

Employment

EU manufacturing industry: breakdown of employment (2007)

1. Chemicals Industry Profile
2. International Trade
3. Growth and Competitiveness
4. Employment

EU manufacturing industry: breakdown of employment (2007)

Employment in the chemicals industry: European Union versus United States

EU manufacturing industry: breakdown of labour cost per employee

EU labour cost per employee: chemicals versus manufacturing

Labour cost per employee in the EU chemicals industry

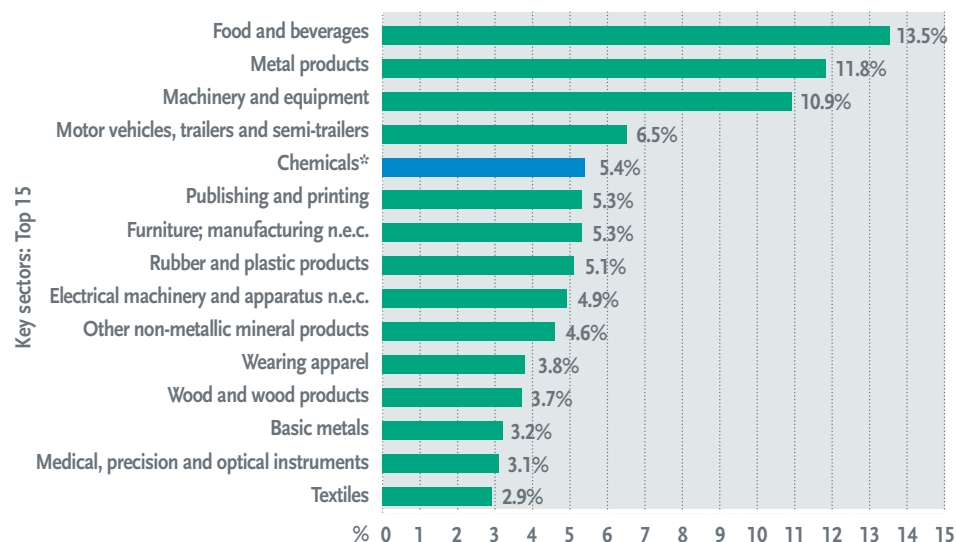
Labour productivity in EU chemicals and other manufacturing sectors

EU labour productivity: chemicals versus total manufacturing

Labour productivity in the EU chemicals industry

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Employment in the EU manufacturing sector (2007)



Sources: Eurostat and Cefic analysis

* Including pharmaceuticals

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Employment in the EU chemicals industry accounts for 5.4 per cent of total manufacturing

- In terms of employment, the food and beverages category was the largest EU manufacturing sector in 2007. About 4.7 million people were employed in the subsector, contributing to 13.5 per cent of total manufacturing employment.
- The latest available data, which covers the year 2007, shows that the EU chemicals industry, including pharmaceuticals, accounted for 5.4 per cent of the total number of employees generated by EU manufacturing. The chemicals industry generated additional indirect jobs via the value chain, which is two times higher than through direct employment.
- Employment is defined by Eurostat as the total number of people who work in the observation unit, inclusive of working proprietors, partners working regularly in the unit and unpaid family workers, as well as people who work outside the unit who belong to it and are paid by it, such as sales representatives, delivery personnel, and repair and maintenance teams. It excludes manpower supplied to the unit by other enterprises, people carrying out repair and maintenance work in the enquiry unit on behalf of other enterprises, as well as those on compulsory military service (Source: European Commission, SBS database).

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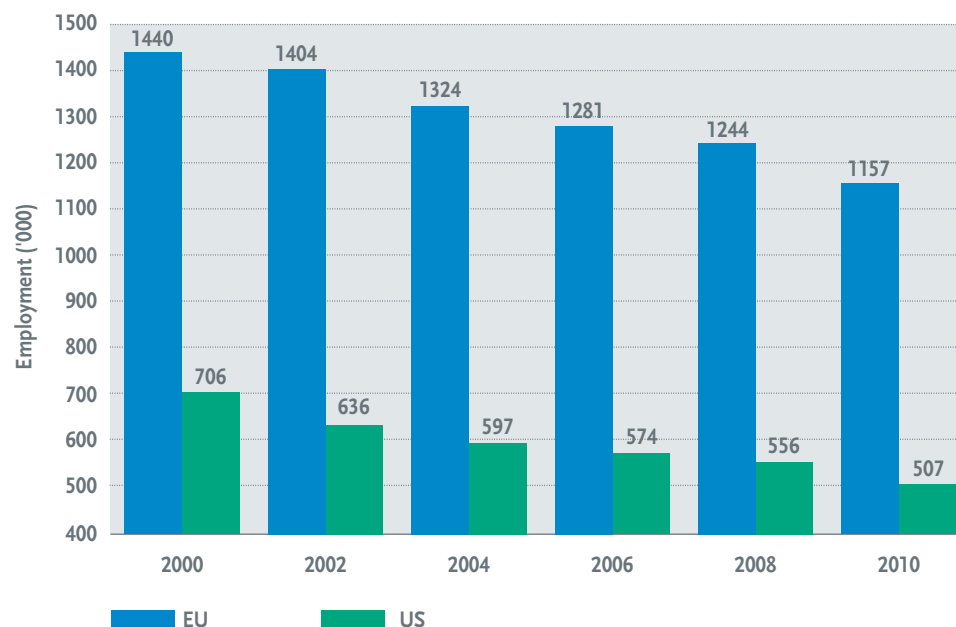
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Sources: Eurostat, ACC and Cefic Chemdata International

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Employment in the EU chemicals industry has decreased on average by 2.2 per cent per year during the past 10 years

- Chemicals companies in the European Union employ a total staff of about 1.16 million. Employment in the EU chemicals industry has decreased by an average annual rate of 2.2 per cent from 2000 to 2010.
- Employment in the United States has experienced a steeper decline for chemicals over the same period, declining 3.3 per cent on an average annual basis.
- Due to the economic crisis, employment in the EU chemicals industry fell in 2009 by 4.6 per cent compared with 2008. Employment decreased in 2010 by 2.5 per cent, closely following the annual trend rate decline of 2.2 per cent.

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EU manufacturing industry*: breakdown of labour cost per employee

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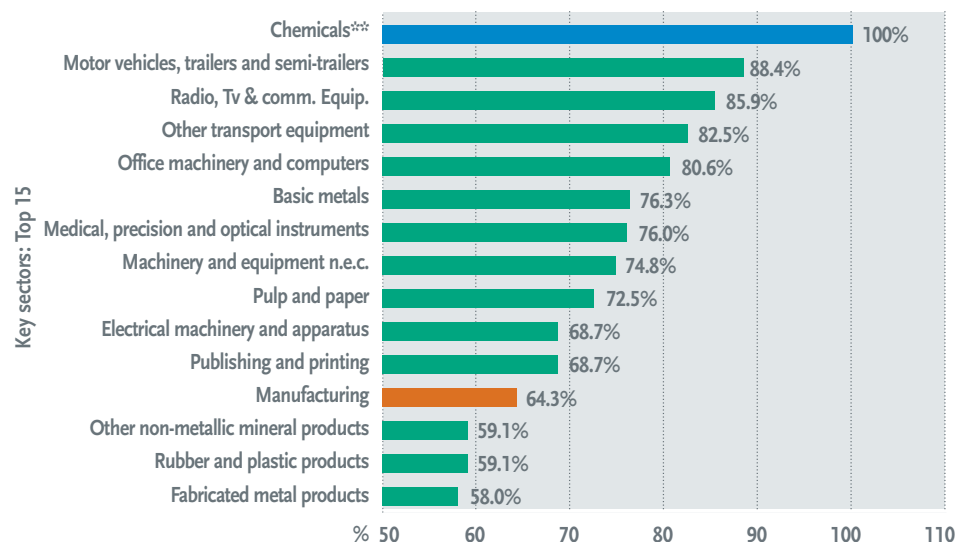
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Labour cost per employee in the EU manufacturing* sector (2007)



Sources: Eurostat and Cefic analysis

* Data on coke and refined petroleum products is skipped

** Including pharmaceuticals

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Chemicals industry – the highest labour cost per employee in the EU manufacturing sector

- The labour force employed in the chemicals industry is more qualified, trained and better paid than the average industrial worker. Personnel costs for the EU chemicals industry are 56 per cent higher than the average of other manufacturing sectors.
- The chemicals industry is the leading sector in terms of labour cost per employee, including pharmaceuticals, followed by the sector categories automotive and other transport equipment.
- This cost (salary) factor is a significant tool to attract new and young talents to work for the EU chemicals industry. On the other hand, public perception of the chemicals industry remains relatively negative and requires a strong improvement, especially to attract young talent who will one day enter the workforce.
- Labour costs are defined as the total remuneration, in cash or in kind, payable by an employer to an employee – regular and temporary employees as well as home workers – in return for work done by the latter during the reference period. Personnel costs also include taxes and employees' social security contributions retained by the unit as well as the employer's compulsory and voluntary social contributions. Personnel costs are made up of wages and salaries and employers' social security costs (Source: European Commission, SBS database).

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EU labour cost per employee: chemicals versus manufacturing

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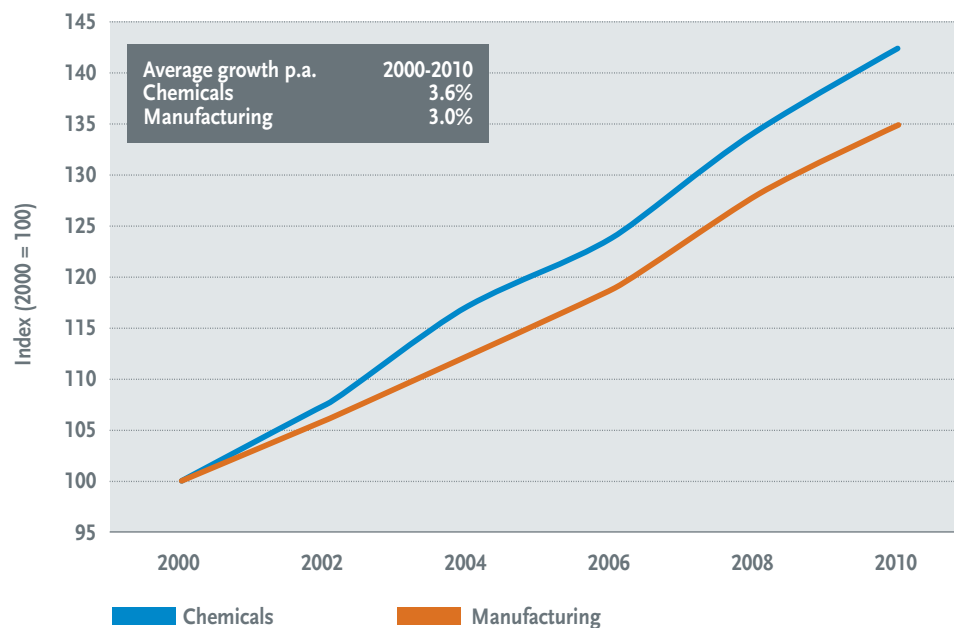
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Labour cost per employee in the EU chemicals industry increased by 42 per cent during the period 2000 to 2010

- The chemicals industry has a highly trained and well educated workforce, which redistributes part of its economic profits to employees via high-wage, competitive salaries.
- Payroll accounts for 12.5 per cent of chemicals production costs.
- Labour cost per employee in the EU chemicals industry has increased by an average of 3.6 per cent per annum from 2000 to 2010. In the case of EU manufacturing, labour cost per employee grew by three per cent per annum during the same period.
- Labour cost per employee in the EU chemicals industry was 42 per cent more expensive in 2010 compared with 10 years ago. The EU manufacturing sector labour cost per employee was 34.9 per cent higher in 2010 compared with 2000.

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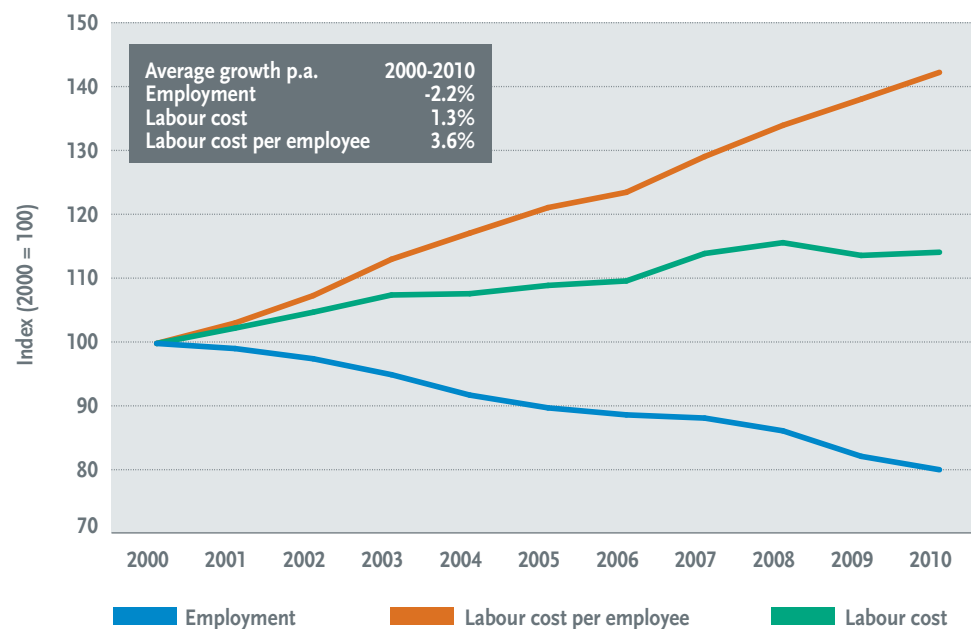
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Labour cost per employee increased by 3.6 per cent per annum from 2000 to 2010

- Labour cost per employee in the EU chemicals industry has increased by an average of 1.3 per cent per annum from 2000 to 2010. Employment went down by 2.2 per cent on average during the same period.
- Between 2000 and 2010, labour cost in the EU chemicals industry, including pharmaceuticals, rose by 14.3 per cent, while total employment fell respectively by 19.8 per cent from 2000 to 2010.

Sources: Eurostat and Cefic analysis

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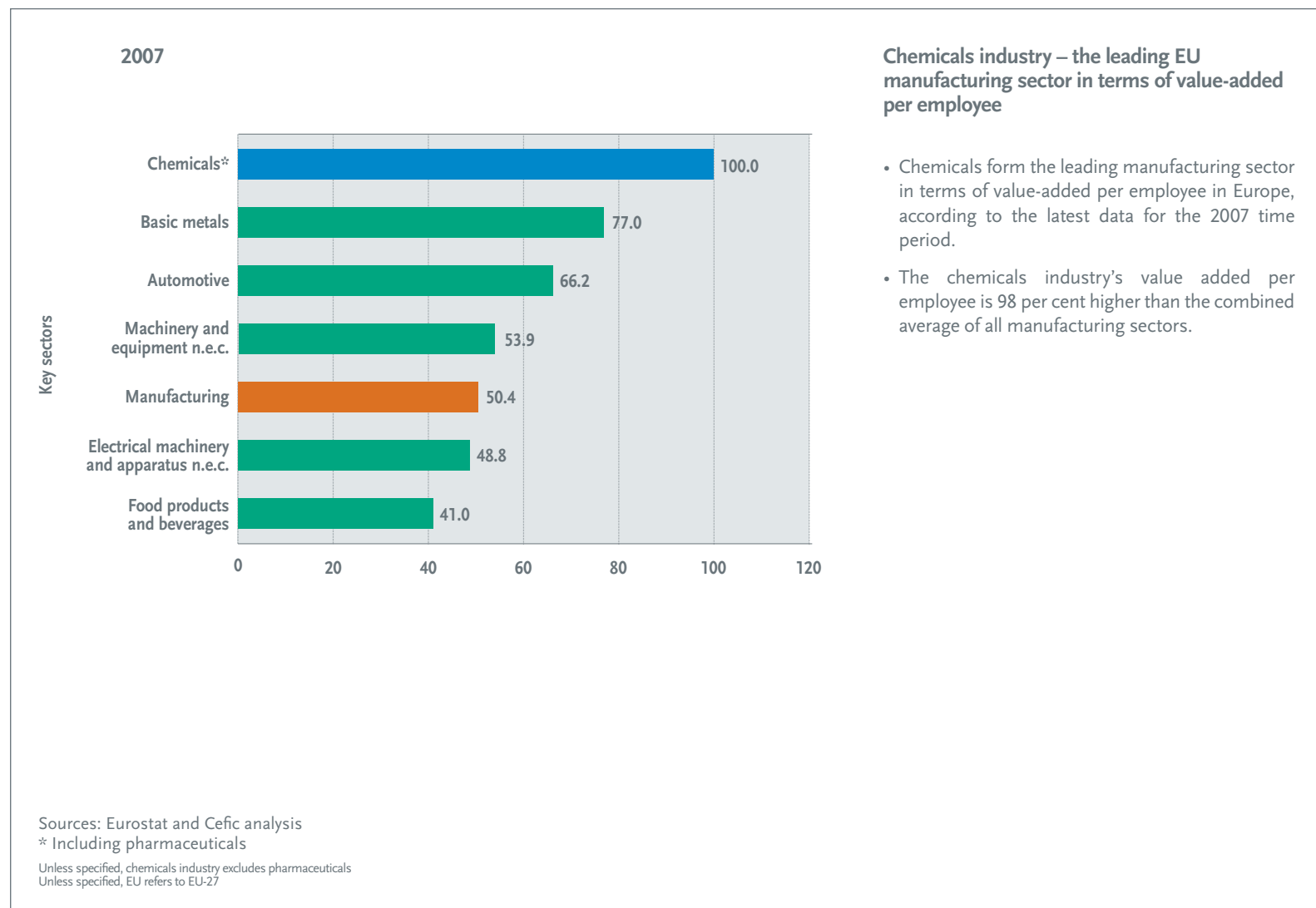
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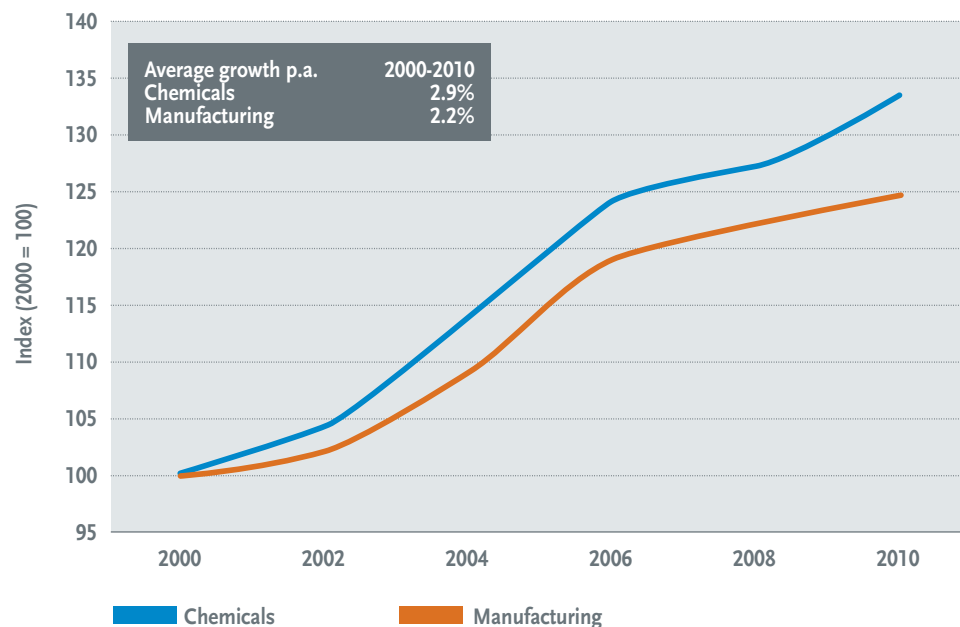
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Labour productivity in the EU chemicals industry is far higher than manufacturing average

- Due to intensifying global competition, the EU chemicals industry has taken vigorous restructuring and cost-saving steps in order to improve its competitiveness over the last decade.
- As a consequence, labour productivity in the chemicals industry has been growing at an average annual growth from 2000 to 2010 of 2.9 per cent, faster than the 2.2 per cent labour productivity rate in the total manufacturing sector for the same 10-year period.

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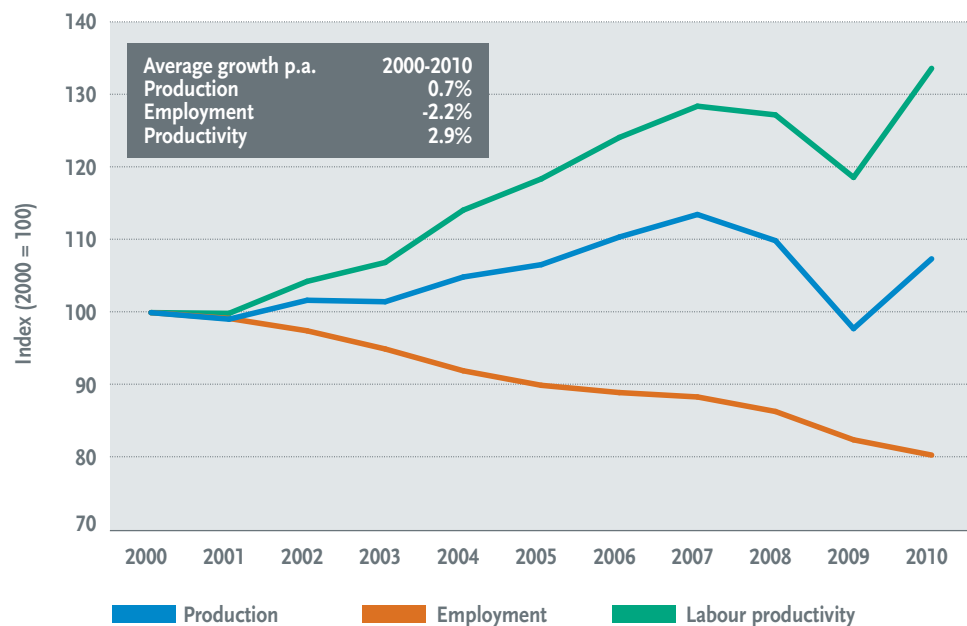
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Labour productivity has increased on average by 2.9 per cent per annum from 2000 to 2010

- The EU chemicals industry is a leading industry with a highly skilled and productive workforce, notably due to high investment per employee and highly educated and trained employees.
- As a consequence, labour productivity in the EU chemicals industry rose at an average annual rate of 2.9 per cent from 2000 to 2010.

Sources: Eurostat and Cefic Chemdata International

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