

FACTSHEET ON EMPLOYMENT IN CZECH REPUBLIC

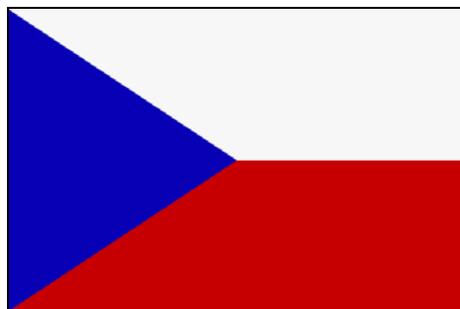


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– most of them young males – are either discouraged by the labour market or name other reasons, with the rest being ill or suffering from a disability.”) p. 37	4
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1) Employment/ Unemployment

1.1 Employment Rate of Young People

	Sources	Year	%
Total rate of employment, age specific rate for 15-24 years old	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	27,70
Total rate of employment, age specific rate for 25-29 years old	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	74,00
Total rate of employment for men 15-24 years old	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	31,50
Total rate of employment for men 25-29 years old	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	87,20
Total rate of employment for women 15-24 years old	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	23,70
Total rate of employment for women 25-29 years old	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	60,10
Employment rate of under 25 years olds: year 2000	Eurostat	2006	36,40
Employment rate of under 25 years olds: year 2001	Eurostat	2006	34,20
Employment rate of under 25 years olds: year 2002	Eurostat	2006	32,20
Employment rate of 15-24 years olds: year 2003	Eurostat	2006	29,80
Employment rate of 15-24 years olds: year 2004	Eurostat	2006	27,70
Employment rate of 15-24 years olds: year 2005	Eurostat	2006	27,50
Employment rate of 15-24 years olds: year 2006	Eurostat	2006	27,70
Employment rate of 15-24 years olds: year 2007	Eurostat	2006	28,50
Activity rate, age range 15-24 (1)	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	33,50
Activity rates by time (12 months) since leaving continuous education for the first time	Eurostat (Data- Education & Training-Education-Youth transitions from education to working life in Europe)	-	-

(1) : (Activity rate = The economically active proportion of the working age population (aged 15–64) – i.e. that part of the population in employment or actively looking for a job.)

1.2 Sector of Employment, for age range 15-24

Sector of Employment, for age range 15-24: Legislators, senior officials and managers	Eurostat	2007 (1.quarter)	327,60 (1000 of persons)
Sector of Employment, for age range 15-24: Professionals	Eurostat	2007 (1.quarter)	539,60 (1000 of persons)
Sector of Employment, for age range 15-24: Technicians and associate professionals	Eurostat	2007 (1.quarter)	1102,90 (1000 of persons)
Sector of Employment, for age range 15-24: Clerks	Eurostat	2007 (1.quarter)	343,80 (1000 of persons)
Sector of Employment, for age range 15-24: Service workers and shop or market sale workers	Eurostat	2007 (1.quarter)	578,00 (1000 of persons)
Sector of Employment, for age range 15-24: Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	Eurostat	2007 (1.quarter)	73,30 (1000 of persons)
Sector of Employment, for age range 15-24: Craft and related trades workers	Eurostat	2007 (1.quarter)	915,10 (1000 of persons)
Sector of Employment, for age range 15-24: Plant and machines	Eurostat	2007 (1.quarter)	765,60 (1000 of persons)
Sector of Employment, for age range 15-24: Elementary occupations	Eurostat	2007 (1.quarter)	261,20 (1000 of persons)
Sector of Employment, for age range 15-24: Armed forces	Eurostat	2007 (1.quarter)	14,20 (1000 of persons)

1.3 Unemployment Rate of Young People

Total rate of unemployment of young people, age 15-24	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	17,50
Total rate of unemployment of young people, age	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	6,60
Total rate of unemployment, for men 15-24 years old	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	16,60
Total rate of unemployment, for men 25-29 years old	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	5,50
Total rate of unemployment, for women 15-24 years old	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	18,70
Total rate of unemployment, for women 25-29 years old	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	8,10
Unemployment rate of under 25 years olds: year 2000	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	17,80
Unemployment rate of under 25 years olds: year 2001	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	17,30
Unemployment rate of under 25 years olds: year 2002	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	16,90
Unemployment rate of under 25 years olds: year 2003	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	18,60
Unemployment rate of under 25 years olds: year 2004	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	21,00
Unemployment rate of under 25 years olds: year 2005	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	19,20
Unemployment rate of under 25 years olds: year 2006	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	17,50
Unemployment rate of under 25 years olds: year 2007	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	10,70
Long-term unemployment of young people, age range 15-24	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	37,90
Long term unemployment of young people, age range 25-29	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	45,60
Share of youth not in education, employment or training, age range 20-24, low education, total (2)	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	41,10
Share of youth not in education, employment or training, age range 20-24, low education, men	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	32,10
Share of youth not in education, employment or training, age range 20-24, low education, women	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	52,20
Share of youth not in education, employment or training, age range 20-24, medium education, total	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	11,80
Share of youth not in education, employment or training, age range 20-24, medium education, men	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	8,20
Share of youth not in education, employment or training, age range 20-24, medium education, women	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	15,20
Share of youth not in education, employment or training, age range 20-24, high education, total	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	9,00
Share of youth not in education, employment or training, age range 20-24, high education, men	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	7,70
Share of youth not in education, employment or training, age range 20-24, high education, women	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	9,90

(2) : ("Around 43% of 15–29 year olds who are inactive and not in education do not participate in the labour market because of taking care of children or other family members or because of other family responsibilities, the vast majority of them women. Another 43% of those inactive and not in education – most of them young males – are either discouraged by the labour market or name other reasons, with the rest being ill or suffering from a disability.") p. 37

2) Types and Quality of Employment

2.1 Type of Employment

Temporary Work, age range 15-24	<u>Employment in Europe 2007</u>	2006	18,90
Main reason for the temporary employment by age group 15-24: Could not find permanent job	<u>Eurostat</u>	2007 (1.quarter)	63,20 of those who could not find permanent job
Main reason for the temporary employment by age group 15-24: Did not want permanent job	<u>Eurostat</u>	2007 (1.quarter)	19,30 of those who did not want permanent job
Main reason for the temporary employment by age group 15-24: In education or training	<u>Eurostat</u>	2007 (1.quarter)	5,10 of those who are in education or training
Main reason for the temporary employment by age group 15-24: probationary period	<u>Eurostat</u>	2007 (1.quarter)	12,50 of those who are in probationary period
Full-time work, age range 15-24	<u>Eurostat</u>	2007 (1.quarter)	361,90 (1000 of persons)
Part-Time Work, age range 15-24	<u>Eurostat</u>	2007 (1.quarter)	20,00 (1000 of persons)
Main reason for part-time employment by age group 15-24: Other reasons	<u>Eurostat</u>	2007	9,80 of those who could have other reasons
Main reason for part-time employment by age group 15-24: Could not find a full-time work	<u>Eurostat</u>	2007	12,40 of those who could not find a full-time work
Main reason for part-time employment by age group 15-24: Own disability or illness	<u>Eurostat</u>	2007	-
Main reason for part-time employment by age group 15-24: Other personal or family responsibilities	<u>Eurostat</u>	2007	-
Main reason for part-time employment by age group 15-24: Looking for children or incapacitated adults	<u>Eurostat</u>	2007	-
Main reason for part-time employment by age group 15-24: In education or training	<u>Eurostat</u>	2007	70,00 of those who are in education or training
Proportion of self-employed by time (12 months) since leaving continuous education for the first time	<u>Eurostat</u>	2007	-
Self-employment by men, age groups 15 -24 and highest level of education attained	<u>Eurostat</u>	2007	15,10 upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (Levels 3-4)
Self-employment by women, age groups 15-24 and highest level of education attained	<u>Eurostat</u>	2007	5,80 upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (Levels 3-4)
Apprenticeship		<u>Annex 1</u>	

3) Education

3.1 Educational Level

Percentages of the population aged 20 to 24 having completed at least secondary education	<u>(Eurostat)</u>	2007	91,8
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3.2 Early School-Leavers

Percentages of the population aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education and not in further education	Gender inequalities in the risks of poverty and social exclusion for disadvantaged groups in thirty European countries, 2006	2004	6,1
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	(Eurostat)		
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3.3 Formal and non-formal learning

Percentage of people aged 25-34 who takes part of formal education	<u>Eurostat</u>	2005	14,90
Percentage of people aged 25-34 who takes part of non formal education	<u>Eurostat</u>	2005	-

3.4 Support structures

Guidance and counselling for learning, career and employment	<u>Annex 2</u>
Support for entrepreneurship	<u>Annex 3</u>

ANNEX 1 : No data available

ANNEX 2 : GUIDANCE AND COUNSELLING FOR LEARNING, CAREER AND EMPLOYMENT IN CZECH REPUBLIC

At present, most career counselling services are provided within two parallel systems. The first falls within the responsibility of *the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports*, the other one is administered by *the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs*. Career counselling services provided at schools and school counselling facilities, which are the responsibility of the Ministry of Education, are primarily focused on solutions to problems children and young people face during their studies and in the process of choosing or changing their educational paths. The MPSV (Employment Services Administration) system of counselling services is aimed at resolving problems related to the transfer from school to employment, and at supporting job seekers and job applicants to find a job and to increase their employability through retraining. In addition to these two systems there is a number of other providers of counselling services, particularly private providers, employers' associations and counselling organisations which fall under the responsibility of *the Ministry of Industry and Trade*, and other bodies. (http://www.trainingvillage.gr/etv/Information_resources/NationalVet/Thematic/ .)

Basic and secondary schools are obliged by law to establish the position of educational counsellor. The counsellors also work as teachers. Counselling services provided by schools are linked to the activities of school counselling facilities - i.e. *pedagogical-psychological guidance centres, centres for special pedagogy, educational care centres and information centres for young people*. Pedagogical-psychological guidance centres are located in all districts and provide services aiming at solving study-related, psychological and behavioural problems of pupils and students. Their main activity is work with children, pupils and their parents – both individually, and in groups. Career services provided by these centres are derived from a pedagogical-psychological diagnosis of the pupil's capacities, personal qualities, interests and other personal characteristics. (http://www.trainingvillage.gr/etv/Information_resources/NationalVet/Thematic/ .)

The current state of affairs is the result of a gradual development of the counselling system operated by schools, the main long-term priority of which was prevention and elimination of educational and study-related problems in children and young people. Only over the last two years has emphasis also been placed on career issues. The most frequent methods of career counselling at basic and secondary schools include individual and group counselling. In addition to this pupils may attend various educational fairs, open door days at schools, job brokering events, etc. There are additional sources of information available either at schools or at specialised counselling centres. The provision of counselling services to adults

falls primarily within the responsibility of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. Adults may also use a number of information sources on the Internet. There are systems developed with state support, such as *the DAT database of continuing education* (www.dat.cz), the Integrated System of Typical Working Positions (containing comprehensive information about occupations and related requirements, including a possible analysis of the client's suitability – www.istp.cz), *the Registry of schools and school* (www.uiv.cz; www.nuov.cz), and others. There are also commercial systems available. (http://www.trainingvillage.gr/etv/Information_resources/NationalVet/Thematic/ .)

Educational counsellor – also works as a teacher. A master degree is complemented by post-graduate qualification studies focused on educational counselling. A requirement has recently arisen that educational counsellors should also undertake training in career counselling (many have already done so) to meet the demands associated with the career choice process. (http://www.trainingvillage.gr/etv/Information_resources/NationalVet/Thematic/ .)

Sources : http://www.trainingvillage.gr/etv/Information_resources/NationalVet/Thematic/

<http://www.dat.cz/>

<http://www.istp.cz/charlie/expert2/act/index.act>

<http://www.uiv.cz/>

<http://www.nuov.cz/>

ANNEX 3 : No data available