

# The demand for labour in the second quarter of 2021

10.09.2021



increase in the number of job vacancies compared to the first quarter of 2021

At the end of the second quarter of 2021, the number of job vacancies in Poland was 142.8 thousand and was 29.6% higher than at the end of the first quarter of 2021. As compared to the corresponding period of the previous year the number of job vacancies was 75.4% higher. At the end of the second quarter of 2021, there were 35.0 thousand newly created jobs.

In the second quarter of 2021, there were recorded 78.0% more new jobs than in the corresponding period of the previous year and 23.9% fewer than in the first quarter of 2021. At the same time, 37.5% fewer jobs were liquidated than in the second quarter of 2020 and 16.7% fewer than in the first quarter of 2021.

The Labour Demand Survey is conducted using a representative method on a quarterly basis, on the Z-05 reporting form. It covers reporting units employing at least one person. In the second quarter of 2021, most of them, as many as 91.1%, were private sector units. In terms of size, expressed by the number of employed persons, units with up to 9 employed persons predominated (68.9%).

The basic results of the survey for the second quarter of 2021 indicate that despite the ongoing epidemic, the situation on the labour market improved – the number of jobs offered increased, while the number of liquidated jobs decreased.

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

JOBS	2020		2021	
	Quarter 2	Quarter 1	Quarter 1	Quarter 2
As at the end of the quarter (in thousands)				
Vacancies	81.4	110.2	110.2	142.8
Vacant newly created jobs	17.0	24.0	24.0	35.0
During the quarter (in thousands)				
Newly created	81.9	191.7	191.7	145.8
Liquidated	93.6	70.2	70.2	58.5

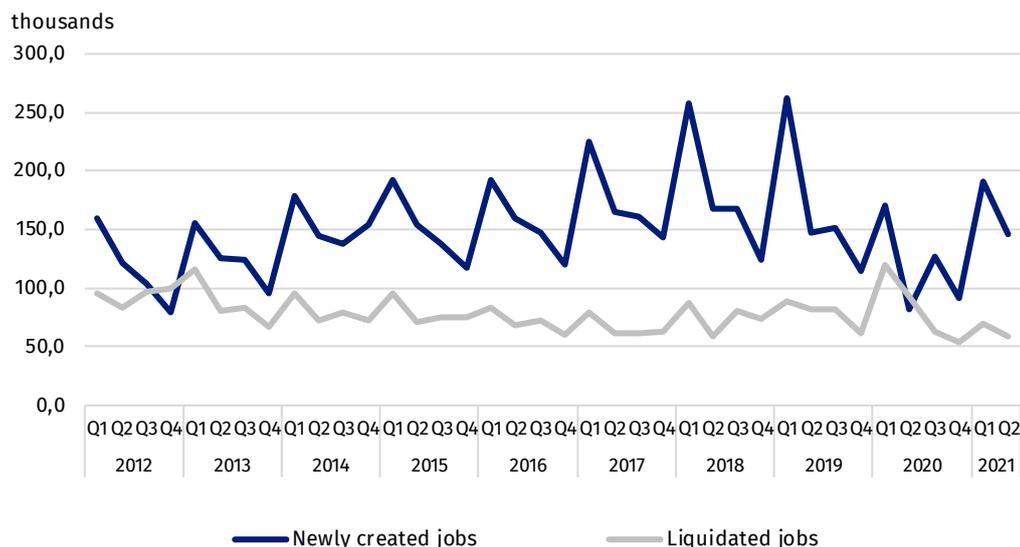
In Poland, the creation and liquidation of jobs are characterised by cyclical intensity of the year. In the case of newly created jobs, their number was the highest in the first quarters, and the lowest – usually in the fourth quarters. The upward trend in the number of newly created jobs in the first quarters has continued since 2012. In all quarters of 2020, a decrease in the number of newly created jobs was observed compared to the corresponding periods of 2019 (which certainly was caused by the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic).

As in previous years, in the second quarter of 2021, in the number of newly created jobs compared to the first quarter of 2021 was recorded, however, a marked increase was recorded compared to the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

In the last ten years, the number of newly created jobs was greater than the number of liquidated jobs. During this period, the situation was different only in the fourth quarter of 2012 and in the second quarter of 2020.

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

As at the end of the quarter



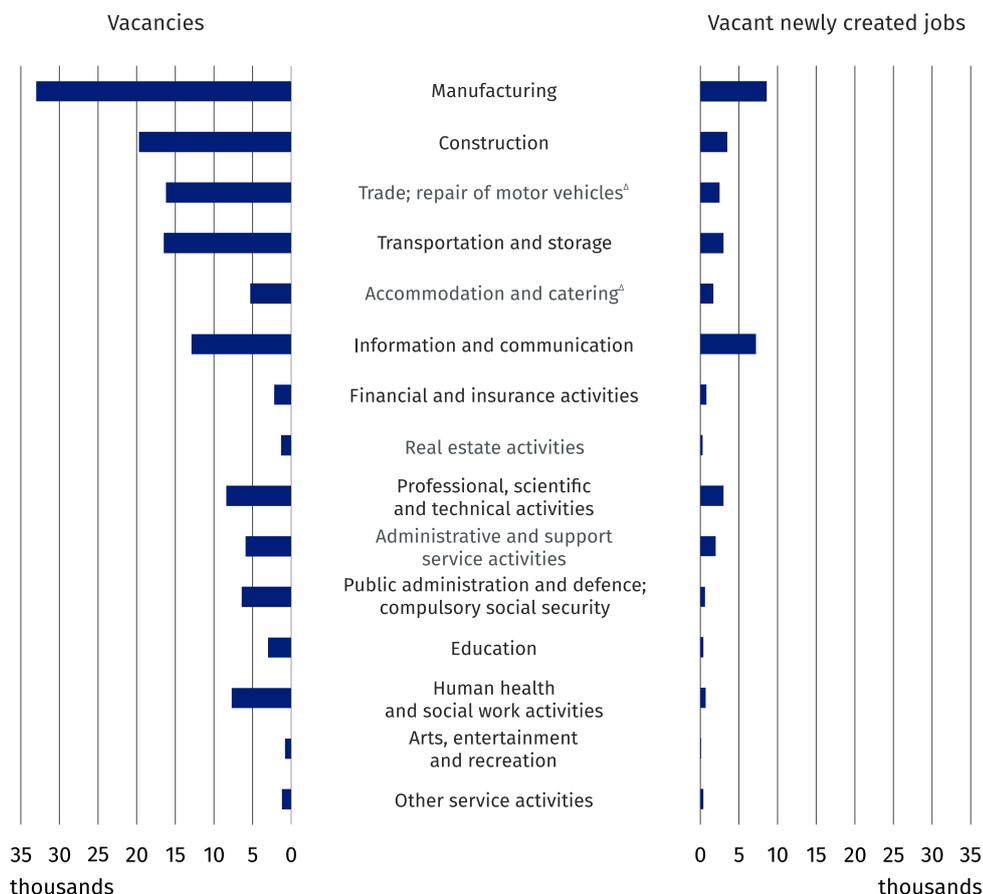
**Job vacancies**

In the second quarter of 2021, 39.2 thousand units, which account for 6.1% of their total number, had job vacancies. The vast majority of them belonged to the private sector (87%). More than half of the entities with job vacancies belonged to the group of the smallest units, i.e. with up to 9 employed persons (54.3%).

The total number of job vacancies at the end of the second quarter of 2021 was 142.8 thousand. The largest number of them, almost a quarter of the total, were recorded in units conducting activities in the field of manufacturing. As many as 8.6 thousand of these positions were newly created jobs.

At the end of the second quarter of 2021, job vacancies were concentrated mainly in the private sector (85.6%). Half of them were reported by units with more than 49 employed persons (52.1%)

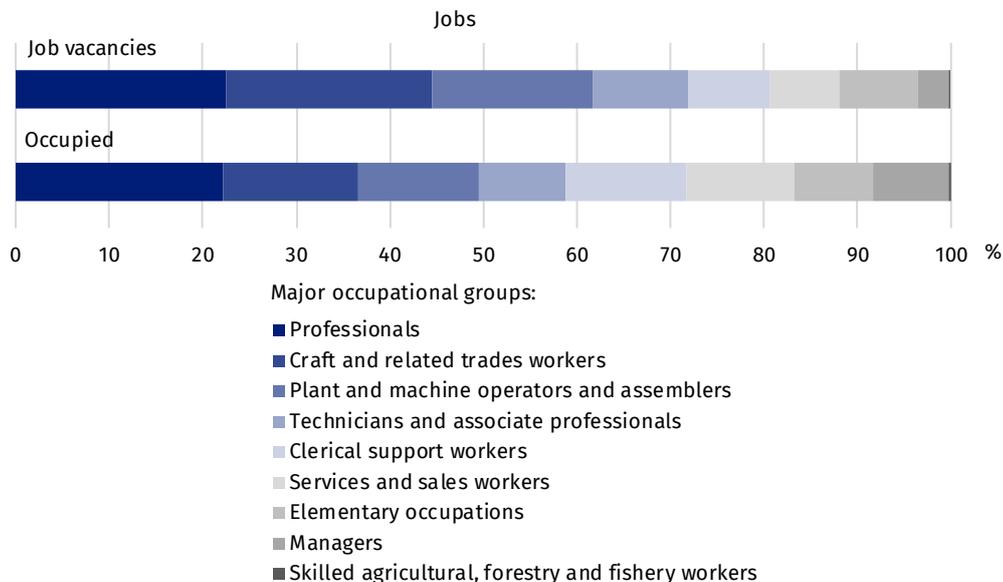
**Chart 2. Job vacancies and vacant newly created jobs in Poland by selected PKD (NACE) sections as at the end of the second quarter of 2021**



As in previous quarters, the most job vacancies were in units conducting activities in the field of manufacturing (23.1%)

Units with vacancies most often were looking for professionals, for whom 32.2 thousand job vacancies were intended in the second quarter of 2021. Moreover, numerous job offers were intended for craft and related trades workers. 31.4 thousand job vacancies were offered to this occupational group.

**Chart 3. The structure of job vacancies and occupied jobs in Poland by major occupational group as at the end of the second quarter of 2021**

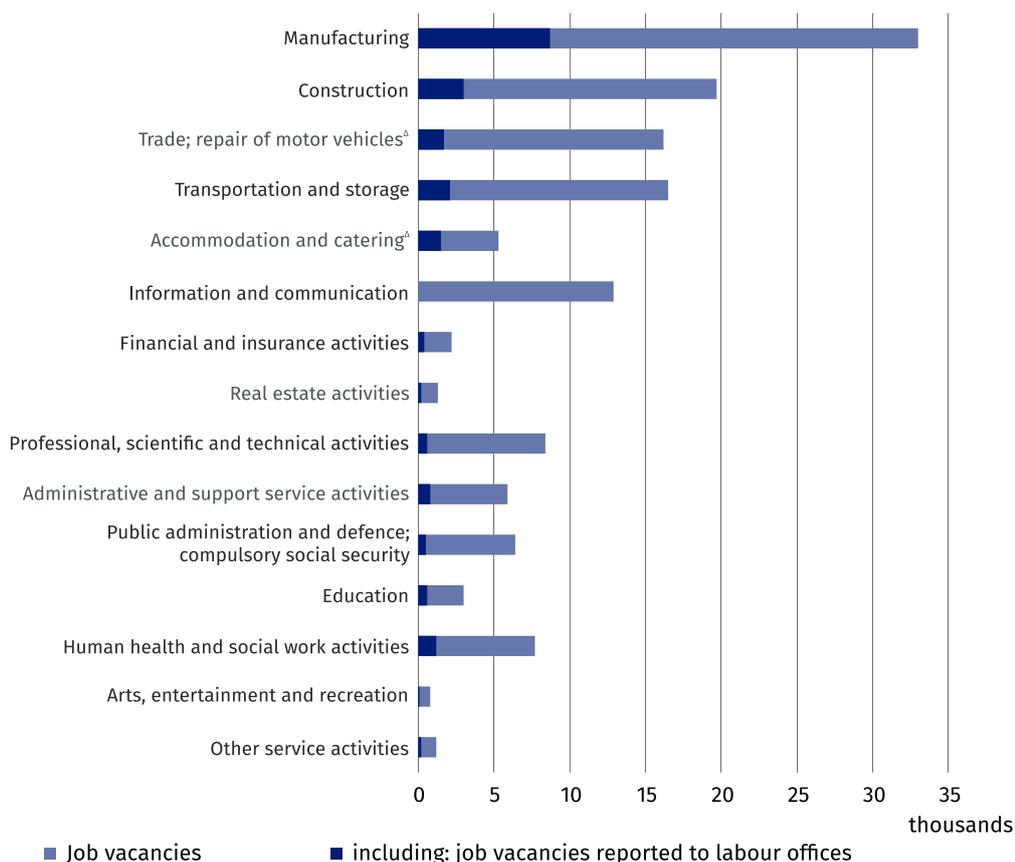


In the second quarter of 2021, unfilled jobs were offered primarily to professionals (22.5%) and craft and related trades workers (22.0%)

Of the total number of job vacancies, only 15.3% were reported to labour offices by employers. Notifications to labour offices were mainly made by private sector units – 87.2%. The lowest number of job vacancies was reported in units with up to 9 employed persons (6.8 thousand) , and the most in units with more than 49 employed persons (8.3 thousand).

The most vacancies were reported to labour offices by units conducting activities in the field of manufacturing – 8.7 thousand. They accounted for 39.7% of all job vacancies reported to labour offices. In the other sections, there were significantly fewer reports as part of the next largest number of reports from sections (construction) information on 3.0 thousand vacancies were reported to labour offices.

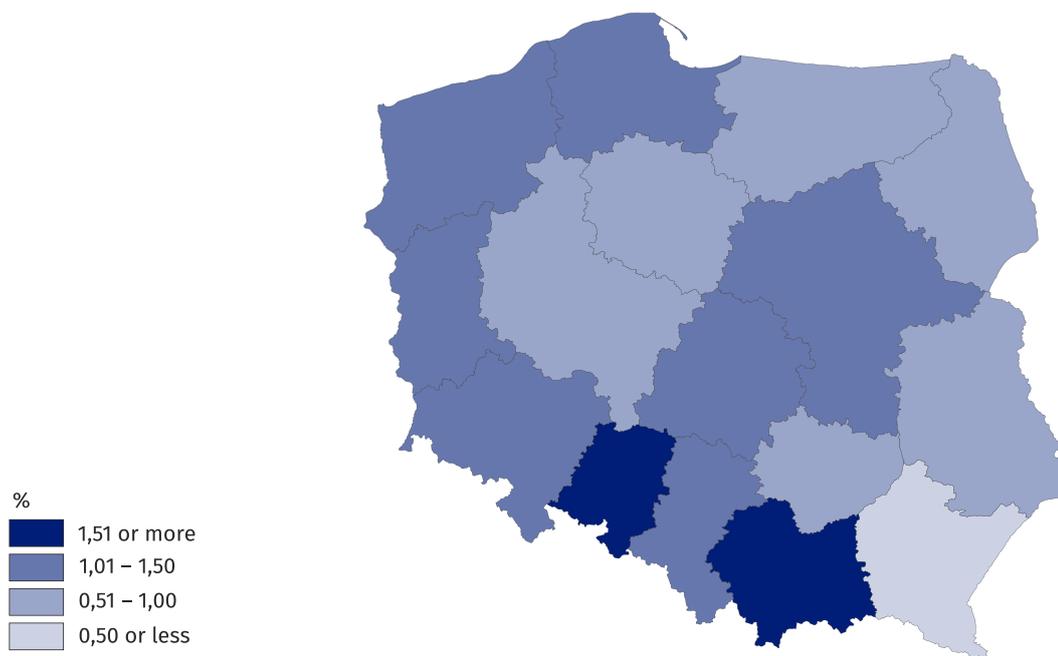
**Chart 4. Job vacancies and job vacancies reported to labour offices in Poland by selected PKD (NACE) sections in the second quarter of 2021**



Employers most often looked through labour offices for craft and related trades workers (33.8% of the total number of reported job vacancies). The occupations sought by labour offices also included those from the groups of plant and machine operators and assemblers (20.1%) and elementary occupations (16.0%). According to the data obtained in the study, the demand for employed persons reported to labour offices differed from the structure of job vacancies by occupation, in which the group of specialists dominated. The demand for manual workers and jobs that do not require high qualifications was reported to labour offices.

One of the measures for assessing the situation on the labour market is the job vacancy rate. In the second quarter of 2021, the rate for Poland was 1.16%. The lowest job vacancy rate was recorded in the Podkarpackie Voivodship – 0.39%, whereas the highest rate was recorded in the Opolskie Voivodship – 1.52% and the Małopolskie Voivodship – 1.56%.

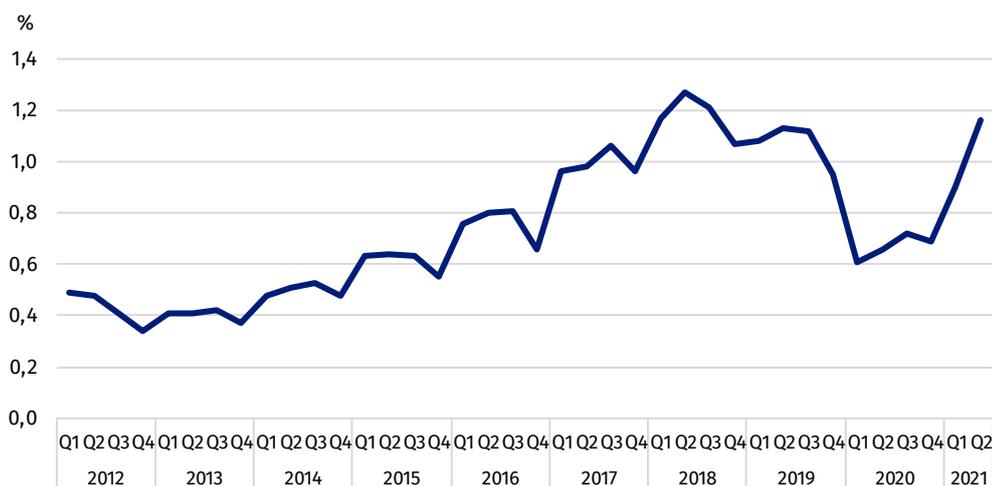
**Map 1. Job vacancy rate by voivodship as at the end of the second quarter of 2021**



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

In the first and second quarters of 2021, the rate increased significantly compared to all quarters of the previous year. In the second quarter, the rate reached before a pandemic.

**Chart 5. Job vacancy rate in Poland by quarter**  
As at the end of the quarter

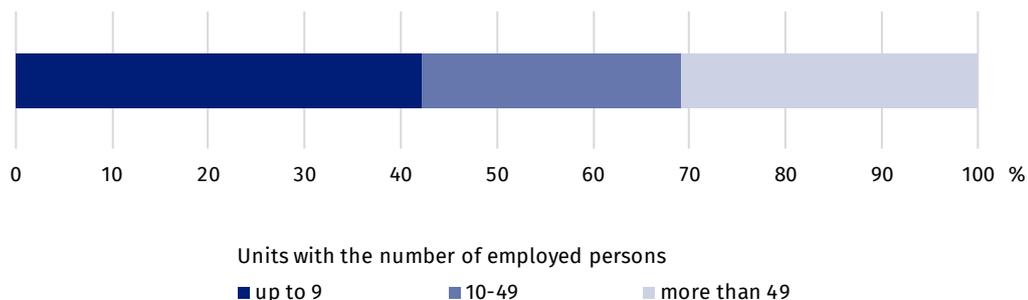


**Newly created jobs**

In the second quarter of 2021, 145.8 thousand new jobs were created in Poland, 23.9% fewer compared with the previous quarter. 42.2% of all new jobs were created in units with up to 9 employed persons.

In the second quarter of 2021, the majority of new jobs were created in the private sector (93.6%)

**Chart 6. The structure of newly created jobs in Poland by size of units in the second quarter of 2021**



The largest number of new jobs were created in units conducting business activity in the fields of trade; repair of motor vehicles<sup>A</sup> (28.7 thousand), manufacturing (26.4 thousand) and construction (18.0 thousand).

Vacant jobs are singled out from among newly created jobs. At the end of the second quarter of 2021, there were 35.0 thousand such jobs. They occurred mainly in the private sector (95.1%). In terms of the size of the unit, the largest number, i.e. around half of vacant newly created jobs, were recorded in units with more than 49 employed persons (49.4%). The fewest vacant newly created jobs were in enterprises employing 10-49 persons (nearly 23%).

Unfilled newly created jobs, as in the previous quarter, were mainly in units operating in the field of manufacturing – 8.6 thousand (24.6%). A large number of newly created jobs remained unfilled also in the field of information and communication (7.2 thousand).

Over a quarter of jobs of the analysed category were intended for professionals (28.0%). Relatively many vacant newly created jobs were intended for technicians and associate professionals (16.3%), and also for plant and machine operators and assemblers (15.1%).

### Liquidated jobs

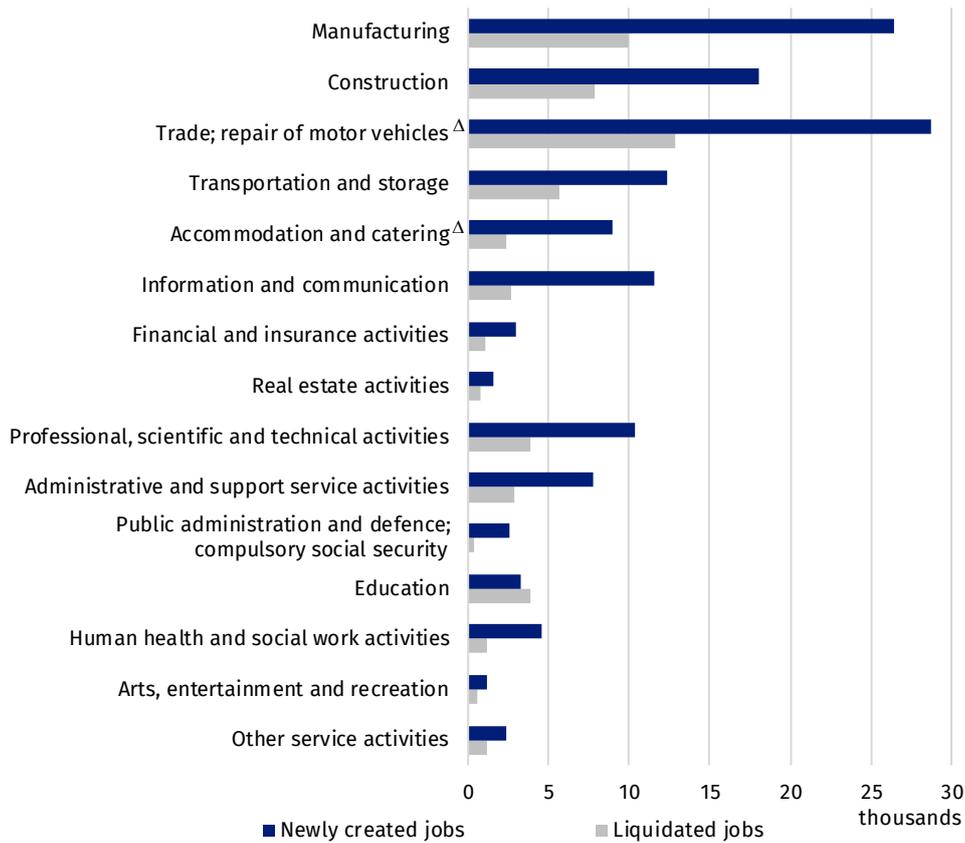
In the second quarter of 2021, 58.5 thousand jobs were liquidated in Poland, 16.7% fewer than in the first quarter and 37.5% fewer than in the corresponding period of 2020. In the analysed quarter, the largest number of liquidated jobs were in units with up to 9 employed persons (44.6%). Jobs liquidated in units with 10-49 employed persons accounted for 31.3% of all liquidated jobs, and jobs liquidated in units with more than 49 employed persons – 24.3%.

The largest number of liquidated jobs were recorded in units operating in the fields of trade; repair of motor vehicles<sup>A</sup> (22.1%) and manufacturing (17.1%). The fewest jobs were liquidated in units conducting activities in the field of mining and quarrying (0.2%) and electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply – (0.3%).

The number of vacant newly created jobs increased by 45.8% compared with the first quarter of 2021, and by as many as 105.9% compared with the corresponding period of 2020.

In the second quarter of 2021, jobs were liquidated mainly in the private sector (92.6%)

**Chart 7. Newly created and liquidated jobs in Poland by selected PKD (NACE) sections in the second quarter of 2021**



In the second quarter of 2021, jobs were liquidated most often in units conducting activities in the field of trade; repair of motor vehicles<sup>Δ</sup> (22.1%)

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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[The demand for labour - annual publication](#)

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#### Data available in databases

[Knowledge databases – Labour market](#)

[Strateg → Themes → Labour market](#)

[Local Data Bank → Labour market](#)

#### Terms used in official statistics

[Demand for labour](#)

[Vacancies](#)

[Newly created jobs](#)