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Changing automotive work environment: Job effects in Germany until 2030

Key results of the study



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Summary of key findings



In total, the number of jobs in the German automotive work environment will remain constant until 2030. However, as a result of the electrification, there will be a significant shift of jobs between the relevant industry sectors.

- Some industry sectors, such as automotive OEMs as well selected suppliers will see a heavy reduction in number of employees (Automotive OEMs: ~-70,000 jobs, ICE-focused suppliers: up to -95,000 jobs, maintenance and repair industry: ~-15,000 jobs)
- Other industry sectors, such as ICE-unfocused suppliers will see an increase in employees (~ +95,000 jobs)
- Within the adjacent industries (e.g., energy infrastructure) a strong growth is expected (~+110,000 jobs) however, as those industry sectors are currently very small, their importance compared to the core automotive industries will remain low



Consequence: There will be strong temporal, industry & job-family related as well as regional shifts in the labor market.

- Following overall volume fluctuations (coming from a COVID induced reduction) there will also be a fluctuating demand for employees
- 70,000 jobs will see a completely new occupational field, further 200,000 jobs will undergo a fundamental change. For 500,000 jobs, there will be the need for on-the-job advanced training and education. This will result in substantial resource requirements for the respective companies and employees
- In Eastern Germany, 10 % more jobs will be created. In Southern Germany, the job development will remain constant



For a successful transformation, companies as well as politics are required:

- With regards to timing, companies need to determine the demand for qualification, training and restructuring measures based on their "2030 target picture"
- With regards to the changing scope of work, politics needs to build an appropriate infrastructure to successfully cope with the enormous demand for additional qualification and advanced training
- With regards to the regional perspective, politics should create incentives to stimulate the localization of emerging industries in regions that are negatively affected by the future developments

1.7 million jobs in the automotive work environment spread across eight industries

Number of employees (2019, in thousands)



6 Trends impact employment in considered industries



Sum of trends keeps employment stable ...

Job losses and job gains (in thousands) due to various trends



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... but leads to significant shifts between industries

Job losses and job gains (in thousands) across different industries





Transition of job positions in 3 perspectives



Transition over time

Transition between industries & job families

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~800 thousand jobs have partly high training requirements

Employment needs change

continuously



Transition across regions

Slight regional effects expected, East Germany expected to benefit

Employment needs change continuously

Number of workers required (in thousands)



Time

800k positions with dedicated training needs



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Transition across regions 3

Small regional effects expected in Germany



Companies & politics should continue to act to master the transition



Companies

Politics

Analyze status quo with regards to future product evolutions and demands, operations & job profiles (already done in many places)

Develop a company-specific target picture for 2030, based on a "greenfield" approach - question "make-or-buy" (e.g., battery cell production)

Intensify strategic human resources planning to enable change within the company

Develop retraining and upskilling programs as well as recruitment and restructuring programs

Create awareness within sectors and companies (especially SMEs) about the upcoming changes and necessary transition

Tailor educational curricula towards new technologies and specifically train job seekers to address them

Conduct strategic workforce planning at the state level to understand supply and demand from a time, regional, and content perspective

Support "matching" of supply and demand for job seekers (e.g., by building an appropriate platform)

Media contacts





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