

The impact of the COVID-19 epidemic on selected elements of the labour market in Poland in the second quarter of 2022

9.09.2022

3.8%

the share of people who at the end of June 2022 worked remotely due to the epidemic situation in the total number of employed persons

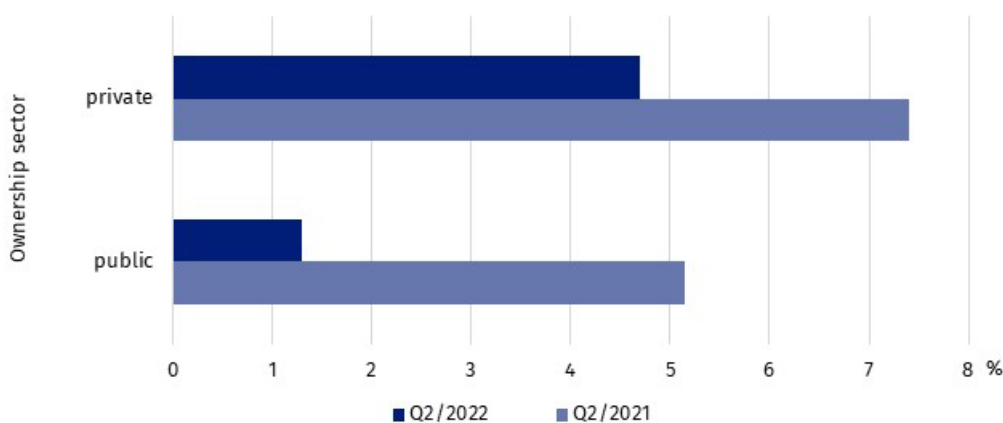
In May 2022, the state of epidemic in relation to SARS-CoV-2 virus infections was cancelled in Poland. At the same time, the state of epidemic threat was announced, which will be in force until further notice. Despite the cancellation of the state of epidemic, there are still solutions in force to prevent and counter the spread of the virus and combat the disease caused by it. These solutions are also applicable to the labour market. Among them, for instance, is the possibility of working from outside a permanent workplace, that is remote work. The data presented in this publication were obtained from the Labour Demand Survey¹.

Remote work during the period of epidemic threat

At the end of June 2022, the share of people who worked remotely due to the epidemic situation in the total number of employed persons covered by the Labour Demand Survey was 3.8%, 3.0 percentage points lower than at the end of June 2021. During the second quarter of 2022, the extent of remote work in the private sector was higher than in the public sector. However, in both sectors, this share was lower than in the second quarter of 2021.

Chart 1. The share of employed persons working remotely due to the epidemic situation by ownership sector

As at the end of the quarter

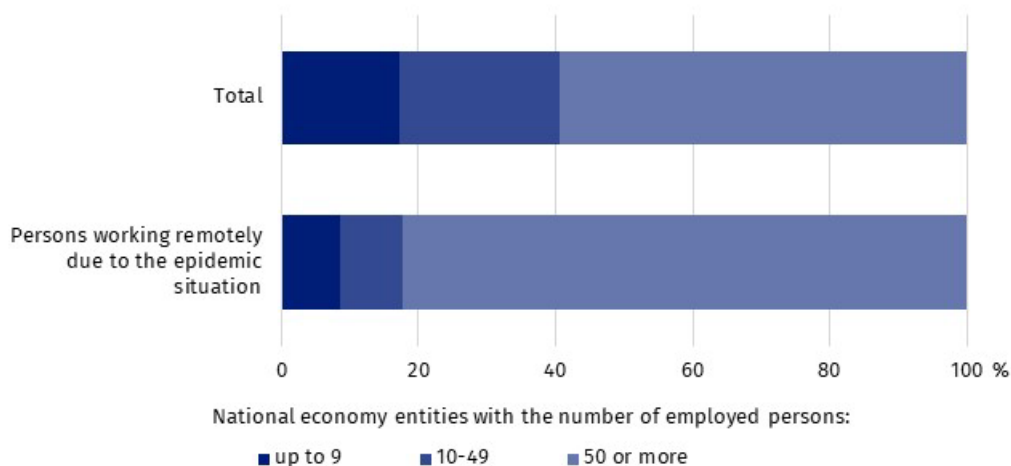


¹ The collected data come from the voluntary responses of reporting units to four additional questions attached on the Reporting Portal to 'the Labour Demand Survey'. The Labour Demand Survey is conducted using the representative method on a quarterly basis. According to the scope of the survey, it covers notional economy entities and their local units employing at least 1 person. Approximately half of the units that completed the reports answered the questions about the impact of the pandemic situation on the way enterprises operate and behave.

Across the whole economy, the use of remote work in order to reduce the epidemic risk remained highest in national economy entities with 50 employed persons or more. The share of people working remotely in entities of this size was 5.3%, 3.2 percentage points fewer than in the second quarter of 2021. In national economy entities with up to 9 employed persons, remote work was performed by 1.9% of employed persons, and in entities with 10-49 employed persons – 1.5%.

Chart 2. The structure of employed persons by size of national economy entities in the second quarter of 2022

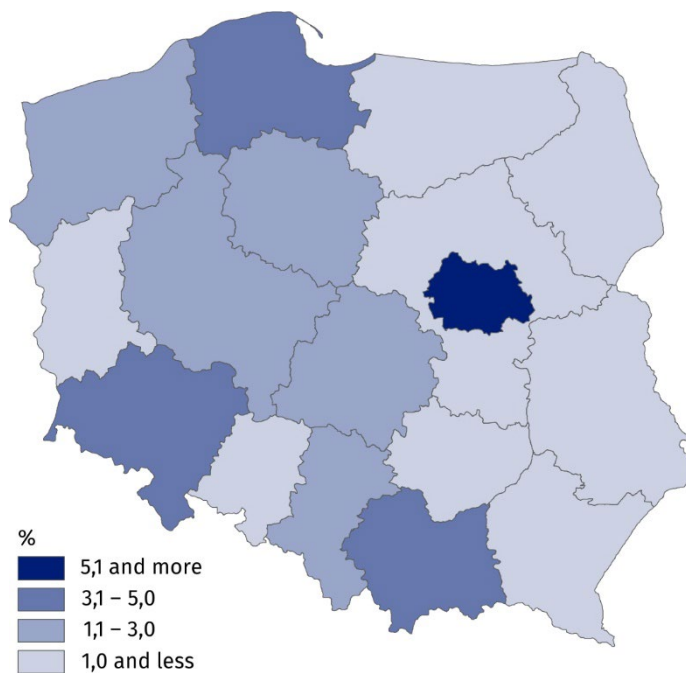
As at the end of the quarter



The scale of implementation of remote work as a result of the epidemic situation varied regionally.

Map 1. The share of employed persons working remotely due to the epidemic situation by region (NUTS 2016) in the second quarter of 2022

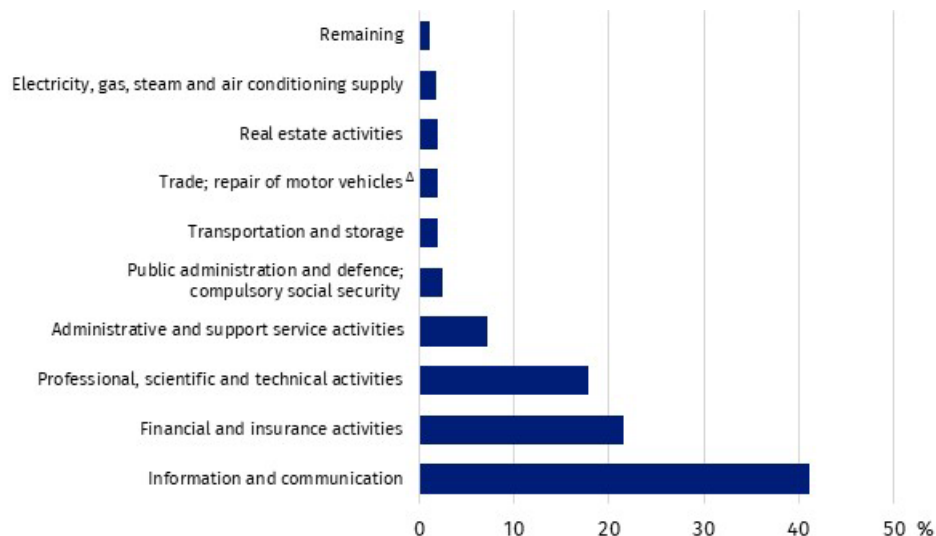
As at the end of the quarter



A significantly greater extent of remote work than statistically in Poland took place in the Warszawski stołeczny region. As a result of the epidemic situation, approximately every eighth employed person worked remotely there. Among the remaining regions, the use of this form of work in the realities of the epidemic threat was least common in the Lubuskie region, where remote work due to the COVID-19 threat was performed by 0.3% of employed persons.

Chart 3. The share of employed persons working remotely due to the epidemic situation in selected PKD/NACE sections in the second quarter of 2022

As at the end of the quarter



Performing remote work in the second quarter of 2022 varied depending on the kind of activity. For example, in the information and communication section, remote work was performed by 41.1% of employed persons. In comparison to the remaining sections, a relatively large share of employed persons covered by this form of work due to the outbreak of an infectious disease caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus also occurred in the financial and insurance activities section as well as in the professional, scientific and technical activities section.

The phenomena presented in this news release will be monitored in subsequent editions of the Labour Demand Survey.

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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