

# Information regarding the labour market in the first quarter of 2020 (preliminary data)

26.05.2020

## Part I. The impact of pandemic caused by coronavirus SARS-CoV-2 on the situation on the labour market

In the first quarter of 2020, neither the results of the labour force survey (LFS) illustrating the average situation in the surveyed period, nor the data from Registered unemployment, indicated any significant differences (as compared to the previous periods) in the sizes of populations representing the main categories of the status on the labour market which could be caused by pandemic. There were only observed the first symptom of the changes concerning detailed indicators describing internal structure of the main populations which might have been the effect of COVID-19 development and restrictions introduced because of this, particularly in the last weeks of the quarter.

It should be remembered that because of the applied methodology, the size of the survey sample and quarterly character of the survey, the LFS presents “averaged” situation over the entire quarter – therefore the figures concerning the entire first quarter of 2020 present average states from 13 weeks of the first quarter, which is particularly significant for the interpretation of the results in the situation when a quarter constitutes a period characterised with a relative large heterogeneity due to the occurrence of atypical phenomena in the course of this quarter, which we dealt with in the first quarter of 2020.

The additional analysis on the data collected in the sample during the last two weeks of March also did not indicate any significant worsening in the situation on the labour market at the initial stage of pandemic increase. **In the second half of March, on the basis of the LFS results, there were only observed some effects which were directly connected to the pandemic<sup>1</sup>, albeit they still did not result in a usually permanent change in the size of the main populations on the labour market.** They concerned mainly the population of employed persons. Although, they were still not related to the change in the status on the labour market, they signalled the beginning of the process of changes in the labour market outlook.

Due to the analysed period being atypical for the LFS (the last two weeks of March<sup>2</sup>) and representative character of the survey, the phenomena were presented through indicators describing their intensity (expressed in %), without presenting the size of discussed populations in absolute figures.

In the context of the situation related to COVID-19 pandemic, a decidedly negative phenomenon, distinguishing this period from the situation observed a year ago and in the last quarter was a growth in the number of the employed who in the reference week did not perform work. In the second half of March 2020, such persons comprised 19.0% of the entire employed population (during the entire first quarter it was 8.1%, while in the previous quarter and respective quarter of the last year, these shares comprised respectively 5.8% and 5.2%). Due to the reasons directly related to coronavirus 13.7% of the total number of the employed did not perform their work.

The most often indicated reasons for not performing work was a break in establishment's activity – it concerned 6.6% of all employed persons (in the entire first quarter of 2020 and in

In the first quarter of 2020, the main LFS indicators did not indicate any significant worsening in the labour market situation

In the last two weeks of the first quarter some changes directly connected with the pandemic were observed within employed population

There was a jumping growth in the percentage share of the employed who did not perform their work

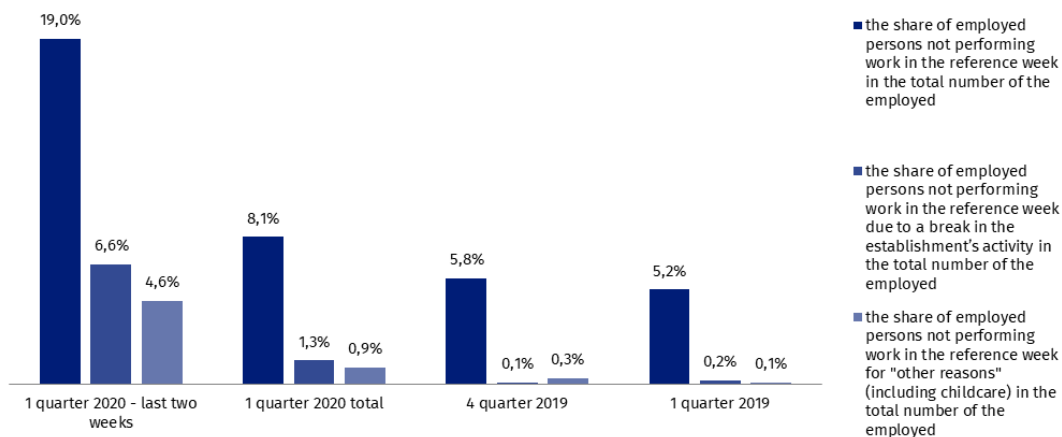
<sup>1</sup> In order to assess the impact of COVID-19 on the labour market, there was an additional question included in the core labour market survey in the second half of March, regarding the direct relation of the situation declared by the respondent with the pandemic.

<sup>2</sup> The LFS is a quarterly survey, although, due to a heterogeneous character of this period as regards the observed phenomena, this part of the analysis presents also results related to the situation in the last two weeks of March.

the fourth quarter of 2019, as well as in the first quarter of the last year, the share was decidedly lower and comprised respectively 1.3%; 0.1% and 0.2%).

The second most often indicated reason was "other reasons", which scope included, *inter alia*, childcare - it was indicated by 4.6% of the total number of the employed (in the entire first quarter of 2020, the respective percentage comprised 0.9%, in the previous quarter it was 0.3%, while in the first quarter of 2019 - 0.1%).

**Chart 1. Characteristic of employed persons not performing their work in the reference week**



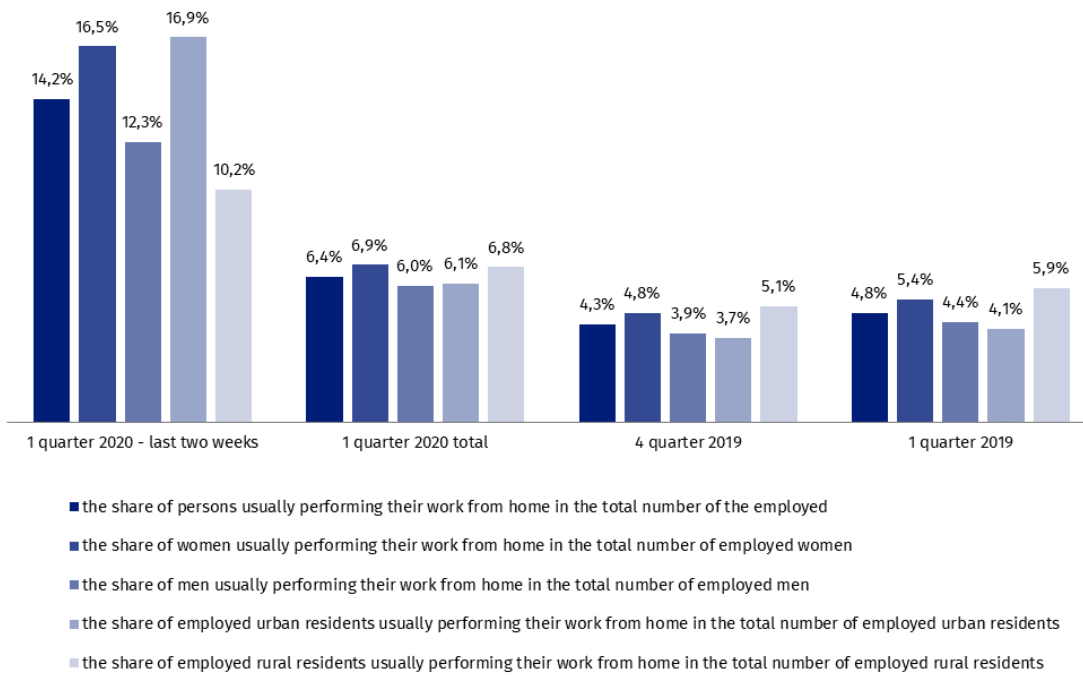
Another phenomenon characteristic for the last two weeks of the first quarter of 2020, hitherto not observed on such a scale, which may be related to the changes in work organization caused by COVID-19 pandemic, was an increase in the number of persons working from home. In the analysed period, the share of persons who usually performed their work from home in the total number of the employed was at the level of 14.2% (in the entire first quarter of 2020 it comprised 6.4%; in the previous quarter 4.3%, while a year ago - 4.8%). Among these persons, as many as 71.8% indicated the situation related to coronavirus as a direct reason for working from home.

A significant increase in the percentage share of persons working from home was observed

More often their work-related responsibilities were performed at home by women - 16.5% of employed women indicated this form of work (as compared to 6.9% in the first quarter of this year; 4.8% in the fourth quarter of 2019 and 5.4% in the respective period of the last year). Among men the percentage share was at the level of 12.3% (compared to 6.0% over the entire first quarter of 2020; 3.9% in the previous quarter and 4.4% one year ago).

Different situation as compared to the previous quarters was observed in respect to the shares of persons usually working from home depending on their place of residence. In the last two weeks of the first quarter of 2020, urban residents worked more often from home than rural ones (16.9% vs. 10.2%) - in the first quarter of 2020, the respective shares constituted 6.1% and 6.8%; in the fourth quarter of 2019, the shares comprised 3.7% and 5.1%, while in the first quarter of 2019 they comprised 4.1% and 5.9%.

**Chart 2. Characteristic of persons performing their work from home**



The analysis on the populations of unemployed and economically inactive persons indicates that in the last two weeks of March the impact of restrictions related to COVID-19 pandemic on their situation was still a small one. In the second half of March, among the unemployed previously working the reasons for leaving work related to coronavirus indicated only 3.4% of this population. While in case of economically inactive persons, the reasons for not seeking a job connected with coronavirus were indicated by 2.2% of this population, which taking into account the size of this group is a rather significant phenomenon which may have some impact on the reduction in the growth of the unemployed population.

However, it should be underlined that a full picture of the changes currently taking place on the labour market caused by coronavirus pandemic will not be presented until the results of the LFS coming from the second quarter of 2020 and later periods are available.

## Part II. The results of the Labour Force Survey and the survey on Registered unemployment in the first quarter of 2020.

# 56.0%

Activity rate (by the LFS)

The results of the labour force survey (LFS) indicate that economically active persons in the first quarter of 2020, constituted 56.0% of the population aged 15 years and more. Compared to the fourth quarter of 2019, this indicator did not change, while compared to the first quarter of 2019 it stayed at a similar level (a growth by 0.1 percentage point).

Activity rate did not change as compared to the previous quarter

### Economic activity of the population aged 15 years and more by the LFS

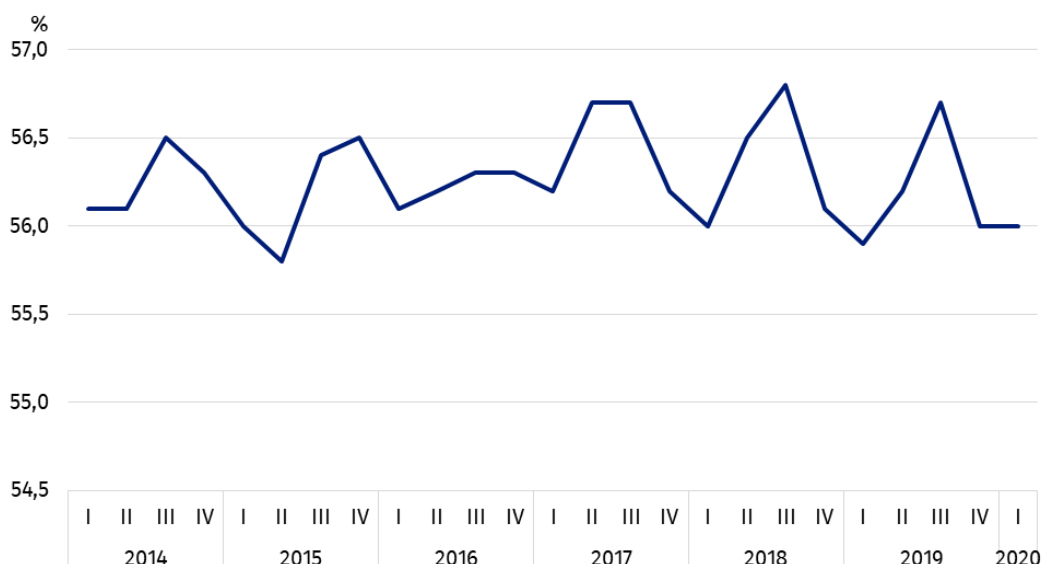
In the first quarter of 2020, the number of economically active population aged 15 years and more comprised 16954 thousand persons, of whom 16425 thousand comprised employed persons and 529 thousand – unemployed persons. The population of economically inactive persons amounted to 13334 thousand.

The population of the economically active stayed at a similar level as compared to the previous quarter, and it slightly increased as compared to the first quarter of 2019 (by 14 thousand, i.e. by 0.1%). The number of economically inactive persons increased slightly as compared to the previous quarter (by 21 thousand, i.e. by 0.2%), although it was smaller than in the first quarter of 2019 (by 31 thousand, i.e. by 0.2%).

The indicator defining the ratio of the number of persons not in employment (the unemployed and economically inactive aged 15 years and more) to the number of employed persons increased as compared to the previous quarter, while it decreased as compared to the same period of 2019. In the first quarter of 2020, there were 844 unemployed or economically inactive persons per 1000 employed persons (in the fourth quarter of 2019 and in the first quarter of 2019, the respective figures comprised 838 and 862 persons).

The number of persons not in employment per 1000 employed persons increased as compared to the previous quarter

Chart 3. Activity rate for persons aged 15 years and more



# 54.2%

Employment rate  
(by the LFS)

**Employed persons in the first quarter of 2020 constituted 54.2% of the population aged 15 years and more. Compared to the fourth quarter of 2019, the indicator decreased by 0.2 percentage point, while compared to the first quarter of 2019, it increased by 0.5 percentage point.**

Employment rate decreased as compared to the previous quarter

### Employed persons aged 15 years and more by the LFS

In the first quarter of 2020, the population of employed persons aged 15 years and more comprised 16425 thousand and it decreased as compared to the previous quarter (by 42 thousand, i.e. by 0.3%), while it increased as compared to the first quarter of 2019 (by 151 thousand, i.e. by 0.9%).

A drop in the number of employed persons observed in comparison with the previous quarter was observed mainly in the male population (by 68 thousand, i.e. by 0.7%), while in respect to the place of residence – in urban areas (by 53 thousand, i.e. by 0.5%). Among women and in the total rural population a slight increase in the number of the employed was observed (respectively by 25 thousand, i.e. by 0.3% and by 11 thousand, i.e. by 0.2%). Compared to the same period of the last year, a growth in the number of employed persons was observed regardless of both: sex and the place of residence.

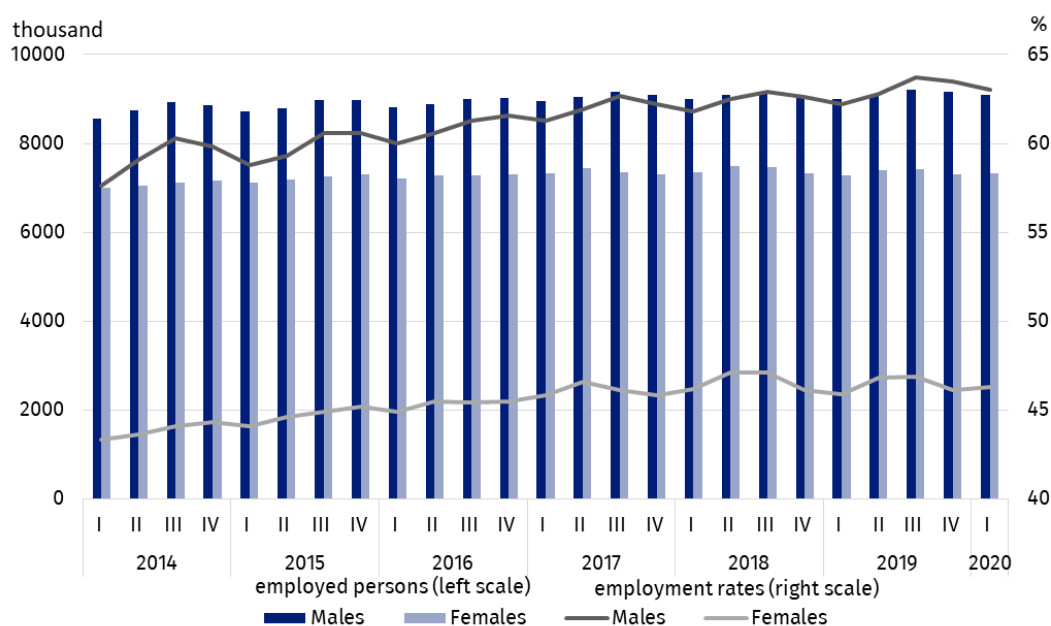
Men still prevail among the total of the employed – in the first quarter of 2020 their share in this group comprised 55.4%.

The employment rate decreased as compared to the previous quarter, similarly to the number of employed persons. The analysis on the population by sex indicates a drop among men (by 0.5 percentage point), while there was an increase among women (by 0.2 percentage point). Regarding the place of residence, a drop in employment rate was observed in urban areas (by 0.3 percentage point), while in rural areas it stayed at a similar level. Over the year, an increase in the indicator was observed in all analysed groups – by sex, a higher growth in the rate was observed for men (by 0.8 percentage point), while regarding the place of residence – in rural areas (by 0.9 percentage point).

Employment rate is still evidently higher in the male population than among women

In the first quarter of 2020, the employment rate was still evidently higher for men (63.0% vs. 46.3% for women).

**Chart 4. The number of employed persons and employment rate for persons aged 15 years and more by sex**



# 3.1%

Unemployment rate (by the LFS)

**Unemployed persons in the first quarter of 2020 constituted 3.1% of the economically active population aged 15 years and more. The intensity of unemployment increased as compared to the previous quarter, while it decreased as compared to the first quarter of 2019**

Unemployment rate by the LFS increased as compared to the previous quarter

### Unemployed persons by the LFS

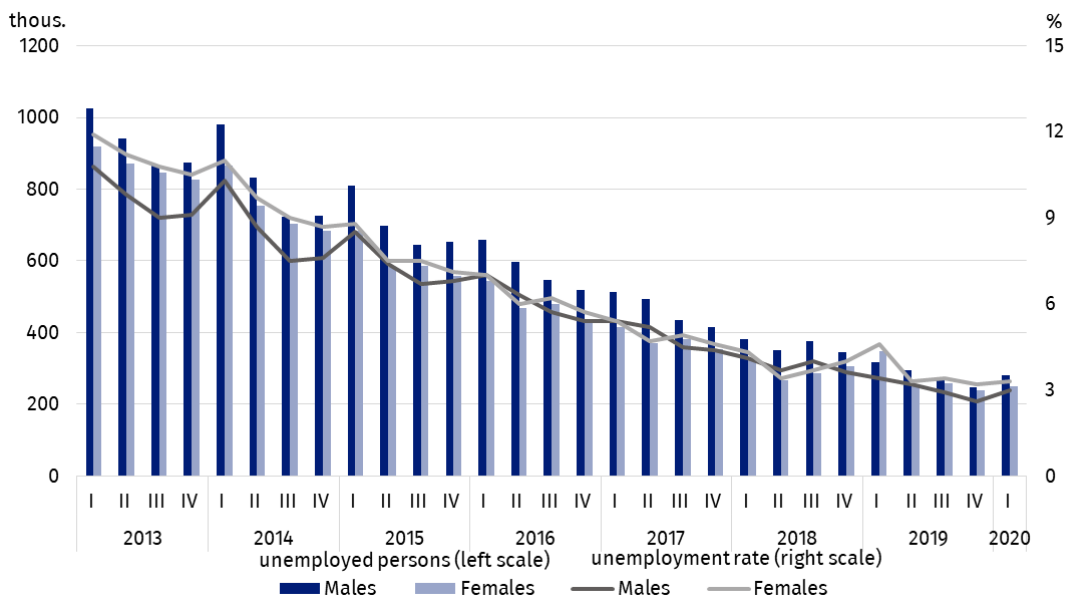
In the first quarter of 2020, the unemployed population comprised 529 thousand and it increased as compared to the previous quarter (by 43 thousand, i.e. by 8.8%), while it decreased as compared to the same period of 2019 (by 137 thousand, i.e. by 20.6%).

An increase in the number of unemployed persons as compared to the previous quarter was observed regardless of sex, although it was higher among men (by 33 thousand, i.e. by 13.4%), than among women (by 10 thousand, i.e. by 4.2%). Regarding the place of residence, a growth took place mainly in rural areas (by 20.7%), it concerned urban residents to a slight extent only (by 1.7%). A reduction in unemployment over the year was observed in all analysed subpopulations, while regarding sex to a greater extent among women (a drop by 99 thousand, i.e. by 28.4%), and as regards the place of residence - among rural residents (a drop by 71 thousand, i.e. by 24.2%).

Unemployment rate increased as compared to the previous quarter (by 0.2 percentage point), while it decreased (by 0.8 percentage point) compared to the same period of 2019. In the first quarter of 2020, unemployment rate of women stayed at a slightly higher level than for men (respectively 3.3% vs. 3.0%).

Unemployment rate by the LFS was lower in the male population than among women

**Chart 5. The number of unemployed persons and unemployment rate by sex**



# 5.4%

Registered unemployment rate

**Unemployed persons registered in labour offices<sup>3</sup> at the end of March 2020 constituted 5.4% of the civilian economically active population. Registered unemployment rate increased as compared with December 2019 by 0.2 percentage point, while compared to the end of March 2019 - it decreased by 0.5 percentage point.**

Registered unemployment rate was higher than in December 2019

## Registered unemployment

The number of unemployed persons registered in labour offices at the end of March 2020 comprised 909.4 thousand (including 491.7 thousand women) and it was higher than the one recorded at the end of the fourth quarter of 2019 by 43.1 thousand (i.e. by 5.0%), although it was lower by 75.3 thousand (i.e. by 7.6%) as compared to March 2019.

In the first quarter of 2020 as compared to the fourth quarter of 2019, a growth was observed in the number of unemployed men and women respectively by: 30.8 thousand (i.e. by 8.0%) and 12.3 thousand (i.e. by 2.6%). Whereas, compared to the first quarter of 2019, the population of unemployed men and women registered in labour offices decreased by respectively: 25.5 thousand persons (i.e. by 5.8%) and by 49.8 thousand (i.e. by 9.2%).

The number of newly registered persons comprised 369.5 thousand persons in the first quarter of 2020 and it was lower than the one observed at the end of the fourth quarter of 2019 by 8.0 thousand (i.e. by 2.1%) and lower by 45.0 thousand (i.e. by 10.9%) as compared to the first quarter of 2019. Compared to the first and fourth quarter of 2019, the number of job terminations due to the establishment-related reasons increased respectively by 0.4 thousand (i.e. by 2.9%) and by 1.7 thousand (i.e. by 12.5%).

In the first quarter of 2020, 326.4 thousand persons deregistered from the unemployment register rolls, by 35.8 thousand (i.e. by 9.9%) fewer than at the end of the fourth quarter of 2019 and fewer by 72.2 thousand (i.e. by 18.1%) as compared to the same period of the last year. In the first quarter of 2020, 166.7 thousand unemployed persons took up work, 29.7 thousand persons deregistered from unemployment due to the beginning of training and traineeship, while 55.3 thousand unemployed persons did not confirm their availability for work, 25.4 thousand unemployed persons voluntarily resigned from the status of an unemployed person (a year ago, respectively: 195.1 thousand persons took up a job, 38.6 thousand began training and traineeship, 69.7 thousand did not confirm availability for work, while 34.6 thousand voluntarily resigned from the status of an unemployed person).

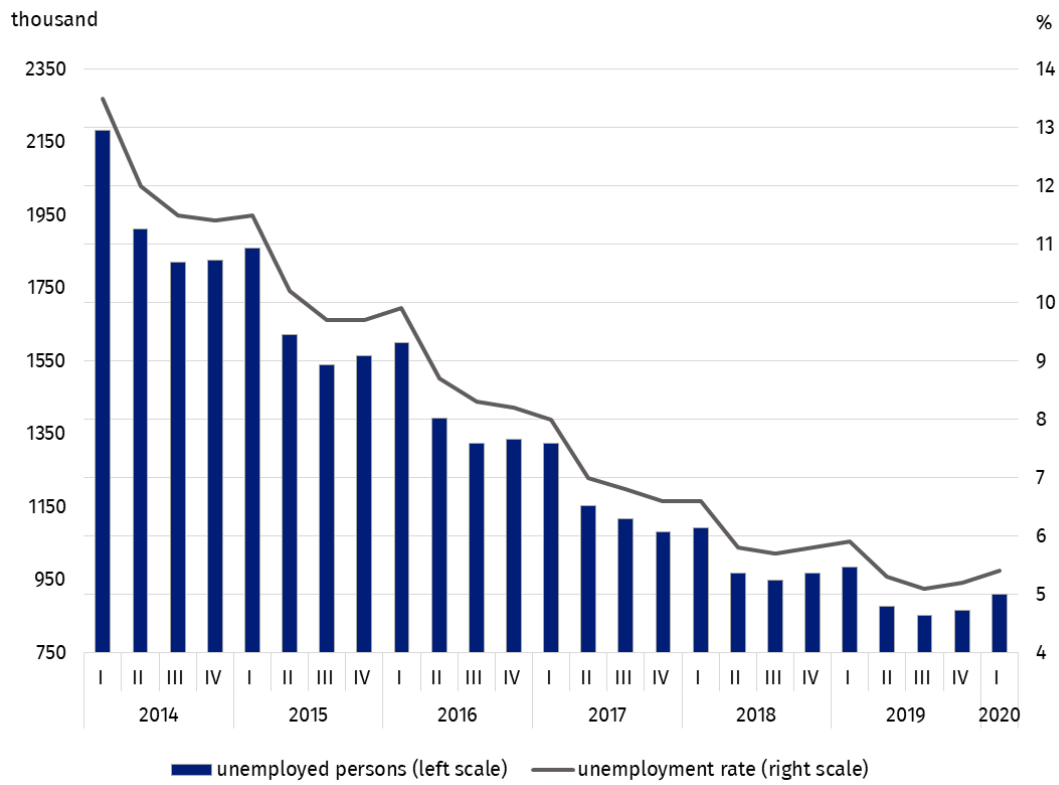
During the first quarter of 2020, 311.4 thousand vacancies were reported to the labour offices, i.e. by 18.4% less than in the period of the fourth quarter of 2019, albeit by 11.0% more than in the first quarter of 2019.

Establishments declared more terminations because of the establishment-related reasons as compared to both the fourth and the first quarter of 2019. At the end of the first quarter of 2020 - 184 establishments declared termination of 18.7 thousand employees, including 1.4 thousand persons from the public sector (at the end of the fourth quarter of 2019, respectively 121 establishments declared termination of 18.5 thousand employees, including 2.2 thousand from the public sector, while at the end of the first quarter of 2019 - 112 establishments, 13.5 thousand employees, including 1.8 thousand from the public sector).

In the labour offices in the first quarter of 2020, fewer unemployed persons than in the fourth quarter of 2019 were registered, at the same time, fewer unemployed persons were deregistered from the unemployment register rolls

<sup>3</sup> Information regarding the sources of data on unemployment and methodological differences of the surveys is available on the GUS website <http://stat.gov.pl/obszary-tematyczne/rynek-pracy/zasady-metodyczne-rocznik-pracy/jak-liczymy-bezrobocie.2.1.html>

**Chart 6. The number of unemployed persons and registered unemployment rate**  
As at the end of the quarter





# 44.1%

The share of economically inactive persons in the total number of the population aged 15 years and more

**Economically inactive persons in the first quarter of 2020 constituted 44.1% of the total number of the population aged 15 years and more. The percentage stayed at a similar level as compared to the previous quarter (a growth by 0.1 percentage point) and it did not change as compared to the same period of 2019.**

The percentage share of economically inactive persons in the population aged 15 years and more stayed at a similar level as compared to the fourth quarter of 2019

## Economically inactive persons

In the first quarter of 2020, the population of economically inactive persons comprised 13334 thousand and it stayed at a level slightly higher as compared to the previous quarter (a growth by 21 thousand, i.e. by 0.2%), while compared with the situation one year ago, it decreased (a drop by 31 thousand, i.e. by 0.2%).

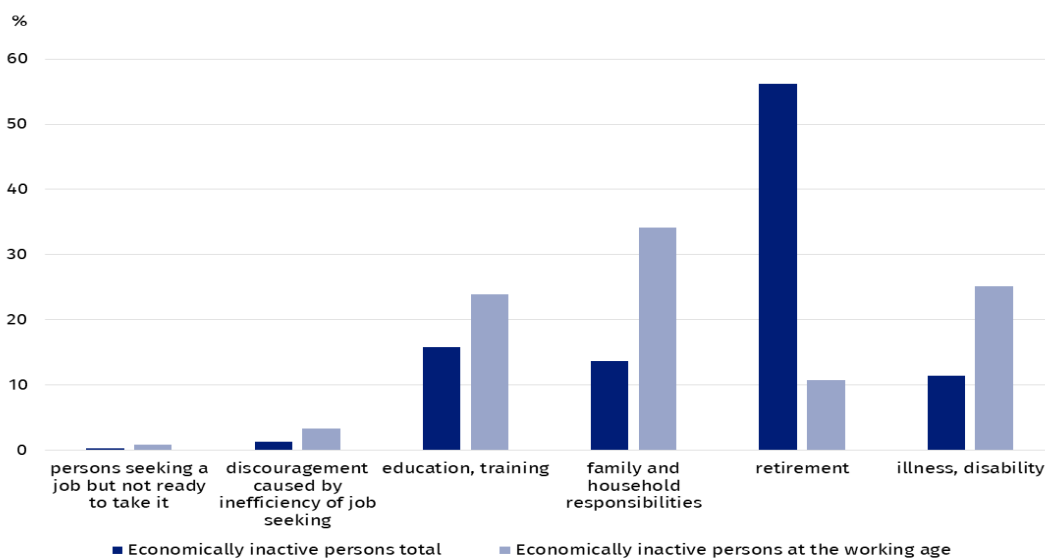
The increase in this population as compared to the previous quarter was observed among men (by 0.8%), while among women a slight decline was observed (by 0.3%). As regards the place of residence, an increase was observed (by 0.7%) among urban residents, while a drop (by 0.6%) was noticed in rural areas. Over the year, among women a growth in the number of this group was observed (by 0.5%), while among men – a drop (by 1.5%). As regards the place of residence, in rural areas a drop in the number of economically inactive population was observed (by 0.5%), while among urban residents this population stayed at a similar level.

Women still constitute a majority of the economically inactive population (61.9%).

Among the total number of the economically inactive a decided majority comprise retirees (56.5%), the second largest group constitute pupils and students (15.9%). Whereas, in case of economically inactive persons at working age the most often reasons for inactivity are: family and household responsibilities (34.2%), illness or disability (24.4%) and education and training (24.2%).

Women still constitute a majority of the economically inactive population

**Chart 7. The percentage of economically inactive persons in the first quarter of 2020 by selected reasons for inactivity for the total population and persons at the working age**



**Table 1. Economic activity**

SPECIFICATION	2018	2019		2020		
	I quarter	IV quarter	I quarter	+/- compared to		
				I quarter 2019	IV quarter 2019	
	in %					
<b>1. Activity rate</b>						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>56,0</b>	<b>55,9</b>	<b>56,0</b>	<b>56,0</b>	<b>0,1</b>	<b>0,0</b>
males	64,5	64,4	65,2	64,9	0,5	-0,3
females	48,2	48,1	47,6	47,8	-0,3	0,2
Urban areas	55,9	56,0	56,2	56,0	0,0	-0,2
Rural areas	56,1	55,7	55,7	56,0	0,3	0,3
of which:						
population connected with agricultural farm	67,3	67,4	68,0	68,0	0,6	0,0
population not connected with agricultural farm	51,3	51,1	50,6	51,2	0,1	0,6
Of total by age:						
15-24 years	35,1	34,2	34,9	34,1	-0,1	-0,8
25-34	84,4	84,9	84,2	84,3	-0,6	0,1
35-44	87,0	87,1	87,4	87,4	0,3	0,0
45-59/64	72,2	73,3	74,9	75,1	1,8	0,2
60/65 and more	8,1	8,1	7,9	8,0	-0,1	0,1
by age:						
working (18-59/64) <sup>a</sup>	75,9	76,4	77,2	77,2	0,8	0,0
post-working (60/65 and more) <sup>b</sup>	8,1	8,1	7,9	8,0	-0,1	0,1
20-24	60,3	59,8	61,1	59,0	-0,8	-2,1
20-64	74,4	74,9	75,5	75,5	0,6	0,0
55-64	49,3	50,0	51,0	50,9	0,9	-0,1
15-64 years (working as de- fined by Eurostat)	69,5	70,0	70,6	70,6	0,6	0,0

<sup>a</sup> 18-59 years for women, 18-64 years for men.

<sup>b</sup> 60 years and more for women, 65 years and more for men.

**Table 1. Economic activity (cont.)**

SPECIFICATION	2018	2019		2020		
	I quarter	IV quarter	I quarter	+/- compared to		
				I quarter 2019	IV quarter 2019	
	in %					
<b>1. Activity rate (cont.)</b>						
<b>By voivodships:</b>						
dolnośląskie	55,2	56,5	57,0	56,4	-0,1	-0,6
kujawsko-pomorskie	54,8	54,1	54,5	54,8	0,7	0,3
lubelskie	55,1	54,6	54,3	54,2	-0,4	-0,1
lubuskie	54,6	55,1	54,3	55,1	0,0	0,8
łódzkie	57,1	56,5	56,1	56,7	0,2	0,6
małopolskie	55,8	55,7	55,6	55,8	0,1	0,2
mazowieckie	60,1	60,2	60,8	60,8	0,6	0,0
opolskie	56,1	54,4	54,6	54,0	-0,4	-0,6
podkarpackie	54,7	53,9	54,4	53,8	-0,1	-0,6
podlaskie	54,7	54,3	55,7	55,3	1,0	-0,4
pomorskie	57,4	58,7	58,8	58,6	-0,1	-0,2
śląskie	53,6	52,4	52,3	52,5	0,1	0,2
świętokrzyskie	53,7	54,2	53,5	54,6	0,4	1,1
warmińsko-mazurskie	53,7	52,1	52,8	52,8	0,7	0,0
wielkopolskie	57,1	58,1	58,3	57,3	-0,8	-1,0
zachodniopomorskie	54,3	54,4	53,3	53,8	-0,6	0,5
<b>By level of education:</b>						
tertiary	80,5	80,5	80,0	79,8	-0,7	-0,2
post-secondary and vocational secondary	62,9	62,0	61,2	61,0	-1,0	-0,2
general secondary	51,5	52,2	52,3	52,1	-0,1	-0,2
basic vocational	56,3	54,7	55,4	54,6	-0,1	-0,8
lower secondary, primary, incomplete primary and without school education	16,2	16,2	16,5	16,3	0,1	-0,2
<b>Disabled persons</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,3</b>	<b>17,0</b>	<b>16,8</b>	<b>17,2</b>	<b>0,2</b>	<b>0,4</b>
males	17,9	18,3	17,2	18,8	0,5	1,6
females	14,6	15,6	16,3	15,7	0,1	-0,6
Urban areas	18,3	19,4	18,5	18,9	-0,5	0,4
Rural areas	12,9	12,9	14,1	14,6	1,7	0,5

**Table 2. Demand for labour**

SPECIFICATION	2018	2019		2020		
	I quarter	IV quarter	I quarter	I quarter	IV quarter	
	in thousands			2019=100	2019=100	
<b>1. Employed persons</b>						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16344</b>	<b>16274</b>	<b>16467</b>	<b>16425</b>	<b>100,9</b>	<b>99,7</b>
males	8996	9001	9171	9103	101,1	99,3
females	7348	7273	7297	7322	100,7	100,3
Urban areas	9857	9807	9902	9849	100,4	99,5
Rural areas	6487	6467	6565	6576	101,7	100,2
By economic sectors:						
agriculture	1528	1462	1504	1511	103,4	100,5
industry	5199	5255	5266	5189	98,7	98,5
services	9538	9461	9592	9622	101,7	100,3
By ownership sectors:						
public	3901	3826	3873	3965	103,6	102,4
private	12443	12448	12594	12460	100,1	98,9
of which:						
working on private farms in agriculture	1352	1288	1330	1334	103,6	100,3
By employment status:						
employees	13112	13041	13190	13105	100,5	99,4
employers and self-employed persons	2877	2891	2918	2973	102,8	101,9
Contributing family workers	355	343	360	347	101,2	96,4
Employees by work contract:						
permanent	9789	10083	10465	10558	104,7	100,9
temporary	3323	2958	2725	2547	86,1	93,5

**Table 2. Demand for labour (cont.)**

SPECIFICATION	2018	2019		2020		
	I quarter	IV quarter	I quarter	I quarter	IV quarter	
	in thousands			I quarter 2019=100	IV quarter 2019=100	
<b>1. Employed persons (cont.)</b>						
Employed persons with more than one job	933	847	817	799	94,3	97,8
Employed persons seeking another main job and additional job	253	221	189	172	77,8	91,0
of which by reasons:						
possibility of losing current job	9	13	9	.	.	.
looking for a better paid job	141	122	95	86	70,5	90,5
<b>Disabled persons</b>						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>100,8</b>	<b>103,8</b>
males	259	261	238	262	100,4	110,1
females	211	222	231	225	101,4	97,4
Urban areas	331	345	312	330	95,7	105,8
Rural areas	138	138	156	158	114,5	101,3
<b>2. Weekly working time</b>	in hours					
<b>Average number of hours worked in the main job and in an additional job</b>	<b>39,4</b>	<b>39,5</b>	<b>38,3</b>	<b>38,6</b>	<b>97,7</b>	<b>100,8</b>
males	40,8	41,0	39,8	40,0	97,6	100,5
females	37,6	37,7	36,6	36,9	97,9	100,8
<b>Average number of hours worked in the main job</b>	<b>38,6</b>	<b>38,7</b>	<b>37,6</b>	<b>38,0</b>	<b>98,2</b>	<b>101,1</b>
by employment status and age:						
employees	38,6	38,7	37,3	38,0	98,2	101,9
employers and self-employed persons	39,4	39,8	39,5	38,7	97,2	98,0
contributing family workers	31,3	31,8	33,4	32,8	103,1	98,2
<b>3. Vacancies<sup>a</sup></b>	in thousands					
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>424,7</b>	<b>381,8</b>	<b>280,6</b>	<b>311,4</b>	<b>81,6</b>	<b>111,0</b>
in public sector	47,6	45,3	17,4	35,9	79,3	206,2
in private sector	377,1	336,5	263,2	275,5	81,9	104,7

<sup>a</sup> Offers registered in labour offices during a quarter; The Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Policy data.

**Table 2. Demand for labour (cont.)**

SPECIFICATION	2018	2019		2020		
	I quarter	IV quarter	I quarter	+/- compared to		
				I quarter 2019	IV quarter 2019	
	in %					
<b>4. Employment rate</b>						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>53,7</b>	<b>53,7</b>	<b>54,4</b>	<b>54,2</b>	<b>0,5</b>	<b>-0,2</b>
males	61,8	62,2	63,5	63,0	0,8	-0,5
females	46,2	45,9	46,1	46,3	0,4	0,2
Urban areas	53,8	53,9	54,6	54,3	0,4	-0,3
Rural areas	53,4	53,3	54,1	54,2	0,9	0,1
of which:						
population connected with agricultural farm	65,1	65,9	67,1	66,9	1,0	-0,2
population not connected with agricultural farm	48,4	48,3	48,8	49,1	0,8	0,3
<b>Of total by age:</b>						
15-24 years	31,0	30,6	32,1	31,1	0,5	-1,0
25-34	80,5	80,8	81,5	81,0	0,2	-0,5
35-44	84,3	84,4	85,5	85,3	0,9	-0,2
45-59/64	69,9	71,1	73,1	73,3	2,2	0,2
60/65 years and more	8,0	8,0	7,8	7,9	-0,1	0,1
in age:						
working (18-59/64) <sup>a</sup>	72,7	73,3	74,9	74,7	1,4	-0,2
post-working (60/65 and more) <sup>b</sup>	8,0	8,0	7,8	7,9	-0,1	0,1
20-24	53,4	53,9	56,8	54,5	0,6	-2,3
20-64	71,3	72,0	73,4	73,2	1,2	-0,2
55-64	47,6	48,6	49,9	49,7	1,1	-0,2
15-64 years (working as de- fined by Eurostat)	66,6	67,2	68,5	68,4	1,2	-0,1

<sup>a</sup> 18-59 years for women, 18-64 years for men.

<sup>b</sup> 60 years and more for women, 65 years and more for men.

**Table 2. Demand for labour (cont.)**

SPECIFICATION	2018	2019		2020		
	I quarter	IV quarter	I quarter	+/- compared to		
				I quarter 2019	IV quarter 2019	
	in %					
<b>4. Employment rate (cont.)</b>						
dolnośląskie	53,6	54,9	55,2	54,9	0,0	-0,3
kujawsko-pomorskie	52,2	51,9	52,5	52,7	0,8	0,2
lubelskie	51,0	50,9	51,6	50,9	0,0	-0,7
lubuskie	53,3	54,0	53,2	53,9	-0,1	0,7
łódzkie	54,8	53,7	54,7	55,5	1,8	0,8
małopolskie	54,1	53,3	54,5	54,3	1,0	-0,2
mazowieckie	57,8	57,7	59,2	58,5	0,8	-0,7
opolskie	54,0	52,8	52,5	52,5	-0,3	0,0
podkarpackie	50,9	50,9	51,9	51,7	0,8	-0,2
podlaskie	52,7	52,5	54,0	53,8	1,3	-0,2
pomorskie	55,4	57,0	57,6	57,0	0,0	-0,6
śląskie	51,6	50,7	51,1	51,2	0,5	0,1
świętokrzyskie	49,3	51,5	52,0	52,3	0,8	0,3
warmińsko-mazurskie	50,2	49,6	51,4	51,1	1,5	-0,3
wielkopolskie	55,6	56,3	56,9	56,4	0,1	-0,5
zachodniopomorskie	52,3	52,7	51,7	51,8	-0,9	0,1
<b>By level of education:</b>						
tertiary	78,7	78,5	78,7	78,4	-0,1	-0,3
post-secondary and vocational secondary	60,6	59,9	59,5	59,1	-0,8	-0,4
general secondary	48,5	49,2	50,2	49,5	0,3	-0,7
basic vocational	53,4	52,1	53,5	52,9	0,8	-0,6
lower secondary, primary, incomplete primary and without school education	14,4	14,5	15,3	14,7	0,2	-0,6
<b>Disabled persons</b>						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15,2</b>	<b>15,8</b>	<b>15,6</b>	<b>16,3</b>	<b>0,5</b>	<b>0,7</b>
males	16,7	17,2	15,7	17,6	0,4	1,9
females	13,7	14,4	15,5	14,9	0,5	-0,6
Urban areas	17,0	18,0	17,0	17,9	-0,1	0,9
Rural areas	12,1	12,1	13,4	13,7	1,6	0,3

**Table 3. Unemployment<sup>a</sup>**

SPECIFICATION	2018	2019		2020		
	I quarter	IV quarter	I quarter	I quarter	IV quarter	
	in thousands			2019=100	2019=100	
<b>1. Unemployed persons</b>						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>79,4</b>	<b>108,8</b>
males	382	318	247	280	88,1	113,4
females	327	348	239	249	71,6	104,2
Urban areas	382	373	302	307	82,3	101,7
Rural areas	327	293	184	222	75,8	120,7
<b>By methods of job search</b>						
through the labour office	441	422	289	310	73,5	107,3
placing or answering job advertisements	267	233	181	199	85,4	109,9
through friends, relatives	459	413	321	325	78,7	101,2
direct contact with employers	343	318	232	253	79,6	109,1
making efforts to become self-employed	18	20	23	20	100,0	87,0
<b>By duration of job search</b>						
6 months and less	445	460	333	365	79,3	109,6
7–12	117	97	80	82	84,5	102,5
13 months and more	147	109	74	82	75,2	110,8
<b>Average duration of job search in months</b>	in months					
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,8</b>	<b>9,3</b>	<b>8,7</b>	<b>8,4</b>	<b>90,3</b>	<b>96,6</b>
males	9,4	9,6	8,5	8,1	84,4	95,3
females	10,2	9,1	9,0	8,8	96,7	97,8
In total:	in months					
waiting for work to begin in the months	64	58	38	39	67,2	102,6
registered at the labour office as unemployed	414	391	186	213	54,5	72,4
of which:						
receiving unemployment benefit	61	72	49	46	63,9	93,9
<b>Disabled persons</b>						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>76,3</b>	<b>80,6</b>
males	19	18	23	17	94,4	73,9
females	14	20	13	12	60,0	92,3
Urban areas	25	28	28	18	64,3	64,3
Rural areas	8	10	9	11	110,0	122,2

<sup>a</sup> By Labour Force Survey.

<sup>b</sup> Due to a change in the methodology of gathering information on unemployed people registered in labour office as unemployed, the data is not fully comparable with the results taken before first quarter of 2019.



**Table 3. Unemployment<sup>a</sup> (cont.)**

SPECIFICATION	2018	2019		2020		
	I quarter	IV quarter	I quarter	I quarter	IV quarter	
	in thousands			I quarter 2019=100	IV quarter 2019=100	
<b>2. Recruitment sources of the unemployed</b>						
<b>Job losers</b>						
<b>total</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>84,9</b>	<b>121,7</b>
males	144	119	88	112	94,1	127,3
females	112	106	70	80	75,5	114,3
<b>Job leavers</b>						
<b>total</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>71,4</b>	<b>101,7</b>
males	47	45	32	38	84,4	118,8
females	27	39	27	21	53,8	77,8
<b>Re-entrants</b>						
<b>total</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>80,2</b>	<b>106,6</b>
males	123	102	81	85	83,3	104,9
females	125	142	102	110	77,5	107,8
<b>They take up work for the first time (activating)</b>						
<b>total</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>73,5</b>	<b>95,4</b>
of which leavers	67	47	57	37	78,7	64,9
males	69	52	46	45	86,5	97,8
females	63	61	41	38	62,3	92,7
<b>3. Unemployed persons previously in employment</b>						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>67,9</b>	<b>108,4</b>
of which:						
According to the economic sectors of the last job <sup>b</sup> :						
agriculture	27	26	14	15	57,7	107,1
industry	179	173	117	123	71,1	105,1
services	272	272	207	232	85,3	112,1
of which:						
education	13	23	13	.	.	.
human health and social work activities	20	11	17	19	172,7	111,8
By ownership sectors in <sup>b</sup> :						
public sector	64	53	52	48	90,6	92,3
private sector	421	422	294	327	77,5	111,2

<sup>a</sup> By Labour Force Survey.

<sup>b</sup> Excluding persons with the break in employment 8 years or more.

**Table 3. Unemployment<sup>a</sup> (cont.)**

SPECIFICATION	2018		2019		2020	
	I quarter		IV quarter		I quarter	
	in %				+/- compared to	
					I quarter 2019	IV quarter 2019
<b>4. Unemployment rate</b>						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,2</b>	<b>3,9</b>	<b>2,9</b>	<b>3,1</b>	<b>-0,8</b>	<b>0,2</b>
males	4,1	3,4	2,6	3,0	-0,4	0,4
females	4,3	4,6	3,2	3,3	-1,3	0,1
Urban areas	3,7	3,7	3,0	3,0	-0,7	0,0
Rural areas	4,8	4,3	2,7	3,3	-1,0	0,6
of which:						
population connected with agricultural farm	3,2	2,2	1,3	1,7	-0,5	0,4
population not connected with agricultural farm	5,7	5,5	3,5	4,1	-1,4	0,6
<b>Of total by age:</b>						
15–24 years	11,8	10,4	7,9	8,7	-1,7	0,8
25–34	4,7	4,8	3,2	3,9	-0,9	0,7
35–44	3,1	3,1	2,2	2,4	-0,7	0,2
45 years and more	3,0	2,8	2,3	2,2	-0,6	-0,1
by age:						
working (18–59/64) <sup>b</sup>	4,3	4,1	2,9	3,2	-0,9	0,3
post-working (60/65 and mo- re) <sup>c</sup>	1,6	.	0,9	.	.	.
20–24	11,4	9,8	7,0	7,7	-2,1	0,7
20–64	4,1	3,9	2,8	3,1	-0,8	0,3
55–64	3,4	2,8	2,2	2,4	-0,4	0,2
15–64 years (working as defined by Eurostat)	4,2	4,0	2,9	3,2	-0,8	0,3

<sup>a</sup> By Labour Force Survey.

<sup>b</sup> 18–59 years for women, 18–64 years for men.

<sup>c</sup> 60 years and more for women, 65 years and more for men.

**Table 3. Unemployment<sup>a</sup> (cont.)**

SPECIFICATION	2018	2019		2020		
	I quarter	IV quarter	I quarter	+/- compared to		
				I quarter 2019	IV quarter 2019	
	in %					
<b>4. Unemployment rate (cont.)</b>						
<b>By voivodships:</b>						
dolnośląskie	2,9	2,9	3,2	2,5	-0,4	-0,7
kujawsko-pomorskie	4,6	3,9	3,6	3,9	0,0	0,3
lubelskie	7,4	6,8	4,9	6,2	-0,6	1,3
lubuskie	2,5	1,8	2,1	.	.	.
łódzkie	4,0	5,0	2,4	2,2	-2,8	-0,2
małopolskie	3,1	4,4	2,0	2,6	-1,8	0,6
mazowieckie	3,9	4,2	2,7	3,8	-0,4	1,1
opolskie	3,8	3,0	4,3	2,8	-0,2	-1,5
podkarpackie	7,1	5,5	4,5	4,0	-1,5	-0,5
podlaskie	3,6	3,3	3,0	3,0	-0,3	0,0
pomorskie	3,5	2,8	2,1	2,6	-0,2	0,5
śląskie	3,6	3,1	2,5	2,5	-0,6	0,0
świętokrzyskie	8,1	5,0	2,8	4,0	-1,0	1,2
warmińsko-mazurskie	6,4	4,9	2,8	3,5	-1,4	0,7
wielkopolskie	2,6	3,1	2,4	1,7	-1,4	-0,7
zachodniopomorskie	3,8	3,0	3,0	3,8	0,8	0,8
<b>By level of education:</b>						
tertiary	2,2	2,5	1,7	1,8	-0,7	0,1
post-secondary and vocational secondary	3,8	3,3	2,8	3,1	-0,2	0,3
general secondary	5,9	5,8	4,2	4,9	-0,9	0,7
basic vocational	5,1	4,8	3,3	3,2	-1,6	-0,1
lower secondary, primary, incomplete primary and without school education	11,1	10,0	7,4	9,6	-0,4	2,2
<b>Disabled persons</b>						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,6</b>	<b>7,3</b>	<b>7,1</b>	<b>5,6</b>	<b>-1,7</b>	<b>-1,5</b>
males	6,8	6,5	8,8	6,1	-0,4	-2,7
females	6,2	8,3	5,3	5,1	-3,2	-0,2
Urban areas	7,0	7,5	8,2	5,2	-2,3	-3,0
Rural areas	5,4	6,8	5,5	6,5	-0,3	1,0

<sup>a</sup> By Labour Force Survey.

**Table 4. Registered unemployment<sup>a</sup>**

SPECIFICATION	2018	2019		2020		
	I quarter	IV quarter	I quarter	I quarter	IV quarter	
	in thousands			I quarter	IV quarter	
				2019=100	2019=100	
<b>1. Unemployed persons as of the end of a quarter</b>						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1092,2</b>	<b>984,7</b>	<b>866,4</b>	<b>909,4</b>	<b>92,4</b>	<b>105,0</b>
males	501,0	443,3	387,0	417,8	94,2	108,0
females	591,1	541,5	479,4	491,7	90,8	102,6
<b>Disabled persons</b>						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>67,0</b>	<b>61,7</b>	<b>57,5</b>	<b>58,6</b>	<b>94,9</b>	<b>101,9</b>
males	36,4	33,7	31,7	32,4	96,1	102,1
females	30,6	28,0	25,7	26,2	93,5	101,7
<b>2. Unemployment flows over a quarter</b>						
<b>Inflow (Newly registered unemployed persons)</b>						
<b>total</b>	<b>455,7</b>	<b>414,5</b>	<b>377,5</b>	<b>369,5</b>	<b>89,1</b>	<b>97,9</b>
males	238,2	214,7	192,2	191,1	89,0	99,5
females	217,4	199,8	185,3	178,3	89,3	96,2
of total:						
terminated for company reasons	15,5	14,6	13,4	15,0	102,9	112,5
males	7,3	7,0	5,8	6,9	98,3	118,7
females	8,2	7,6	7,6	8,2	107,2	107,7
previously not employed	54,8	45,9	48,2	36,8	80,3	76,4
males	27,4	22,7	22,9	18,5	81,4	80,8
females	27,4	23,2	25,4	18,4	79,3	72,5
re-entrants to unemployment registers	382,8	342,7	311,2	302,5	88,3	97,2
males	201,5	179,0	160,3	157,8	88,2	98,4
females	181,3	163,7	150,9	144,7	88,4	95,9
<b>Outflow (persons removed from unemployment)</b>						
<b>total</b>	<b>445,2</b>	<b>398,6</b>	<b>362,3</b>	<b>326,4</b>	<b>81,9</b>	<b>90,1</b>
males	223,4	197,6	173,0	160,3	81,1	92,7
females	221,8	201,0	189,2	166,1	82,6	87,8
of total:						
unemployed persons who took work	221,8	195,1	193,6	166,7	85,4	86,1
males	108,7	94,8	85,9	80,3	84,8	93,5
females	113,2	100,3	107,7	86,3	86,1	80,2
<b>3. Unemployment rate as of the end of a quarter</b>	in %					
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,8</b>	<b>5,9</b>	<b>5,2</b>	<b>5,4</b>	.	.

<sup>a</sup> The Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Policy data.

**Table 5. Economically inactive population<sup>a</sup>**

SPECIFICATION	2018	2019		2020		
	I quarter	IV quarter	I quarter	I quarter	IV quarter	
	in thousands				I quarter 2019=100	IV quarter 2019=100
<b>1. Economically inactive</b>						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13405</b>	<b>13365</b>	<b>13313</b>	<b>13334</b>	<b>99,8</b>	<b>100,2</b>
males	5171	5151	5033	5075	98,5	100,8
females	8234	8214	8280	8259	100,5	99,7
Urban areas	8071	7997	7937	7991	99,9	100,7
Rural areas	5334	5368	5376	5343	99,5	99,4
Of total by age:						
15–24 years	2410	2355	2277	2293	97,4	100,7
25–34	816	765	778	771	100,8	99,1
35–44	717	721	710	716	99,3	100,8
45–59/64	2261	2150	2015	1996	92,8	99,1
60/65 years and more	7201	7374	7534	7557	102,5	100,3
by age:						
pre-working (15–17)	996	973	965	961	98,8	99,6
working (18–59/64) <sup>a</sup>	5208	5018	4814	4816	96,0	100,0
post-working (60/65 and more)	7201	7374	7534	7557	102,5	100,3
20–24 years	794	766	717	748	97,7	104,3
20–64	5716	5519	5355	5347	96,9	99,9
55–64	2603	2499	2405	2390	95,6	99,4
15–64 years (working as defined by Eurostat)	7332	7107	6914	6892	97,0	99,7
<b>Chosen reasons for inactivity</b>						
persons seeking job but not ready to take it within two weeks following the reference week	45	44	41	40	90,9	97,6
persons discouraged with inefficient job search	286	247	178	177	71,7	99,4

<sup>a</sup> By Labour Force Survey.

**Table 5. Economically inactive population<sup>a</sup> (cont.)**

SPECIFICATION	2018	2019		2020		
	I quarter	IV quarter	I quarter	I quarter	IV quarter	
	in thousands			I quarter 2019=100	IV quarter 2019=100	
<b>Selected reasons for inactivity</b>						
education, training	2266	2188	2109	2123	97,0	100,7
family and household responsibilities	1817	1793	1822	1790	99,8	98,2
retirement	7086	7301	7479	7529	103,1	100,7
illness, disability	1700	1603	1527	1467	91,5	96,1
<b>By level of education:</b>						
tertiary	1437	1465	1516	1570	107,2	103,6
post-secondary and vocational secondary	2648	2737	2847	2858	104,4	100,4
general secondary	1471	1442	1420	1417	98,3	99,8
basic vocational	3245	3334	3201	3259	97,8	101,8
lower secondary, primary, incomplete primary and without school education	4604	4387	4328	4231	96,4	97,8
<b>Disabled persons</b>						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2589</b>	<b>2545</b>	<b>2502</b>	<b>2479</b>	<b>97,4</b>	<b>99,1</b>
males	1270	1241	1253	1207	97,3	96,3
females	1319	1305	1249	1272	97,5	101,8
Urban areas	1594	1548	1499	1493	96,4	99,6
Rural areas	996	998	1003	986	98,8	98,3
<b>2. Number of persons not working<sup>b</sup> per 1000 employed persons</b>						
	in persons					
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>864</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>844</b>	.	.
males	617	608	576	588	.	.
females	1165	1177	1167	1162	.	.
Urban areas	858	853	832	843	.	.
Rural areas	873	875	847	846	.	.

<sup>a</sup> By Labour Force Survey.

<sup>b</sup> Including the unemployed.

**Table 6. Terminations for to establishments-related reasons (as of the state at the end of a quarter) <sup>a</sup>**

SPECIFICATION	2018		2019		2020	
	I quarter		IV quarter	I quarter	I quarter	IV quarter
					2019=100	2019=100
<b>The number of establishments</b>	<b>116,0</b>	<b>112,0</b>	<b>121,0</b>	<b>184,0</b>	<b>164,3</b>	<b>152,1</b>
of which:						
public sector	8,0	6,0	5,0	4,0	66,7	80,0
private sector	108,0	106,0	116,0	180,0	169,8	155,2
<b>The number of persons (in thous.)</b>	<b>14,6</b>	<b>13,5</b>	<b>18,5</b>	<b>18,7</b>	<b>138,9</b>	<b>101,4</b>
of which:						
public sector	2,9	1,8	2,2	1,4	78,7	64,7
private sector	11,7	11,7	16,3	17,3	148,2	106,4

<sup>a</sup> The Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Policy data.

Symbol:

(.) Data not available, classified data (statistical confidentiality) or providing data impossible or purposeless

The above analysis was carried out on the basis of the results of the Labour Force Survey and Register unemployment survey. Both surveys, despite the difficulties caused by pandemic resulted from SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus, have been carried out by the Statistics Poland according to their schedule. In case of the survey on Registered unemployment the current situation did not have a significant impact on gathering information from the Powiat Labour Offices. However, since 13<sup>th</sup> of March 2020, the LFS has been carried out by the staff of the public statistics exclusively via telephone interview, thanks to the use of this method, the Statistics Poland was able to survey all weeks in the first quarter and is carrying out the survey in the second quarter.

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#### **Related publications**

[Methodological report. Labour Force Survey](#)

[Labour Force Survey in Poland - quarterly publication](#)

[Registered unemployment - quarterly publication](#)

[Other publications containing the results of these surveys: \[stat.gov.pl\]\(http://stat.gov.pl\) → Topics → Labour Market](#)

#### **Topics available in databases**

[Topics - Labour Market](#)

[Strateg → Topics → Labour Market](#)

[Local Data Bank → Labour Market](#)

#### **Main terms available in glossary**

[Economic activity](#)

[Employment by the LFS, NSP2002 and NSP2011](#)

[Unemployment by the LFS, NSP2002 and NSP2011](#)

[Registered unemployment](#)

[Vaccancies](#)