

Information regarding the labour market in the second quarter of 2020 (preliminary data)

25.08.2020

Part I. The results of the Labour Force Survey and the survey on Registered unemployment in the second quarter of 2020.

The situation connected with COVID-19 pandemic undoubtedly had a key impact on the changes observed on the labour market in the second quarter of 2020. The characteristic feature of this period is the fact that the decrease in the number of the employed was similar, as regards its scale, to the respective increase in the population of the economically inactive; whereas, the changes in the population of the unemployed were observed to a lower extent. A specific period and limitations connected with moving, the necessity to keep a social distance, as well as difficulties regarding operating of numerous firms and branches of economy also influenced the internal changes observed for many subpopulations (including in case of the employed, i.a., extended absences, more often work from home).

55.5%
Activity rate (by the LFS)

The results of the labour force survey (LFS) presenting average data for the quarter indicate that in the second quarter of 2020, economically active persons comprised 55.5% of the population aged 15 years and more. The indicator decreased compared to both: the first quarter of 2020, as well as the second quarter of 2019 (respectively by 0.5 percentage point and 0.7 percentage point).

Activity rate decreased compared to both: the previous quarter, as well as in respect to the situation observed one year ago

Economic activity of the population aged 15 years and more by the LFS¹

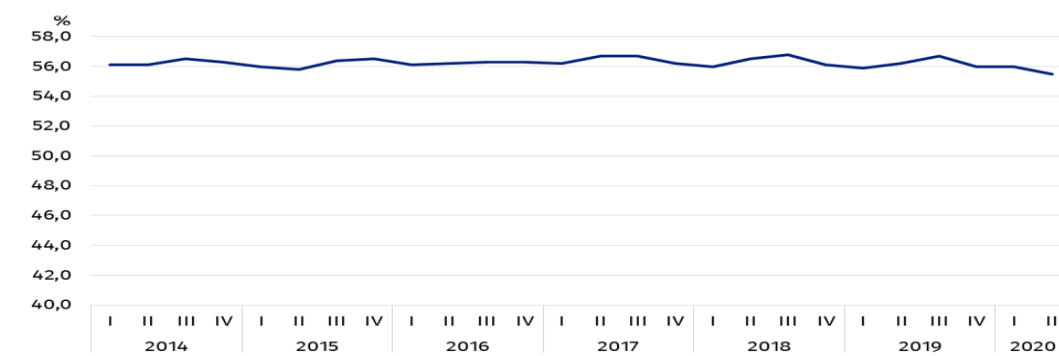
In the second quarter of 2020, the number of economically active population aged 15 years and more comprised 16801 thousand persons, of whom 16274 thousand constituted employed persons, while 527 thousand – the unemployed. The population of economically inactive persons in the same age group comprised 13471 thousand.

The economically active population decreased compared to both: the previous quarter (by 153 thousand, i.e. by 0.9%), as well as the same period of the last year (by 230 thousand, i.e. by 1.4%). At the same time, the number of economically inactive persons increased - respectively by 137 thousand, i.e. by 1.0%, by 217 thousand, i.e. by 1.6%. The changes observed in the size of the economically active population practically in total concerned the employed (the number of the unemployed stayed at a similar level). As the result of these processes, the indicator defining the ratio of the number of not working persons (the unemployed and economically inactive aged 15 years and more) to the number of the employed increased in relation to both compared periods.

In the second quarter of 2020, there were 860 jobless persons per 1000 employed persons (in the first quarter of 2020 and in the second quarter of 2019 there were respectively: 844 and 837 persons).

The ratio of persons not in employment per 1000 employed persons increased compared to the previous quarter

Chart 1. Activity rate for persons aged 15 years and more



¹ It concerns persons in individual households. The basic information concerning the population covered by the survey and the applied definitions are available in the publications mentioned at the end of the presented note.

53.8%

Employment rate
(by the LFS)

Employed persons in the second quarter of 2020 constituted 53.8% of the population aged 15 years and more. The indicator decreased compared to both: the first quarter of 2020 - by 0.4 percentage point, and the second quarter of 2019 - by 0.6 percentage point.

Employment rate decreased over both: the quarter and the year

Employed persons aged 15 years and more by the LFS

In the second quarter of 2020, the population of employed persons aged 15 years and more comprised 16274 thousand and it decreased compared to both: the previous quarter (by 151 thousand, i.e. by 0.9%), as well as the situation observed a year ago (by 210 thousand, i.e. 1.3%).

Compared to the first quarter of 2020, a decline in the number of employed persons to a larger extent concerned women (by 99 thousand, i.e. by 1.4%) than men (by 52 thousand, i.e. by 0.6%). The differences by sex were even more evident in comparison with the second quarter of 2019 – a drop among women comprised 176 thousand, i.e. by 2.4%, while among men - 33 thousand, i.e. by 0.4%.

Generally, among the employed prevailed men; the above changes resulted in the fact that in the second quarter of 2020, their share in this group accounted for 55.6%.

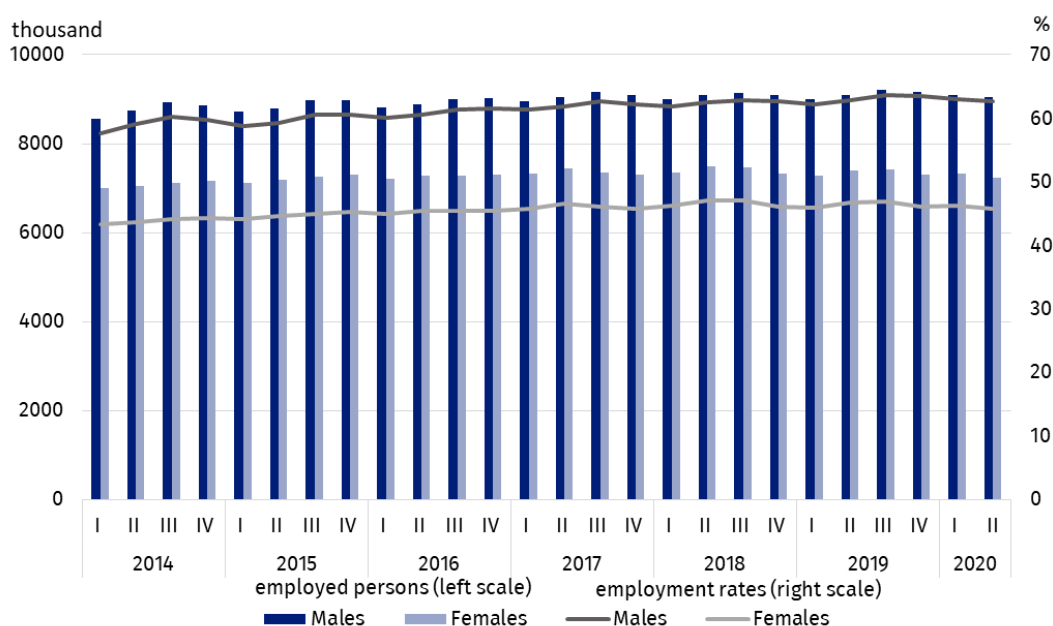
As regards the place of residence, a decline in the employed population concerned mainly urban residents – over the quarter it amounted to 146 thousand, i.e. 1.5%, while over the year - 194 thousand, i.e. 2.0%. Among rural residents the number of the employed stayed at the level similar to the previous quarter and just slightly lower than a year ago (a drop by 16 thousand, i.e. by 0.2%).

Employment rate decreased (to 53.8% in the second quarter of 2020) as compared to the previous quarter in a similar way as the number of the employed.

In the second quarter of 2020, still evidently higher employment rate was observed among men (respectively 62.6% versus 45.7% for women).

Employment rate is still evidently higher in the male population than among women

Chart 2. The number of employed persons and employment rate for persons aged 15 years and more by sex

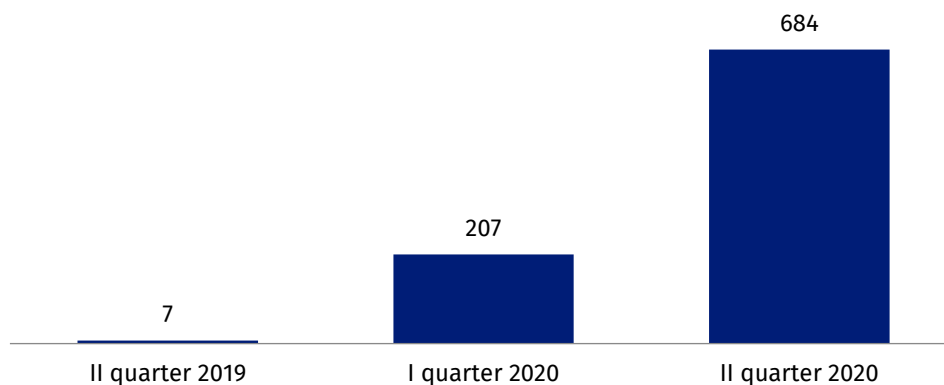


However, the basic indicators and figures recorded for the overall employed population do not fully illustrate the scale of changes following COVID -19 pandemic. Only more detailed divisions show a wider characteristic of the situation.

One of the categories included in the employed population are persons who had a job, albeit they were not performing work in the reference week for various reasons. Among 1962 thousand persons who had a job in the second quarter of 2020, but were not performing work in

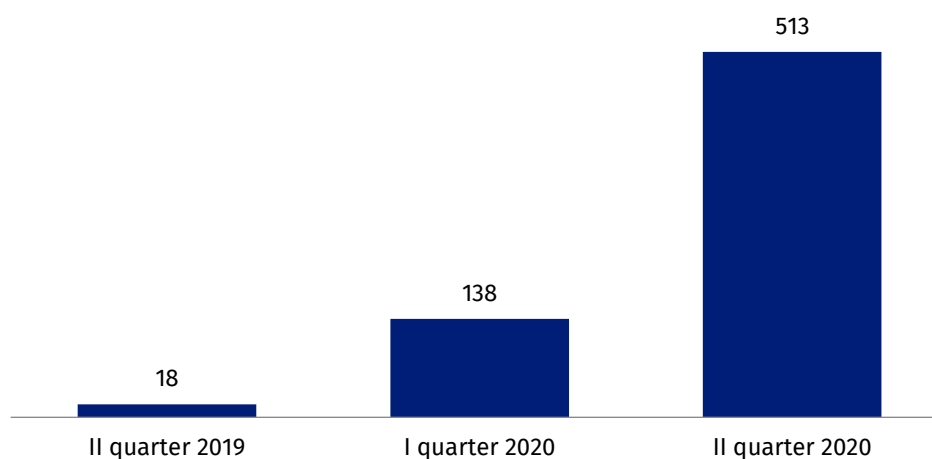
the reference week (respective populations in the previous quarter and last year comprised respectively: 1336 thousand and 1024 thousand persons) as many as 1221 thousand persons (i.e. 62.2%) indicated that it had a direct connection with COVID-19 pandemic . A particularly significant group here seem to be persons who declared a lay-off as the reason for not performing work in the reference week - in the second quarter of 2020 they comprised 684 thousand (of whom for 675 thousand persons this lay-off was directly related to COVID-19 pandemic). Compared to the situation in the previous quarter, there was observed an over triple increase in the number of employed persons not performing work for this reason, while compared to the same period of 2019, this growth was significantly higher, as in the second quarter of 2019, the number of this population comprised 7 thousand (see Chart 3).

Chart 3. Employed persons who did not perform work in the reference week because of lay-off (in thousands)



Another feature characteristic for the employed population in the second quarter of 2020 was a definite growth in the number of persons who, in the reference week, worked shorter time than usually for establishment-related reasons. In the discussed period, this population comprised 513 thousand persons and compared to the previous quarter, it trebled; whereas, even more evident increase was observed in respect to the second quarter of 2019 (see Chart 4). In the second quarter of 2020, in the presented population as many as 504 thousand persons indicated that this situation was directly related to COVID-19 pandemic.

Chart 4. Employed persons who in the reference week worked shorter time than usually because of establishment-related reasons (in thousands)



The impact of COVID-19 pandemic was also observed in the data regarding the place of performing work. In the second quarter of 2020, the number of persons usually performing their work at home comprised 2124 thousand (which constituted 13.1% of the total number of the employed) and it doubled as compared to the first quarter of 2020 (a growth by 1077 thousand persons), as well as the same period of the last year (a growth by 1262 thousand persons). In the second quarter of 2020, 1539 thousand persons (i.e. 72.5%) among this population worked from home because of the situation connected with COVID-19 pandemic (among them, 1493 thousand persons performed their work related responsibilities in a form of distant work).

3.1%

Unemployment rate (by the LFS)

Unemployed persons in the second quarter of 2020, comprised 3.1% of the economically active population aged 15 years and more. The intensity of unemployment did not change compared to the previous quarter, and it only slightly dropped compared to the second quarter of 2019 (by 0.1 percentage point).

Unemployment rate by the LFS did not change compared to the previous quarter

Unemployed persons by the LFS

In the second quarter of 2020, the unemployed population comprised 527 thousand persons and compared to the previous quarter it stayed at a similar level, while it slightly decreased in respect to the same period of 2019 (by 21 thousand, i.e. by 3.8%).

Compared to the previous quarter, a growth in the number of the unemployed was observed among men (by 16 thousand, i.e. by 5.7%) with a simultaneous drop in the number of unemployed women (by 19 thousand, i.e. by 7.6%). Compared to the same period of 2019, the number of the unemployed among men stayed at the same level, while among women it decreased (by 21 thousand, i.e. by 8.4%).

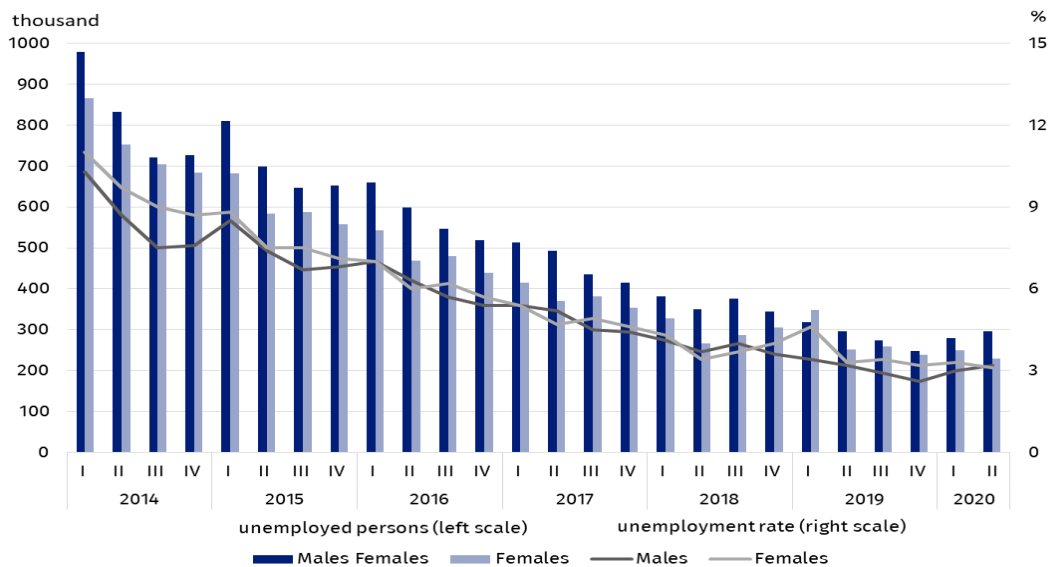
Regarding the place of residence, a drop in the number of unemployed persons was observed among rural residents - compared to the previous quarter by 2.3%, while compared to the situation a year ago by 9.6%. In urban areas the number of unemployed persons stayed at a similar level compared to both: the first quarter of 2020, as well as the respective period of the last year.

Unemployment rate did not change compared to the previous quarter, while compared to the same period of 2019, it stayed at similar level (a drop by 0.1 percentage point).

In the second quarter of 2020, unemployment rate of women stayed at a slightly lower level than for men (respectively 3.1% versus 3.2%), other than in the previous quarters when unemployment rate of women was usually higher than unemployment rate of men.

Unemployment rate by the LFS was lower in the female population than among men

Chart 5. The number of unemployed persons and unemployment rate by sex



In the context of assessment of the COVID-19 pandemic impact, there is significant, i.e., the analysis on the reasons of unemployment, duration of active job search, as well as the fact of meeting the conditions allowing classification of a person among the unemployed instead of in the economically inactive population (active job search, availability to take up work) in the situation when the restrictions caused by the necessity to keep social distance were introduced in the economy and the necessity arose to take over childcare by parents due to temporary limitation of institutional care, closing of schools and introduced distant teaching, etc.

In the second quarter of 2020, among the unemployed previously in employment, 83 thousand persons lost their job due to the situation caused by COVID-19 pandemic – among them

35 thousand persons declared liquidation of either the establishment or work position as a direct reason, 18 thousand declared termination for other reason, 18 thousand – termination of the work for limited duration/casual/seasonal work, 12 thousand indicated other reasons connected with COVID-19 pandemic. The number of unemployed persons who declared loss of work as the result of COVID-19 pandemic, indicates that despite some stabilisation of the overall number of the unemployed, in the second quarter of 2020, dynamic changes took place within this population. New unemployed persons arrived, while, considering the fact that compared to the previous quarter their total number did not change, it means that some of them entered the employed population, or – which is more likely – the economically inactive population.

For the complete picture illustrating the situation of “jobless” persons, there is also necessary the analysis on populations constituting the economically inactive population (signalised briefly in the further part of the note).

6.1%

Registered unemployment rate

Unemployed persons registered in labour offices² at the end of the second quarter of 2020 accounted for 6.1% of the civilian economically active population. Compared to the end of the first quarter of 2020, the registered unemployment rate increased by 0.7 percentage point, while it increased by 0.8 percentage point compared to June 2019.

Registered unemployment rate was higher than at the end of the first quarter of 2020

Unemployed persons registered in powiat labour offices and vacancies submitted to powiat labour offices and group dismissals

In June 2020, the number of unemployed persons registered in labour offices comprised 1026.5 thousand (including 551.0 thousand women) and it was higher than the one recorded in March 2020 by 117.0 thousand (i.e. by 12.9%) and higher by 149.4 thousand (i.e. by 17.0%) as compared to June 2019.

Compared to March 2020, in June 2020, a growth in the number of unemployed men and women was observed by respectively: 57.7 thousand (i.e. 13.8%) and 59.3 thousand (i.e. 12.1%). Also compared to June 2019, the population of unemployed men and women registered in labour offices increased by respectively: 92.5 thousand persons (i.e. by 24.2%) and 56.8 thousand (i.e. by 11.5%). In the second quarter of 2020, the number of new registrations comprised 311.7 thousand persons and was lower than the one recorded in the first quarter of 2020 by 57.8 thousand (i.e. by 15.6%) and lower by 10.3 thousand (i.e. by 3.2%) compared to the second quarter of 2019. Compared to the first quarter of 2020 and the second quarter of 2019, the number of the dismissed for establishment-related reasons increased, respectively by 11.0 thousand (i.e. by 73.1%) and by 14.0 thousand (i.e. by 115.6%).

In the second quarter of 2020, 194.7 thousand persons deregistered from the unemployment register rolls, by 131.7 thousand (i.e. by 40.4%) fewer than in the first quarter of 2020 and by 234.9 thousand (i.e. by 54.7%) fewer persons as compared to the same period of the last year. In the second quarter of 2020, 128.6 thousand unemployed persons started work, 15.4 thousand persons deregistered due to the beginning of training and traineeship, while 7.9 thousand of the unemployed did not confirm their availability for work, 9.4 thousand unemployed persons voluntarily resigned from the status of an unemployed person (the last year respectively: 203.9 thousand persons started work, 48.0 thousand started training and traineeship, 82.3 thousand did not confirm their availability for work, while 32.8 thousand voluntarily resigned from the status of an unemployed person).

In the second quarter of 2020, 227.0 thousand vacancies were reported to the labour offices, i.e. by 27.1% less than in the first quarter of 2020 and by 34.4% less compared to the same period of the last year.

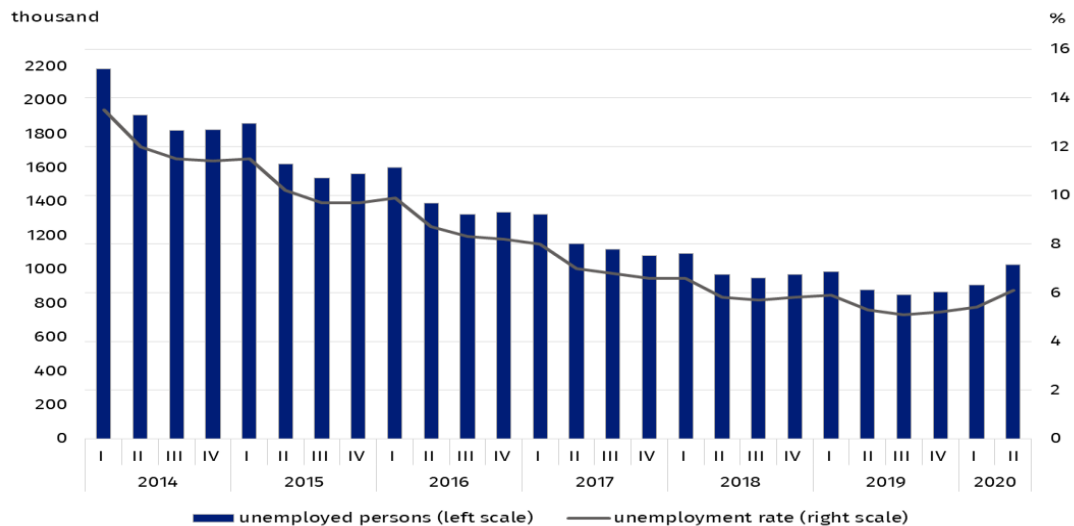
Establishments declared more terminations for the establishment-related reasons as compared to both: the first quarter of 2020, and the second quarter of 2019. At the end of the sec-

In the second quarter of 2020, fewer unemployed persons registered in labour offices than in the first quarter of 2020, at the same time fewer unemployed persons were removed from unemployment registers of labour offices

² Information on sources of data on unemployment and methodological differences between surveys is available on the Statistics Poland website: <http://stat.gov.pl/obszary-tematyczne/rynek-pracy/zasady-metodyczne-rocznik-pracy/jak-liczymy-bezrobocie,2,1.html>

second quarter of 2020 – 322 establishments declared dismissal of 28.8 thousand employees, including 4.1 thousand persons in public sector (at the end of the first quarter of 2020, respectively 184 establishments declared dismissals of 18.7 thousand employees, including 1.4 thousand in the public sector; while at the end of the second quarter of 2019 – the respective figures were: 109 establishments, 17.5 thousand employees, including 0.8 thousand in the public sector).

Chart 6. The number of unemployed persons and registered unemployment rate
The state as of the end of the quarter



44.5%
The share of economically inactive persons in the total number of the population aged 15 years and more

In the second quarter of 2020, economically inactive persons constituted 44.5% of the total number of the population aged 15 years and more. The percentage share was higher compared to both: the situation observed in the previous quarter, and in respect to the same period of 2019 (a growth respectively by 0.5 percentage point and 0.7 percentage point).

The percentage share of economically inactive persons among the population aged 15 years and more increased in relation to the previous quarter

Economically inactive persons

In the second quarter of 2020, the population of economically inactive persons comprised 13471 thousand and stayed at evidently higher level as compared to both: the first quarter of 2020 (a growth by 137 thousand, i.e. by 1.0%), as well as the second quarter of 2019 (a growth by 217 thousand, i.e. by 1.6%).

Compared to the previous quarter, an increase in this population was decidedly higher among women (by 110 thousand, i.e. by 1.3%); among men this growth was much lower (by 27 thousand, i.e. by 0.5%). As regards the place of residence, a significantly higher increase was observed among urban residents (by 131 thousand, i.e. by 1.6%) than among rural residents (by 6 thousand, i.e. by 0.1%).

Women still constitute a majority of the economically inactive population

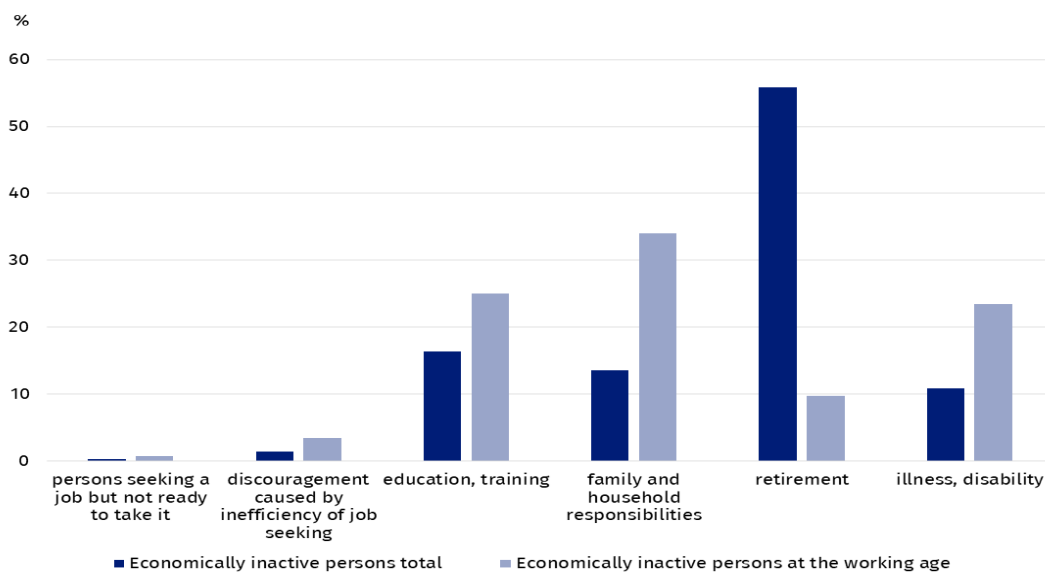
Over the year, there was observed even higher growth in the size of this group (by 195 thousand, i.e. by 2.4%) among women, while among men it stayed at a lower level (by 23 thousand, i.e. by 0.5%). As regards the place of residence, the economically inactive population increased among both: urban residents (by 154 thousand, i.e. by 1.9%), as well as among rural residents (by 63 thousand, i.e. by 1.2%).

The changes described above resulted in deepening of disproportions between the economically inactive by sex in the second quarter of 2020. In the second quarter of 2020, women accounted for 62.1% of the total number of the economically inactive.

The economically inactive population is specific in respect to labour market resources, as it consists of persons who have not entered the labour market yet (including the majority of the youth participating in education), persons who definitely left the labour market or those who will never enter the labour market (some retirees, pensioners, persons maintaining themselves from other sources than work), but also persons who had already entered the labour market, then partially deactivated and after a break they will want to re-enter the labour market.

In the second quarter of 2020, a decided majority among the total of the economically inactive constituted retirees (55.9%), while the second largest group were students (16.3%). Whereas, in case of economically inactive persons at the working age, the most often reasons for inactivity were: family responsibilities (34.1%), education and training (25.0%) and illness and disability (23.4%).

Chart 7. The percentage of economically inactive persons in the second quarter of 2020 by selected reasons for inactivity for the total population and persons at the working age



In the context of the current situation, in the economically inactive population, **247 thousand persons indicated reasons for not seeking work directly connected with COVID-19 pandemic** - the most of them, i.e. 149 thousand (i.e. 60.3%) indicated other reasons (including personal or family ones), 44 thousand as the reason related to coronavirus declared childcare or care of other person requiring care, 25 thousand persons believed that they would not find a suitable job due to the situation caused by the pandemic, the same number of persons (25 thousand) decided that they tried all possibilities for finding a job (the last two categories jointly comprise the population of the so-called persons discouraged by inefficient job search).

It was mentioned above that when describing the situation of “jobless” persons, it should be analysed not only the population of the unemployed, but also the economically inactive persons, as among the economically inactive are also included persons who are on the border between economic inactivity and unemployment who temporary do not meet some of the conditions for including them in statistics among the unemployed (active job search, availability for taking up work or starting own business), although these persons want to enter/re-enter the labour market. The Statistics Poland regularly presents the information on such populations by their size and demographic and social characteristic, although usually these publications are more extensive than the news release. This time we present these data also in the presented note, due to the pandemic and its impact on the labour market causing atypical, sometimes imposed by the situation behaviours of the respondents (e.g. mentioned earlier necessity to stay at home and resigning from active job search because the need for childcare). These populations are discussed and presented in the second part of the note, referring to the data published by the Eurostat.

Part II. Additional indicators describing the changes on the labour market

Due to the situation connected with COVID-19 pandemic, in July 2020, Eurostat after the settlement with the Member States published³ a set of additional, quarterly indicators based on the data coming from the LFS. The objective of this publication was widening the characteristic of the situation on the labour market in the EU, mainly in the first quarter of 2020, albeit also providing supplementary indicators for a thorough analysis in the successive phases of the pandemic. The situation on the labour market during the pandemic is to a large extent connected with implementation of the means targeted at stopping the spread of coronavirus SARS-CoV-2 and protection of the labour market across the entire EU. Therefore, it is slightly atypical and difficult to characterise with the standard indicators. In particular, at the first stage of the crisis, the means applied by governments of particular countries targeted at reducing loss of employment, resulted rather in temporary absence from work than dismissals; then, the persons without work cannot look for employment or have limited possibilities for a job search because of implemented restrictions, therefore they cannot be included among the unemployed in accordance with the conception of the International Labour Organisation applied in the LFS.

Additional indicators concern the population of persons aged 20 – 64 years and they include mainly:

- total labour force slack,
- absences from work divided by reasons,
- the total number of actual hours worked in the main job.

The following part of the news release includes respective data on Poland concerning the second quarter of 2020 and the previous periods.

The indicator of the total labour force slack

The indicator of total labour force slack included the unemployed and persons who are on the border between employment and unemployment and between unemployment and economic inactivity.

The following persons are included here:

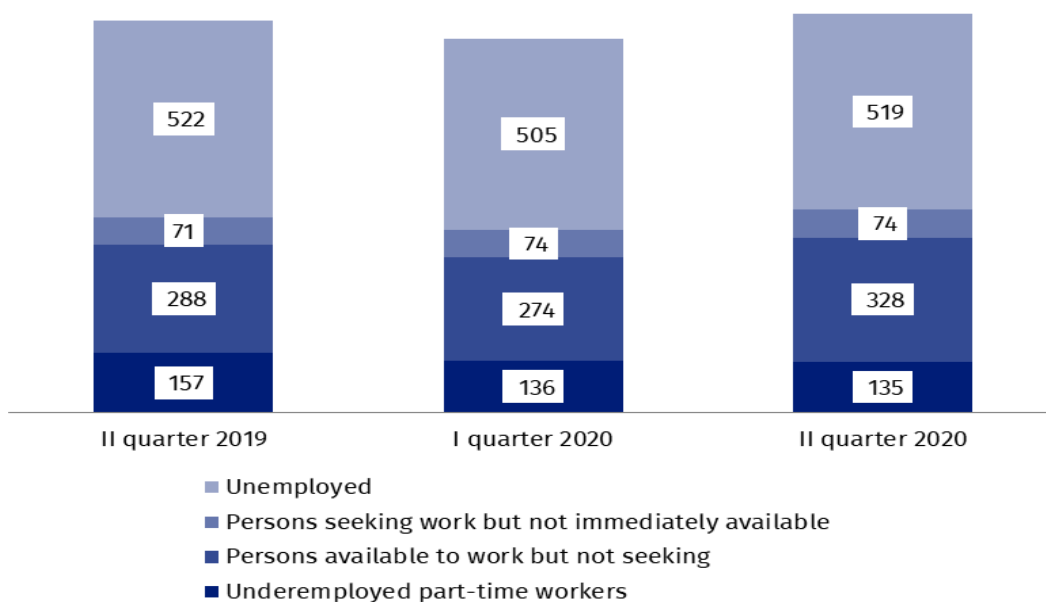
- unemployed,
- economically inactive seeking a job, but not available for work,
- economically inactive not seeking a job, but available for work,
- underemployed persons, i.e. persons working part-time who are able and willing to work longer hours than they currently do (there is mainly considered the unused time which persons would like to dedicate to paid work).

The data are presented for the population aged 20-64 years, such as it is presented by Eurostat.

As was mentioned above, these indicators are not new, they have been published Eurostat and Statistics Poland for many years, albeit in the current situation they may greatly facilitate a better grasp of the situation on the labour market during the pandemic.

³ Publication in English is available online <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/2995521/11070754/3-08072020-BP-EN.pdf/6797c084-1792-880f-0039-5bbbca736da1>

Chart 8. Total labour force slack at the age 20-64 years (in thousands)



In the second quarter of 2020, the population comprising total labour force slack comprised a total of 1056 thousand persons and compared to the previous quarter it increased by 67 thousand (i.e. by 6.8%), while compared to the situation one year ago, it increased by 18 thousand (i.e. 1.7%).

Besides the unemployed, the largest group in the discussed population constituted economically inactive persons not seeking a job, albeit available for work - in the second quarter of 2020, they comprised 328 thousand. Also in this population the highest increase in its number was recorded as compared to both: the first quarter of 2020 (by 19.7%), and the same period of the last year (by 13.9%).

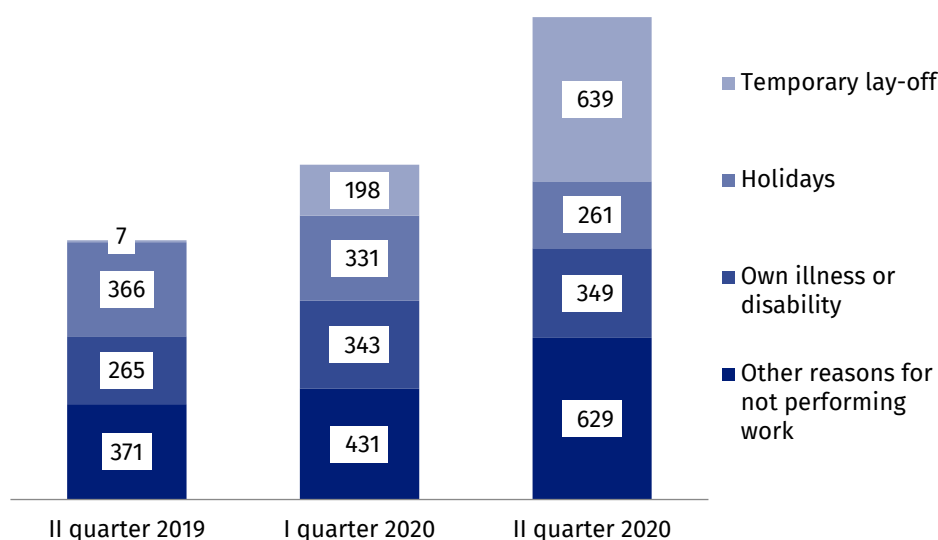
A slightly smaller group comprised persons working part time who were able and wanted to work longer hours than the current ones – they amounted to 135 thousand persons (136 thousand in the previous quarter and 157 thousand in the second quarter of 2019).

The smallest population constituted economically inactive persons who were seeking a job, but were not available for work. Their number in the second quarter of 2020 comprised 74 thousand persons and compared to the previous quarter it did not change, while compared to the situation one year ago, it slightly increased (by 4.2%).

Absences from work

Besides persons who in the reference week performed for at least one hour any work generating pay or income or assisted without payment in family economic activity, the Labour Force Survey also includes persons who had a job, albeit for various reasons did not perform work in the reference week. The analysis on the reasons for not performing work provides a more thorough picture of the current situation on the labour market and potential directions of changes which may occur in successive quarters.

Chart 9. Absences from work by the main reason for not performing work in the reference week (in thousands)



In the second quarter of 2020, the population of persons aged 20-64 years who had a job, albeit they did not perform work in the reference week, amounted to 1878 thousand persons and it increased compared to both: the previous quarter of 2020, as well as the same period of the last year (respectively by 575 thousand and by 869 thousand).

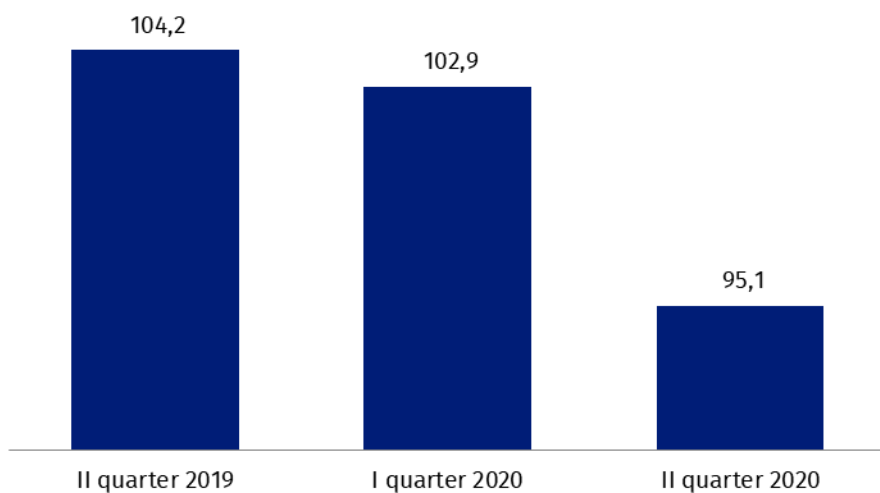
Among employed persons who had a job, but did not perform it in the reference week, the largest group (639 thousand, i.e. 34.0%) comprised persons who did not work because of the temporary lay-off (in the first quarter of 2020 they comprised 198 thousand, i.e. 15.2%, while in the respective period of the last year - 7 thousand, i.e. 0.7%). Also the highest growth was observed here over the quarter, and in particular - over the year.

As regards the above classification, the least often reason for not performing work was holidays. In the second quarter of 2020, this reason concerned 261 thousand persons, and contrary to other reasons it was the number lower than the last quarter and the year ago (respectively by 70 thousand and 105 thousand).

Index of total actual hours worked in the main job

The reference point for the index of total actual hours worked in the main job is the situation in the year 2006, i.e. before the economic crisis of 2008 (2006=100). The level of total actual hours worked is influenced by the total number of employed persons and the number of hours worked by each of these persons.

Chart 10. Index of total actual hours worked in the main job in respect to the state of 2006 (2006=100)



In the second quarter of 2020, a rapid drop in the index of total actual hours worked in the main job, which shows the impact of changes caused by COVID-19 pandemic on the situation on the labour market, in this case particularly on the situation of employed persons. Compared to the reference point (the data from 2006), the discussed indicator decreased by 4.9 percentage points, compared to the first quarter of 2020, it decreased by 7.8 percentage points, while compared to the second quarter of 2019, it dropped by 9.1 percentage points.

When quoting the data from the Statistics Poland, please do include information: "Data source Statistics Poland", while in case of publishing the calculations done with the use of the data published by Statistics Poland, please do include information: "Own elaboration based on the Statistics Poland data".

Table 1. Economic activity

| SPECIFICATION | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| | II quarter | | I quarter | II quarter | +/- compared to | |
| | | | | | II quarter 2019 | I quarter 2020 |
| | in % | | | | | |
| 1. Activity rate | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 56,5 | 56,2 | 56,0 | 55,5 | -0,7 | -0,5 |
| males | 64,9 | 64,9 | 64,9 | 64,7 | -0,2 | -0,2 |
| females | 48,8 | 48,3 | 47,8 | 47,1 | -1,2 | -0,7 |
| Urban areas | 56,6 | 56,2 | 56,0 | 55,2 | -1,0 | -0,8 |
| Rural areas | 56,2 | 56,4 | 56,0 | 55,9 | -0,5 | -0,1 |
| of which: | | | | | | |
| population connected with agricultural farm | 68,4 | 68,6 | 68,0 | 68,6 | 0,0 | 0,6 |
| population not connected with agricultural farm | 51,1 | 51,6 | 51,2 | 51,1 | -0,5 | -0,1 |
| Of total by age: | | | | | | |
| 15–24 years | 35,1 | 35,0 | 34,1 | 30,8 | -4,2 | -3,3 |
| 25–34 | 83,9 | 84,2 | 84,3 | 83,5 | -0,7 | -0,8 |
| 35–44 | 88,0 | 87,4 | 87,4 | 87,0 | -0,4 | -0,4 |
| 45–59/64 | 73,6 | 74,9 | 75,1 | 75,5 | 0,6 | 0,4 |
| 60/65 and more | 8,5 | 8,0 | 8,0 | 8,3 | 0,3 | 0,3 |
| by age: | | | | | | |
| working (18–59/64) ^a | 76,6 | 77,1 | 77,2 | 76,6 | -0,5 | -0,6 |
| post-working (60/65 and more) ^b | 8,5 | 8,0 | 8,0 | 8,3 | 0,3 | 0,3 |
| 20–24 | 59,7 | 60,4 | 59,0 | 54,3 | -6,1 | -4,7 |
| 20–64 | 75,1 | 75,4 | 75,5 | 75,1 | -0,3 | -0,4 |
| 55–64 | 50,6 | 50,4 | 50,9 | 51,7 | 1,3 | 0,8 |
| 15–64 years (working as defined by Eurostat) | 70,2 | 70,5 | 70,6 | 70,1 | -0,4 | -0,5 |

^a 18–59 years for women, 18–64 years for men.

^b 60 years and more for women, 65 years and more for men.

Table 1. Economic activity (cont.)

| SPECIFICATION | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| | II quarter | | I quarter | II quarter | +/- compared to | |
| | | | | | II quarter 2019 | I quarter 2020 |
| | in % | | | | | |
| 1. Activity rate (cont.) | | | | | | |
| By voivodships: | | | | | | |
| dolnośląskie | 54,6 | 57,0 | 56,4 | 55,6 | -1,4 | -0,8 |
| kujawsko-pomorskie | 55,0 | 55,6 | 54,8 | 53,5 | -2,1 | -1,3 |
| lubelskie | 55,5 | 54,2 | 54,2 | 54,6 | 0,4 | 0,4 |
| lubuskie | 55,3 | 55,4 | 55,1 | 54,4 | -1,0 | -0,7 |
| łódzkie | 57,9 | 56,1 | 56,7 | 56,6 | 0,5 | -0,1 |
| małopolskie | 56,7 | 56,2 | 55,8 | 55,3 | -0,9 | -0,5 |
| mazowieckie | 60,5 | 59,8 | 60,8 | 59,6 | -0,2 | -1,2 |
| opolskie | 55,5 | 55,2 | 54,0 | 54,3 | -0,9 | 0,3 |
| podkarpackie | 54,5 | 53,6 | 53,8 | 53,5 | -0,1 | -0,3 |
| podlaskie | 56,5 | 55,7 | 55,3 | 55,4 | -0,3 | 0,1 |
| pomorskie | 57,2 | 59,0 | 58,6 | 57,9 | -1,1 | -0,7 |
| śląskie | 53,7 | 53,2 | 52,5 | 51,9 | -1,3 | -0,6 |
| świętokrzyskie | 53,9 | 54,5 | 54,6 | 55,0 | 0,5 | 0,4 |
| warmińsko-mazurskie | 54,3 | 53,0 | 52,8 | 52,9 | -0,1 | 0,1 |
| wielkopolskie | 59,2 | 59,1 | 57,3 | 57,2 | -1,9 | -0,1 |
| zachodniopomorskie | 54,8 | 54,2 | 53,8 | 53,7 | -0,5 | -0,1 |
| By level of education: | | | | | | |
| tertiary | 80,2 | 80,1 | 79,8 | 79,3 | -0,8 | -0,5 |
| post-secondary and vocational secondary | 62,7 | 61,5 | 61,0 | 59,7 | -1,8 | -1,3 |
| general secondary | 51,9 | 52,5 | 52,1 | 51,5 | -1,0 | -0,6 |
| basic vocational | 57,2 | 55,3 | 54,6 | 54,4 | -0,9 | -0,2 |
| lower secondary, primary, incomplete primary and without school education | 16,6 | 17,1 | 16,3 | 16,5 | -0,6 | 0,2 |
| Disabled persons | | | | | | |
| Total | 17,4 | 17,5 | 17,2 | 16,6 | -0,9 | -0,6 |
| males | 18,9 | 18,6 | 18,8 | 18,5 | -0,1 | -0,3 |
| females | 15,8 | 16,3 | 15,7 | 14,7 | -1,6 | -1,0 |
| Urban areas | 19,1 | 19,0 | 18,9 | 17,6 | -1,4 | -1,3 |
| Rural areas | 14,5 | 14,9 | 14,6 | 15,0 | 0,1 | 0,4 |

Table 2. Demand for labour

| SPECIFICATION | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| | II quarter | | I quarter | II quarter | II quarter | I quarter |
| | in thousands | | | | 2019=100 | 2020=100 |
| 1. Employed persons | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 16565 | 16484 | 16425 | 16274 | 98,7 | 99,1 |
| males | 9084 | 9084 | 9103 | 9051 | 99,6 | 99,4 |
| females | 7481 | 7399 | 7322 | 7223 | 97,6 | 98,6 |
| Urban areas | 10002 | 9897 | 9849 | 9703 | 98,0 | 98,5 |
| Rural areas | 6564 | 6587 | 6576 | 6571 | 99,8 | 99,9 |
| By economic sectors ^a : | | | | | | |
| agriculture | 1604 | 1484 | 1511 | 1573 | 106,0 | 104,1 |
| industry | 5182 | 5236 | 5189 | 5162 | 98,6 | 99,5 |
| services | 9703 | 9691 | 9622 | 9470 | 97,7 | 98,4 |
| By ownership sectors: | | | | | | |
| public | 3903 | 3892 | 3965 | 3934 | 101,1 | 99,2 |
| private | 12662 | 12592 | 12460 | 12341 | 98,0 | 99,0 |
| of which: | | | | | | |
| working on private farms in agriculture | 1436 | 1323 | 1334 | 1393 | 105,3 | 104,4 |
| By employment status: | | | | | | |
| employees | 13177 | 13170 | 13105 | 12932 | 98,2 | 98,7 |
| employers and self-employed persons | 2974 | 2965 | 2973 | 2982 | 100,6 | 100,3 |
| Contributing family workers | 414 | 349 | 347 | 361 | 103,4 | 104,0 |
| Employees by work contract: | | | | | | |
| permanent | 9898 | 10203 | 10558 | 10490 | 102,8 | 99,4 |
| temporary | 3279 | 2967 | 2547 | 2442 | 82,3 | 95,9 |

^a The data do not involve not defined economic activities.

Table 2. Demand for labour (cont.)

| SPECIFICATION | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| | II quarter | | I quarter | II quarter | II quarter | I quarter |
| | in thousands | | | | 2019=100 | 2020=100 |
| 1. Employed persons (cont.) | | | | | | |
| Employed persons with more than one job | 902 | 849 | 799 | 780 | 91,9 | 97,6 |
| Employed persons seeking another main job and additional job | 264 | 214 | 172 | 73 | 34,1 | 42,4 |
| of which by reasons: | | | | | | |
| possibility of losing current job | 5 | 8 | . | 14 | 175,0 | . |
| looking for a better paid job | 144 | 121 | 86 | 32 | 26,4 | 37,2 |
| Disabled persons | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 492 | 495 | 487 | 485 | 98,0 | 99,6 |
| males | 267 | 262 | 262 | 266 | 101,5 | 101,5 |
| females | 225 | 234 | 225 | 219 | 93,6 | 97,3 |
| Urban areas | 338 | 338 | 330 | 315 | 93,2 | 95,5 |
| Rural areas | 154 | 158 | 158 | 169 | 107,0 | 107,0 |
| 2. Weekly working time | in hours | | | | | |
| Average number of hours worked in the main job and in an additional job | 38,7 | 38,4 | 38,6 | 37,8 | 98,4 | 97,9 |
| males | 40,4 | 40,0 | 40,0 | 39,3 | 98,3 | 98,3 |
| females | 36,6 | 36,5 | 36,9 | 36,0 | 98,6 | 97,6 |
| Average number of hours worked in the main job | 37,9 | 37,6 | 38,0 | 37,2 | 98,9 | 97,9 |
| by employment status and age: | | | | | | |
| employees | 37,2 | 37,0 | 38,0 | 36,8 | 99,5 | 96,8 |
| employers and self-employed persons | 41,3 | 40,4 | 38,7 | 39,0 | 96,5 | 100,8 |
| contributing family workers | 34,2 | 34,4 | 32,8 | 34,9 | 101,5 | 106,4 |
| 3. Vacancies^a | in thousands | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 421,4 | 345,9 | 311,4 | 227,0 | 65,6 | 72,9 |
| in public sector | 36,7 | 30,6 | 35,9 | 17,9 | 58,5 | 49,8 |
| in private sector | 384,7 | 315,3 | 275,5 | 209,1 | 66,3 | 75,9 |

^a Offers registered in labour offices during a quarter; The Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Policy data.

Table 2. Demand for labour (cont.)

| SPECIFICATION | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| | II quarter | | I quarter | II quarter | +/- compared to | |
| | in % | | | | II quarter 2019 | I quarter 2020 |
| | | | | | | |
| 4. Employment rate | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 54,4 | 54,4 | 54,2 | 53,8 | -0,6 | -0,4 |
| males | 62,5 | 62,8 | 63,0 | 62,6 | -0,2 | -0,4 |
| females | 47,1 | 46,8 | 46,3 | 45,7 | -1,1 | -0,6 |
| Urban areas | 54,7 | 54,5 | 54,3 | 53,5 | -1,0 | -0,8 |
| Rural areas | 54,1 | 54,4 | 54,2 | 54,1 | -0,3 | -0,1 |
| of which: | | | | | | |
| population connected with agricultural farm | 67,0 | 67,2 | 66,9 | 67,5 | 0,3 | 0,6 |
| population not connected with agricultural farm | 48,7 | 49,4 | 49,1 | 49,1 | -0,3 | 0,0 |
| Of total by age: | | | | | | |
| 15-24 years | 31,6 | 31,3 | 31,1 | 27,9 | -3,4 | -3,2 |
| 25-34 | 80,3 | 81,4 | 81,0 | 80,2 | -1,2 | -0,8 |
| 35-44 | 85,4 | 85,0 | 85,3 | 84,7 | -0,3 | -0,6 |
| 45-59/64 | 71,7 | 73,1 | 73,3 | 73,8 | 0,7 | 0,5 |
| 60/65 years and more | 8,4 | 7,9 | 7,9 | 8,3 | 0,4 | 0,4 |
| in age: | | | | | | |
| working (18-59/64) ^a | 73,8 | 74,6 | 74,7 | 74,1 | -0,5 | -0,6 |
| post-working (60/65 and more) ^b | 8,4 | 7,9 | 7,9 | 8,3 | 0,4 | 0,4 |
| 20-24 | 54,0 | 54,9 | 54,5 | 49,1 | -5,8 | -5,4 |
| 20-64 | 72,4 | 73,1 | 73,2 | 72,7 | -0,4 | -0,5 |
| 55-64 | 49,4 | 49,2 | 49,7 | 50,6 | 1,4 | 0,9 |
| 15-64 years (working as defined by Eurostat) | 67,7 | 68,2 | 68,4 | 67,9 | -0,3 | -0,5 |

^a 18-59 years for women, 18-64 years for men.

^b 60 years and more for women, 65 years and more for men.

Table 2. Demand for labour (cont.)

| SPECIFICATION | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| | II quarter | | I quarter | II quarter | +/- compared to | |
| | | | | | II quarter 2019 | I quarter 2020 |
| | in % | | | | | |
| 4. Employment rate (cont.) | | | | | | |
| dolnośląskie | 53,1 | 55,3 | 54,9 | 53,6 | -1,7 | -1,3 |
| kujawsko-pomorskie | 53,0 | 53,4 | 52,7 | 51,9 | -1,5 | -0,8 |
| lubelskie | 52,2 | 51,2 | 50,9 | 51,3 | 0,1 | 0,4 |
| lubuskie | 53,6 | 54,2 | 53,9 | 53,3 | -0,9 | -0,6 |
| łódzkie | 55,3 | 53,9 | 55,5 | 55,1 | 1,2 | -0,4 |
| małopolskie | 55,6 | 54,7 | 54,3 | 54,0 | -0,7 | -0,3 |
| mazowieckie | 58,2 | 58,2 | 58,5 | 57,4 | -0,8 | -1,1 |
| opolskie | 54,0 | 53,7 | 52,5 | 53,1 | -0,6 | 0,6 |
| podkarpackie | 50,8 | 50,8 | 51,7 | 51,2 | 0,4 | -0,5 |
| podlaskie | 55,0 | 54,1 | 53,8 | 54,1 | 0,0 | 0,3 |
| pomorskie | 55,4 | 57,0 | 57,0 | 55,9 | -1,1 | -1,1 |
| śląskie | 51,9 | 52,2 | 51,2 | 50,5 | -1,7 | -0,7 |
| świętokrzyskie | 51,2 | 51,8 | 52,3 | 52,8 | 1,0 | 0,5 |
| warmińsko-mazurskie | 51,2 | 51,3 | 51,1 | 51,0 | -0,3 | -0,1 |
| wielkopolskie | 58,2 | 57,4 | 56,4 | 56,2 | -1,2 | -0,2 |
| zachodniopomorskie | 52,7 | 52,4 | 51,8 | 52,2 | -0,2 | 0,4 |
| By level of education: | | | | | | |
| tertiary | 78,5 | 78,6 | 78,4 | 77,8 | -0,8 | -0,6 |
| post-secondary and vocational secondary | 60,5 | 59,7 | 59,1 | 57,9 | -1,8 | -1,2 |
| general secondary | 49,0 | 49,9 | 49,5 | 49,0 | -0,9 | -0,5 |
| basic vocational | 54,9 | 53,3 | 52,9 | 52,6 | -0,7 | -0,3 |
| lower secondary, primary, incomplete primary and without school education | 15,0 | 15,7 | 14,7 | 14,9 | -0,8 | 0,2 |
| Disabled persons | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 16,3 | 16,3 | 16,3 | 15,9 | -0,4 | -0,4 |
| males | 17,7 | 17,4 | 17,6 | 17,5 | 0,1 | -0,1 |
| females | 14,9 | 15,3 | 14,9 | 14,3 | -1,0 | -0,6 |
| Urban areas | 17,9 | 17,8 | 17,9 | 16,8 | -1,0 | -1,1 |
| Rural areas | 13,6 | 13,8 | 13,7 | 14,4 | 0,6 | 0,7 |

Table 3. Unemployment^a

| SPECIFICATION | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | | | |
|--|--------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| | II quarter | | I quarter | II quarter | II quarter | I quarter |
| | in thousands | | | | 2019=100 | 2020=100 |
| 1. Unemployed persons | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 617 | 548 | 529 | 527 | 96,2 | 99,6 |
| males | 350 | 296 | 280 | 296 | 100,0 | 105,7 |
| females | 267 | 251 | 249 | 230 | 91,6 | 92,4 |
| Urban areas | 361 | 308 | 307 | 309 | 100,3 | 100,7 |
| Rural areas | 256 | 240 | 222 | 217 | 90,4 | 97,7 |
| By methods of job search | | | | | | |
| through the labour office | 378 | 312 | 310 | 297 | 95,2 | 95,8 |
| placing or answering job advertisements | 228 | 206 | 199 | 197 | 95,6 | 99,0 |
| through friends, relatives | 411 | 380 | 325 | 343 | 90,3 | 105,5 |
| direct contact with employers | 301 | 287 | 253 | 224 | 78,0 | 88,5 |
| making efforts to become self-employed | 22 | 20 | 20 | 18 | 90,0 | 90,0 |
| By duration of job search | | | | | | |
| 6 months and less | 380 | 356 | 365 | 365 | 102,5 | 100,0 |
| 7–12 | 104 | 114 | 82 | 86 | 75,4 | 104,9 |
| 13 months and more | 133 | 78 | 82 | 75 | 96,2 | 91,5 |
| Average duration of job search in months | in months | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 10,4 | 9,1 | 8,4 | 8,4 | 92,3 | 100,0 |
| males | 10,7 | 9,3 | 8,1 | 8,5 | 91,4 | 104,9 |
| females | 10,0 | 8,9 | 8,8 | 8,3 | 93,3 | 94,3 |
| In total: | in months | | | | | |
| waiting for work to begin in the months | 54 | 47 | 39 | 35 | 74,5 | 89,7 |
| registered at the labour office as unemployed ^b | 363 | 241 | 213 | 203 | 84,2 | 95,3 |
| of which: | | | | | | |
| receiving unemployment benefit | 60 | 63 | 46 | 72 | 114,3 | 156,5 |
| Disabled persons | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 31 | 36 | 29 | 23 | 63,9 | 79,3 |
| males | 17 | 19 | 17 | 16 | 84,2 | 94,1 |
| females | 14 | 17 | 12 | . | . | . |
| Urban areas | 22 | 24 | 18 | 16 | 66,7 | 88,9 |
| Rural areas | 10 | 12 | 11 | . | . | . |

^a By Labour Force Survey.

^b Due to a change in the methodology of gathering information on unemployed people registered in labour office as unemployed, the data is not fully comparable with the results taken before first quarter of 2019.

Table 3. Unemployment^a (cont.)

| SPECIFICATION | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | | | |
|--|--------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| | II quarter | | I quarter | II quarter | II quarter | I quarter |
| | in thousands | | | | 2019=100 | 2020=100 |
| 2. Recruitment sources of the unemployed | | | | | | |
| Job losers | | | | | | |
| total | 228 | 167 | 191 | 241 | 144,3 | 126,2 |
| males | 140 | 89 | 112 | 133 | 149,4 | 118,8 |
| females | 89 | 79 | 80 | 108 | 136,7 | 135,0 |
| Job leavers | | | | | | |
| total | 67 | 76 | 60 | 47 | 61,8 | 78,3 |
| males | 39 | 49 | 38 | 37 | 75,5 | 97,4 |
| females | 28 | 27 | 21 | 10 | 37,0 | 47,6 |
| Re-entrants | | | | | | |
| total | 216 | 210 | 195 | 169 | 80,5 | 86,7 |
| males | 114 | 108 | 85 | 84 | 77,8 | 98,8 |
| females | 102 | 101 | 110 | 85 | 84,2 | 77,3 |
| They take up work for the first time (activating) | | | | | | |
| total | 106 | 95 | 83 | 69 | 72,6 | 83,1 |
| of which leavers | 48 | 45 | 37 | 36 | 80,0 | 97,3 |
| males | 57 | 50 | 45 | 42 | 84,0 | 93,3 |
| females | 49 | 45 | 38 | 27 | 60,0 | 71,1 |
| 3. Unemployed persons previously in employment | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 444 | 383 | 375 | 413 | 107,8 | 110,1 |
| of which: | | | | | | |
| According to the economic sectors of the last job ^b : | | | | | | |
| agriculture | 27 | 17 | 15 | 14 | 82,4 | 93,3 |
| industry | 153 | 139 | 123 | 155 | 111,5 | 126,0 |
| services | 262 | 223 | 232 | 237 | 106,3 | 102,2 |
| of which: | | | | | | |
| education | 9 | 13 | . | 14 | 107,7 | . |
| human health and social work activities | 15 | 14 | 19 | 17 | 121,4 | 89,5 |
| By ownership sectors in ^b : | | | | | | |
| public sector | 56 | 51 | 48 | 63 | 123,5 | 131,3 |
| private sector | 388 | 333 | 327 | 350 | 105,1 | 107,0 |

^a By Labour Force Survey.

^b Excluding persons with the break in employment 8 years or more.

Table 3. Unemployment^a (cont.)

| SPECIFICATION | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | | | |
|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| | II quarter | | I quarter | II quarter | +/- compared to | |
| | | | | | II quarter 2019 | I quarter 2020 |
| | in % | | | | | |
| 4. Unemployment rate | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 3,6 | 3,2 | 3,1 | 3,1 | -0,1 | 0,0 |
| males | 3,7 | 3,2 | 3,0 | 3,2 | 0,0 | 0,2 |
| females | 3,4 | 3,3 | 3,3 | 3,1 | -0,2 | -0,2 |
| Urban areas | 3,5 | 3,0 | 3,0 | 3,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 |
| Rural areas | 3,8 | 3,5 | 3,3 | 3,2 | -0,3 | -0,1 |
| of which: | | | | | | |
| population connected with agricultural farm | 2,0 | 2,0 | 1,7 | 1,6 | -0,4 | -0,1 |
| population not connected with agricultural farm | 4,7 | 4,3 | 4,1 | 4,0 | -0,3 | -0,1 |
| Of total by age: | | | | | | |
| 15–24 years | 10,2 | 10,4 | 8,7 | 9,5 | -0,9 | 0,8 |
| 25–34 | 4,2 | 3,3 | 3,9 | 3,9 | 0,6 | 0,0 |
| 35–44 | 2,9 | 2,8 | 2,4 | 2,6 | -0,2 | 0,2 |
| 45 years and more | 2,4 | 2,1 | 2,2 | 2,0 | -0,1 | -0,2 |
| by age: | | | | | | |
| working (18–59/64) ^b | 3,7 | 3,3 | 3,2 | 3,3 | 0,0 | 0,1 |
| post-working (60/65 and more) ^c | 0,7 | . | . | . | . | . |
| 20–24 | 9,4 | 9,1 | 7,7 | 9,7 | 0,6 | 2,0 |
| 20–64 | 3,6 | 3,2 | 3,1 | 3,2 | 0,0 | 0,1 |
| 55–64 | 2,4 | 2,4 | 2,4 | 2,0 | -0,4 | -0,4 |
| 15–64 years (working as defined by Eurostat) | 3,7 | 3,3 | 3,2 | 3,2 | -0,1 | 0,0 |

^a By Labour Force Survey.

^b 18–59 years for women, 18–64 years for men.

^c 60 years and more for women, 65 years and more for men.

Table 3. Unemployment^a (cont.)

| SPECIFICATION | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | | | |
|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| | II quarter | | I quarter | II quarter | +/- compared to | |
| | | | | | II quarter 2019 | I quarter 2020 |
| | in % | | | | | |
| 4. Unemployment rate (cont.) | | | | | | |
| By voivodships: | | | | | | |
| dolnośląskie | 2,7 | 2,9 | 2,5 | 3,7 | 0,8 | 1,2 |
| kujawsko-pomorskie | 3,5 | 4,0 | 3,9 | 2,7 | -1,3 | -1,2 |
| lubelskie | 5,9 | 5,5 | 6,2 | 5,9 | 0,4 | -0,3 |
| lubuskie | 3,0 | 2,1 | . | . | . | . |
| łódzkie | 4,5 | 3,9 | 2,2 | 2,6 | -1,3 | 0,4 |
| małopolskie | 2,0 | 2,8 | 2,6 | 2,3 | -0,5 | -0,3 |
| mazowieckie | 3,8 | 2,7 | 3,8 | 3,6 | 0,9 | -0,2 |
| opolskie | 2,7 | 2,7 | 2,8 | . | . | . |
| podkarpackie | 6,8 | 5,2 | 4,0 | 4,3 | -0,9 | 0,3 |
| podlaskie | 2,7 | 2,6 | 3,0 | 2,4 | -0,2 | -0,6 |
| pomorskie | 3,2 | 3,4 | 2,6 | 3,5 | 0,1 | 0,9 |
| śląskie | 3,3 | 1,8 | 2,5 | 2,6 | 0,8 | 0,1 |
| świętokrzyskie | 5,0 | 5,0 | 4,0 | 3,8 | -1,2 | -0,2 |
| warmińsko-mazurskie | 5,7 | 3,1 | 3,5 | 3,8 | 0,7 | 0,3 |
| wielkopolskie | 1,7 | 3,1 | 1,7 | 1,8 | -1,3 | 0,1 |
| zachodniopomorskie | 3,8 | 3,2 | 3,8 | 2,8 | -0,4 | -1,0 |
| By level of education: | | | | | | |
| tertiary | 2,1 | 1,9 | 1,8 | 1,8 | -0,1 | 0,0 |
| post-secondary and vocational secondary | 3,5 | 2,8 | 3,1 | 3,0 | 0,2 | -0,1 |
| general secondary | 5,6 | 5,1 | 4,9 | 4,8 | -0,3 | -0,1 |
| basic vocational | 3,9 | 3,7 | 3,2 | 3,3 | -0,4 | 0,1 |
| lower secondary, primary, incomplete primary and without school education | 9,2 | 8,6 | 9,6 | 9,6 | 1,0 | 0,0 |
| Disabled persons | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 5,9 | 6,8 | 5,6 | 4,5 | -2,3 | -1,1 |
| males | 6,0 | 6,8 | 6,1 | 5,8 | -1,0 | -0,3 |
| females | 5,9 | 6,8 | 5,1 | . | . | . |
| Urban areas | 6,1 | 6,6 | 5,2 | 4,7 | -1,9 | -0,5 |
| Rural areas | 6,1 | 7,1 | 6,5 | . | . | . |

^a By Labour Force Survey.

Table 4. Registered unemployment^a

| SPECIFICATION | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| | II quarter | | I quarter | II quarter | II quarter | I quarter |
| | in thousands | | | | 2019=100 | 2020=100 |
| 1. Unemployed persons as of the end of a quarter | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 967,9 | 877,1 | 909,4 | 1026,5 | 117,0 | 112,9 |
| males | 424,2 | 382,9 | 417,8 | 475,5 | 124,2 | 113,8 |
| females | 543,7 | 494,2 | 491,7 | 551,0 | 111,5 | 112,1 |
| Disabled persons | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 61,2 | 57,6 | 58,6 | 58,8 | 102,1 | 100,3 |
| males | 33,1 | 31,4 | 32,4 | 32,3 | 102,9 | 99,7 |
| females | 28,1 | 26,2 | 26,2 | 26,5 | 101,0 | 101,1 |
| 2. Unemployment flows over a quarter | | | | | | |
| Inflow (Newly registered unemployed persons) | | | | | | |
| total | 366,9 | 322,0 | 369,5 | 311,7 | 96,8 | 84,4 |
| males | 184,7 | 165,1 | 191,1 | 157,4 | 95,3 | 82,3 |
| females | 182,2 | 156,9 | 178,3 | 154,3 | 98,4 | 86,5 |
| of total: | | | | | | |
| terminated for company reasons | 13,3 | 12,1 | 15,0 | 26,0 | 215,6 | 173,1 |
| males | 6,0 | 5,4 | 6,9 | 12,2 | 227,1 | 178,2 |
| females | 7,2 | 6,7 | 8,2 | 13,8 | 206,4 | 168,7 |
| previously not employed | 50,8 | 40,3 | 36,8 | 26,7 | 66,1 | 72,3 |
| males | 24,0 | 19,7 | 18,5 | 13,1 | 66,8 | 71,1 |
| females | 26,9 | 20,6 | 18,4 | 13,5 | 65,5 | 73,5 |
| re-entrants to unemployment registers | 303,9 | 263,4 | 302,5 | 247,7 | 94,0 | 81,9 |
| males | 154,6 | 137,2 | 157,8 | 125,8 | 91,7 | 79,7 |
| females | 149,3 | 126,2 | 144,7 | 121,9 | 96,6 | 84,3 |
| Outflow (persons removed from unemployment) | | | | | | |
| total | 491,2 | 429,6 | 326,4 | 194,7 | 45,3 | 59,6 |
| males | 261,5 | 225,5 | 160,3 | 99,7 | 44,2 | 62,2 |
| females | 229,6 | 204,1 | 166,1 | 95,0 | 46,5 | 57,2 |
| of total: | | | | | | |
| unemployed persons who took work | 239,6 | 203,9 | 166,7 | 128,6 | 63,1 | 77,1 |
| males | 127,3 | 106,8 | 80,3 | 67,4 | 63,0 | 83,8 |
| females | 112,3 | 97,1 | 86,3 | 61,2 | 63,1 | 70,9 |
| 3. Unemployment rate as of the end of a quarter | in % | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 5,8 | 5,3 | 5,4 | 6,1 | . | . |

^a The Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Policy data.

Table 5. Economically inactive population^a

| SPECIFICATION | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | II quarter | | I quarter | II quarter | II quarter | I quarter |
| | in thousands | | | | 2019=100 | 2020=100 |
| 1. Economically inactive | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 13246 | 13254 | 13334 | 13471 | 101,6 | 101,0 |
| males | 5101 | 5079 | 5075 | 5102 | 100,5 | 100,5 |
| females | 8146 | 8174 | 8259 | 8369 | 102,4 | 101,3 |
| Urban areas | 7933 | 7968 | 7991 | 8122 | 101,9 | 101,6 |
| Rural areas | 5314 | 5286 | 5343 | 5349 | 101,2 | 100,1 |
| Of total by age: | | | | | | |
| 15–24 years | 2388 | 2310 | 2293 | 2395 | 103,7 | 104,4 |
| 25–34 | 837 | 791 | 771 | 805 | 101,8 | 104,4 |
| 35–44 | 668 | 705 | 716 | 735 | 104,3 | 102,7 |
| 45–59/64 | 2142 | 2021 | 1996 | 1964 | 97,2 | 98,4 |
| 60/65 years and more | 7211 | 7426 | 7557 | 7572 | 102,0 | 100,2 |
| by age: | | | | | | |
| pre-working (15–17) | 992 | 968 | 961 | 973 | 100,5 | 101,2 |
| working (18–59/64) ^a | 5043 | 4859 | 4816 | 4926 | 101,4 | 102,3 |
| post-working (60/65 and more) | 7211 | 7426 | 7557 | 7572 | 102,0 | 100,2 |
| 20–24 years | 798 | 746 | 748 | 828 | 111,0 | 110,7 |
| 20–64 | 5543 | 5395 | 5347 | 5425 | 100,6 | 101,5 |
| 55–64 | 2522 | 2464 | 2390 | 2336 | 94,8 | 97,7 |
| 15–64 years (working as defined by Eurostat) | 7133 | 6958 | 6892 | 6992 | 100,5 | 101,5 |
| Chosen reasons for inactivity | | | | | | |
| persons seeking job but not ready to take it within two weeks following the reference week | 46 | 48 | 40 | 34 | 70,8 | 85,0 |
| persons discouraged with inefficient job search | 268 | 226 | 177 | 185 | 81,9 | 104,5 |

^a By Labour Force Survey.

Table 5. Economically inactive population^a (cont.)

| SPECIFICATION | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | | | |
|---|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| | II quarter | | I quarter | II quarter | II quarter | I quarter |
| | in thousands | | | | 2019=100 | 2020=100 |
| Selected reasons for inactivity | | | | | | |
| education, training | 2241 | 2164 | 2123 | 2199 | 101,6 | 103,6 |
| family and household responsibilities | 1763 | 1782 | 1790 | 1824 | 102,4 | 101,9 |
| retirement | 7111 | 7361 | 7529 | 7527 | 102,3 | 100,0 |
| illness, disability | 1627 | 1480 | 1467 | 1464 | 98,9 | 99,8 |
| By level of education: | | | | | | |
| tertiary | 1483 | 1531 | 1570 | 1597 | 104,3 | 101,7 |
| post-secondary and vocational secondary | 2728 | 2787 | 2858 | 2994 | 107,4 | 104,8 |
| general secondary | 1479 | 1464 | 1417 | 1437 | 98,2 | 101,4 |
| basic vocational | 3085 | 3160 | 3259 | 3265 | 103,3 | 100,2 |
| lower secondary, primary, incomplete primary and without school education | 4471 | 4311 | 4231 | 4178 | 96,9 | 98,7 |
| Disabled persons | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 2492 | 2511 | 2479 | 2548 | 101,5 | 102,8 |
| males | 1220 | 1228 | 1207 | 1239 | 100,9 | 102,7 |
| females | 1272 | 1283 | 1272 | 1309 | 102,0 | 102,9 |
| Urban areas | 1524 | 1540 | 1493 | 1549 | 100,6 | 103,8 |
| Rural areas | 968 | 971 | 986 | 1000 | 103,0 | 101,4 |
| 2. Number of persons not working^b per 1000 employed persons | in persons | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 837 | 837 | 844 | 860 | . | . |
| males | 600 | 592 | 588 | 596 | . | . |
| females | 1125 | 1139 | 1162 | 1191 | . | . |
| Urban areas | 829 | 836 | 843 | 869 | . | . |
| Rural areas | 849 | 839 | 846 | 847 | . | . |

^a By Labour Force Survey.

^b Including the unemployed.

Table 6. Terminations for to establishments-related reasons (as of the state at the end of a quarter)^a

| SPECIFICATION | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| | II quarter | | I quarter | II quarter | II quarter 2019=100 | I quarter 2020=100 |
| | | | | | | |
| The number of establishments | 114 | 109 | 184 | 322 | 295 | 175 |
| of which: | | | | | | |
| public sector | 14 | 9 | 4 | 14 | 156 | 350 |
| private sector | 100 | 100 | 180 | 308 | 308 | 171 |
| The number of persons (in thous.) | 13,2 | 17,5 | 18,7 | 28,8 | 164,8 | 153,9 |
| of which: | | | | | | |
| public sector | 2,6 | 0,8 | 1,4 | 4,1 | 514,8 | 286,5 |
| private sector | 10,7 | 16,7 | 17,3 | 24,8 | 148,3 | 143,0 |

a The Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Policy data.

Symbol:

(.) Data not available, classified data (statistical confidentiality) or providing data impossible or purposeless

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