

ANALYSIS

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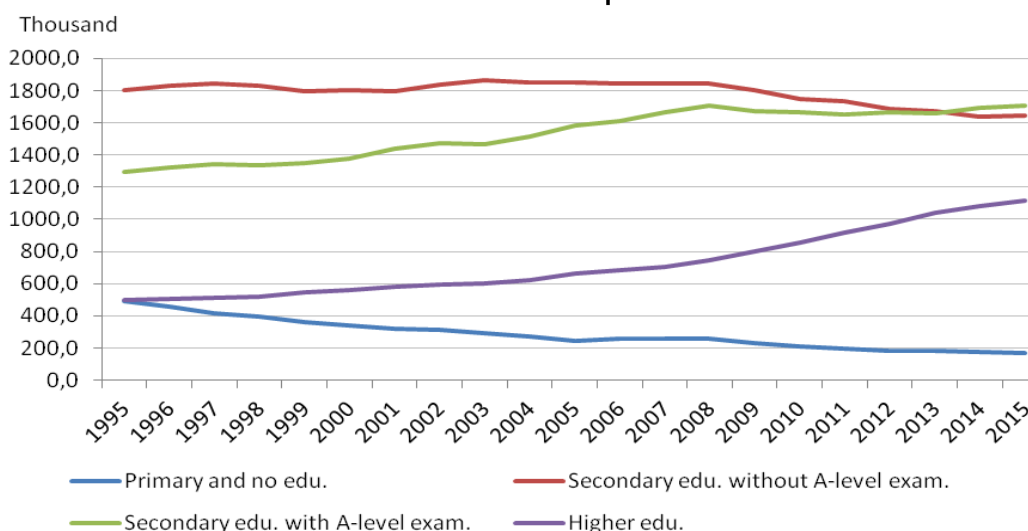
Number of Working Persons with Higher Educational Attainments Substantially Up in All Regions

In the course of twenty years the number of working persons having tertiary education has grown fast in regions of the Czech Republic. Simultaneously, the number of working persons with primary education and also the number of working persons with secondary education without A-level examination virtually in every region have significantly dropped. However, employment structures by formal educational attainment differ markedly from region to region.

In 2015 there were 4 631 thousand persons aged 25 - 64 years working in the Czech Republic. Since 1995 their number increased by 540 thousand. Simultaneously, the number of working person of this age group with primary education declined significantly by 322 thousand persons. The number of working persons having secondary education without A-level examination, mostly with apprenticeship certificates, also declined by over 158 thousand persons.

On the other hand, over the two decades the number of working persons with secondary education with A-level examination has grown by 407 thousand persons, and, first of all, the number of working persons having tertiary education (graduates from master and bachelor study programmes and from higher professional schools) has grown. The total number of working person aged 25 - 64 years having tertiary education reached 1 113 thousand persons in 2015 and their number thus has grown by 613 thousand persons. This increase is much higher than the increase in total employment in the national economy over the period evaluated.

Development in the number of working persons aged 25-64 years by educational attainment in the period from 1995 to 2015



Source: CZSO, Labour Force Sample Survey

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Note: The age group of 25 – 64 years was selected because in this age a vast majority of working persons finished their educational process and are economically active. The employment rate in this age group in the Czech Republic is one of the highest within the EU28; concerning the regions of the Czech Republic, in 2015 it fell within the range of 72% in Moravskoslezský Region to 82% in the Hl. m. Praha Region.

All-country decline in the number of working persons with primary education to one third of the number in the beginning in 1995 has been shown in every region. Extraordinary decline in the number of these persons saw the Olomoucký, Zlínský, and Jihočeský Regions. Over the two decades the number of working persons with secondary education without A-level education also decreased in majority of regions, namely in the Moravskoslezský Region and in Hl. m. Praha Region. As a result, only less than one fifth of working persons with usual residence in the Capital City had neither secondary education with A-level examination nor tertiary education.

On the contrary, the numbers of working persons with secondary education with A-level examination has increased in all fourteen regions from 1.1 to 1.4 times of those in 1995. The relatively highest increases were demonstrated in Středočeský, Ústecký, Jihomoravský, and Vysočina Regions. While the number of working university graduates was overall growing in the Czech Republic (index 2015/1995 reached 2.2), their number grew exceptionally in the Středočeský Region (index 3.6). A relatively lowest increase was recorded in the Karlovarský, Jihočeský, and Hl. m. Praha Regions.

Number of working persons aged 25 - 64 years by educational attainment and by region of their usual residence in 2015

Territory	Total	Educational attainment according to CZ-ISCED 2011				Increase (decrease) 2015/1995			
		Primary and no education	Secondary education without A-level examination (incl. apprenticeship certificates)	Secondary education with A-level examination	Higher education	Primary and no education	Secondary education without A-level examination (incl. apprenticeship certificates)	Secondary education with A-level examination	Higher education
v tis.									
Czech Republic	4631.4	171.4	1643.6	1703.5	1112.9	-322.0	-158.4	407.0	613.0
Region									
Hl. m. Praha	603.6	15.6	103.0	233.2	251.8	-18.4	-48.0	28.8	118.9
Středočeský	598.3	16.4	211.6	230.6	139.7	-32.0	4.1	92.8	101.4
Jihočeský	280.5	9.4	112.5	103.2	55.5	-22.7	0.8	22.2	25.9
Plzeňský	261.7	14.2	101.2	94.2	52.1	-10.8	-2.1	21.8	28.2
Karlovarský	130.1	11.2	54.2	47.1	17.7	-11.0	-0.2	10.1	7.5
Ústecký	334.5	24.1	133.3	123.7	53.3	-38.6	-12.8	34.6	31.9
Liberecký	186.4	9.6	74.2	68.3	34.3	-15.4	-5.9	17.4	16.9
Královéhradecký	237.3	8.9	89.9	90.5	48.0	-17.8	-12.1	19.1	25.2
Pardubický	226.5	7.2	91.2	83.3	44.8	-14.1	-11.2	20.5	24.4
Vysočina	217.9	5.8	94.1	81.0	37.0	-19.0	-7.0	23.6	18.2
Jihomoravský	522.9	15.2	165.8	189.2	152.7	-33.0	-19.7	49.0	83.0

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Olomoucký	268.4	8.1	110.4	89.7	60.2	-28.0	-5.9	16.4	37.3
Zlínský	258.6	7.2	108.3	87.4	55.7	-21.9	0.7	16.8	31.8
Moravskoslezský	504.5	18.6	193.9	181.9	110.1	-39.3	-39.2	33.8	62.5

Source: CZSO, Labour Force Sample Survey

At in general fast growth of the formal education attainment, there are, however, significant differences still pertaining in shares of working persons with respective formal educational attainments in employment in respective regions. The share of working persons with primary education and no education is very low in majority of regions yet in two regions of the Northwest NUTS II region is still relatively high. In 2015 in the Ústecký Region it was over 7%, and in the Karlovarský Region it was even close to 9% of all the employed aged 25 – 64 years. In ten regions the group of working persons with secondary education without A-level examination, mostly with apprenticeship certificates, still remains the largest one. This group share is lower than the country average in two regions - the Jihomoravský Region and in Prague. Shares of the working persons with secondary education with A-level examination are comparable in every region.

In the period evaluated the most important factor was the general growth in the number of persons with tertiary education. Nevertheless, there are still significant differences in shares of this group of working persons in respective regions. In twelve regions the shares of university graduates were lower than the average for the Czech Republic. The exceptions are the Jihomoravský Region and namely the Hl. m. Praha Region. In Prague tertiary education graduates form even the largest group of working persons, outnumbering both working persons with secondary education with A-level examination and those without A-level examination. Conversely in the Northwest NUTS II region the share of university graduates in working persons is almost three times lower than in Prague. It is very low in the Vysočina Region as well.

Structure of the working persons aged 25 – 64 years by educational attainment in regions of their usual residence in 2015

Territory	Educational attainment according to CZ-ISCED 2011			
	Primary and no education	Secondary education without A-level examination (incl. apprenticeship certificates)	Secondary education with A-level examination	Higher education
	v %			
Czech Republic	3.7	35.5	36.8	24.0
Region				
Hl. m. Praha	2.6	17.1	38.6	41.7
Středočeský	2.7	35.4	38.5	23.3
Jihočeský	3.3	40.1	36.8	19.8
Plzeňský	5.4	38.7	36.0	19.9
Karlovarský	8.6	41.6	36.2	13.6
Ústecký	7.2	39.9	37.0	15.9
Liberecký	5.2	39.8	36.6	18.4

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Královéhradecký	3.7	37.9	38.1	20.2
Pardubický	3.2	40.3	36.8	19.8
Vysočina	2.6	43.2	37.2	17.0
Jihomoravský	2.9	31.7	36.2	29.2
Olomoucký	3.0	41.1	33.4	22.4
Zlínský	2.8	41.9	33.8	21.5
Moravskoslezský	3.7	38.4	36.1	21.8

Source: CZSO, Labour Force Sample Survey

The nation-wide data on a decline in the number of working persons with primary education and secondary education without A-level examination are affected especially by development in the most populated regions as Prague, Středočeský Region, Jihomoravský Region, and Moravskoslezský Region. It is also worth noticing the number of working males and females with primary education residing in the Ústecký Region declined. Conversely, Prague, Jihomoravský Region, and Středočeský Region saw the highest increase in employment right in the group of residents with the highest formal educational attainment. The respondents from the Středočeský Region, moreover, showed also increase in the working persons with secondary education with A-level examination. Regions with highest absolute increases or decreases in the number of working males and females aged 25 - 64 years in the period from 1995 to 2015 are given in table below.

Regions with highest decreases (thousand persons)					
Males			Females		
Primary education	-14.6	Ústecký	Primary education	-29.5	Moravskoslezský
Secondary education without A-level examination (incl. apprenticeship certificates)	-30.8	Moravskoslezský	Primary education	-24.7	Jihomoravský
Secondary education without A-level examination (incl. apprenticeship certificates)	-24.9	Hl. m. Praha	Primary education	-24.1	Ústecký
Secondary education without A-level examination (incl. apprenticeship certificates)	-13.3	Jihomoravský	Secondary education without A-level examination (incl. apprenticeship certificates)	-23.1	Hl. m. Praha

Regions with highest increases (thousand)					
Males			Females		
Secondary education with A-level examination	49.7	Středočeský	Secondary education with A-level examination	43.1	Středočeský
Higher education	56.1	Hl. m. Praha	Higher education	62.1	Hl. m. Praha
Higher education	51.1	Středočeský	Higher education	50.3	Středočeský
Higher education	32.8	Jihomoravský	Higher education	50.2	Jihomoravský

Source: CZSO, Labour Force Sample Survey

Great Number of Working Persons Commute to Prague

Data on regional employment relate to persons with usual residence in the given region. The Labour Force Sample Survey, moreover, enables to acquire data on the extent of commuting for work over the boundaries of the region of the usual residence of respondents.

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In general, the inter-regional commuting has no rather important effect on the total number of working persons in majority of the country regions. The commuting for work between Středočeský Region and Prague forms an exemption. The surplus of commuters to Prague was over 136 thousand persons in 2015, and the number of working persons on the territory of the Středočeský Region was by 87 thousand person lower, than the number of working persons with usual residence on the territory of this region. These absolute data are essentially higher than similar data for both the regions found in 2005. Besides massive commuting in between Prague and Středočeský Region, it is worth noticing relatively high outbound commuting from Ústecký Region to Prague. A number of the inbound commuters higher than the outbound ones also affects employment in the Jihomoravský Region.

This way, due to commuting, there were in total 738 thousand persons working in Prague, which is 16% of all working persons aged 25 – 64 years in the country. Commuting to jobs in Prague has also an important effect in the group of working persons with tertiary education, while the net surplus of these commuters reached almost 59 thousand persons in Prague. Thus in 2015 there were almost 28% of all working persons aged 25 – 64 years with educational attainment of ISCED 5-8 in the country working on the territory of the Capital City.

Commuting of university graduates increases the number of working person namely in Prague. A number of inbound commuters higher than the outbound ones show its effect also on employment of the Jihomoravský Region.

Shares of working persons in employment of the aged 25 - 64 years in the Czech Republic by region of residence and by region of workplace in 2015

Territory	Shares of the working persons aged 25 – 64 years by region of their usual residence	Shares of the working persons aged 25 – 64 years in the territories of regions of the CR ¹	Shares of the working persons aged 25 – 64 years with tertiary education by region of usual residence	Shares of the working persons aged 25 – 64 years with tertiary education by region of workplace
	v %			
Czech Republic	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Region				
Hl. m. Praha	13.0	16.1	22.6	27.9
Středočeský	12.9	11.1	12.5	9.0
Jihočeský	6.1	6.0	5.0	5.0
Plzeňský	5.7	5.4	4.7	4.4
Karlovarský	2.8	2.7	1.6	1.5
Ústecký	7.2	6.9	4.8	4.5
Liberecký	4.0	3.9	3.1	2.8
Královéhradecký	5.1	5.0	4.3	4.1
Pardubický	4.9	4.9	4.0	3.9
Vysočina	4.7	4.6	3.3	3.1
Jihomoravský	11.3	11.3	13.7	13.9
Olomoucký	5.8	5.8	5.4	5.4
Zlínský	5.6	5.6	5.0	4.8

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Moravskoslezský		10.9		10.8		9.9		9.7
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Source: CZSO, Labour Force Sample Survey

¹ Does not include cases of commuting abroad at the extent of 41 thousand persons.

Structure of the working persons in Prague significantly differs from that in other regions. In 2015 the share of working persons with tertiary education reached 41.9% of all working persons on the territory of the Capital City of Prague. Prague, however, is not the only city offering numerous jobs.

Other large cities are also important centres of especially intra-regional commuting. Working persons with educational attainment of ISCED 5 - 8 are represented above average also in large cities as Plzeň and Ostrava, where they count for approximately 30% of all working persons on the territory of the cities. In 2015 the largest share of working persons with tertiary education was recorded in Brno, where it reached even 42.6% of all working persons in the city, and this is a share higher even than that in Prague.

It Is Mostly Those with Apprenticeship Certificates and with A-level Examination Who Commute for Work Abroad

Besides interregional commuting, commuting for work abroad is also important in certain regions. These working persons are captured in the sample survey just in part, because in numerous cases they could not be even contacted. The sample therefore includes mostly daily commuters, which commute on daily basis, or on a shorter cycle basis.

It is clear from available data that commuting of the aged 25 – 64 years for work abroad is rather important in the Karlovarský, Ústecký, Plzeňský, Jihočeský, and in Jihomoravský Regions. These are mostly workers who found jobs in neighbouring Germany and Austria, respectively.

Composition of these persons concerning their education attainment is, however, a bit different from that of inter-regional commuters. Almost a half of them are working persons with secondary education without A-level examination, and those along with working person with secondary education with A-level examination attain 80% of the total number of the commuters for work abroad. It is clear that the main reason of this commuting is an essentially better financial remuneration of respondents' work.

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