

# Employed, unemployed and economically inactive persons (preliminary results of the Polish Labour Force Survey)

24.08.2023

**58.2%**

Activity rate of persons aged 15-89 years

In the second quarter of 2023, economically active persons accounted for 58.2% of the population<sup>1</sup> aged 15-89 years. Compared with the first quarter of 2023, the rate decreased by 0.2 pp., while compared with the second quarter of 2022, it increased by 0.3 pp.

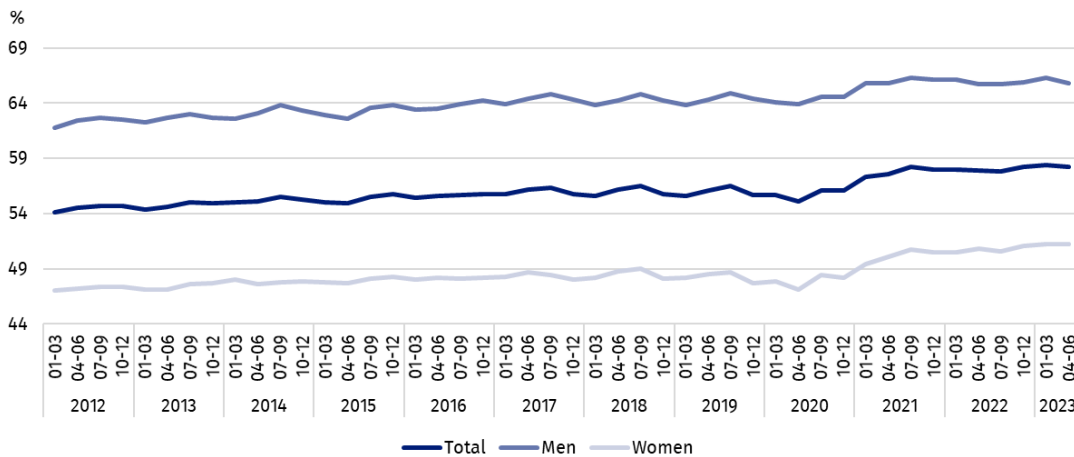
## Economic activity of the population aged 15-89 years by the LFS

In the second quarter of 2023, the number of economically active persons aged 15-89 years amounted to 17 293 thousand, of which: 16 850 thousand constituted employed persons, while 443 thousand – the unemployed. The population of economically inactive persons in the corresponding age group comprised 12 427 thousand persons.

Population of economically active persons compared to the first quarter of 2023 decreased by 64 thousand, i.e. by 0.4%, while compared to the same period of the previous year it increased by 69 thousand, i.e. by 0.4%.

Activity rate for the population aged 15-89 years compared to the previous quarter decreased among men and there was no change among women. Over the year, it increased among both: men and women

**Chart 1. Activity rate of persons aged 15-89 years<sup>2</sup>**



The activity rate of persons aged 15-89 years in the second quarter of 2023 was higher among men and accounted for 65.8%, in the female population it stayed at the level of 51.2% (respective values for persons at working age<sup>3</sup> were 83.7% and 77.5%). This indicator for

<sup>1</sup> The LFS results refer to the population staying or intending to stay in the country's territory for at least 12 months, living in private households. The data gathered in the sample survey were generalised on the basis of the balances for which the base (initial base) are the results of the Population and Housing Census 2011 – NSP 2011 (in the later period the results will be recalculated with use of the balances based on the Population and Housing Census 2021 – NSP 2021).

<sup>2</sup> The data from the first quarter of 2012 to the fourth quarter of 2020 were recalculated in accordance with the definitions obligatory in the LFS from 2021 onwards. See methodological notes at the end of the news release.

<sup>3</sup> Men aged 18-64 years and women aged 18-59 years.

persons aged 15-89 years for urban and rural residents assumed the same value 58.2% (at working age: 82.8% and 78.1%).

Within the scope of population aged 15-89 years, the ratio of the number of not working persons (the unemployed or the economically inactive) to the number of employed persons did not change from the previous quarter, but decreased compared to the second quarter of 2022. In the second quarter of 2023, there were 764 persons among the unemployed or the economically inactive aged 15-89 years per 1000 employed persons (in the first quarter of 2023 it was 764 persons and in the second quarter of last year there were 773 persons).

The index describing the relation of jobless persons to the number of employed persons did not change compared to the previous quarter, but decreased over the year

**56.7%**  
Employment rate  
of persons aged 15-89 years

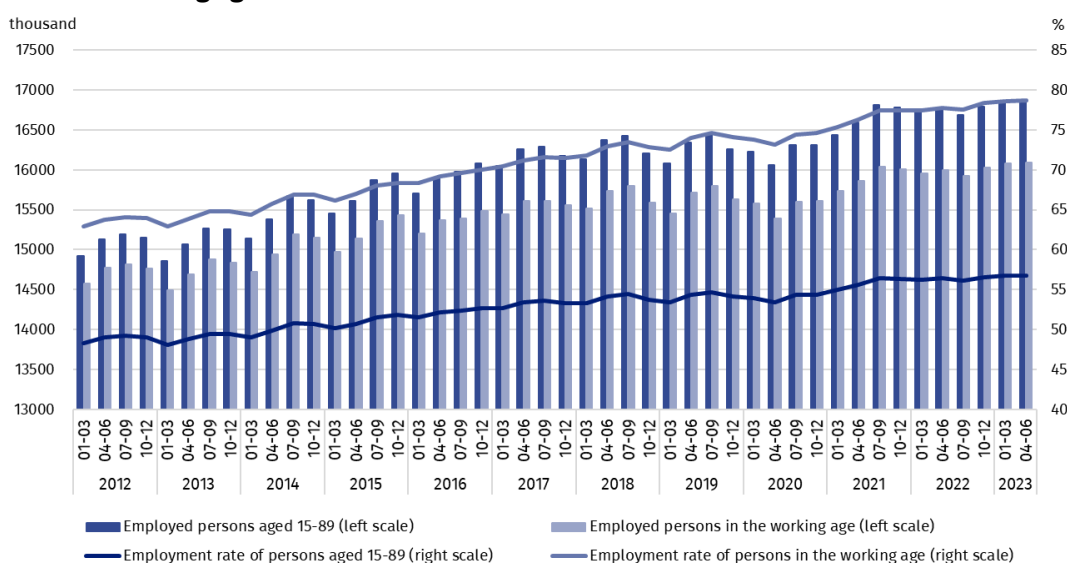
**In the second quarter of 2023, employed persons accounted for 56.7% of the population aged 15-89 years. Compared to the first quarter of 2023, the employment rate remained at the same level but increased compared to the second quarter of 2022 by 0.3 pp. The rate was higher in the male population (64.2%) than among women (49.8%).**

### Employed persons aged 15-89 years by the LFS

In the second quarter of 2023, population of employed persons aged 15-89 years amounted to 16 850 thousand persons and remained at a similar level compared to the previous quarter, while it increased compared to the second quarter of 2022 – by 80 thousand, i.e. 0,5%.

The number of employed persons increased over the year, but remained at a similar level compared to the previous quarter

**Chart 2. Employed persons and employment rate of persons aged 15-89 years and in the working age<sup>4</sup>**



Compared to the first quarter of 2023, there were no significant changes in the number of employed persons by both sex and place of residence.

Over the year, there was an increase in the number of employed women – by 75 thousand, i.e. by 1.0%, while the number of employed men remained at the level of a year ago. Taking into account the place of residence, the same increase in this population was observed among urban residents (by 40 thousand, i.e. by 0.4%), as well as rural residents (by 40 thousand, i.e. by 0.6%).

<sup>4</sup> The data from the first quarter of 2012 to the fourth quarter of 2020 were recalculated in accordance with the definitions obligatory in the LFS from 2021 onwards. See methodological notes at the end of the news release.

Among the employed, taking into account the sex breakdown, men still predominated accounting for 54.2% (i.e. 9 137 thousand) of this population, while regarding the place of residence, there were more urban residents (59.5%, i.e. 10 022 thousand persons), which is a direct consequence of the higher number of urban than rural population (respectively 3/5 and 2/5 of the total population in Poland).

In the second quarter of 2023, total employment rate accounted for 56.7% and by division by sex was higher among men (64.2%) than among women (49.8%). Taking into account the place of residence the same level of the rate was recorded in urban and rural areas (both: 56.7%).

Similarly to the population of employed persons, over the quarter there were no significant changes in the employment rate, taking into account both sex and place of residence.

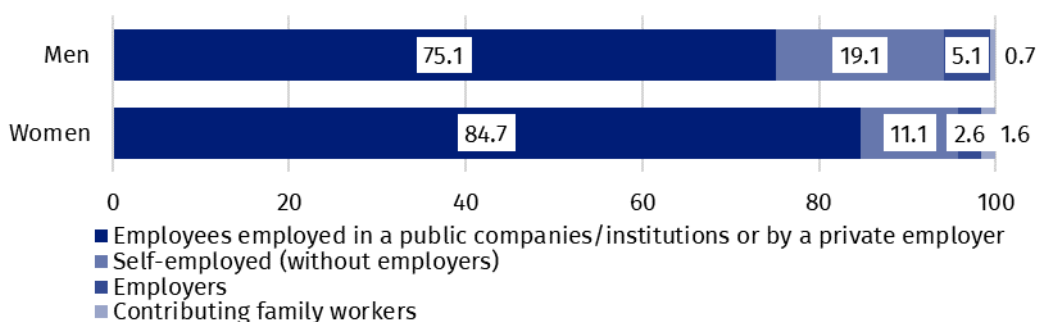
Over the year, a growth in employment rate was observed in all independently analysed groups (among men by 0.1 pp., in the population of women by 0.5 pp., in urban areas by 0.3 pp., in rural areas by 0.2 pp.).

The LFS results indicate that in the second quarter of 2023:

- ✓ 15 705 thousand persons performed full-time work, while 1 145 thousand were employed part-time,
- ✓ the average number of hours worked in the reference week in the main job amounted to 38.5 hours,
- ✓ the share of employees employed in public companies/institutions or by a private employer in the total number of employed persons accounted for 79.5% (13 393 thousand persons), self-employed persons constituted 19.4%, while the share of contributing family workers accounted for 1.1%,
- ✓ a decided majority of employees employed in public companies/institutions or by a private employer performed their work on the basis on the contract for unlimited duration (84.4%, i.e. 11 299 thousand),
- ✓ the largest number of persons were employed in manufacturing – 18.4% of all employed persons (3 107 thousand); 13.5% (2 269 thousand) in wholesale and retail trade. The next place belonged to persons employed in section agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing – 8.1% of all employed persons (1 372 thousand persons), while 8.0% (1 350 thousand persons) were employed in education.

The number of persons employed full-time increased compared with the previous quarter and compared to the second quarter of 2022

**Chart 3. Structure of employed men and women aged 15-89 years by employment status in the main job in the second quarter of 2023 (in %)**



In the second quarter of 2023, the highest growth in the number of employed persons compared to the previous quarter was recorded in agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing (by 81 thousand) and in construction (by 54 thousand). The highest decline concerned however the number of persons employed in manufacturing (by 160 thousand) and in transportation and storage (by 45 thousand).

Compared to the second quarter of 2022, the highest growth in the number of employed persons was observed in information and communication (by 111 thousand) and in education (by 72 thousand), while the highest decline – in manufacturing (by 144 thousand) and in private farms in agriculture (by 83 thousand).

In the second quarter of 2023, 823 thousand persons had a job, but were not performing work in the reference week, which accounted for 4.9% of the total number of the employed (the corresponding population in the previous quarter comprised 774 thousand, i.e. 4.6%, while a year ago it was 713 thousand, i.e. 4.3%). The most common reasons for not performing work were own illness and paid, unpaid or occasional leave – they accounted for 65.0% of all causes of absence.

The number of persons performing their work usually or sometimes at home amounted to 2 366 thousand, which accounted for 14.0% of the total number of the employed. In a form of remote work (the place of performing work is not considered here), 1 245 thousand persons, i.e. 7.4% of the total number of the employed, performed their work related responsibilities usually or sometimes.

7.4% of the total number of employed persons worked in a form of remote work

**2.6%**

Unemployment rate of persons aged 15-89 years

**In the second quarter of 2023, unemployed persons accounted for 2.6% of the economically active population aged 15-89 years. The unemployment rate decreased compared to the previous quarter and remained at the same level as in the same period last year. Unemployment intensity was slightly lower in population of men than among women (respectively 2.5% vs. 2.7%).**

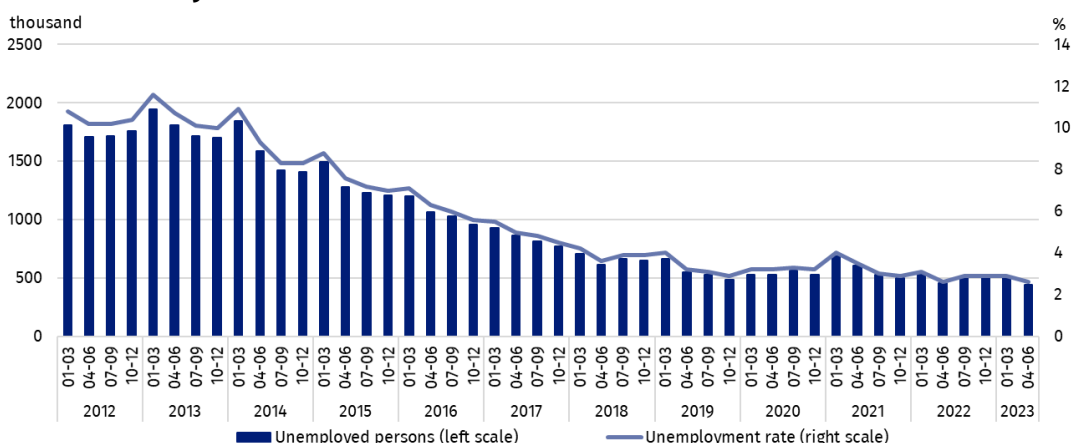
#### Unemployed persons aged 15-74 years by the LFS

In the second quarter of 2023, population of unemployed persons aged 15-74 years comprised 443 thousand and decreased in relation to the first quarter of this year, by 62 thousand, i.e. by 12.3%, and compared to the second quarter of 2022, by 11 thousand, i.e. by 2.4%.

The number of unemployed people decreased compared to the previous quarter and compared to the same period of the previous year

In the second quarter of 2023, over a half of unemployed population constituted men – 52.1%, i.e. 231 thousand, while taking into account the place of residence – unemployed urban residents (57.8% of the total number of the unemployed, i.e. 256 thousand) which is also related to the higher number of urban than rural population. It is worth noting, however, that the percentage of unemployed in the total population aged 15-89 years by sex and place of residence reaches similar values ranging from 1.4% to 1.6%.

**Chart 4. Unemployed persons aged 15-74 years and unemployment rate of persons aged 15-89 years<sup>5</sup>**



Compared to the previous quarter, the number of unemployed persons decreased mainly among men (a decrease of 54 thousand, i.e. 18.9%), analysing this group due to the place of residence, the same decline in the number of unemployed affected both urban and rural

<sup>5</sup> The data from the first quarter of 2012 to the fourth quarter of 2020 were recalculated in accordance with the definitions obligatory in the LFS from 2021 onwards. See methodological notes at the end of the news release.

residents (among urban resident a decrease of 31 thousand, i.e. 10.8%, in rural residents by 31 thousand, i.e. 14.2%).

The decrease in the number of unemployed persons over the year was mainly due to the decrease in this population among women (by 27 thousand, i.e. by 11.3%), while among men, the number of unemployed increased slightly (by 16 thousand, i.e. by 7.4%). Among unemployed persons separated by place of residence, there were no significant changes.

Compared to the previous quarter, the unemployment rate decreased by 0.3 pp., with a larger decrease in the male population (by 0.5 pp.), than female (by 0.1 pp.). In the case of all urban residents, the decrease in this indicator was 0.3 pp., and in rural residents – 0.4 pp.

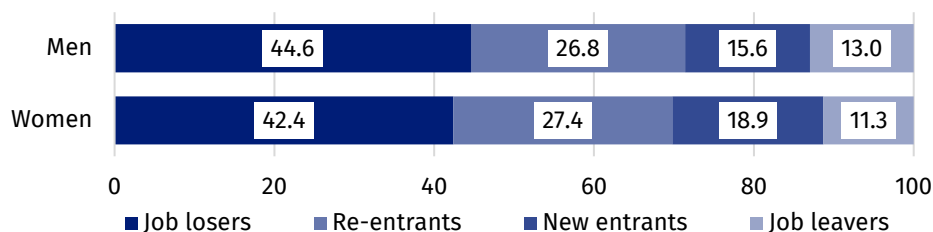
Over the year, the overall unemployment rate remained at the same level, with a decrease of 0.3 pp. among women and an increase of 0.2 pp. among men. According to the place of residence, there were no significant changes in the unemployment rate.

Slightly larger changes in the level of unemployment rate are noticeable taking into account the division of population by analysed age groups. The increase in the unemployment rate compared to the previous quarter was recorded only among persons aged 15-24 years (by 0.2 pp. to the level of 11.0%), in the other analysed age groups there were decreases in the rate (the highest by 0.7 pp. in the 25-34 age group). Over the year unemployment rate declined among persons aged 25-34 years (by 0.5 pp. to 2.5%) and 45-89 years (by 0.3 pp. to 1.7%), unemployment increased among the youngest – aged 15-24 years (by 2.1 pp. to 11.0%). For persons aged 35-44 years, the unemployment rate remained at the level of a year ago.

The unemployment rate lower than in the previous quarter was recorded in all persons separated by the level of education, from 0.5 pp. in persons with basic vocational/basic sectoral vocational education to 0.1 pp. in persons with general secondary, and lower secondary education. Over the year, the unemployment rate increased only among persons with basic vocational/basic sectoral vocational education – by 0.4 pp., for others there was no change or a slight decrease in this indicator.

The analysis of the sources of inflow to unemployment indicates that the largest population of the unemployed constituted persons who lost a job during the last 3 months (43.8%, i.e. 194 thousand). The share of persons re-entering work after a break (longer than 3 months) accounted for 27.1% (120 thousand), the share of persons taking up their first job – 16.9% (75 thousand) and persons who resigned from work – 12.2% (54 thousand).

**Chart 5. Structure of unemployed men and women by the source of unemployment in the second quarter of 2023 (in %)**



In the second quarter of 2023, the average duration of a job search by unemployed persons comprised 7.5 months (in the previous quarter 8.1 months, in the second quarter of 2022 – 8.7 months). Persons who were seeking a job for the longest duration were the ones aged 45-54 years (10.3 months) and aged 55-74 years (9.2 months), while the shortest job search duration was observed for the youngest persons, in the age group 15-19 years (4.1 months).

As in previous periods, the highest unemployment rate was for the youngest and increased both in comparison with the previous quarter and over the year

To the greatest extent, unemployment affected persons with the lowest level of education

The largest population of the unemployed constituted persons who lost their job

The average duration of job search by unemployed persons was 7.5 months

# 41.8%

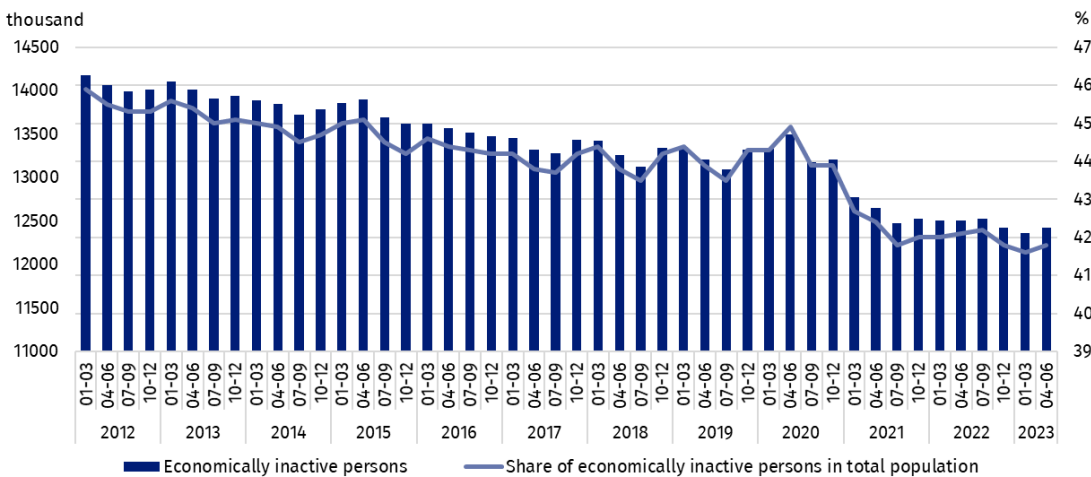
The share of economically inactive persons in the total number of the population aged 15–89 years

In the second quarter of 2023, economically inactive persons accounted for 41.8% of the total number of population aged 15–89 years. The percentage was at a higher level compared to the previous quarter (an increase of 0.2 pp.), but decreased in relation to the second quarter of 2022 (a decrease of 0.3 pp.).

### Economically inactive persons aged 15–89 by the LFS

In the second quarter of 2023, population of economically inactive persons aged 15–89 years amounted to 12 427 thousand and increased in relation to the first quarter of 2023 (an increase of 64 thousand, i.e. 0.5%), but decreased compared to the second quarter of last year (a decrease of 81 thousand, i.e. by 0.6%).

**Chart 6. Economically inactive persons and the share of economically inactive persons in population aged 15–89 years<sup>6</sup>**



Over a half of the population of economically inactive persons constituted women – in the analysed age group their share was 60.9% (7 563 thousand). A majority of economically inactive persons constituted urban residents (59.5%; 7 393 thousand), which is connected with a higher number of population living in urban than in rural areas. Economically inactive women accounted for 48.8% of all women, compared to 34.2% for men. On the other hand, the share of economically inactive among all urban and rural residents aged 15–89 years was at the same level and amounted to 41.8%.

Women still constitute a majority of economically inactive population

Compared to the previous quarter, the number of economically inactive in male population increased (by 65 thousand, i.e. 1.4%), while no significant change was observed among women. There was an increase in the number of economically inactive among all urban residents (by 37 thousand, i.e. 0.5%), as well as among rural residents (by 27 thousand, i.e. by 0.5%).

Analysing the division of economically inactive persons by sex the highest drop was observed among women – by 55 thousand, i.e. by 0.7%, while taking into account the place of residence – among persons living in urban areas – by 76 thousand, i.e. by 1.0%.

The economically inactive population is a specific one in respect to the labour market resources. Its scope includes persons who have not entered the labour market yet (including

<sup>6</sup> The data from the first quarter of 2012 to the fourth quarter of 2020 were recalculated in accordance with the definitions obligatory in the LFS from 2021 onwards. See methodological notes at the end of the news release.



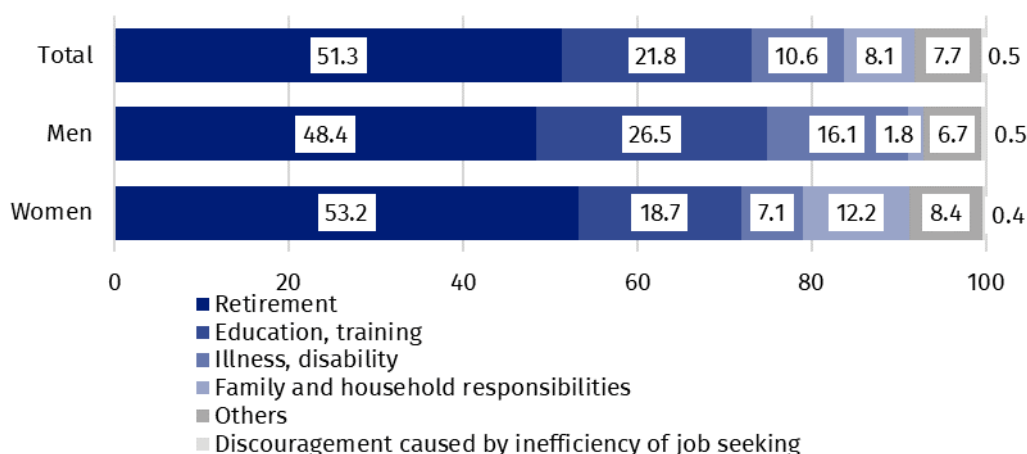
the majority of the youth still participating in education) and persons who have definitely left the labour market or will never enter the labour market (some retirees, pensioners, persons maintaining themselves from other sources than work), but also persons who entered the labour market, then partially deactivated and who will want to re-enter the labour market after a break.

In the second quarter of 2023, over a half of the economically inactive persons aged 15-74 years comprising 10 081 thousand (the reason for inactivity was determined for this age group) constituted retirees (51.3%), while the second largest group were students (21.8%). It is worth noting that education and training as well as illness and disability were more often the reasons for inactivity among men (respectively 26.5% and 16.1%) than among women (respectively 18.7% and 7.1%). On the other hand, family responsibilities were much more often the reason for inactivity among women (12.2%) than men (1.8%).

In the case of economically inactive persons at the working age i.e. 18-59/64 years (3 929 thousand), the most often reasons for inactivity were: education and training – 29.6%, illness and disability – 23.5% and family responsibilities – 19.6%. Retirement as the reason for inactivity on the labour market indicated 9.0% persons, while persons discouraged with unsuccessful job search constituted 1.0%.

Participating in education and improving qualification were the most often reason for economic inactivity of persons at working age

**Chart 7. Structure of economically inactive persons aged 15-74 years by sex and reasons for inactivity in the second quarter of 2023 (in %)**



### Job skills of persons aged 15-74 in 2022<sup>7</sup> by the LFS

The module survey "Job skills" was carried out as part of the Labour Force Survey in the period from January to December 2022. It concerned persons aged 15-74 years, who were working or not working at the time of the survey, but had finished their work within the last 24 months. Its main goal was to collect information on various forms of activity performed as part of professional work.

**59,5%**

Share of people using a computer, tablet or smartphone in their work in the total number of people aged 15-74 years

**In 2022, 59.5% of people aged 15-74 years (employed and non-employed, who completed their work in the last 24 months) used a computer, tablet or smartphone to perform their work tasks. More than half of them used these devices for at least half of their typical working day.**

<sup>7</sup> The results of the LFS module survey, see Methodological notes.

In 2022, almost 60% of persons aged 15-74 years (10 680 thousand out of 17 956 thousand persons covered by the survey, i.e. employed and those who completed their work in the last 24 months) used a computer, tablet or smartphone in their work.

Almost 1/3 of the surveyed persons worked with the use of these devices for at least half of their working time during a typical working day (they accounted for 55.6% of the total number of persons who used these devices at work). 26.4% of respondents used these devices for less than half of a typical working day, while 38.2% of respondents did not use such devices in their work at all.

Women used a computer, tablet or smartphone much more often in their work. 41.8% of women used these devices for more than half of their working time, while for men this rate was 25.6%. This discrepancy is slightly smaller when total device use is considered (including less than half of the day) with 67.3% for women and 52.8% for men.

Work with the use of electronic devices was more often performed by urban than of rural residents - this is related to the nature of work performed in the rural areas, mainly in agriculture. More than half of their working time was devoted to such tasks by 41.2% of respondents living in cities, while for rural residents this indicator was 21.0%.

This indicator was also dependent on the level of education. For persons with tertiary education it had the highest values - 62.5% of persons with this education used the above-mentioned devices for at least half of the day; while for persons with basic vocational or basic sectoral vocational education, the corresponding rate was 4.2%, and for persons with lower secondary and lower level of education it was only 2.8%.

More than half of the respondents (57.8%) answered that in their work they perform hard physical tasks (carrying/lifting people or heavy objects, working in uncomfortable or tiring positions, etc.). 30.7% of the respondents performed this type of work for at least half of the working day.

This type of work was performed more often by males - for 39.1% of them it took more than half of the day, while among females such work was performed in a similar amount by 20.9% of persons.

The largest percentage of persons performing hard physical work for at least half of the day was recorded in agriculture (67.9% of those employed in this sector), followed by construction (60.1%). In mining and quarrying, this percentage was 53.4%, and in manufacturing – 40.5%.

The information collected about other activities carried out as part of the performed work shows that:

- ✓ reading work-related specialist documents, instructions, publications during a typical working day was part of the job for 58.3% of the respondents, but at least half of the working time was consumed by these activities in the case of 12.9% of the respondents,
- ✓ 44.0% of the respondents during their working hours gave advices, train or teach other persons - for 11.5%, such tasks took up at least half of the day,
- ✓ tasks involving various types of mathematical calculations were performed by 36.3% of the respondents, but only 7.9% performed them for at least half of a typical working day,
- ✓ less than 1/3 of the respondents performed precise manual tasks at work, such as: drawing, repairing objects, machines, devices, playing instruments, etc., while 12.3% of persons spent at least half of a typical day performing such tasks work.

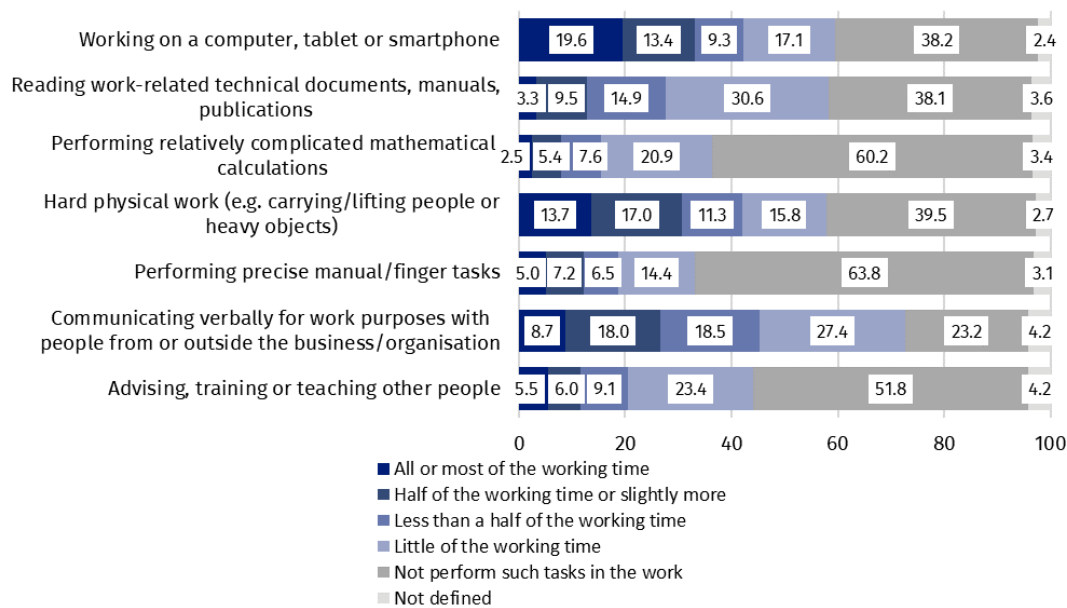
Women more often than men used a computer, tablet or smartphone in their work

Heavy physical work was more often done by men. More than twice as many men than women performed this type of work for at least half of the working day

Nearly 8% of respondents performed various types of mathematical calculations for at least half of a typical working day



**Chart 8. Persons aged 15-74 years by time spent on performing different forms of work activity during a typical working day in 2022 (in % for each of the selected types of work)**



In addition, the module survey also covered issues related to flexibility and autonomy as well as repeatability and formalization of procedures implemented as part of the work performed. The information obtained showed that in 2022:

- ✓ 29.4% of the respondents had a large or even a very large impact on the order of tasks performed at work, while among the self-employed this indicator was 69.1%. Persons with tertiary education had such influence more often than other persons. Among those working in the private sector, this percentage was higher than among those working in the public sector,
- ✓ 23.9% of the respondents had a large or very large impact on the scope of the tasks performed (e.g. on the content, method or tools for performing their tasks). These percentages were higher among persons with tertiary education and among persons working in the private sector. For the self-employed, this indicator amounted to 64.4%,
- ✓ 61.7% of persons defined the degree of repetition of their tasks in their work as very high or high, with 81.6% among employees performing elementary occupations, and 77.7% among plant and machine operators and assemblers,
- ✓ for 34.1% of persons, the degree of describing their work with precise procedures was very high or high, for 18.7% of persons - medium, while 42.1% of the respondents indicated that this degree was low or there were no such procedures.

The self-employed had a greater influence on the order and scope of task performance than other persons

Among the various activities, elementary occupations are characterized by the greatest degree of repetition

## Digital Platform Employment in 2022 - LFS pilot survey

In addition to the module survey "Job skills" in 2022, a pilot survey "Digital Platform Employment" was also carried out as part of the LFS. This is a new, fast-growing area of the labour market that requires careful study and definition. The survey was aimed at all people aged 15-64 years. Its purpose was to estimate the scale of the phenomenon of work performed via Internet platforms on the basis of information from surveys.

The obtained results showed that:

- ✓ work performed via internet platforms concerned only 0.6% of all surveyed person,
- ✓ it was performed more often by males than females (65.4% and 34.6%, respectively),
- ✓ for 44.6% of people who worked via online platforms, it was an additional/occasional job; for 24.6% of people it was the main job, and 26.9% of

people doing this type of work indicated that its nature often changed (for the rest of the people it was impossible to determine the nature of this job).

Due to the small scale of the surveyed phenomenon and the pilot nature of the survey, its results should be approached with great caution, the main task of the pilot was primarily to test the developed methodology and tools that will be improved in the future.

### Methodological notes

The presented news release was prepared on the basis of the generalised results of the sample survey **Badanie Aktywności Ekonomicznej Ludności/BAEL** in the second quarter of 2023.

The part of the news release concerning job skills was developed on the basis of the results of the module survey conducted in 2022.

Badanie Aktywności Ekonomicznej Ludności (Eng. Labour Force Survey) has been carried out in Poland quarterly since May 1992 and it has been improved in accordance with the and International Labour Organization and Eurostat recommendations.

From the first quarter of 2021 onwards, the base of the EU-LFS methodology are definitions of the employed, the unemployed and economically inactive persons in accordance with the Resolution concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization adopted in 2013 on the 19<sup>th</sup> International Conference of Labour Statisticians in Geneva (ICLS) and recommended by the International Labour Organization (ILO) for the use in all countries. **The survey object is the situation within the scope of economic activity of the population, i.e. the fact of performing work, being unemployed or economically inactive persons in the reference week.** In the European Union, the implementation of the provisions of the above mentioned Resolution was carried out through introduction of new legal acts. **From 2021 onwards, EU-LFS has been one of the key surveys embraced by the framework regulation for social statistics (the so-called IESS FR).** Accompanying IESS FR implementing regulations in the domain of the labour force specify the range of the core survey and module surveys, determine survey organisation and define in detail particular populations specified according to the status of persons in the labour market.

**The "Job Skills" module survey** was a one-off survey, which in the 8-year cycle of European module LFS survey is so-called ad-hoc module implemented on part of the LFS sample for all quarters of 2022. Its subject matter and scope were considered particularly important from the point of view of the needs of national and European public institutions and other data recipients. The survey was aimed at people aged 15-74 - employed and those who finished their last job within the last 24 months from the start of the survey.

**The survey "Digital Platform Employment"** was a pilot survey prepared on the basis of Eurostat guidelines in order to estimate the scale of this phenomenon and assess the developed methodology and the possibility of collecting information on it based on a survey. This is a new, fast-growing area of the labour market that requires careful study and definition.

The pilot survey was aimed at all people aged 15-64 years. It was carried out on part of the LFS sample throughout 2022. Work on digital platforms concerned people who performed tasks or activities generating income or earnings organized via an online platform or an application for phones and tablets, for at least one hour (continuously) in the last 12 months.

Due to the implementation of the methodological changes, from the first quarter of 2021, the BAEL data cannot be compared with the previous periods (with the exception of the recalculated data). For the purposes of carrying out comparative analyses for longer time series, Statistics Poland prepared historical data from the BAEL for the years 2010–2020 compiled in accordance with definitions of the main population categories specified according to their labour market status, i.e. the employed, the unemployed and

economically inactive persons, obligatory from 2021 onwards. The data are available on the Statistics Poland website: [recalculated LFS data for the years 2010-2020](#)

Detailed results of the survey as well as the up-dated methodology – obligatory from the first quarter of 2021, are included in the quarterly publication “Labour Force Survey in Poland” and in the Methodological report available on the Statistics Poland website:

<https://stat.gov.pl/en/topics/labour-market/working-unemployed-economically-inactive-by-lfs/labour-force-survey-in-poland-quarter-12023,2,49.html>

<https://stat.gov.pl/en/topics/labour-market/yearbook-of-labour/methodological-report-labour-force-survey,8,2.html>

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#### **Related information**

[Methodological report. Labour Force Survey](#)

[Labour Force Survey in Poland](#)

[Other publications containing the results of LFS and its module surveys](#)

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#### **Data available in databases**

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#### **Terms used in official statistics**

[Economic activity by LFS](#)

[Economically active population by LFS](#)

[Employed persons by LFS](#)

[Unemployed persons by LFS](#)

[Economically inactive population according to the LFS](#)

[Activity rate by LFS](#)

[Employment rate by LFS](#)

[Unemployment rate by LFS](#)



**EUROPEAN UNION**

News release contains the results of the survey on „Job skills”  
co-financed by the European Union