

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

25.02.2021

Part I. The results of the Labour Force Survey and the survey on Registered Unemployment in the fourth quarter of 2020.¹

Based on the results of the labour force survey (LFS), presenting average figures in a surveyed period, in the population of persons aged 15 years and more, in the fourth quarter of 2020 compared to the previous quarter, a slight increase in the number of employed persons was observed with a simultaneous, also slight, decline in the number of unemployed population. It was related to the limited possibilities of personal job search and availability for work during the tightened in the last quarter restrictions resulting from the fight against the COVID-19 pandemic. The more difficult situation on the labour market affected mainly young people, including the ones entering the labour market for the first time in 2020: among persons aged up to 34 years, there was recorded a lower than in the third quarter number of economically active persons (employed and unemployed – while a drop concerned both these populations) as well as a higher number of economically inactive persons.

On the other hand, the results of the survey of registered unemployment, presenting data for people of working age as of the last day of the period, show an increase in the number of unemployed in the registers of powiat labour offices compared to the third quarter. The number of new registrations during the fourth quarter of 2020 was slightly higher than the number of deregistered persons (inversely to the previous quarter), also due to the lower number of exclusions from the register, usually recorded in the months ending the year, e.g. due to the lack of seasonal work in agriculture and construction.

Moreover based on the LFS results in the fourth quarter of 2020, some intensification of the phenomena observed in the first period of pandemic characteristic for the employed populations was noted in respect to the previous quarter, such as increased absenteeism and more frequent work from home.

56.5%

Activity rate (by the LFS)

The results of the labour force survey (LFS) presenting average data for the quarter indicate that in the fourth quarter of 2020, economically active persons accounted for 56.5% of the population aged 15 years and more. Compared to the third quarter of 2020, the rate stayed at a similar level (a growth by 0.1 percentage point), whereas it increased by 0.5 percentage point compared to the fourth quarter of 2019

Activity rate stayed at a similar level compared to the previous quarter, whereas it increased compared to the situation one year ago

Economic activity of the population aged 15 years and more by the LFS²

In the fourth quarter of 2020, the number of economically active population aged 15 years and more comprised 17086 thousand persons, of which: 16555 thousand constituted employed persons, while 531 thousand – the unemployed. The economically inactive populations at the same age group amounted to 13170 thousand persons.

The economically active population stayed at a similar level compared to the previous quarter, while it increased compared to the fourth quarter of 2019 (by 133 thousand, i.e. by 0.8%).

¹ When comparing results of various surveys, a differences in definitions as well as reference periods should be taken into account. In the case of the analysis on the results of sample surveys, such as the LFS, a sampling error should be additionally taken into account, which always concerns estimates obtained from such surveys. Therefore, the changes should always be interpreted with due care, particularly slight ones or regarding small parts of the population which may fall within the scope of sampling error. See: Methodological Report. Labour Force Survey <https://stat.gov.pl/obszary-tematyczne/rynek-pracy/zasady-metodyczne-rocznik-pracy/zeszyt-metodologiczny-badanie-aktywnosci-ekonomicznej-ludnosci,3,1.html>

² It concerns persons in individual households. The basic information concerning the population covered by the survey and the applied definitions are available in the publications mentioned at the end of the presented note.

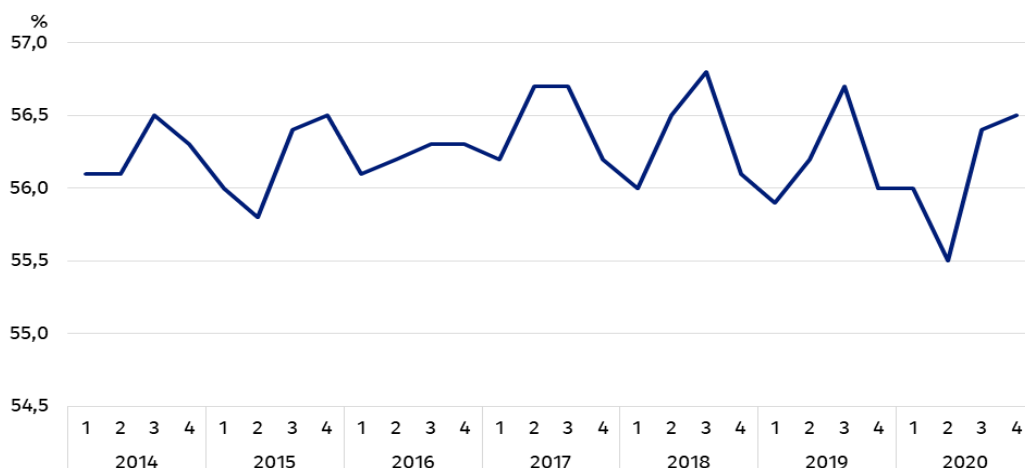
In the case of economically inactive persons, as regards the overall population aged 15 years and more, the changes were also slight, while over the year this population decreased by 143 thousand persons, i.e. by 1.1%. Whereas, the situation of persons aged up to 24 years was different, as in their case the number of economically inactive persons increased over both: the quarter and the year (respectively by 26 thousand, i.e. by 1.1% and by 98 thousand, i.e. by 4.3%).

The indicator defining the ratio of the number of not working persons (the unemployed and economically inactive aged 15 years and more) to the number of the employed decreased in respect to the both compared periods.

In the fourth quarter of 2020, there were 828 jobless persons per 1000 employed persons (in the third quarter of 2020 and in the fourth quarter of 2019, the figures were respectively 833 and 838 persons).

The ratio of persons not in employment per 1000 employed persons decreased compared to both: the previous quarter and the corresponding quarter of 2019

Chart 1. Activity rate for persons aged 15 years and more



54.7%
Employment rate
(by the LFS)

In the fourth quarter of 2020, employed persons accounted for 54.7% of the population aged 15 years and more. Compared to the third quarter of 2020, the rate stayed at a similar level (a growth by 0.1 percentage point), whereas comparing the fourth quarter of 2020 to the fourth quarter of 2019 – it increased by 0.3 percentage point.

Employment rate stayed at a similar level over the quarter, while it increased compared to the fourth quarter of 2019

Employed persons aged 15 years and more by the LFS

In the fourth quarter of 2020, the population of employed persons aged 15 years and more comprised 16555 thousand and it increased compared to both: the previous quarter as well as the fourth quarter of 2019 respectively by 43 thousand, i.e. by 0.3% and by 88 thousand, i.e. by 0.5%.

As regards division by sex, over the quarter, the number of the employed increased only among women (by 43 thousand, i.e. by 0.6%), while it stayed at the same level among men. Over the year, the number of the employed also increased only among women, albeit to a greater extent than over the quarter (a growth by 110 thousand, i.e. 1.5%), whereas among men a drop occurred by 23 thousand, i.e. 0.3%. However, despite these changes, still men are prevailing among the employed – in the fourth quarter of 2020, their share in this group accounted for 55.3%.

The number of employed persons as well as employment rate are still evidently higher in the population of men than among women

Taking into account the place of residence, a growth in the employed populations concerned rural residents – over the quarter it amounted to 44 thousand, i.e. 0.7%, while over the year – 111 thousand, i.e. 1.7%. Among urban residents, the number of the employed stayed at the same level compared to the previous quarter, albeit it decreased compared to the situation one year ago (by 23 thousand, i.e. by 0.2%).

Compared to the third quarter of 2020, the observed growth in the number of the employed concerned mainly persons over 35 years of age, the highest was observed in the age group 45-55 years (by 55 thousand). Whereas, among persons aged 15-24 years and 25-34 years, a drop in the number of the employed was observed, respectively by 41 thousand and 11 thousand. Taking into account the kind of activity, the number of the employed increased compared to the third quarter of 2020, mainly in human health and social work activities (by 38 thousand),

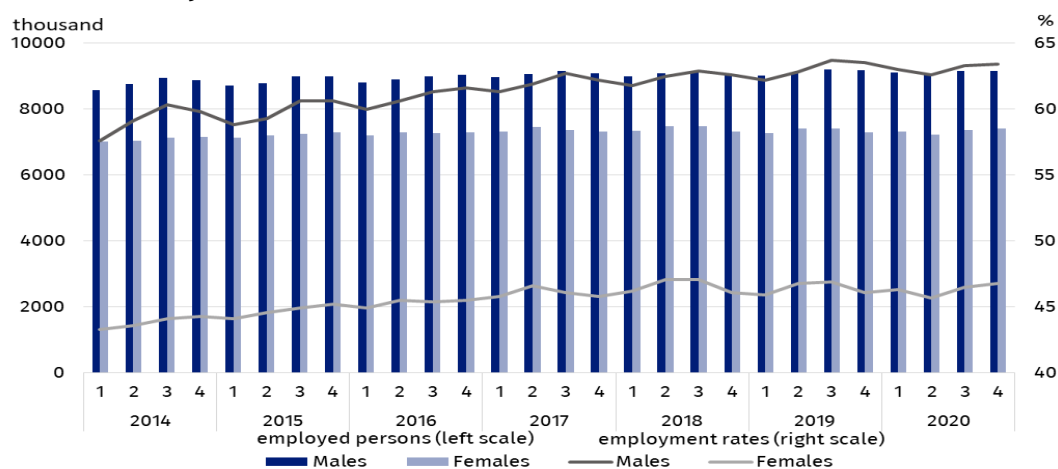
professional, scientific and technical activities (by 36 thousand) and in private farms in agriculture (by 26 thousand). Whereas the highest drop concerned the activities connected with accommodation and catering (by 27 thousand), public administration (by 25 thousand) and information and communication (by 19 thousand).

In the analysed period, employment rate determined for the population aged 15 years and more comprised 54.7% and stayed at a similar level compared to the previous quarter (a growth by 0.1 percentage point), while over the year a growth by 0.3 percentage point was noted.

Worth noticing is a drop in the level of employment rate observed among the youngest labour market participants (resulting from a decrease in the number of this group of the employed). Among persons aged 15 – 24 years, employment rate declined compared to both: the third quarter of 2020 and the same period of 2019 - respectively by 1.0 percentage point and by 5.3 percentage points. As regards other age categories, the rate did not change or increased.

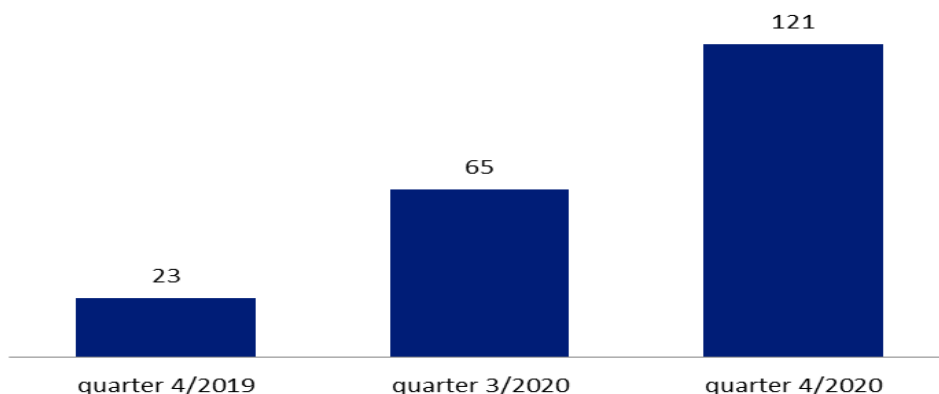
In the fourth quarter of 2020, still evidently higher employment rate was recorded among men (respectively 63.4% vs. 46.8% for women).

Chart 2. The number of employed persons and employment rate for persons aged 15 years and more by sex



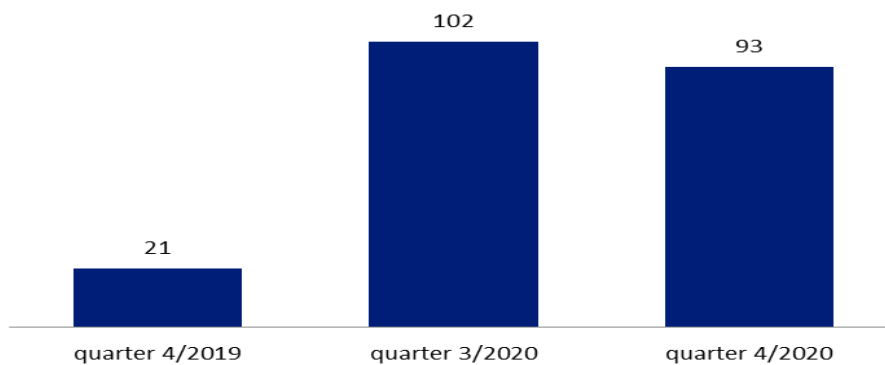
In the fourth quarter of 2020, 1211 thousand persons had a job, albeit they were not performing work in the reference week, which accounted for 7.3% of the total of the employed (respective populations in the previous quarter and a year ago comprised: 1555 thousand, i.e. 9.4% and 951 thousand persons, i.e. 5.8%). Within the scope of this populations, as many as 323 thousand (i.e. 26.7%) indicated that it was directly connected with the COVID-19 pandemic (in the previous quarter it was “only” 97 thousand persons, which accounted for 6.2% of the total number of persons not performing work in the reference week). A particularly significant group constituted persons who had a break in establishment activity – in the fourth quarter of 2020, they comprised 121 thousand (of which for 100 thousand, this break was directly connected with the COVID-19 pandemic). Compared to the situation observed in the previous quarter, a significant growth in the number of the employed not performing work for this reason was noted (in the third quarter of 2020 it was 65 thousand persons, of which for 36 thousand the break was directly connected with the pandemic).

Chart 3. Employed persons who did not perform work in the reference week because of a break in establishment activity (in thousands)



In the fourth quarter of 2020, the number of persons working in the reference week shorter time than usually in the main job due to the establishment-related reasons still stayed at quite a high level. In the presented period, this population comprised 93 thousand persons and it slightly decreased compared to the previous quarter, while it was significantly larger compared to the fourth quarter of 2019. In the fourth quarter of 2020, 80 thousand persons of the presented population (i.e. 86.0%) indicated that this situation was directly connected with the COVID-19 pandemic, while in the third quarter of 2020, it was 76 thousand persons (i.e. 74.5%).

Chart 4. Employed persons who in the reference week worked shorter time than usually because of establishment-related reasons (in thousands)



The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic was still observed in the data regarding the place of performing work. In the fourth quarter of 2020, the number of persons usually performing their work at home comprised 1609 thousand (which accounted to 9.7% of the total number of the employed) and it increased compared to both: the third quarter of 2020, as well as to the corresponding period of 2019, respectively by 478 thousand persons and by 902 thousand persons. In the fourth quarter of 2020, 1038 thousand persons among this population (i.e. 64.5%) worked at home because of the situation connected with the COVID-19 pandemic (among them 1009 thousand persons performed their work-related duties in a form of remote work).

3.1%
Unemployment rate (by the LFS)

In the fourth quarter of 2020, unemployed persons accounted for 3.1% of the economically active population aged 15 years and more. The unemployment intensity decreased compared to the third quarter of 2020 by 0.2 percentage point, although it increased compared to the fourth quarter of 2019 - by 0.2 percentage point.

Unemployment rate by the LFS decreased compared to the previous quarter, although it increased over the year

Unemployed persons by the LFS

In the fourth quarter of 2020, the unemployed population comprised 531 thousand and it decreased compared to the previous quarter (by 30 thousand, i.e. by 5.3%), while it increased compared to the fourth quarter of 2019 (by 45 thousand, i.e. by 9.3%).

Compared to the previous quarter, a drop in the number of the unemployed was recorded only among women - by 37 thousand, i.e. by 13.3%, with a slight growth in the number of unemployed men (by 6 thousand, i.e., by 2.1%). Compared to the fourth quarter of 2019, the number of the unemployed among men increased by 43 thousand, i.e. by 17.4%, while among women it stayed at a similar level.

As regards the place of residence, a drop in the number of the unemployed compared to the third quarter of 2020, was relatively equally divided between rural residents (by 17 thousand), and urban ones (by 13 thousand), while in respect to the situation one year ago, a significantly higher increase in the number of the unemployed was observed in rural areas (by 39 thousand) than in urban areas (by 6 thousand).

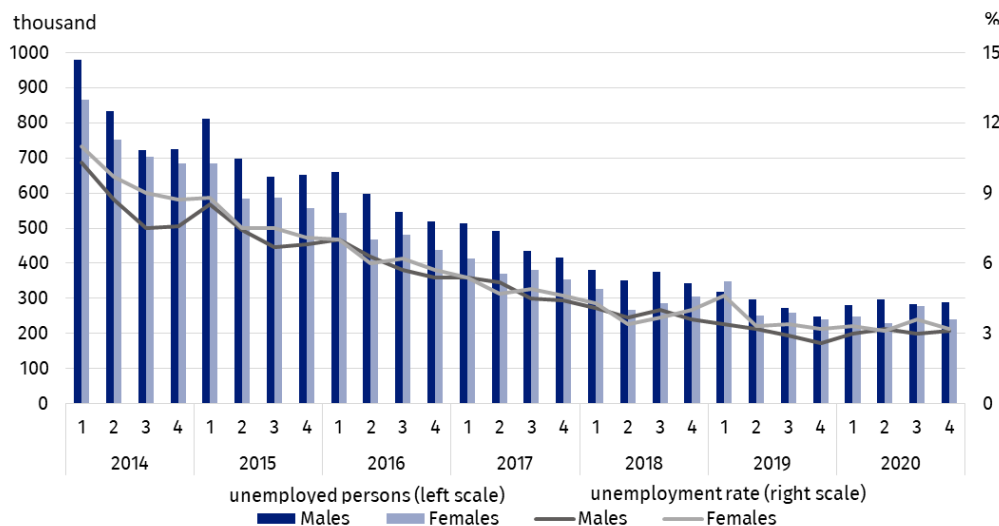
Unemployment rate decreased compared to the third quarter of 2020 (by 0.2 percentage point), while it increased compared to the fourth quarter of 2019 (by 0.2 percentage point). In the fourth quarter of 2020 unemployment rate for men stayed at a slightly lower level than for women (respectively 3.1% vs. 3.2%); regarding the place of residence, unemployment rate was lower among urban residents than in rural areas (respectively 3.0% vs. 3.2%).

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

The population which suffered the effects of the ongoing changes to the highest extent were (similarly as in the case of employment rate) the youngest persons. Among persons aged 15 – 24 years, unemployment rate increased in respect to both: the previous quarter and, particularly, compared to the fourth quarter of 2019 (respectively by 0.3 percentage point and by 4.9 percentage points).

There were no such evident changes in the level of unemployment rate in the case of other age groups.

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



In the fourth quarter of 2020, among the unemployed previously in employment, 116 thousand persons (29.5%) indicated the situation caused by the COVID-19 pandemic as the reason for termination of the last performed job (in the previous quarter it was 107 thousand, i.e. 26.6%). Of this group:

- 63 thousand persons (54.3%) declared liquidation of an establishment or a job as a direct reason for stopping work, 18 thousand, i.e. 15.5% indicated termination for other reasons, 17 thousand (14.7%) – termination of work for limited duration/casual/seasonal one, while 18 thousand (15.5%) indicated other reasons connected with the COVID-19 pandemic,
- 50 thousand (43.1%) had work seniority up to 1 year,
- 106 thousand (91.4%) performed work as hired workers (employees).

6.2%
Registered unemployment rate

At the end of December 2020, unemployed persons registered in the labour offices³ accounted for 6.2% civilian economically active population. Registered unemployment rate increased by 0.1 percentage point compared to the end of September 2020 and by 1.0 percentage point in respect to the same period of 2019

Registered unemployment rate was higher compared to the end of September 2020

Unemployed persons registered in powiat labour offices and vacancies submitted to powiat labour offices and group dismissals

At the end of December 2020, the number of unemployed persons registered in labour offices comprised 1046.4 thousand (including 561.6 thousand women) and it was by 22.7 thousand persons (i.e. by 2.2%) higher than the one recorded at the end of September 2020, and it was higher by 180.1 thousand (i.e. by 20.8%) compared to the end of December 2019.

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

In December 2020 compared to September 2020, a growth in the number of unemployed men and women was observed, respectively by: 14.0 thousand persons (i.e. by 3.0%) and by 8.7 thousand (i.e. by 1.6%). Compared to December 2019, the population of unemployed men and women registered in labour offices also increased by respectively: 97.9 thousand persons (i.e. by 25.3%) and 82.2 thousand (i.e. by 17.1%).

In the fourth quarter of 2020, the number of new registrations comprised 317.6 thousand persons and was lower than the one recorded in the third quarter 2020 by 24.3 thousand persons (i.e. by 7.1%) and lower by 59.9 thousand persons (i.e. by 15.9%) compared to the fourth quarter of 2019. Compared to the third quarter of 2020, the number of registered persons dismissed for establishment related reasons was lower by 4.4 thousand (i.e. by 23.1%), albeit it was more by 1.2 thousand persons (i.e. by 8.7) than in the same period of 2019.

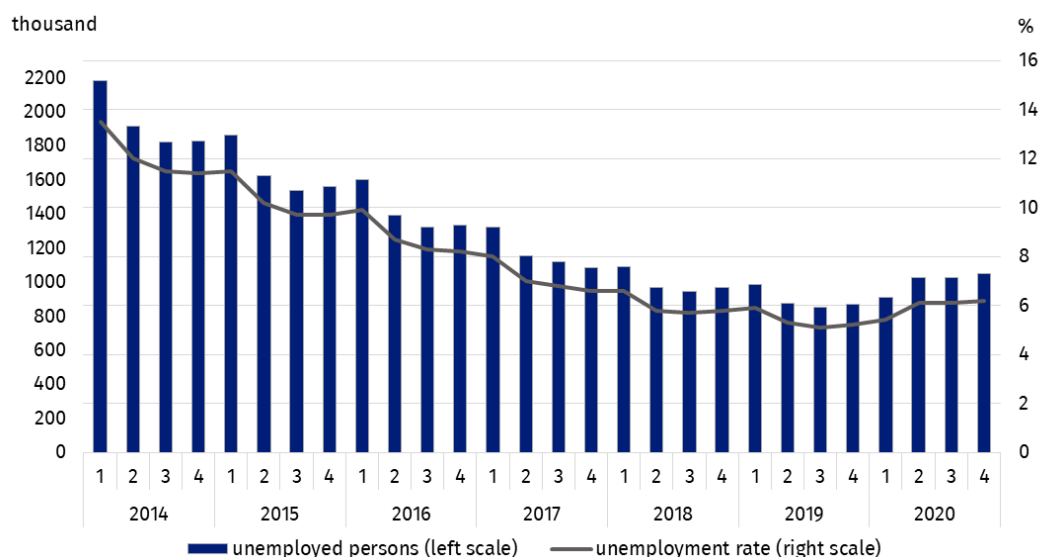
In the fourth quarter of 2020, 294.9 thousand persons were removed from the unemployment registers, by 49.8 thousand (i.e. by 14.4%) fewer than in the third quarter of 2020 and fewer by 67.3 thousand (i.e. by 18.6%) compared to the same period of 2019. In the fourth quarter of 2020, 195.4 thousand unemployed persons took up work, 18.7 thousand persons were removed from the registers due to the beginning of traineeship and training, while 28.1 thousand unemployed persons did not confirm their availability for work, 11.9 thousand persons voluntarily resigned from the status of an unemployed person (a year ago the respective figures were: 193.6 thousand persons took up work, 18.2 thousand began traineeship and training, 73.1 thousand unemployed persons did not confirm availability for work, while 25.1 thousand persons voluntarily resigned from the status of an unemployed person).

In the fourth quarter of 2020, 263.4 thousand vacancies were reported to labour offices, i.e. by 16.1% less than in the third quarter of 2020 and by 6.1% less compared to the same period of 2019.

At the end of the fourth quarter of 2020, 252 establishments declared dismissals of 29.3 thousand workers, including 4.5 thousand persons from the public sector (at the end of the third quarter of 2020 it was respectively: 338 establishments, 35.8 thousand employees, including 3.9 thousand from the public sector; whereas at the end of the fourth quarter of 2019 – 121 establishments, 18.5 thousand employees, including 2.2 thousand from the public sector).

In the fourth quarter of 2020, fewer unemployed persons registered in labour offices than in the third quarter of 2020, at the same time fewer unemployed persons were removed from the registers of labour offices

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



43.5%

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

In the fourth quarter of 2020, economically inactive persons accounted for 43.5% of the total number of the population aged 15 years and more. The percentage was slightly lower in respect to the situation observed in the previous quarter, as well as compared to the same period of 2019 (respectively a drop by 0.1 percentage point i by 0.5 percentage point).

The percentage of economically inactive persons in the population aged 15 years and more decreased compared to the previous quarter, as well as over the year

Economically inactive persons

In the fourth quarter of 2020, the economically inactive population comprised 13170 thousand, and it stayed at a level slightly lower compared to the third quarter of 2020 (a drop by 22 thousand, i.e. by 0.2%) and lower than in the fourth quarter of 2019 (a drop by 143 thousand, i.e. by 1.1%).

Over the year, a drop in the number of this population was recorded mainly among women (by 112 thousand, i.e. by 1.4%), among men it was significantly lower (by 31 thousand, i.e. by 0.6%). Regarding the place of residence, a decrease in the economically inactive population occurred mainly in rural areas (by 117 thousand, i.e. by 2.2%), while among urban residents a drop was significantly lower (by 26 thousand, i.e. by 0.3%).

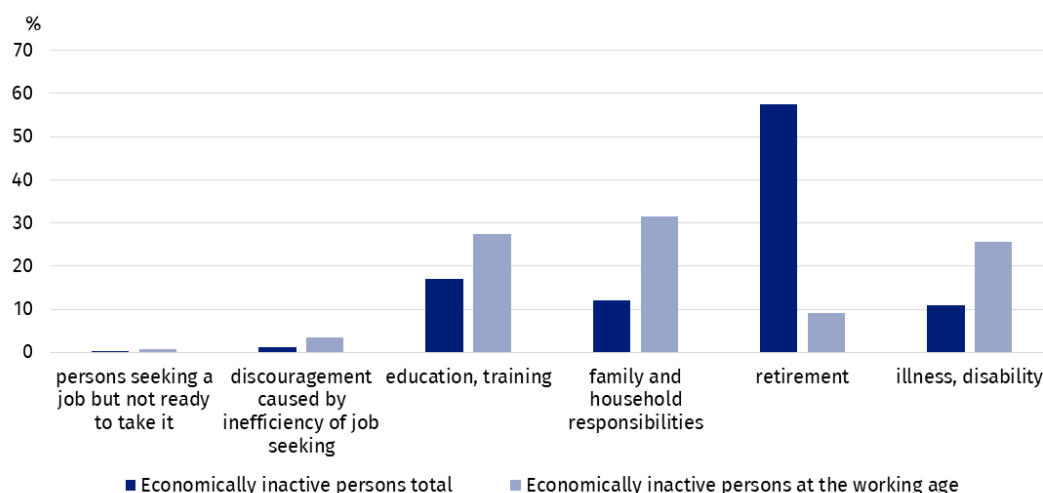
Over the year more women than men activated on the labour market

In the fourth quarter of 2020, the structure of the economically inactive by sex was similar to the third quarter of 2020; women accounted for 62.0% of the total number of economically inactive persons (in the fourth quarter of 2019 the percentage was slightly higher and accounted for 62.2%).

The economically inactive population is a specific one in respect to the labour market resources, as its scope includes persons who have not entered the labour market yet (including the majority of the youth still participating in education), persons who have definitely left the labour market or will never enter the labour market (some retirees, pensioners, persons maintaining themselves from other sources than work), but also persons who entered the labour market, then partially deactivated and who will want to re-enter the labour market after a break.

In the fourth quarter of 2020, a decided majority among the total number of economically inactive persons constituted retirees (57.4%), the second largest group were students (16.9%). Whereas, in the case of economically inactive persons at the working age, the most often reasons for inactivity were: family responsibilities (31.5%), education and training (27.4%), and illness, disability (25.6%).

Chart 7. The share of economically inactive persons by selected reasons of inactivity in the total population and persons at the working age in the fourth quarter of 2020



In the context of the current situation, in the economically inactive population, 195 thousand persons indicated the reasons for not seeking work directly connected with the COVID-19 pandemic.

Among this group, the most often, i.e. in case of 50 thousand persons (i.e. 25.6%) were declared “other reasons” (including personal or family ones), 49 thousand persons as the reason related to coronavirus declared childcare or care of other person requiring care, 38 thousand persons were convinced that they would not find a suitable job due to the situation caused by the pandemic, 27 thousand persons decided that they tried all possibilities for finding a job (the last two categories jointly comprise the population of the so-called persons discouraged by inefficient job search).

When describing the situation of “jobless” persons, it should be analysed not only the population of the unemployed, but also economically inactive persons, as among the economically inactive are also included persons who are on the border between economic inactivity and unemployment who temporarily do not meet some of the conditions for including them in statistics among the unemployed (active job search, availability for taking up work or starting own business), although these persons want to enter/re-enter the labour market. The Statistics Poland regularly presents the information on such populations by their size and demographic and social characteristic, although usually these publications are more extensive than the news releases. We continue presentation of these data in the presented note, due to the pandemic and its impact on the labour market causing atypical, sometimes imposed by the situation behaviours of the respondents (e.g. the necessity to stay at home and resigning from active job search because of the need for childcare). These populations are discussed and presented in the second part of the note, referring to the data published by the Eurostat.

Part II. Additional indicators describing the changes on the labour market

Due to the situation connected with COVID-19 pandemic, from July 2020 onwards, the Eurostat after the settlement with the Member States has been publishing⁴ a set of additional, quarterly indicators based on the data coming from the LFS. The situation on the labour market during the pandemic is to a large extent connected with implementation of the means targeted at stopping the spread of coronavirus SARS-CoV-2 and protection of the labour market across the entire EU. Therefore, it is slightly atypical and difficult to characterise with the standard indicators. In particular, at the first stage of the crisis, the means applied by governments of particular countries targeted at reducing loss of employment, resulted rather in temporary absence from work than dismissals; then, the persons without work cannot look for employment or have limited possibilities for a job search because of implemented restrictions, therefore they cannot be included among the unemployed in accordance with the conception of the International Labour Organisation applied in the LFS.

Additional indicators concern the population of persons aged 20 – 64 years and they include mainly:

- Total labour force slack,
- absences from work divided by reasons,
- the index of the total number of actual hours worked in the main job.

The below part of the News Releases includes corresponding data on Poland, concerning the fourth quarter of 2020 and the previous periods.

The indicator of the total labour force slack

The indicator of total labour force slack includes the unemployed and persons who are on the border between employment and unemployment and between unemployment and economic inactivity.

The following persons are included here:

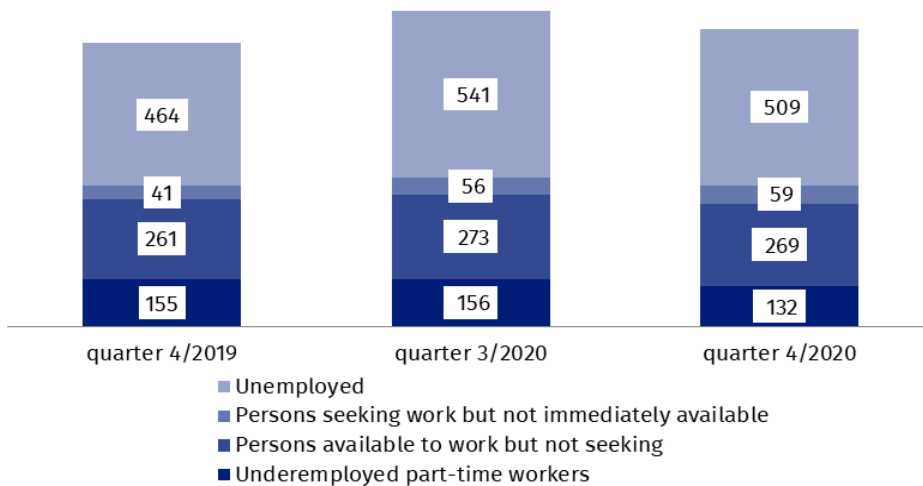
- unemployed,
- economically active seeking a job, but not available for work,
- economically inactive not seeking a job, but available for work,
- underemployed, i.e. persons working part-time who are able and willing to work longer hours than they currently do (there is mainly considered the unused time which persons would like to dedicate to paid work).

The data are presented for the population aged 20-64 years, such as they are presented by Eurostat.

As was mentioned above, these indicators are not new, they have been published by Eurostat and Statistics Poland for many years, albeit in the current situation they may greatly facilitate a better grasp of the situation on the labour market during the pandemic.

⁴ Publication in English is available online <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/news>

Chart 8. Total labour force slack at the age 20-64 years (in thousands)



In the fourth quarter of 2020, the population comprising overall labour force slack amounted in total to 969 thousand persons, while it decreased compared to the previous quarter (by 57 thousand, i.e. by 5.6%), whereas compared to the situation one year ago it increased (by 48 thousand, i.e. by 5.2%). Beside the unemployed, the largest group in the presented population constituted economically inactive persons not seeking a job, albeit they were available for work - in the fourth quarter of 2020, they comprised 269 thousand. The number of this population did not change significantly compared to the both analysed periods.

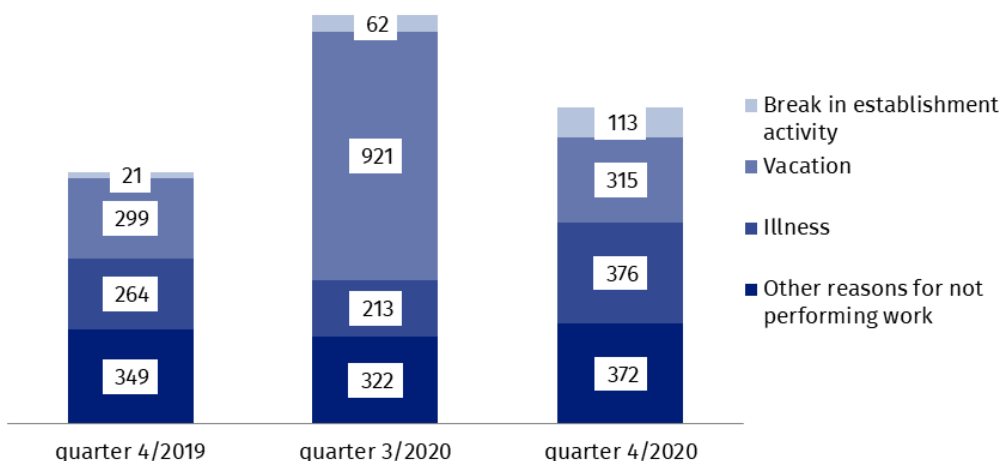
A smaller group comprised persons working part-time who were able and wanted to work longer hours than the current ones – they amounted to 132 thousand (156 thousand in the third quarter of 2020 and 155 thousand in the fourth quarter of 2019).

The smallest population constituted economically inactive persons who were seeking a job, albeit they were not available for work (in the fourth quarter of 2020 - 59 thousand persons, similarly to the number recorded in the previous quarter, but by 18 thousand persons more than in the same period of 2019).

Absences from work

Besides persons who in the reference week performed for at least one hour any work generating pay or income or assisted without payment in family economic activity, the Labour Force Survey also includes persons who had a job, albeit for various reasons they did not perform work in the reference week. The analysis on the reasons for not performing work provides a more thorough picture of the current situation on the labour market and potential directions of changes which may occur in successive quarters.

Chart 9. Absences from work by the main reason for not performing work in the reference week (in thousands)



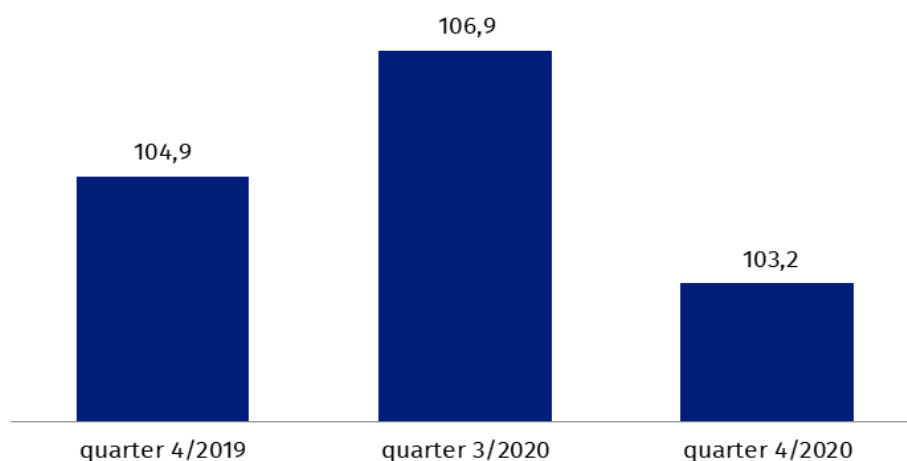
In the fourth quarter of 2020, the population of persons aged 20-64 years, who had a job albeit they did not perform work in the reference week, comprised 1176 thousand persons and it decreased compared to the third quarter of 2020 (by 343 thousand), whereas it increased by 243 thousand compared to the same period of 2019.

The number of persons who had a job, albeit they did not perform work in the reference week because of the break in establishment activity comprised 113 thousand and it almost doubled compared to the third quarter of 2020 (by 51 thousand), and it increased to even a greater extent compared to the fourth quarter of 2019 (a growth by 92 thousand).

Index of total actual hours worked in the main job

The reference point for the index of total actual hours worked in the main job is the situation in the year 2006, i.e. before the economic crisis of 2008 (2006=100). The level of total actual hours worked is influenced by the total number of employed persons and the number of hours worked by each of these persons.

Chart 10. Index of total actual hours worked in the main job in respect to the state of 2006 (2006=100)



In the fourth quarter of 2020, the index of total actual hours worked in the main job was lower than in both: the third quarter 2020 and the fourth quarter of 2019. Compared to the reference point (the data from 2006) the discussed indicator was higher by 3.2 percentage points, while compared to the third quarter of 2020, it decreased by 3.7 percentage points, similarly as compared to the fourth quarter of 2019 – a drop 1.7 percentage point.

When quoting the data from the Statistics Poland, please do include information: “Data source Statistics Poland”, while in case of publishing the calculations done with the use of the data published by Statistics Poland, please do include information: “Own elaboration based on the Statistics Poland data”.

Table 1. Economic activity

SPECIFICATION	2018	2019	2020			
	quarter 4		quarter 3	quarter 4	+/- compared to	
	in %				quarter 4/2019	quarter 3/2020
1. Activity rate						
TOTAL	56,1	56,0	56,4	56,5	0,5	0,1
males	64,9	65,2	65,3	65,4	0,2	0,1
females	48,0	47,6	48,3	48,4	0,8	0,1
Urban areas	56,3	56,2	56,3	56,3	0,1	0,0
Rural areas	55,7	55,7	56,6	56,7	1,0	0,1
of which:						
population connected with agricultural farm	67,6	68,0	69,3	69,0	1,0	-0,3
population not connected with agricultural farm	50,6	50,6	51,8	51,8	1,2	0,0
Of total by age:						
15–24 years	34,7	34,9	31,8	30,7	-4,2	-1,1
25–34	84,5	84,2	84,4	84,3	0,1	-0,1
35–44	87,2	87,4	87,8	88,1	0,7	0,3
45–59/64	73,6	74,9	77,3	78,1	3,2	0,8
60/65 and more	8,1	7,9	8,7	8,8	0,9	0,1
by age:						
working (18–59/64) ^a	76,6	77,2	77,9	78,1	0,9	0,2
post-working (60/65 and more) ^b	8,1	7,9	8,7	8,8	0,9	0,1
20–24	60,8	61,1	56,6	54,7	-6,4	-1,9
20–64	75,0	75,5	76,5	76,7	1,2	0,2
55–64	50,4	51,0	54,0	55,1	4,1	1,1
15–64 years (working as defined by Eurostat)	70,7	71,1	71,4	71,7	0,6	0,3

^a 18–59 years for women, 18–64 years for men.

^b 60 years and more for women, 65 years and more for men.

Table 1. Economic activity (cont.)

SPECIFICATION	2018	2019	2020			
	quarter 4		quarter 3	quarter 4	+/- compared to	
					quarter 4/2019	quarter 3/2020
	in %					
1. Activity rate (cont.)						
By voivodships:						
dolnośląskie	57,5	57,0	58,4	57,3	0,3	-1,1
kujawsko-pomorskie	54,4	54,5	55,0	55,2	0,7	0,2
lubelskie	54,5	54,3	54,8	54,8	0,5	0,0
lubuskie	54,8	54,3	55,2	54,8	0,5	-0,4
łódzkie	57,5	56,1	56,0	57,1	1,0	1,1
małopolskie	54,9	55,6	57,0	58,3	2,7	1,3
mazowieckie	60,3	60,8	60,1	59,8	-1,0	-0,3
opolskie	55,9	54,6	55,0	55,6	1,0	0,6
podkarpackie	55,4	54,4	54,5	53,9	-0,5	-0,6
podlaskie	55,0	55,7	55,8	55,6	-0,1	-0,2
pomorskie	58,0	58,8	58,2	58,8	0,0	0,6
śląskie	52,3	52,3	52,5	53,6	1,3	1,1
świętokrzyskie	52,7	53,5	55,7	55,1	1,6	-0,6
warmińsko-mazurskie	51,9	52,8	53,4	54,3	1,5	0,9
wielkopolskie	58,7	58,3	58,6	57,3	-1,0	-1,3
zachodniopomorskie	55,2	53,3	54,9	54,3	1,0	-0,6
By level of education:						
tertiary	80,7	80,0	80,2	80,0	0,0	-0,2
post-secondary and vocational secondary	62,0	61,2	60,7	60,4	-0,8	-0,3
general secondary	51,4	52,3	51,5	52,2	-0,1	0,7
basic vocational ^a	56,4	55,4	54,8	55,3	-0,1	0,5
lower secondary, primary, incomplete primary and without school education	16,2	16,5	17,2	17,1	0,6	-0,1
Disabled persons						
Total	17,2	16,8	18,3	17,9	1,1	-0,4
males	18,9	17,2	19,7	18,6	1,4	-1,1
females	15,5	16,3	16,8	17,2	0,9	0,4
Urban areas	19,1	18,5	19,7	18,6	0,1	-1,1
Rural areas	14,2	14,1	16,0	16,6	2,5	0,6

^a Since the third quarter of 2020 including basic sectoral vocational.

Table 2. Demand for labour

SPECIFICATION	2018	2019	2020			
	quarter 4		quarter 3	quarter 4	quarter 4	quarter 3
	in thousands				2019=100	2020=100
1. Employed persons						
TOTAL	16409	16467	16512	16555	100,5	100,3
males	9087	9171	9148	9148	99,7	100,0
females	7322	7297	7364	7407	101,5	100,6
Urban areas	9926	9902	9880	9879	99,8	100,0
Rural areas	6483	6565	6632	6676	101,7	100,7
By economic sectors ^a :						
agriculture	1557	1504	1582	1605	106,7	101,5
industry	5278	5266	5188	5178	98,3	99,8
services	9488	9592	9642	9666	100,8	100,2
By ownership sectors:						
public	3869	3873	3930	3960	102,2	100,8
private	12540	12594	12582	12595	100,0	100,1
of which:						
working on private farms in agriculture	1378	1330	1395	1421	106,8	101,9
By employment status:						
employees	13057	13190	13111	13099*	99,3	99,9
employers and self-employed persons	2970	2918	3048	3082*	105,6	101,1
Contributing family workers	382	360	353	374*	103,9	105,9
Employees by work contract:						
permanent	10003	10465	10713	10765*	102,9	100,5
temporary	3054	2725	2398	2334*	85,7	97,3

^a The data do not involve not defined economic activities.

*Data revised.

Table 2. Demand for labour (cont.)

SPECIFICATION	2018	2019	2020			
	quarter 4		quarter 3	quarter 4	quarter 4	quarter 3
	in thousands				2019=100	2020=100
1. Employed persons (cont.)						
Employed persons with more than one job	831	817	765	763	93,4	99,7
Employed persons seeking another main job and additional job	205	189	129	118	62,4	91,5
of which by reasons:						
possibility of losing current job	15	9	.	16	177,8	.
looking for a better paid job	116	95	67	59	62,1	88,1
Disabled persons						
TOTAL	491	469	528	516	110,0	97,7
males	272	238	280	255	107,1	91,1
females	219	231	248	261	113,0	105,2
Urban areas	334	312	351	329	105,4	93,7
Rural areas	157	156	178	187	119,9	105,1
2. Weekly working time	in hours					
Average number of hours worked in the main job and in an additional job	38,5	38,3	40,8	38,2	99,7	93,6
males	40,0	39,8	42,3	39,5	99,2	93,4
females	36,6	36,6	38,8	36,7	100,3	94,6
Average number of hours worked in the main job	37,8	37,6	40,0	37,6	100,0	94,0
by employment status and age:						
employees	37,5	37,3	39,3	37,4	100,3	95,2
employers and self-employed persons	39,6	39,5	43,0	38,9	98,5	90,5
contributing family workers	33,3	33,4	37,9	32,8	98,2	86,5
3. Vacancies^a	in thousands					
TOTAL	322,6	280,6	313,8	263,4	93,9	83,9
in public sector	19,4	17,4	30,8	17,7	101,3	57,2
in private sector	303,2	263,2	283,0	245,8	93,4	86,9

^a Offers registered in labour offices during a quarter; The Ministry of Economic Development, Labour and Technology data.

Table 2. Demand for labour (cont.)

SPECIFICATION	2018	2019	2020			
	quarter 4		quarter 3	quarter 4	+/- compared to	
	in %				quarter 4/2019	quarter 3/2020
4. Employment rate						
TOTAL	54,0	54,4	54,6	54,7	0,3	0,1
males	62,6	63,5	63,3	63,4	-0,1	0,1
females	46,1	46,1	46,5	46,8	0,7	0,3
Urban areas	54,3	54,6	54,5	54,6	0,0	0,1
Rural areas	53,4	54,1	54,6	54,9	0,8	0,3
of which:						
population connected with agricultural farm	66,1	67,1	67,7	67,4	0,3	-0,3
population not connected with agricultural farm	47,9	48,8	49,6	49,9	1,1	0,3
Of total by age:						
15-24 years	30,4	32,1	27,8	26,8	-5,3	-1,0
25-34	81,2	81,5	80,9	81,5	0,0	0,6
35-44	84,9	85,5	85,8	86,0	0,5	0,2
45-59/64	71,3	73,1	75,6	76,5	3,4	0,9
60/65 years and more	8,0	7,8	8,7	8,7	0,9	0,0
in age:						
working (18-59/64) ^a	73,6	74,9	75,2	75,6	0,7	0,4
post-working (60/65 and more) ^b	8,0	7,8	8,7	8,7	0,9	0,0
20-24	53,4	56,8	49,9	48,0	-8,8	-1,9
20-64	72,1	73,4	74,0	74,4	1,0	0,4
55-64	49,0	49,9	53,0	53,9	4,0	0,9
15-64 years (working as defined by Eurostat)	67,3	68,5	69,0	69,4	0,9	0,4

^a 18-59 years for women, 18-64 years for men.

^b 60 years and more for women, 65 years and more for men.

Table 2. Demand for labour (cont.)

SPECIFICATION	2018	2019	2020			
	quarter 4		quarter 3	quarter 4	+/- compared to	
					quarter 4/2019	quarter 3/2020
	in %					
4. Employment rate (cont.)						
dolnośląskie	55,2	55,2	56,6	55,3	0,1	-1,3
kujawsko-pomorskie	52,0	52,5	53,1	53,9	1,4	0,8
lubelskie	51,5	51,6	51,6	52,1	0,5	0,5
lubuskie	53,2	53,2	53,9	53,6	0,4	-0,3
łódzkie	55,2	54,7	53,7	55,2	0,5	1,5
małopolskie	52,7	54,5	55,1	56,9	2,4	1,8
mazowieckie	58,0	59,2	58,2	58,0	-1,2	-0,2
opolskie	54,0	52,5	52,9	54,1	1,6	1,2
podkarpackie	52,2	51,9	52,3	51,1	-0,8	-1,2
podlaskie	53,3	54,0	54,1	54,0	0,0	-0,1
pomorskie	56,4	57,6	56,5	56,8	-0,8	0,3
śląskie	50,8	51,1	51,2	51,9	0,8	0,7
świętokrzyskie	50,2	52,0	52,9	52,7	0,7	-0,2
warmińsko-mazurskie	49,2	51,4	51,9	53,0	1,6	1,1
wielkopolskie	57,0	56,9	57,4	56,2	-0,7	-1,2
zachodniopomorskie	53,5	51,7	53,0	52,3	0,6	-0,7
By level of education:						
tertiary	79,4	78,7	78,4	78,4	-0,3	0,0
post-secondary and vocational secondary	59,4	59,5	58,8	58,5	-1,0	-0,3
general secondary	48,9	50,2	48,9	49,7	-0,5	0,8
basic vocational ^a	53,6	53,5	52,9	53,3	-0,2	0,4
lower secondary, primary, incomplete primary and without school education	14,5	15,3	15,9	15,8	0,5	-0,1
Disabled persons						
TOTAL	15,9	15,6	17,5	17,0	1,4	-0,5
males	17,4	15,7	18,8	17,5	1,8	-1,3
females	14,5	15,5	16,3	16,6	1,1	0,3
Urban areas	17,5	17,0	18,8	17,8	0,8	-1,0
Rural areas	13,4	13,4	15,5	15,9	2,5	0,4

^a Since the third quarter of 2020 including basic sectoral vocational.

Table 3. Unemployment^a

SPECIFICATION	2018	2019	2020			
	quarter 4		quarter 3	quarter 4	quarter 4	quarter 3
	in thousands				2019=100	2020=100
1. Unemployed persons						
TOTAL	649	486	561	531	109,3	94,7
males	344	247	284	290	117,4	102,1
females	305	239	278	241	100,8	86,7
Urban areas	362	302	321	308	102,0	96,0
Rural areas	287	184	240	223	121,2	92,9
By methods of job search						
through the labour office	394	289	336	326	112,8	97,0
placing or answering job advertisements	236	181	245	229	126,5	93,5
through friends, relatives	435	321	367	348	108,4	94,8
direct contact with employers	332	232	288	244	105,2	84,7
making efforts to become self-employed	12	23	17	19	82,6	111,8
By duration of job search						
6 months and less	426	333	419	346	103,9	82,6
7–12	94	80	78	103	128,8	132,1
13 months and more	130	74	65	82	110,8	126,2
Average duration of job search in months	in months					
TOTAL	9,5	7,4*	6,4	7,7	104,1	120,3
males	9,6	7,3*	6,8	7,5	104,1	110,3
females	9,4	7,6*	6,0	7,8	102,6	130,0
In total:	In months					
waiting for work to begin in the months	35	38	37	33	86,8	89,2
registered at the labour office as unemployed ^b	359	186	246	218	117,2	88,6
of which:						
receiving unemployment benefit	53	49	74	60	122,4	81,1
Disabled persons						
TOTAL	40	36	23	25	69,4	108,7
males	24	23	14	16	69,6	114,3
females	16	13	.	.	.	.
Urban areas	31	28	16	16	57,1	100,0
Rural areas	8	9	.	.	.	.

^a By Labour Force Survey.

^b 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.

* Data revised.

Table 3. Unemployment^a (cont.)

SPECIFICATION	2018	2019	2020			
	quarter 4		quarter 3	quarter 4	quarter 4	quarter 3
	in thousands				2019=100	2020=100
2. Recruitment sources of the unemployed						
Job losers						
total	196	157	234	237	151,0	101,3
males	109	88	134	140	159,1	104,5
females	87	70	100	97	138,6	97,0
Job leavers						
total	73	59	49	36	61,0	73,5
males	45	32	32	21	65,6	65,6
females	27	27	17	15	55,6	88,2
Re-entrants						
total	255	183	169	167	91,3	98,8
males	122	81	64	79	97,5	123,4
females	132	102	105	88	86,3	83,8
They take up work for the first time (activating)						
total	127	87	110	91	104,6	82,7
of which leavers	74	57	69	59	103,5	85,5
males	68	46	54	50	108,7	92,6
females	59	41	56	40	97,6	71,4
3. Unemployed persons previously in employment						
TOTAL	441	346	402	393	113,6	97,8
of which:						
According to the economic sectors of the last job ^b :						
agriculture	27	14	.	11	78,6	.
industry	171	117	138	148	126,5	107,2
services	238	207	247	226	109,2	91,5
of which:						
education	14	13	16	13	100,0	81,3
human health and social work activities	19	17	20	19	111,8	95,0
By ownership sectors in:						
public sector	61	52	46	56	107,7	121,7
private sector	380	294	356	337	114,6	94,7

^a By Labour Force Survey.

^b Excluding persons with the break in employment 8 years or more.

Table 3. Unemployment^a (cont.)

SPECIFICATION	2018	2019	2020			
	quarter 4		quarter 3	quarter 4	+/- compared to	
	in %				quarter 4/2019	quarter 3/2020
4. Unemployment rate						
TOTAL	3,8	2,9	3,3	3,1	0,2	-0,2
males	3,6	2,6	3,0	3,1	0,5	0,1
females	4,0	3,2	3,6	3,2	0,0	-0,4
Urban areas	3,5	3,0	3,1	3,0	0,0	-0,1
Rural areas	4,2	2,7	3,5	3,2	0,5	-0,3
of which:						
population connected with agricultural farm	2,2	1,3	2,3	2,2	0,9	-0,1
population not connected with agricultural farm	5,4	3,5	4,1	3,8	0,3	-0,3
Of total by age:						
15–24 years	12,4	7,9	12,5	12,8	4,9	0,3
25–34	3,9	3,2	4,2	3,3	0,1	-0,9
35–44	2,7	2,2	2,3	2,4	0,2	0,1
45 years and more	3,0	2,3	2,0	2,1	-0,2	0,1
by age:						
working (18–59/64) ^b	3,9	2,9	3,4	3,2	0,3	-0,2
post-working (60/65 and more) ^c	0,8	0,9	.	1,4	0,5	.
20–24	12,2	7,0	11,9	12,1	5,1	0,2
20–64	3,8	2,8	3,3	3,1	0,3	-0,2
55–64	2,9	2,2	1,8	2,2	0,0	0,4
15–64 years (working as defined by Eurostat)	3,9	2,9	3,3	3,2	0,3	-0,1

^a By Labour Force Survey.

^b 18–59 years for women, 18–64 years for men.

^c 60 years and more for women, 65 years and more for men.

Table 3. Unemployment^a (cont.)

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

^a By Labour Force Survey.

^b Since the third quarter of 2020 including basic sectoral vocational.

Table 4. Registered unemployment^a

SPECIFICATION	2018	2019	2020			
	quarter 4		quarter 3	quarter 4	quarter 4	quarter 3
	in thousands				2019=100	2020=100
1. Unemployed persons as of the end of a quarter						
TOTAL	968,9	866,4	1023,7	1046,4	120,8	102,2
males	426,2	387,0	470,8	484,8	125,3	103,0
females	542,6	479,4	552,9	561,6	117,1	101,6
Disabled persons						
TOTAL	61,1	57,5	56,3	55,7	96,9	98,8
males	33,0	31,7	31,1	30,7	96,7	98,7
females	28,1	25,7	25,2	25,0	97,0	99,0
2. Unemployment flows over a quarter						
Inflow (Newly registered unemployed persons)						
total	422,7	377,5	341,9	317,6	84,1	92,9
males	215,0	192,2	160,6	159,3	82,9	99,2
females	207,7	185,3	181,4	158,3	85,5	87,3
of total:						
terminated for company reasons	13,2	13,4	18,9	14,5	108,7	76,9
males	5,9	5,8	8,2	6,6	114,2	80,4
females	7,3	7,6	10,7	7,9	104,6	74,2
previously not employed	55,5	48,2	49,0	40,7	84,5	83,2
males	26,6	22,9	23,0	19,8	86,7	86,2
females	28,9	25,4	26,0	20,9	82,5	80,6
re-entrants to unemployment registers	351,5	311,2	258,8	248,7	79,9	96,1
males	180,5	160,3	122,0	126,0	78,6	103,2
females	171,0	150,9	136,7	122,7	81,3	89,7
Outflow (persons removed from unemployment)						
total	401,2	362,3	344,7	294,9	81,4	85,6
males	195,6	173,0	165,2	145,3	84,0	87,9
females	205,6	189,2	179,5	149,7	79,1	83,4
of total:						
unemployed persons who took work	219,4	193,6	222,9	195,4	100,9	87,7
males	99,5	85,9	104,6	93,2	108,5	89,1
females	119,9	107,7	118,3	102,2	94,9	86,4
3. Unemployment rate as of the end of a quarter	in %					
TOTAL	5,8	5,2	6,1	6,2	.	.

^a The Ministry of Economic Development, Labour and Technology data.

Table 5. Economically inactive population^a

SPECIFICATION	2018	2019	2020			
	quarter 4		quarter 3	quarter 4	quarter 4	quarter 3
	in thousands				2019=100	2020=100
1. Economically inactive						
TOTAL	13353	13313	13192	13170	98,9	99,8
males	5094	5033	5014	5002	99,4	99,8
females	8259	8280	8178	8168	98,6	99,9
Urban areas	7976	7937	7917	7911	99,7	99,9
Rural areas	5377	5376	5275	5259	97,8	99,7
Of total by age:						
15–24 years	2361	2277	2349	2375	104,3	101,1
25–34	791	778	749	749	96,3	100,0
35–44	717	710	692	678	95,5	98,0
45–59/64	2134	2015	1822	1753	87,0	96,2
60/65 years and more	7349	7534	7580	7615	101,1	100,5
by age:						
pre-working (15–17)	984	965	970	979	101,5	100,9
working (18–59/64) ^b	5020	4814	4642	4576	95,1	98,6
post-working (60/65 and more) ^c	7349	7534	7580	7615	101,1	100,5
20–24 years	758	717	779	808	112,7	103,7
20–64	5541	5355	5105	5029	93,9	98,5
55–64	2504	2405	2206	2136	88,8	96,8
15–64 years (working as defined by Eurostat)	7145	6914	6675	6597	95,4	98,8
Chosen reasons for inactivity						
persons seeking job but not ready to take it within two weeks following the reference week	35	41	27	33	80,5	122,2
persons discouraged with inefficient job search	253	178	165	177	99,4	107,3

^a By Labour Force Survey.

^b 18–59 years for women, 18–64 years for men.

^c 60 years and more for women, 65 years and more for men.

Table 5. Economically inactive population^a (cont.)

SPECIFICATION	2018	2019	2020			
	quarter 4		quarter 3	quarter 4	quarter 4	quarter 3
	in thousands				2019=100	2020=100
Selected reasons for inactivity						
education, training	2210	2109	2145	2230	105,7	104,0
family and household responsibilities	1822	1822	1717	1583	86,9	92,2
retirement	7262	7479	7533	7563	101,1	100,4
illness, disability	1594	1527	1435	1433	93,8	99,9
By level of education:						
tertiary	1419	1516	1550	1573	103,8	101,5
post-secondary and vocational secondary	2793	2847	2935	2982	104,7	101,6
general secondary	1446	1420	1460	1420	100,0	97,3
basic vocational ^b	3241	3201	3192	3145	98,3	98,5
lower secondary, primary, incomplete primary and without school education	4455	4328	4053	4050	93,6	99,9
Disabled persons						
TOTAL	2549	2502	2464	2489	99,5	101,0
males	1268	1253	1198	1185	94,6	98,9
females	1280	1249	1266	1304	104,4	103,0
Urban areas	1543	1499	1496	1506	100,5	100,7
Rural areas	1006	1003	968	983	98,0	101,5
2. Number of persons not working^c per 1000 employed persons	in persons					
TOTAL	853	838	833	828	.	.
males	598	576	579	578	.	.
females	1170	1167	1148	1135	.	.
Urban areas	840	832	834	832	.	.
Rural areas	874	847	832	821	.	.

^a By Labour Force Survey.

^b Since the third quarter of 2020 including basic sectoral vocational.

^c Including the unemployed.

Table 6. Terminations for to establishments-related reasons (as of the state at the end of a quarter)^a

SPECIFICATION	2018	2019	2020			
	quarter 4		quarter 3	quarter 4	quarter 4	quarter 3
					2019=100	2020=100
The number of establishments	145	121	338	252,0	208,3	74,6
of which:						
public sector	7	5	13	16	320,0	123,1
private sector	138	116	325	236	203,4	72,6
The number of persons (in thous.)	19,3	18,5	35,8	29,3	158,6	81,9
of which:						
public sector	1,8	2,2	3,9	4,5	205,7	115,0
private sector	17,5	16,3	31,9	24,8	152,2	77,8

^a The Ministry of Economic Development, Labour and Technology data.

Symbol:

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

Znak * Data revised.

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