

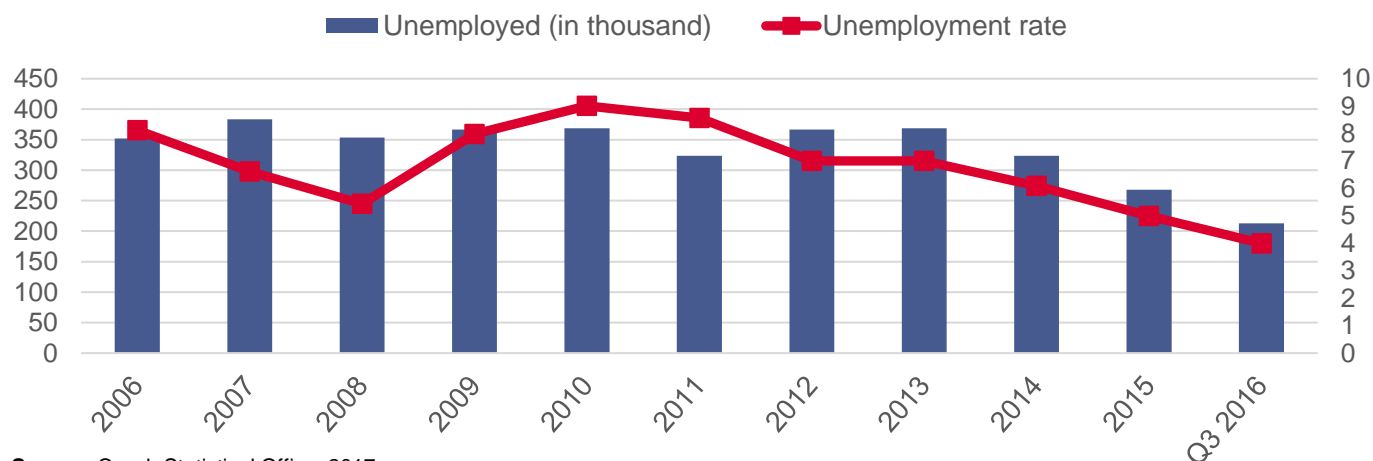
7. Labour Availability

LABOUR MARKET

The Czech Republic covers the area of 78,864 km². In 2017, its population reached 10.6 million and the labour force 5.4 million people. According to the Labour Force Survey, employment grew by 1.7% YoY, mainly due to an increase in the number of employees of 2.0%. The biggest contribution to this result came from the manufacturing and public services sector. The unemployment rate according to the LFS has been decreasing since the beginning of 2013, in particular thanks to the fact that short-term unemployed persons were successful at finding jobs.

Source: Macroeconomic Forecast, Ministry of Finance, November 2016

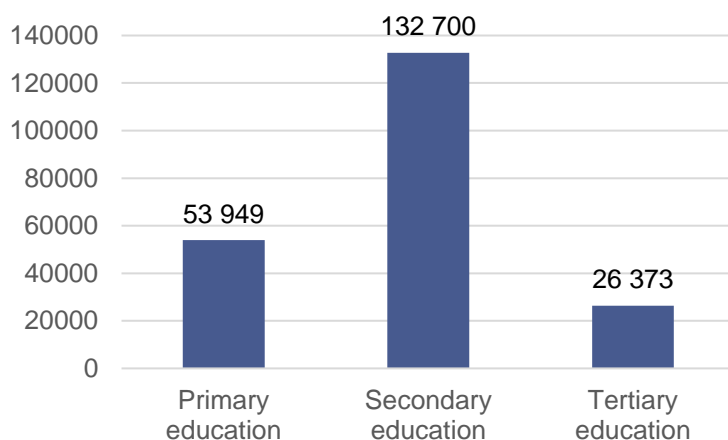
Number of unemployed and unemployment rate in the Czech Republic



Source: Czech Statistical Office, 2017

The Labour market in the Czech Republic, as well as the economy and industry, have a very regional character. The lowest unemployment rate, the highest number of job opportunities, and the highest average salaries are traditionally found in the capital of Prague and in the Central Bohemia Region. On the other hand, these rates are the worst in the Ústí nad Labem and Moravia-Silesia Regions. As regards industrial sectors, the Czech Republic has mainly traditional heavy industry and the car industry, but also rubber and power industries. Traditional fields are, for example, also glass-making and viticulture. Export is mainly to Germany, whose current situation is also influencing the Czech industry and economy.

Number of unemployed in the Czech Republic (divided according to attained education – Q3 2016)



Source: Czech Statistical Office, 2017

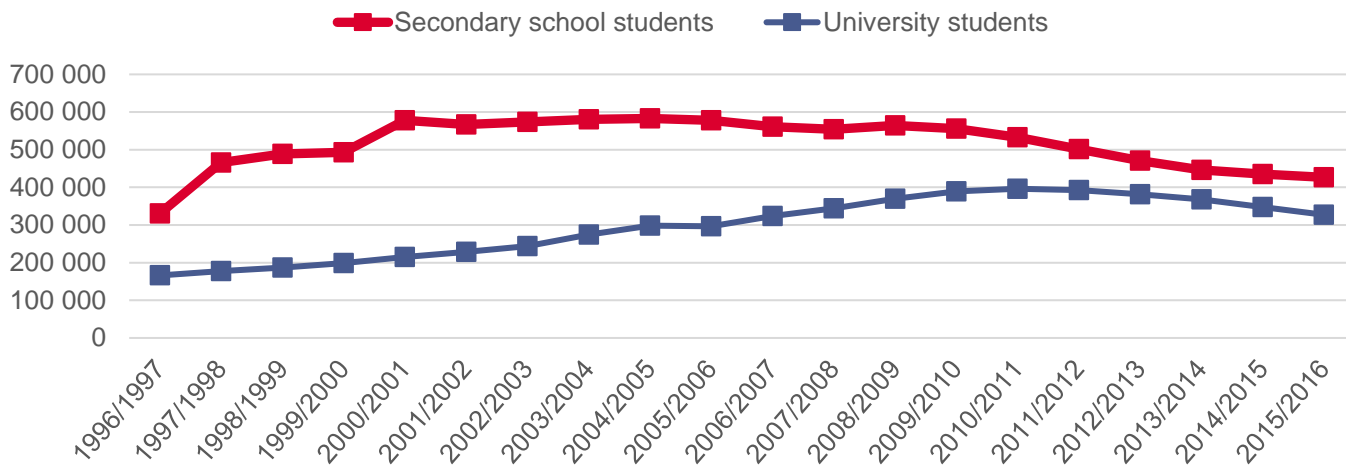
Unemployment rate in regions of the Czech Republic (Q3 2016)

REGION	%
Prague	2.3
Central Bohemia	3.1
South Bohemia	2.8
Plzen	3.4
Karlovy Vary	5.9
Usti	4.7
Liberec	4.0
Hradec Kralove	4.7
Pardubice	3.8
Vysocina	3.0
South Moravia	4.4
Olomouc	4.1
Zlin	3.7
Moravia-Silesia	6.4

Source: Czech Statistical Office, 2017

HIGHLY SKILLED LABOUR FORCE

One of the main attractions of the Czech economy is its skilled and well-educated workers available at a fraction of the cost of those in western economies. According to the OECD, the Czech Republic is among the countries with the highest percentage of science and engineering students (for more details, see the Fact Sheet on Technical Education). The number of university students increased from 118,000 in 1990/91 to 326,909 in 2015/2016, due not only to changes in the education system but also to a demographic bulge of 18-26-year-olds that represent a promising group of potential employees for foreign investors.

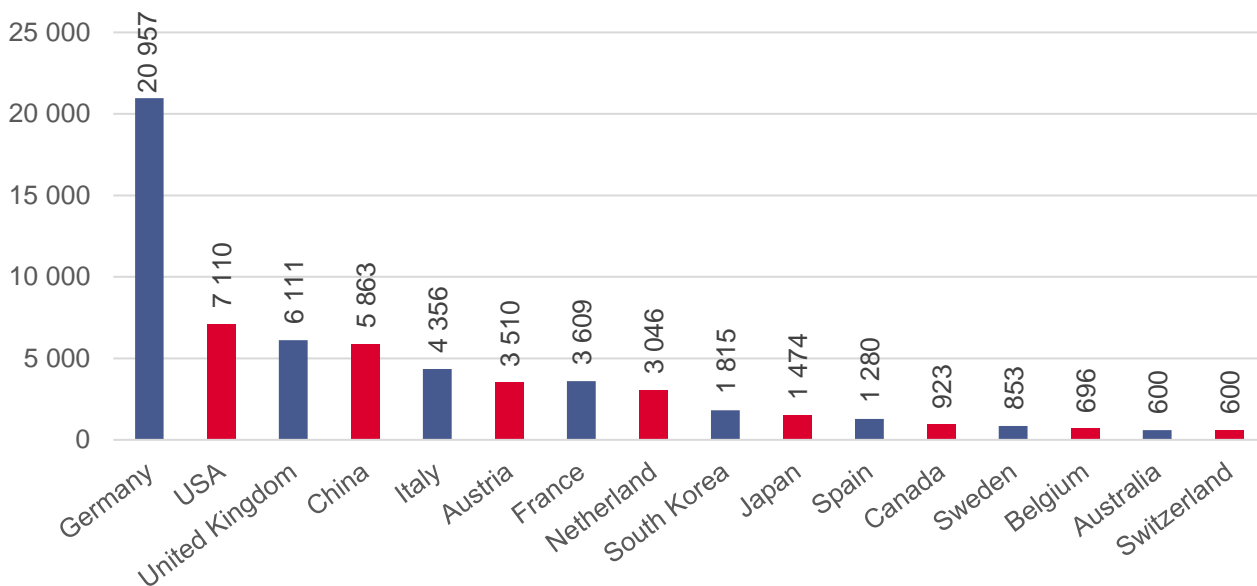


Source: Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport, 2017

FOREIGNERS IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC

According to new figures released by the National Security Council of the Czech Republic, more than 480,000 foreigners legally came to live and work in the Czech Republic (as of August 2016). And the figures indicate that most foreigners coming to the Czech Republic are Slovaks, Ukrainians, Vietnamese, Poles and Russians. See the Fact Sheet on Relocating to the Czech Republic for details on visa and work permit regulations.

Another nationalities living in the Czech Republic (August 2016)



Source: Ministry of Interior, 2017