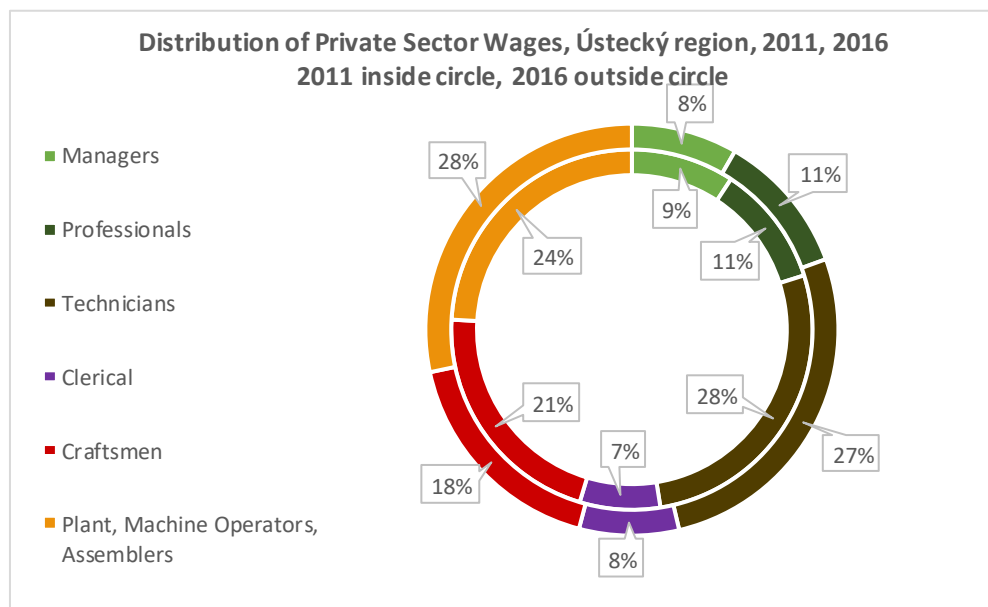
Workforce in the Ústecký region: Wages by General Occupation, 2011-2016

In the Ústecký region in the 2011-2016 period, all occupational categories in the public sector experienced double-digit growth, ranging from almost 11% (professionals) to almost 21% (clerical workers). Median wage growth in the private sector in the period ranged from 3.4% (managers) to over 19% (craftsmen).

Year-on-year in 2016, private sector professionals were the only occupational category in both sectors that recorded negative median wage growth (-0.6%). Public sector technicians recorded the largest median wage year-on-year increase (by 18.9%).



In 2016, approximately 27% (28% in 2015) of compensations in the private sector and 40% (37% in 2015) of compensations in the public sector were paid to technicians. Also, 28% (27% in 2015) share of private sector compensations were paid to plant, machine operators, assemblers and 41.5% (44% in 2015) of compensations in the public sector were paid to professionals. Public sector technicians and private sector professionals, plant, machine operators, assemblers, and clerical employees increased their slice of the wage pie during the 2011-2016 period.



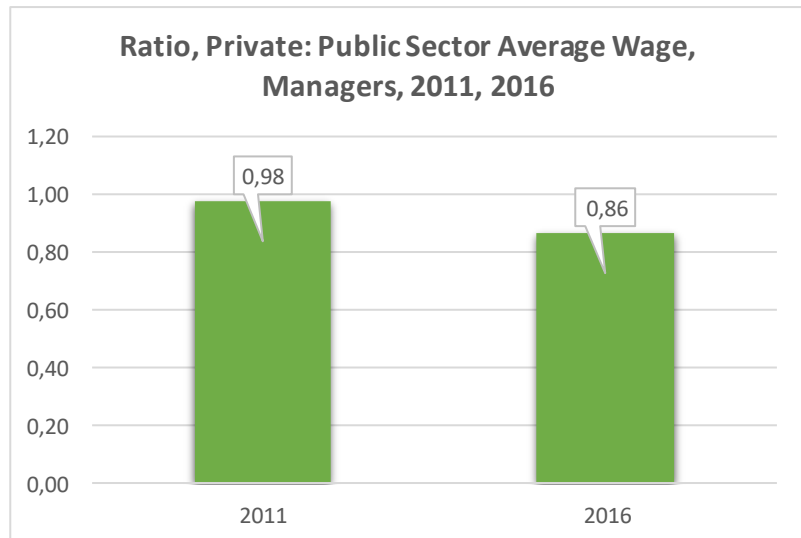


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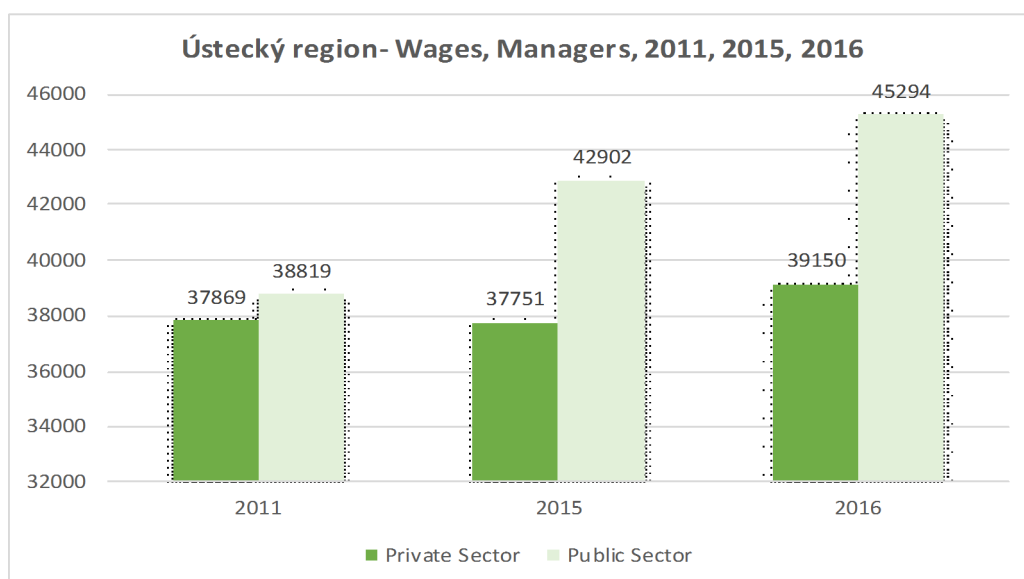
Employment and median wage by occupation in Ústecký region

Workforce in the Ústecký region: Managers, Median Wage, 2011-2016

Generally, in 2016, the number of managers did not exceed the 2011 level, but year-on-year in 2016, the occupational category recorded growth by 8.8% (or 800 positions). **Private sector managers recorded the lowest median wage increase in the 2011-2016 period (3.4%) among occupational categories in both sectors,** while median pay of public sector managers rose by 16.7% in the same period. The pay gap between public and private sector managers has widened.



The gap between manager and professional median pay is larger in the public sector than in the private sector. It has widened (to almost 17,000 CZK in 2016 from 13,300 CZK in 2011) in the public sector and narrowed (to a little less than 5,000CZK in 2015, but up to 6,500CZK in 2016, from 7,200CZK in 2011) in the private sector. Approximately 9.1% (9.4% in 2015) of compensations in the public sector and 8.3% (7.8% in 2015) of compensations in the private sector in 2016 were paid to managers, a downward trend compared with 2011.





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Employment and median wage by occupation in Ústecký region

Workforce in the Ústecký region: Professionals, Median Wage, 2011-2016

In 2016, the number of private sector professionals exceeded the 2011 level. Their median pay grew by 6.3% in the 2011-16 period. The number of public sector professionals decreased (by 9.6%) and their pay increased (by 11%) in the period. **Year-on-year in 2016, private sector professionals recorded the lowest median wage growth rate (-0.6%) among all occupational categories in both sectors, followed by public sector managers (1.3% growth).**



The gap in professional and technician median pay has narrowed in the private sector between 2011 and 2016. In 2016, public sector technicians earned higher median wage than public sector professionals. The pay gap between private and public sector professionals has narrowed slightly. Approximately 41.5% of compensations in the public sector and 11% of compensations in the private sector in 2016 were paid to professionals.



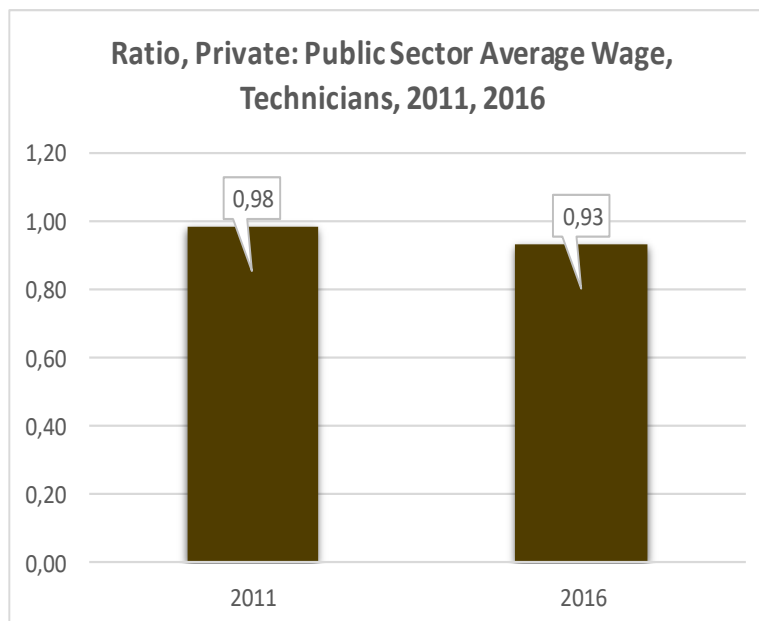


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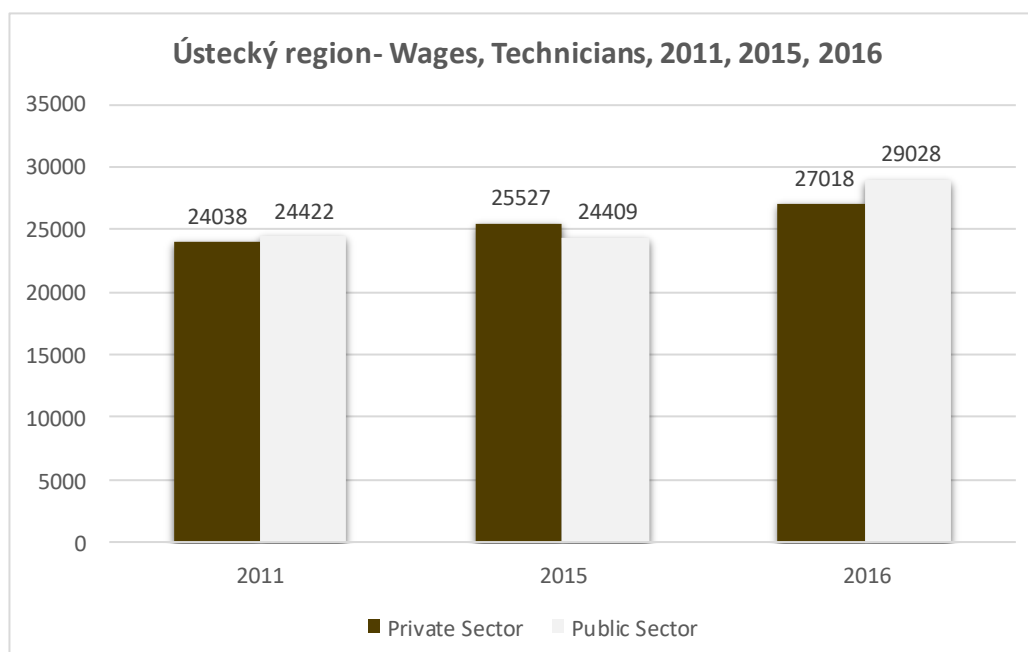
Employment and median wage by occupation in Ústecký region

Workforce in the Ústecký region: Technicians, Median Wage, 2011-2016

The number of technicians in the region decreased by 1,200 jobs in the private sector and increased by 700 positions in the public sector since 2011. **Year-on-year in 2016, the number of technicians decreased, mainly in the private sector.** In 2011-16, **public sector technicians** had the third largest median wage increase after public sector clerical workers and private sector craftsmen among all occupational categories in both sectors. They also recorded **the largest year-on-year median wage increase in 2016 (18.9%)**. Private sector technicians saw 5.8% median wage growth in 2016, the third largest in the private sector.



Public sector technicians earned higher median wage in 2016 than public sector professionals and private sector technicians. Approximately 27% of compensations in the public sector and 40% of compensations in the private sector in 2016 were paid to technicians.





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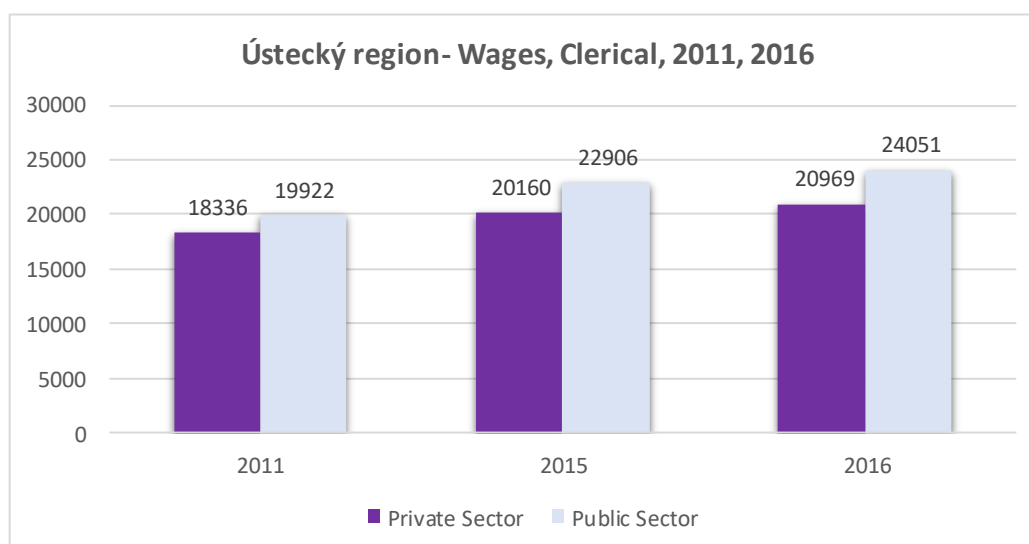
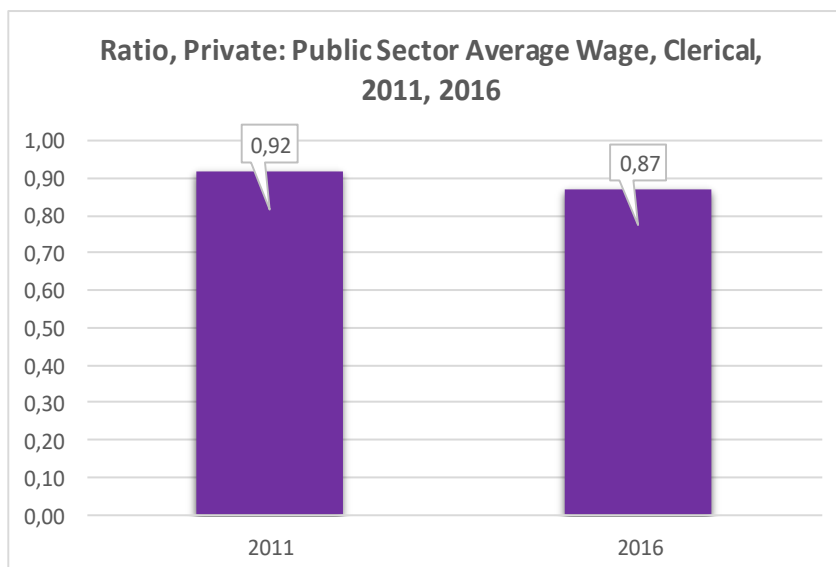
Employment and median wage by occupation in Ústecký region

Workforce in the Ústecký region: Clerical, Median Wage, 2011-2016

The number of clerical jobs has not changed significantly between 2015 and 2016 (grew by 2.5% since 2011). **Clerical workers are one of three out of six occupational areas (along with managers and technicians) in which public sector workforce earns a greater median wage than a private sector counterpart.**

Clerical workers had the largest median wage increase (20%) among all occupational categories in both sectors in the 2011-16 period. In 2016, year-on-year increase amounted to 4% and 5% in the private and public sectors, respectively.

Public sector clerical workforce earns higher median wage than public sector craftsmen and plant, machine operators, assemblers. Public sector clerical workforce also earns higher median wage than private sector craftsmen and plant, machine operators, assemblers. **Private sector clerical employees earn the lowest median wage among all private sector occupational categories.** Approximately 6.4% of compensations in the public sector and 7.8% of compensations in the private sector in 2016 were paid to workers in clerical jobs.



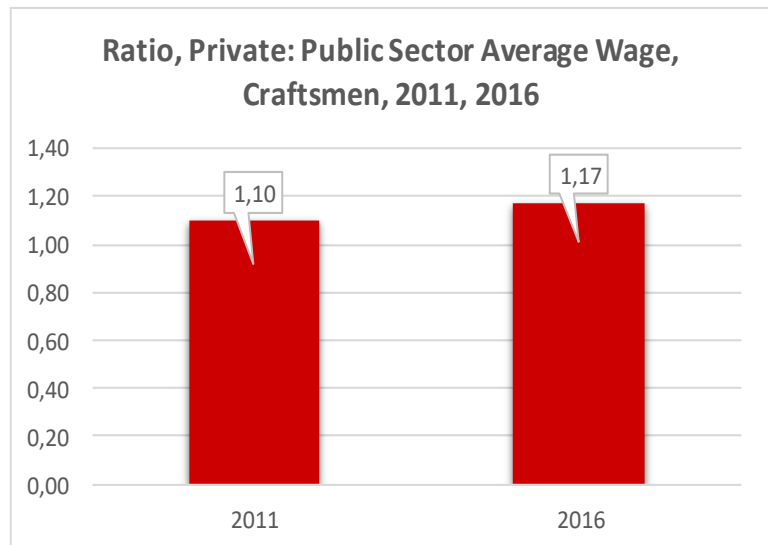


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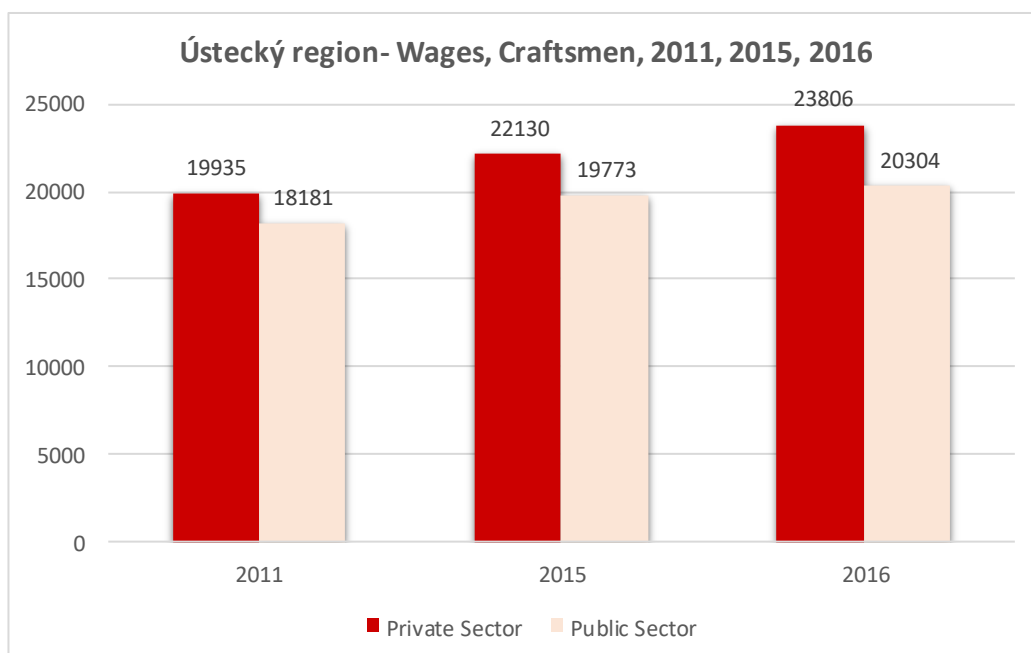
Employment and median wage by occupation in Ústecký region

Workforce in the Ústecký region: Craftsmen, Median Wage, 2011-2016

During the 2011-2016 period, the total number of craftsmen in the region fell by 23% - mainly in the private sector (-8,600 jobs). In the period, private sector craftsmen had the second largest median wage growth (19.4%) among all occupational categories in both sectors, after public sector clerical workforce (20%). **In 2016, private sector craftsmen had the second largest year-on-year median wage increase among private sector occupations and the third largest year-on-year increase among all occupational categories (7.6%).**



In 2016, public sector craftsmen earned the lowest median wage out of all occupational categories in both sectors. The pay gap between private and public sector craftsmen has widened. Approximately 18% of compensations in the private sector and 1% of compensations in the public sector in 2016 were paid to craftsmen.



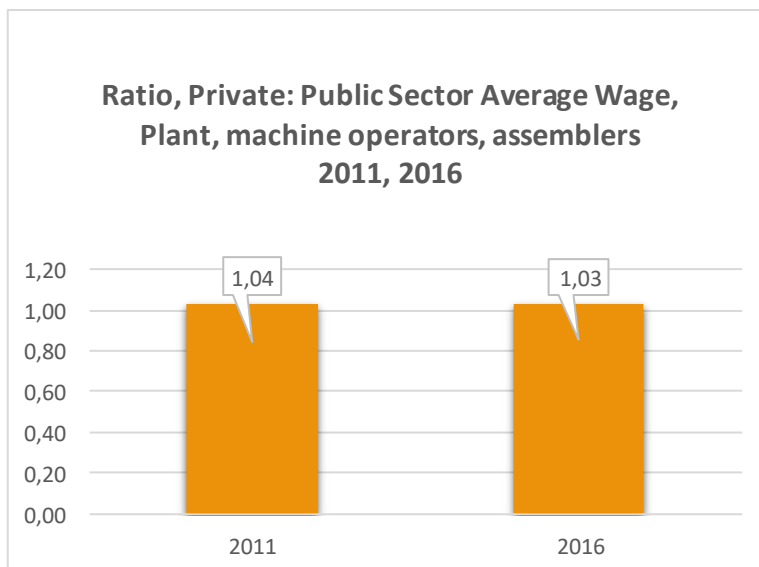


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Employment and median wage by occupation in Ústecký region

Workforce in the Ústecký region: Plant, Machine Operators, Assemblers, Median Wage, 2011-2016

In the period 2011-2016, plant, machine operators, assemblers recorded the largest employment growth (10%), adding 4,300 jobs (2,000 jobs year-on-year in 2016). They also had one of the fastest median wage growth (17%) - in both sectors in the period. **Year-on-year in 2016, plant, machine operators, assemblers recorded the highest median wage increase among private sector occupations (8.3%) and the second largest increase among public sector occupations (5.7%), after public sector technicians (18.9%).**



The pay gap between private and public sector plant, machine operators, assemblers is narrow. Approximately 28% of compensations in the private sector and 2% of compensations in the public sector in 2016 were paid to plant, machine operators, assemblers.

