

The demand for labour in the fourth quarter of 2019

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15,6

decrease in the number of job vacancies compared to the third quarter of 2019

At the end of the fourth quarter of 2019 the number of job vacancies in Poland, in entities of the national economy or in their local units, employing at least 1 person, was 125,4 thousand and was 23,2 thousand or 15,6% lower than at the end of the third quarter of 2019. As compared to the end of the fourth quarter of 2018 the number of vacancies was lower by 13,8 thousand, or 11,0%. At the end of the fourth quarter of 2019 there were still 28,4 thousand unfilled newly created jobs.

In the fourth quarter of 2019 there were 8,1% fewer newly created jobs than in the corresponding period of the previous year. Moreover, 25,3% fewer jobs were liquidated than in the previous quarter and 16,3% fewer than in the fourth quarter of 2018.

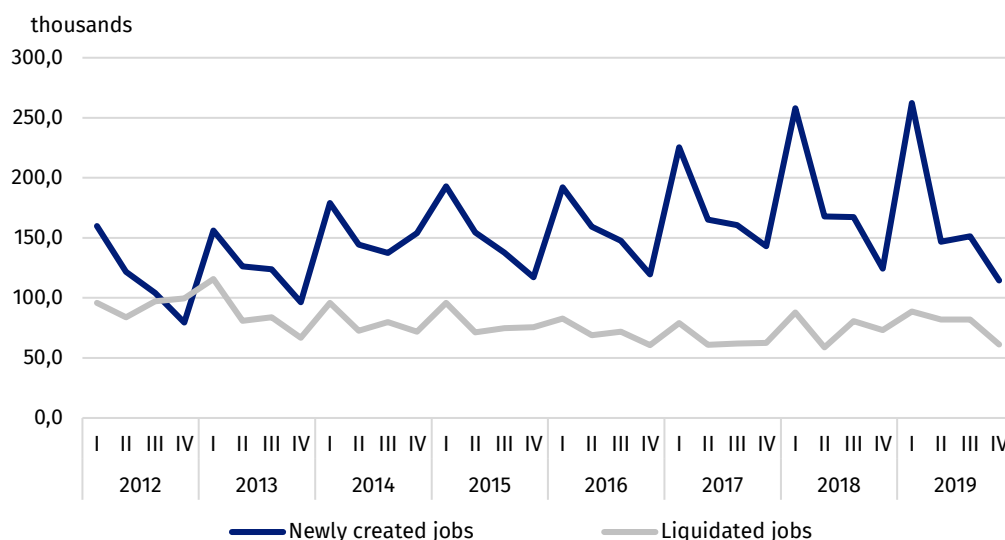
The survey on the demand for labour is conducted by a representative method on a quarterly basis, using the Z-05 reporting form. It covers units employing at least one person. Reporting units should be understood as entities of the national economy or their local units.

Table 1. Jobs in Poland – basic results of the survey

JOBS	2018	2019	
	IV quarter	III quarter	IV quarter
as of the end of the quarter (in thousands)			
Vacancies	139,2	148,6	125,4
Vacancies - newly created jobs	29,9	32,9	28,4
during the quarter (in thousands)			
Newly created	124,5	151,2	114,4
Liquidated	73,2	82,1	61,3

Chart 1. Newly created and liquidated jobs in Poland

As of the end of the quarter



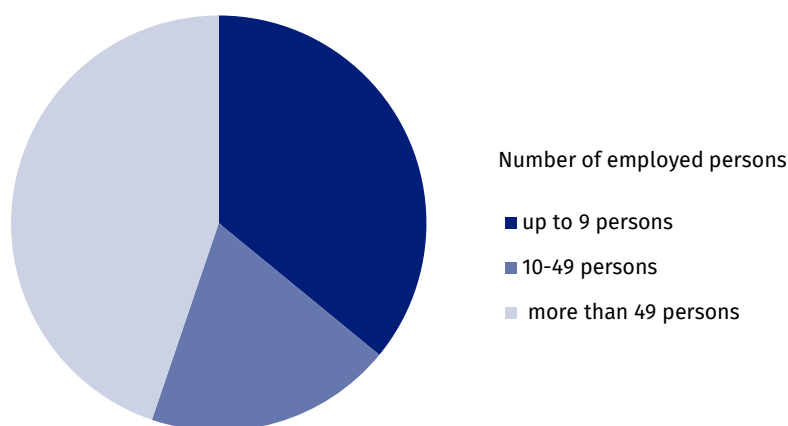
The economic situation affects an increase or decrease in the number of newly created and liquidated jobs. The analysis of the presented series of data shows that creating and liquidating jobs in Poland is of seasonal nature. In the case of newly created jobs, their number was the highest in the first quarters and usually the lowest in the fourth quarters. The trend of increasing number of newly created jobs has continued since 2012 – the number reached the highest level in 2019. Most liquidated jobs were reported in the first quarter, while the lowest values of this phenomenon occurred in various quarters of particular years. It should be noted that the difference between liquidated and newly created jobs has been systematically growing since 2012.

The survey on the demand for labour for the fourth quarter of 2019 indicates that, of the 756,9 thousand units, the majority, that is 91,2% were private sector units. In terms of their size expressed by the number of employed persons, the most numerous were units with up to 9 employed persons – they accounted for 67,9% of all units.

At the end of the fourth quarter of 2019 only 42,2 thousand units, or 5,6% of their total number had job vacancies at their disposal. The ownership and size structure of units reporting job vacancies reflects the structure of the whole population. The vast majority, that is 88,2% belonged to the private sector. Units with up to 9 employed persons constituted just over half (57,4%) of the total number of units.

Job vacancies

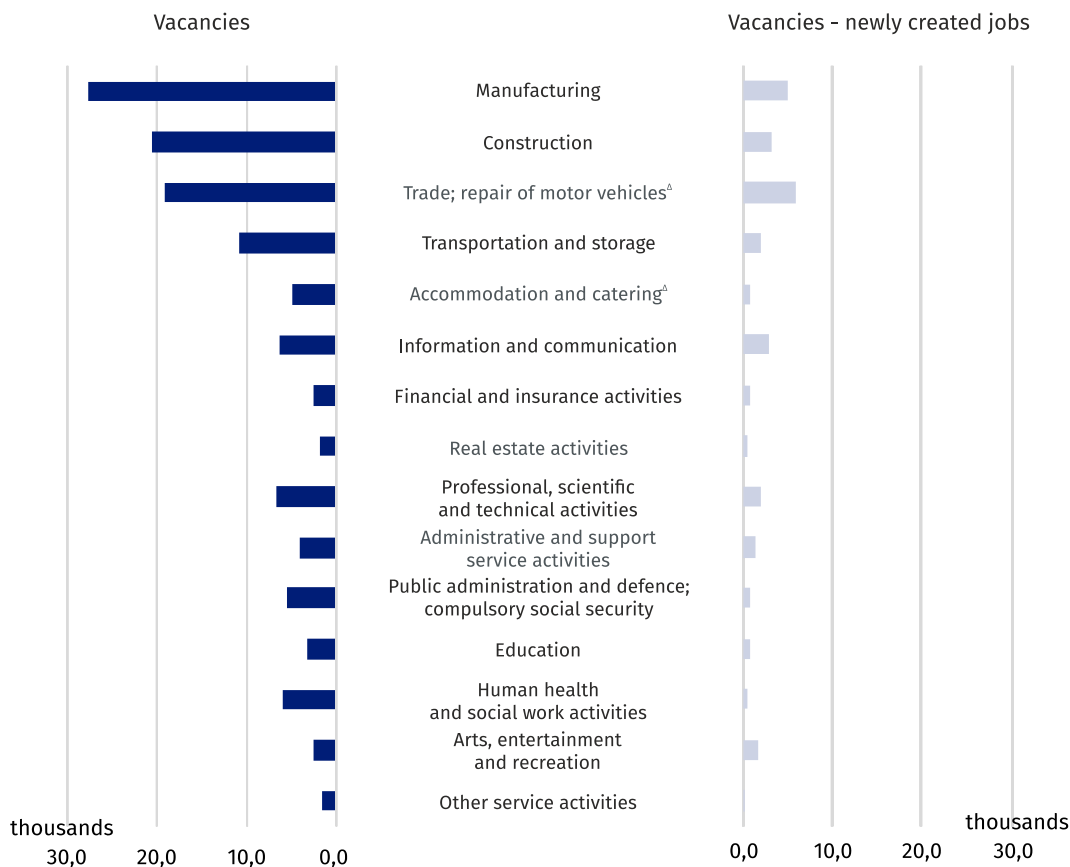
Chart 2. The structure of vacancies in Poland by size of units as of the end of the fourth quarter of 2019



Job vacancies as of the end of the fourth quarter of 2019 were concentrated mainly in the private sector (84,9%). Most of them were reported in units with the number of employed persons more than 49 (44,8%)

The number of reported job vacancies, as of the end of the fourth quarter of 2019 was 125,4 thousand, of which 106,4 thousand (84,9%) in the private sector. Vacancies occurred mainly in units with more than 49 employed persons – 56,2 thousand (44,8%).

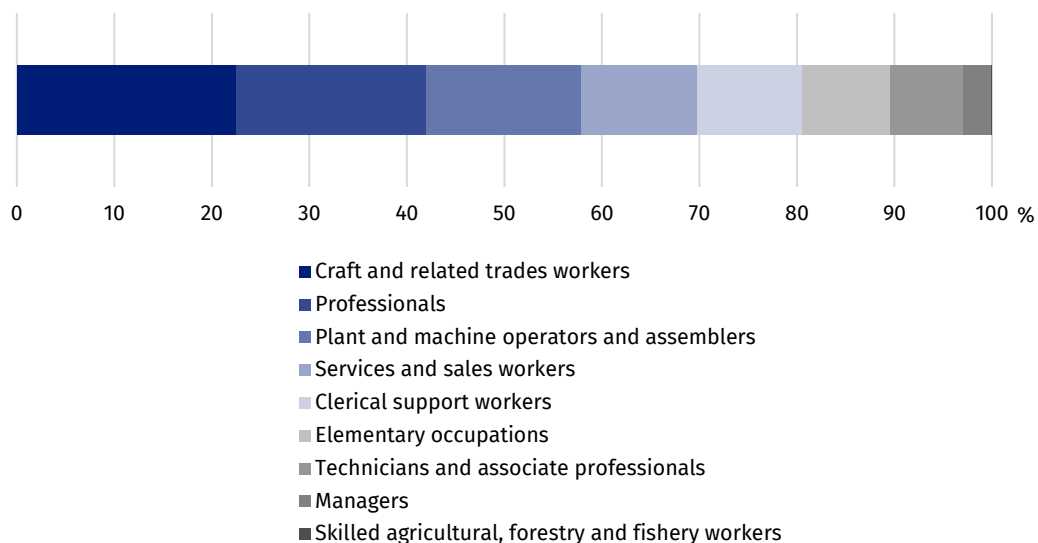
Chart 3 Vacancies and vacancies — newly created jobs in Poland by selected PKD 2007 (NACE Rev.2) sections as of the end of the fourth quarter of 2019



As in previous years, most job vacancies were in units conducting activities in the field of Manufacturing (22,7%)

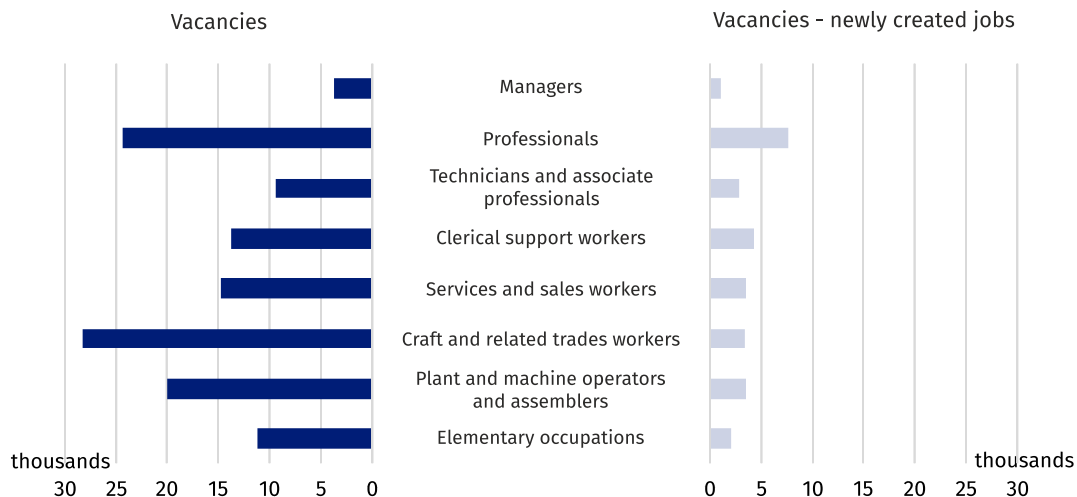
In the fourth quarter of 2019 most job vacancies were in units conducting activities in the field of Manufacturing — 27,7 thousand (22,1%), then in Construction — 20,6 thousand (16,4%), and in Trade; repair of motor vehicles ^Δ — 19,2 thousand (15,3%).

Chart 4. The structure of vacancies in Poland by major occupational groups as of the end of the fourth quarter of 2019



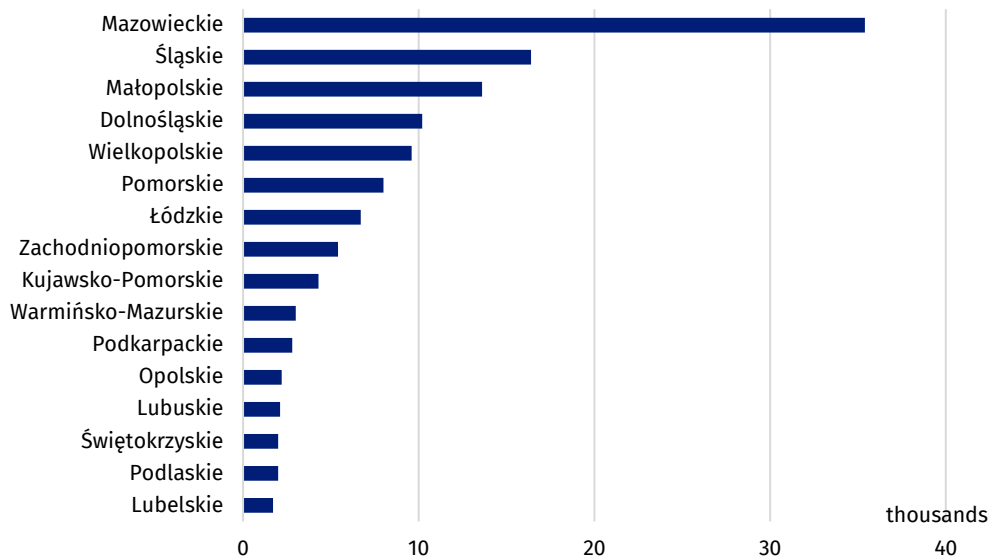
Units that had job vacancies were most often looking for craft and related trades workers – 28,2 thousand vacancies (22,5 %). Job vacancies for professionals – 24,4 thousand (19,5%), plant and machine operators and assemblers – 20,0 thousand (15,9%) and services and sales workers – 14,8 thousand (11,8%) also constituted significant shares.

Chart 5. Vacancies and vacancies – newly created jobs in Poland by occupations as of the end of the fourth quarter of 2019



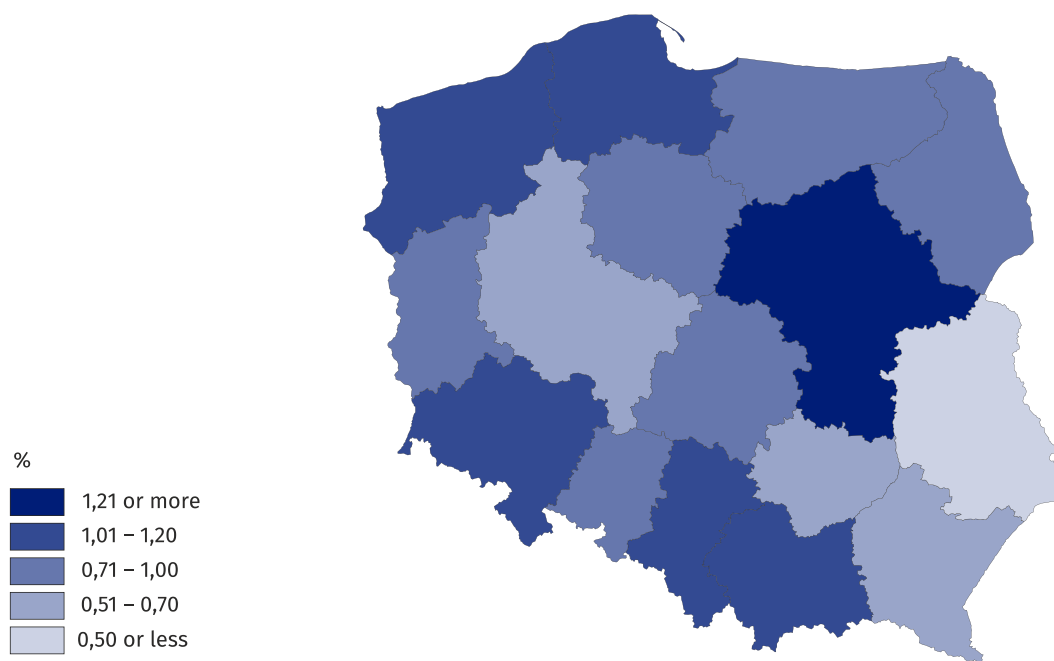
In the fourth quarter of 2019 unfilled job vacancies were offered primarily to craft and related trades workers (22,5%)

Chart 6. Vacancies by voivodships as of the end of the fourth quarter of 2019



At the end of the fourth quarter of 2019 the following voivodships had the largest number of vacancies: Mazowieckie – 35,4 thousand (28,2%), Śląskie – 16,4 thousand (13,1%) and Małopolskie – 13,6 thousand (10,8%), whereas the smallest numbers of vacancies were recorded in the voivodships: Lubelskie – 1,7 thousand (1,4%), Podlaskie – 2,0 thousand (1,6%) and Świętokrzyskie – 2,0 thousand (1,6%).

Map 1. Job vacancy rate by voivodships as of the end of the fourth quarter of 2019



The job vacancy rate – the proportion of total posts that are vacant, expressed as a percentage of the sum of the number of occupied posts and the number of job vacancies

The job vacancy rate in Poland in the fourth quarter of 2019 was 1,07%

In 2019 the lowest job vacancy rate was recorded in the fourth quarter in the Lubelskie Voivodship – 0.32 %, while the highest in the first quarter in the Małopolskie Voivodship – 1.51%

Newly created jobs

In the fourth quarter of 2019 there were created 114,4 thousand new jobs in Poland, which was 10,1 thousand fewer (8,1%) as compared to the fourth quarter of 2018. The largest number of new jobs were created in the group of units with up to 9 employed persons – 44,1 thousand (38,6%). A similar number of newly created jobs were reported in the population of units with more than 49 employed persons – 40,4 thousand (35,3%) and by units with 10 to 49 employed persons – 29,9 thousand (26,1%).

New jobs were generated mainly in units conducting activities in the field of Trade; repair of motor vehicles^Δ – 23,8 thousand (20,8%), Manufacturing – 20,4 thousand (17,8%) and Transportation and storage – 13,6 thousand (11,9%). The fewest new jobs were created in units conducting Other service activities – 1,8 thousand (1,6%). A similarly low numbers of newly created jobs were recorded in Real estate activities, Public administration and defence; compulsory social security as well as within Accommodation and catering^Δ – 1,9 thousand (1,7%) each.

Most new jobs were generated in the Małopolskie Voivodship – 20,2 thousand (17,7%), and then in the Wielkopolskie Voivodship – 11,5 thousand (10,1%) and in the Dolnośląskie Voivodship – 10,8 thousand (9,4%). The fewest new jobs were created in the following voivodships: Podlaskie – 1,3 thousand (1,1%), Warmińsko-Mazurskie – 1,3 thousand (1,1%) and Świętokrzyskie – 2,6 thousand (2,3%).

At the end of the fourth quarter of 2019, there were 28,4 thousand (24,8%) unfilled newly created jobs, mainly in the private sector – 25,8 thousand (90,8%) and in units with the number of employed persons more than 49 – 11,7 thousand (41,2%) as well as in units with up to 9 employed persons – 11,6 thousand (41,0%).

As compared to the previous quarter, the number of vacant newly created jobs decreased by 4,5 thousand (13,7%), and in comparison with the fourth quarter of 2018 it decreased by 1,5 thousand (5,0%).

Newly created jobs were not filled mainly in units running activities in the field of Trade; repair of motor vehicles^Δ – 5,8 thousand (20,5%), Manufacturing – 4,9 thousand (17,1%) and Construction – 3,3 thousand (11,6%). They were intended mainly for professionals – 7,6 thousand (26,6%), clerical support workers – 4,3 thousand (15,3%) and plant and machine operators and assemblers – 3,5 thousand (12,3%).

Most vacant newly created jobs were in the following voivodships: Mazowieckie – 8,4 thousand (29,4%), and then in Małopolskie – 3,6 thousand (12,6%) and Dolnośląskie – 3,3 thousand (11,5%), while the fewest in the voivodships: Warmińsko-Mazurskie – 0,2 thousand (0,5%), Świętokrzyskie and Podlaskie – 0,1 thousand (0,4%).

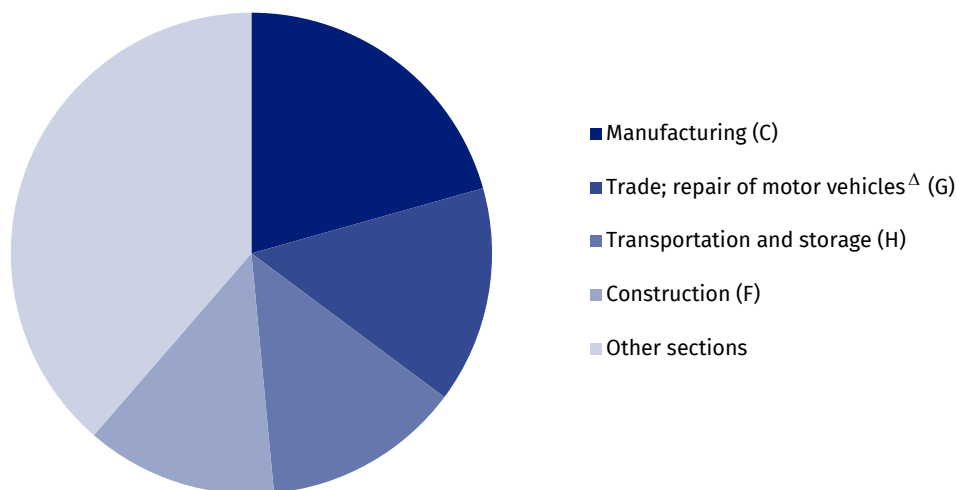
In the fourth quarter of 2019 the majority of new jobs were created in the private sector (89,4%)

Liquidated jobs

In the fourth quarter of 2019 there were 61,3 thousand jobs liquidated in Poland, which was 11,9 thousand fewer (19,3%) than in the fourth quarter of 2018. In the fourth quarter of 2019 jobs were liquidated most often in the population of units with up to 9 employed persons – 21,7 thousand (35,3%), as well as in units with 10 to 49 employed persons – 20,6 thousand (33,5%).

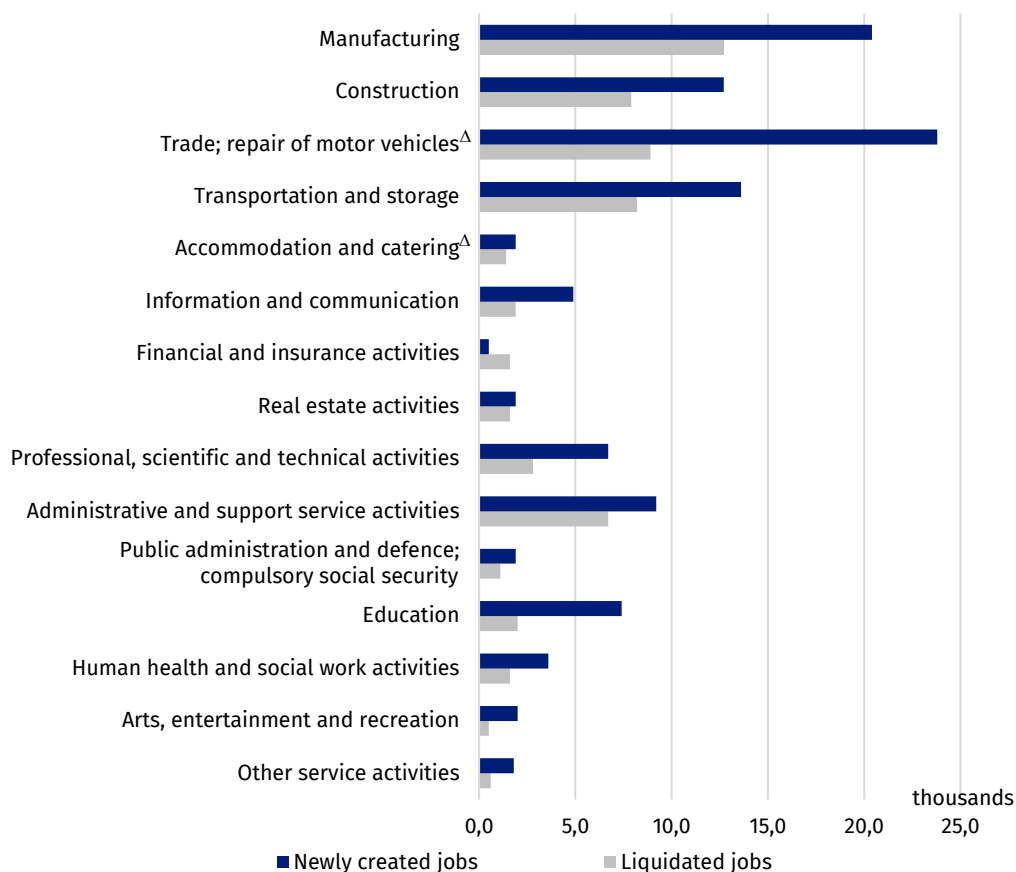
In the fourth quarter of 2019 jobs were liquidated mainly in the private sector (93,1%)

Chart 7. The structure of liquidated jobs in Poland by PKD 2007 (NACE Rev.2) sections in the fourth quarter of 2019



Unlike previous quarters, in the fourth quarter of 2019 jobs were liquidated most often in units conducting activities in the field of Manufacturing (20,6%)

Chart 8. Newly created and liquidated jobs in Poland by selected PKD 2007 (NACE Rev.2) sections as of the end of the fourth quarter of 2019



Jobs were liquidated most often in units conducting activities in the field of Manufacturing — 12,7 thousand (20,6%), Trade; repair of motor vehicles^Δ — 8,9 thousand (14,6%). Relatively, the fewest jobs were liquidated in units conducting activities within Arts, entertainment and recreation — 0,5 thousand (0,8%), and Other service activities — 0,6 thousand (0,9%).

In this news release abbreviated names of NACE, Rev. 2 sections were used. Abbreviations are marked with a 'Δ' symbol. Full names are available on the Eurostat website at: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/classifications>

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Terms used in official statistics

[Demand for labour](#)

[Vacancies](#)

[Newly created jobs](#)