

# The demand for labour in the second quarter of 2020

10.09.2020


**6.4%**

increase in the number of job vacancies compared to the first quarter of 2020

At the end of the second quarter of 2020, the number of job vacancies in Poland, in entities of the national economy or in their local units employing at least 1 person, was 81.4 thousand and was 4.9 thousand or 6.4% higher than at the end of the first quarter of 2020. As compared to the end of the second quarter of 2019, the number of vacancies was lower by 70.4 thousand or 46.4%. At the end of the second quarter of 2020, there were still 17.0 thousand unfilled newly created jobs.

In the second quarter of 2020, there were 44.2% fewer new jobs than in the corresponding period of the previous year. Moreover, 21.9% more jobs were liquidated than in the previous quarter and 14.3% more than in the second quarter of 2019.

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, from which data are collected. The results of the survey are generalised to the general population of national economy entities employing at least one person.

In the second quarter of 2020, similarly to the previous one, the survey results were different from those previously obtained. Due to the ongoing epidemic situation, the labour market is experiencing changes, and the results of the survey make it possible to capture them.

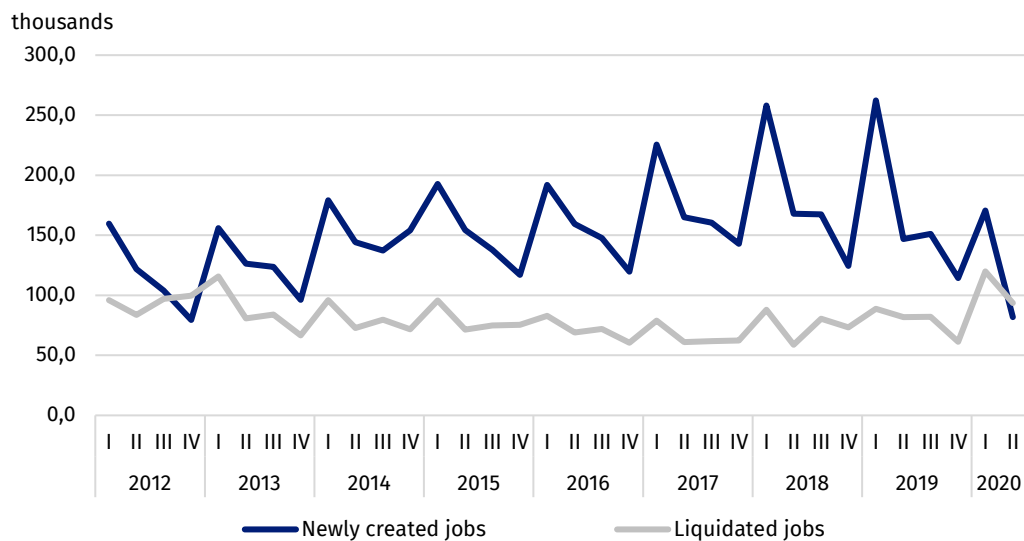
In the second quarter of 2020, fewer new jobs were created and more jobs were liquidated than a year ago

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

JOBS	2019	2020	
	II quarter	I quarter	II quarter
as of the end of the quarter (in thousands)			
Vacancies	151,8	76,5	81,4
Vacancies – newly created jobs	31,5	16,2	17,0
during the quarter (in thousands)			
Newly created	146,8	170,6	81,9
Liquidated	81,9	119,9	93,6

**Chart 1. Newly created and liquidated jobs in Poland**

As of the end of the quarter



An increase or decrease in the number of newly created and liquidated jobs is affected by many factors, and from March 2020 also by the threat of COVID-19 disease. The analysis of the presented series of data shows that in Poland creating and liquidating jobs is of a cyclical nature. In the case of newly created jobs, their number was the highest in the second quarters and usually the lowest in the fourth quarters. The increasing trend in the number of newly created jobs has continued since 2012 – the number reached the highest level in 2019. The impact of COVID-19 is, however, reflected in a significant decrease in the number of newly created jobs as compared to the corresponding quarter of 2019.

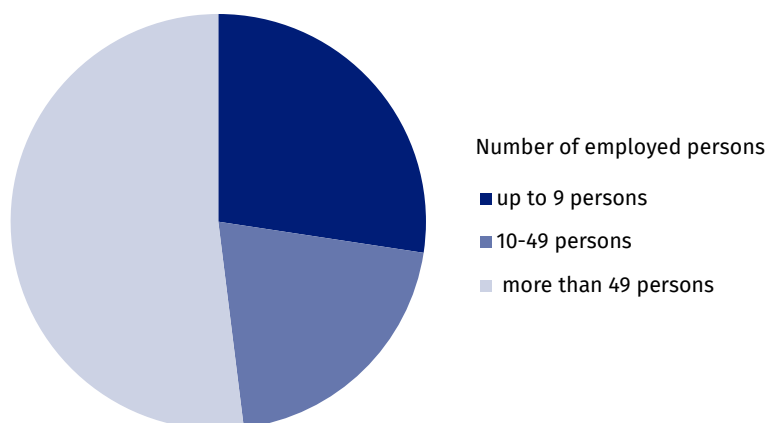
From 2012 to 2019, the largest number of jobs were liquidated in the first quarters, and the lowest numbers of job losses occurred in different quarters of individual years. The difference between newly created and liquidated jobs was systematically growing. This cyclical-ity in the second quarter of 2020 was disturbed and the number of liquidated jobs was higher than the number of newly created ones. From the beginning of 2012 until the second quarter of 2020, such a situation occurred only in the fourth quarter of 2012.

The survey results indicate that at the end of the second quarter of 2020 among the entities of the national economy employing at least 1 person the majority, because 90.9%, belonged to the private sector. In terms of the size expressed in the number of employed persons, units with up to 9 employed persons - they constituted 64.7% of units.

At the end of the second quarter of 2020, only 27.4 thousand units or 4.3% 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 85.0% belonged to the private sector. Units with up to 9 employed persons constituted just over half (50.7%) of the total number of units.

## Job vacancies

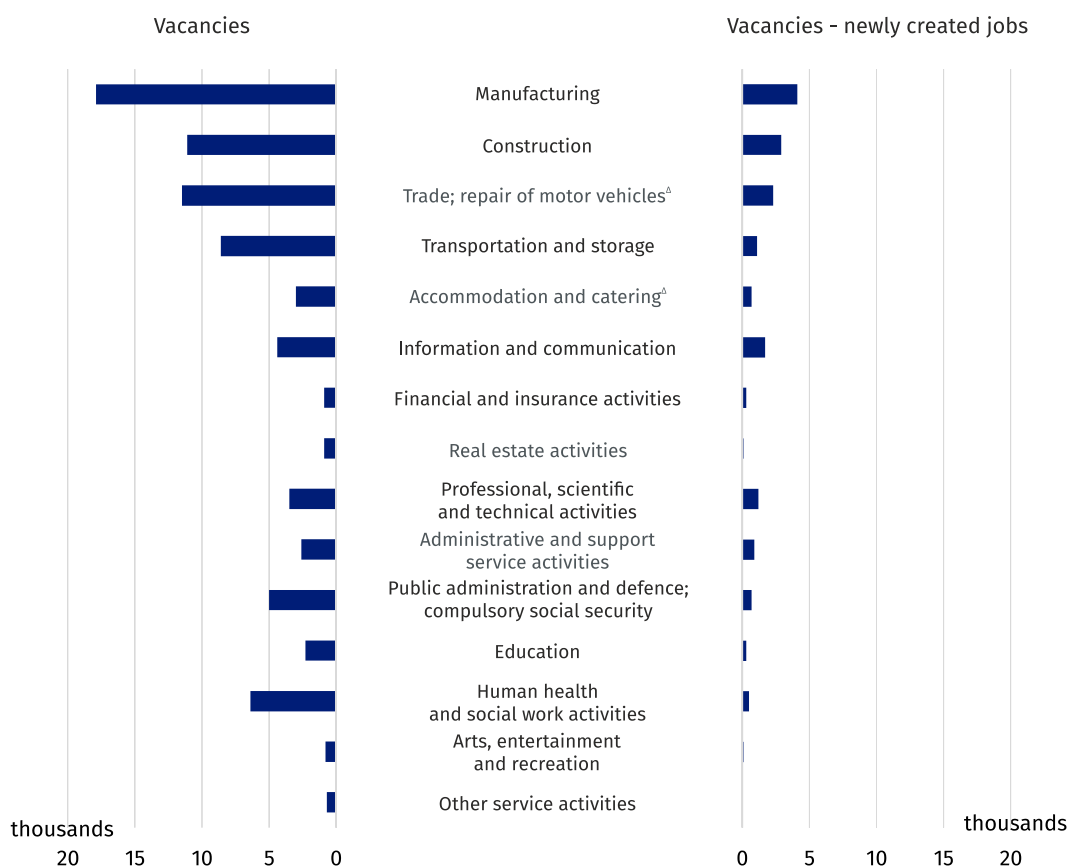
**Chart 2. The structure of job vacancies in Poland by size of units as of the end of the second quarter of 2020**



Job vacancies as of the end of the second quarter of 2020 were concentrated mainly in the private sector (78.1%). Most of them were reported in units with the number of employed persons larger than 49 (52.0%)

The number of reported job vacancies as of the end of the second quarter of 2020 was 81.4 thousand, of which 63.6 thousand in the private sector. Vacancies occurred mainly in units with more than 49 employed persons – 42.3 thousand.

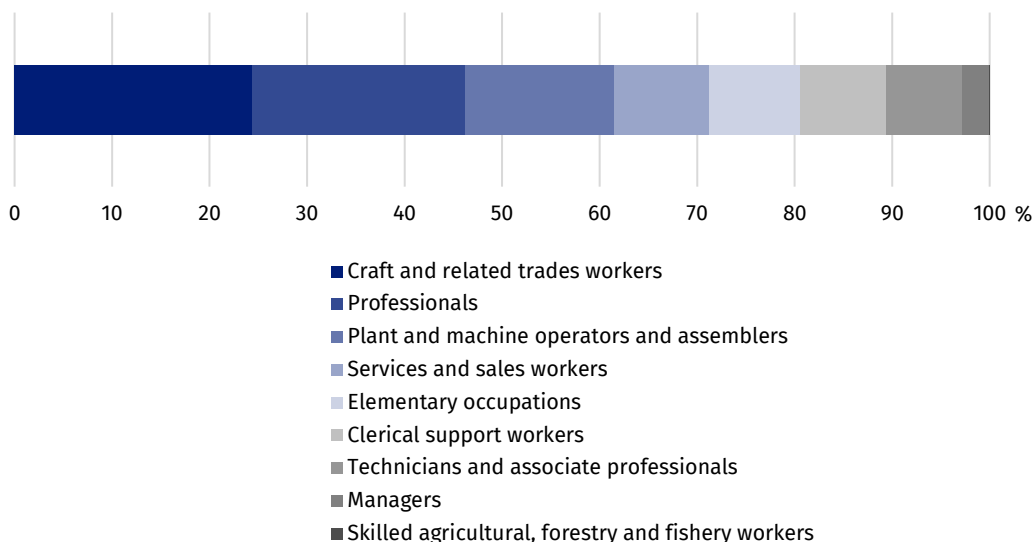
**Chart 3. Job vacancies and vacancies — newly created jobs in Poland by selected PKD 2007 (NACE Rev.2) sections as of the end of the second quarter of 2020**



As in the previous quarters, most job vacancies were in units conducting activities in the field of manufacturing (22.0%)

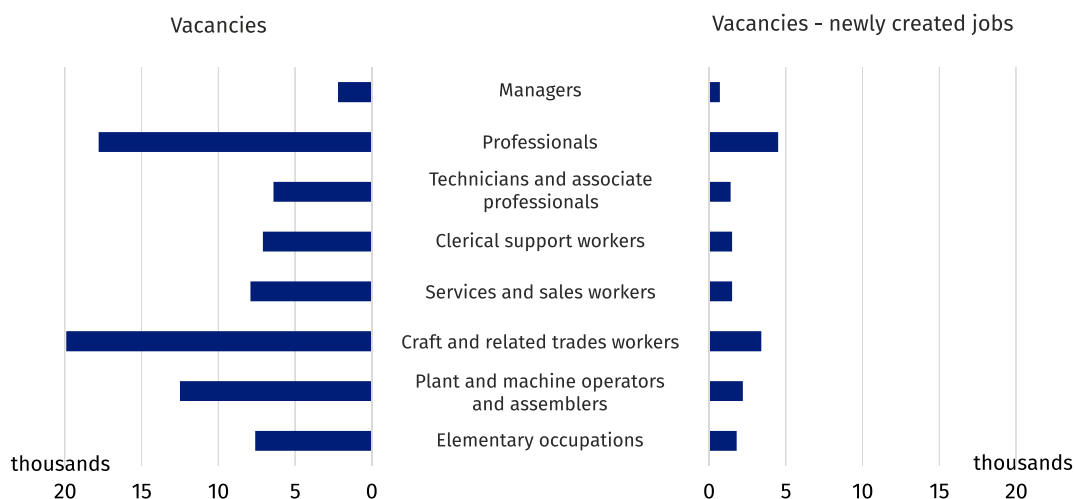
In the second quarter of 2020, most job vacancies were in units conducting activities in the field of manufacturing – 17.9 thousand (22.0%), then in trade; repair of motor vehicles<sup>Δ</sup> 11.5 thousand (14.1%) and in construction – 11.1 thousand (13.6%).

**Chart 4. The structure of job vacancies in Poland by major occupational groups as of the end of the second quarter of 2020**



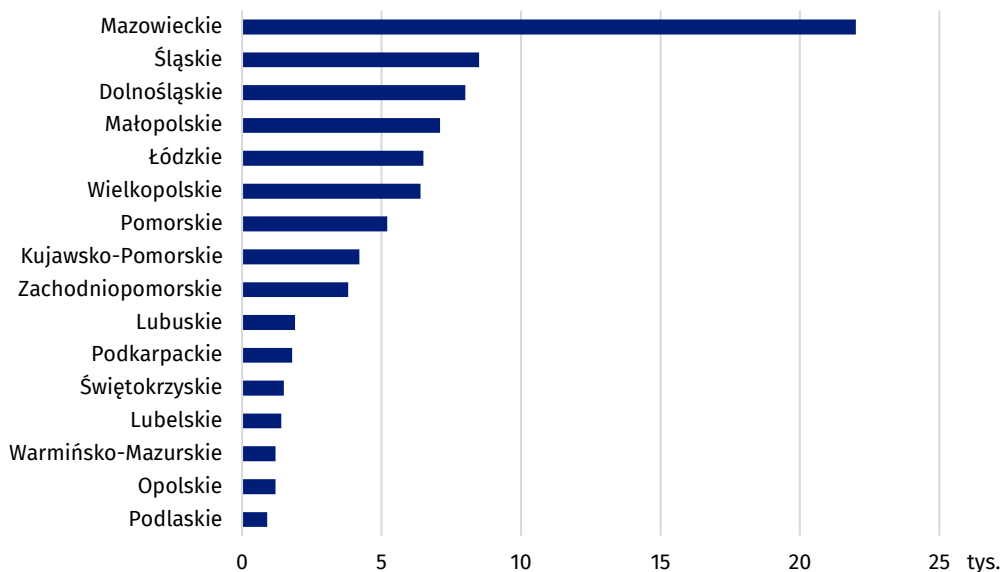
Units that had job vacancies were most often looking for craft and related trades workers – 19.9 thousand (24.4%). Significant shares were constituted also by job vacancies for professionals – 17.8 thousand (21.9% of the total number of job vacancies), plant and machine operators and assemblers – 12.5 thousand (15.4%) and clerical support workers – 7.9 thousand (9.7%).

**Chart 5. Job vacancies and vacancies – newly created jobs in Poland by occupations as of the end of the second quarter of 2020**



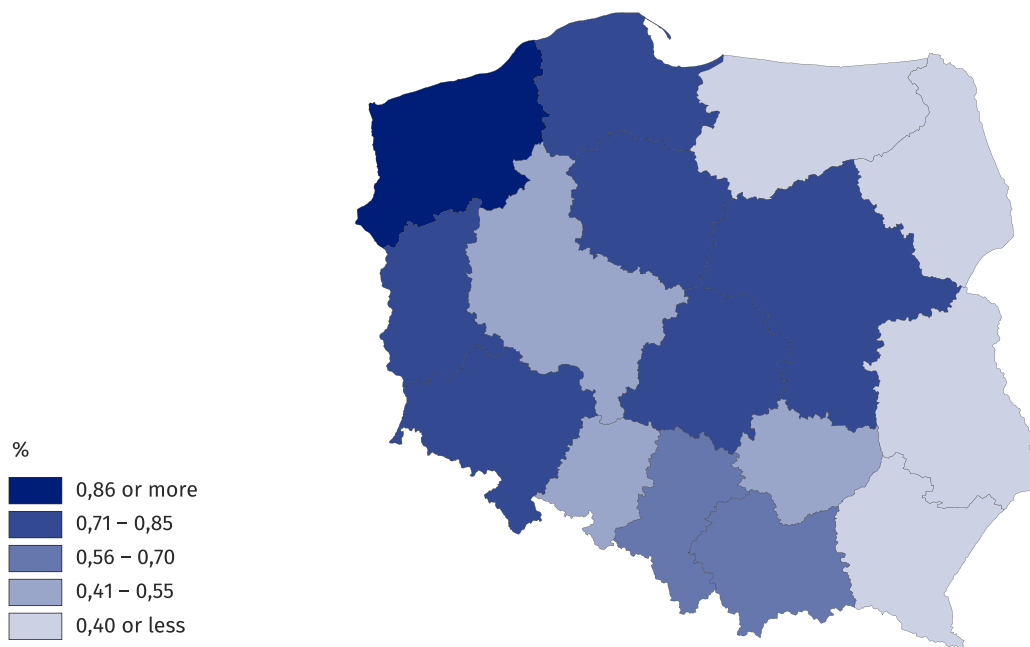
In the second quarter of 2020, unfilled jobs were offered primarily to craft and related trades workers (24.4%)

**Chart 6. Job vacancies by voivodships as of the end of the second quarter of 2020**



At the end of the second quarter of 2020, the following voivodships had the largest number of vacancies: Mazowieckie – 22.0 thousand (27.0% of job vacancies in Poland), Śląskie – 8.5 thousand (10.4%) and Dolnośląskie – 8.0 thousand (9.8%), whereas the smallest numbers of vacancies were recorded in the voivodships: Podlaskie – 0.9 thousand (1.1%), Opolskie – 1.2 thousand (1.5%) and Warmińsko-Mazurskie – 1.2 thousand (1.5%).

**Map 1. Job vacancy rate by voivodships as of the end of the second quarter of 2020**



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

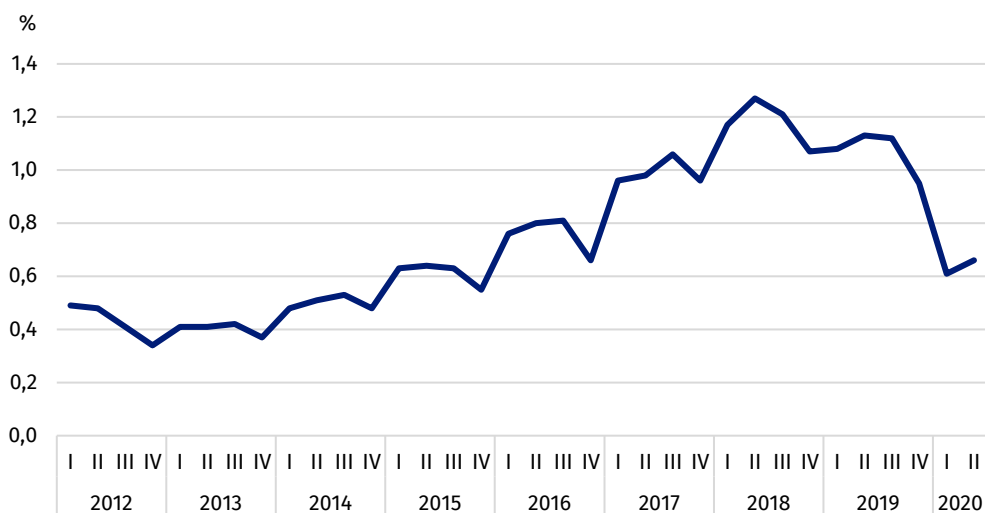
The job vacancy rate in Poland in the second quarter of 2020 was 0.66%

In the second quarter of 2020, the lowest job vacancy rate was in the Lubelskie Voivodship – 0.31%, while the highest in the Zachodniopomorskie Voivodship – 0.89%

The value of the job vacancy rate decreased instantly in 2020, ending the upward trend that had been ongoing since 2012. The epidemic situation contributed to the decrease in the index value. Additionally, in the second quarter of 2020, the number of liquidated jobs exceeded the number of newly created jobs, and the vacancy rate fell to the level of 2016.

**Chart 7. Job vacancy rate in Poland**

As of the end of the quarter



### Newly created jobs

In the second quarter of 2020, 81.9 thousand new jobs were created in Poland. There were 88.7 thousand (48.0%) fewer of them as compared to the first quarter of 2020. The largest number of new jobs were created in the group of units with up to 9 employed persons – 36.3 thousand (44.3%). Their number in units with more than 49 employed persons amounted to 23.3 thousand (28.4%) and in units with 10 to 49 employed persons – 22.3 thousand (27.2%).

New jobs were generated mainly in units conducting activities in the field of trade; repair of motor vehicles<sup>Δ</sup> – 16.1 thousand (19.7%), manufacturing – 15.7 thousand (19.2%), construction – 10.5 thousand (12.8%). The fewest new jobs were created in units conducting activities in the electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply section – 0.2 thousand (0.2%). Not many new jobs were also created in the fields of: mining and quarrying – 0.4 thousand (0.5%), arts, entertainment and recreation – 0.8 thousand (1.0%), agriculture, forestry and fishing – 0.9 thousand (1.1%) and water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities – 0.9 thousand (1.1%).

In the second quarter of 2020, the highest number of jobs were generated in the Mazowieckie Voivodship – 16.3 thousand (19.9%), followed by the Śląskie – 9.5 thousand (11.6%) and Małopolskie – 9.0 thousand (11.0%) voivodships, while the lowest numbers in the voivodships: Opolskie – 0.7 thousand (0.9%), Zachodniopomorskie – 1.2 thousand (1.5%) and Lubuskie – 1.4 thousand (1.7%).

At the end of the second quarter of 2020, there were 17.0 thousand (20.8%) unfilled newly created jobs, mainly in the private sector – 15.3 thousand (90.0%). They occurred mainly in units with up to 9 employed persons – 6.9 thousand (40.6%) and in those with more 49 persons – 6.5 thousand (38.2%).

As compared to the previous quarter, the number of vacant newly created jobs increased by 0.8 thousand (4.9%), and in comparison with the second quarter of 2019 decreased by 14.5 thousand (46.0%).

Newly created jobs were not filled mainly in units running activities in the field of manufacturing – 4.1 thousand (24.1%), construction – 2.9 thousand (17.1%), and trade; repair of motor vehicles<sup>Δ</sup> – 2.3 thousand (13.5%). They were intended mainly for professionals – 4.5 thousand (26.5%), craft and related trades workers – 3.4 thousand (20.0%), and plant and machine operators and assemblers – 2.2 thousand (12.9%).

In the second quarter of 2020, the majority of new jobs were created in the private sector (92.3%)

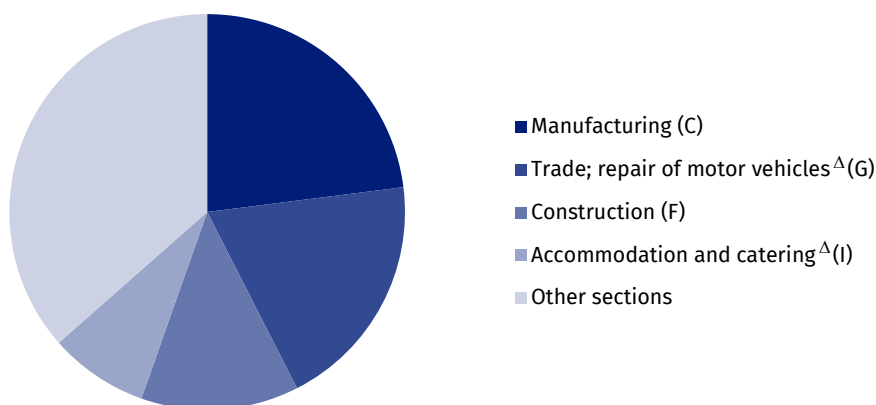
The largest number of vacant newly created jobs, that is 4.9 thousand (28.8%) were in the Mazowieckie Voivodship, then in the Małopolskie Voivodship – 2.2 thousand (12.9%) and the Dolnośląskie Voivodship – 2.0 thousand (11.8 %), while the lowest number occurred in the Podlaskie, Podkarpackie and Warmińsko-Mazurskie voivodships – 0.1 thousand (0.6%) each.

### Liquidated jobs

In the second quarter of 2020, 93.6 thousand jobs were liquidated in Poland, that is 26.3 thousand (21.9%) fewer than in the first quarter of 2020. Jobs were liquidated most often in units with 10 to 49 employed persons – 40.9 thousand (43.7%), as well as units with more than 49 persons – 27.4 thousand (29.3%).

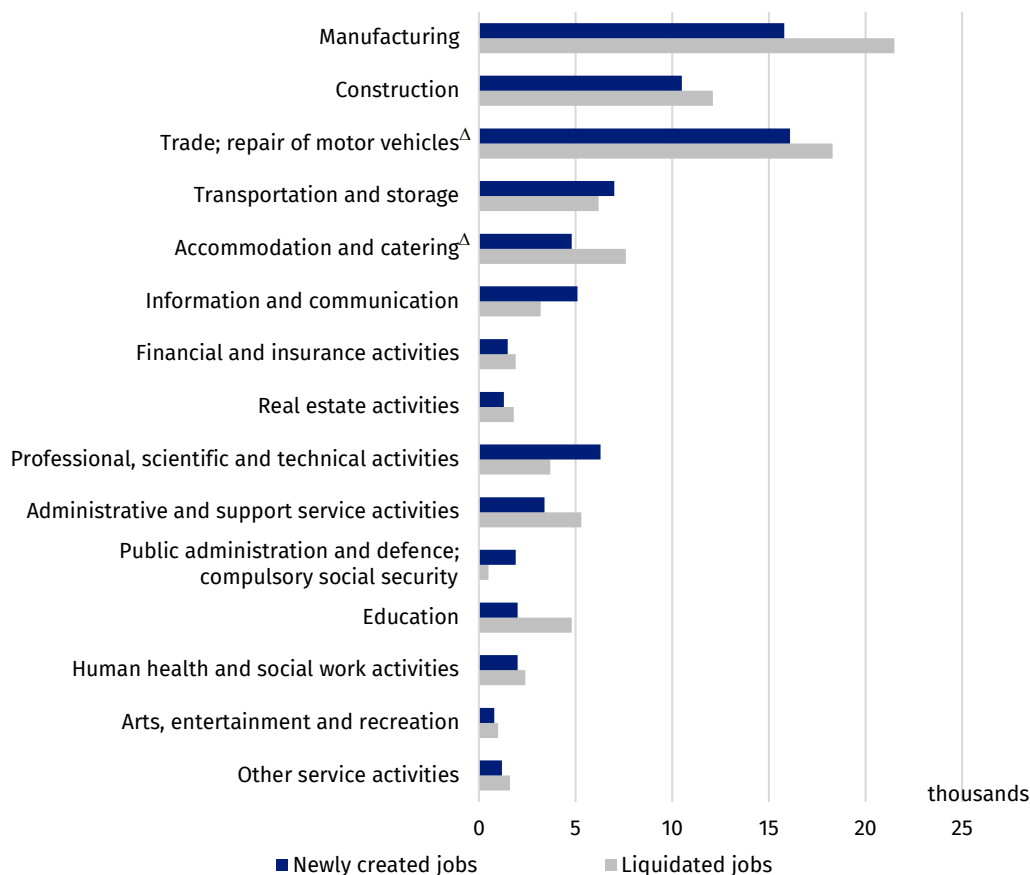
In the second quarter of 2020, jobs were liquidated mainly in the private sector (93.6%)

**Chart 8. The structure of liquidated jobs in Poland by PKD 2007 (NACE Rev.2) sections in the second quarter of 2020**



In the second quarter of 2020, jobs were liquidated most often in units conducting activities in the field manufacturing (23.0%)

**Chart 9. Newly created and liquidated jobs in Poland in selected PKD 2007 (NACE Rev.2) sections in the second quarter of 2020**



Jobs were liquidated most often in units conducting activities in the fields of: manufacturing — 21.5 thousand (23.0%), trade; repair of motor vehicles<sup>Δ</sup> — 18.3 thousand (19.6%) and construction — 12.1 thousand (12.9%). The fewest jobs were liquidated in units conducting activities within mining and quarrying — 0.1 thousand ( 0,1%).

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](#)