

Information regarding the labour market in the third quarter of 2020 (final data¹)

23.12.2020

Part I. Results of the Labour Force Survey and the Survey on Registered Unemployment in the third quarter of 2020

In the third quarter of 2020, a slight stability of the situation caused by the COVID-19 pandemic may be reported on the labour market.

Compared to the situation observed in the previous quarter – based on the results of the labour force survey – an increase in the number of unemployed was recorded, albeit with a simultaneous increase in the number of the employed population and a drop in the number of economically inactive persons. Undoubtedly, it confirms labour market revival, including activation of persons not looking for a job or not available for work in the last quarter. At the same time, there was observed weakening in the phenomena observed in the second quarter of this year characteristic for the employed population, such as increased absence and more frequent work from home.

56.4%

Activity rate (by the LFS)

The results of the labour force survey (LFS) presenting average data for the quarter indicate that in the third quarter of 2020, economically active persons accounted for 56.4% of the population aged 15 years and more. The indicator increased by 0.9 percentage point compared to the second quarter of 2020, and slightly decreased by 0.3 percentage point compared to the third quarter of 2019.

Economic activity of the population aged 15 years and more by the LFS²

In the third quarter of 2020, the number of economically active population aged 15 years and more comprised 17074 thousand persons, of whom: 16512 thousand were the employed, while 561 thousand – the unemployed. The economically inactive population at the same age group comprised 13192 thousand.

The economically active population increased compared to the previous quarter (by 273 thousand, i.e. by 1.6%), whereas it decreased in relation to the same period of the last year (by 77 thousand, i.e. by 0.4%). Therefore, the number of economically inactive persons was lower over the quarter, albeit higher over the year.

Activity rate increased compared to the previous quarter, whereas it was lower compared to the situation one year ago

¹ The final LFS data for the third quarter of 2020 presented in the publication differ from the preliminary data because of the correction implemented in the method of the results generalisation. The correction was necessary due to the introduction of the two new elementary samples, which were not previously surveyed with the use of the personal interview method, into the survey in the third quarter of 2020. The deepened analysis on the LFS results for the third quarter of 2020, indicated a significant systematic difference between new subsamples entering the survey in the third quarter of 2020 and subsamples surveyed again which had been surveyed at least once (during the first observation) via the personal interview method. In order to ensure comparability of the generalised data for the third quarter of 2020 with the previous period (the key one from the point of view of the analysis on the changes currently taking place on the labour market), additional weights calibration was applied.

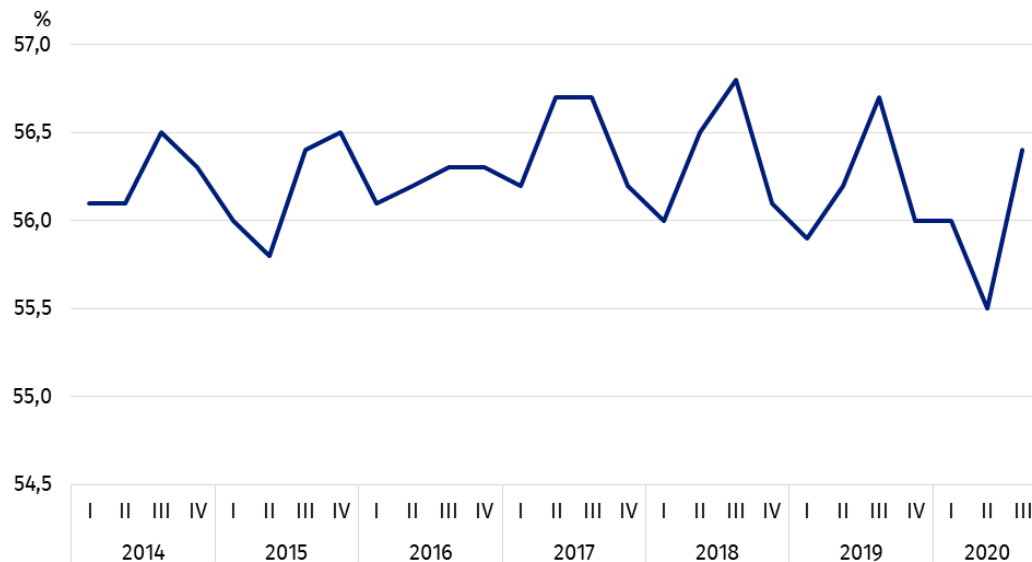
² It concerns persons in individual households. The basic information concerning the population covered by the survey and the applied definitions are available in the publications mentioned at the end of the presented note.

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 decreased in relation to the previous period, whereas it was higher than that observed in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

In the third quarter of 2020, there were 833 jobless persons per 1000 of the employed (in the second quarter of 2020 and in the third quarter of 2019, the respective figures were: 860 and 822 persons).

The ratio of persons not in employment per 1000 employed persons decreased compared to the previous quarter, but it increased compared to the corresponding quarter of the previous year

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



54.6%

Employment rate
(by the LFS)

In the third quarter of 2020, employed persons accounted for 54.6% of the population aged 15 years and more. The rate increased compared to the second quarter of 2020 - by 0.8 percentage point, while it slightly dropped compared to the situation one year ago (a drop by 0.3 percentage point).

Employment rate increased over the quarter, while compared with the third quarter of 2019, it decreased

Employed persons aged 15 years and more by the LFS

In the third quarter of 2020, the population of the employed aged 15 years and more comprised 16512 thousand and it increased compared to the previous quarter (by 238 thousand, i.e. by 1.5%). Compared to the situation one year ago, a drop was observed (by 107 thousand, i.e. 0.6%).

The observed growth in the number of employed persons concerned women to a greater extent than men. Compared to the previous quarter, both subpopulations increased, respectively by 141 thousand, i.e. by 2.0% and by 97 thousand, i.e. by 1.1%, while over the year, a drop in the number of the employed concerned to a similar extent the female and male population (a drop by respectively 51 thousand, i.e. by 0.7% and by 56 thousand, i.e. by 0.6%).

Similarly to the previous periods, men constituted a slightly larger population among the employed - in the third quarter of 2020 their share in this group accounted for 55.4%.

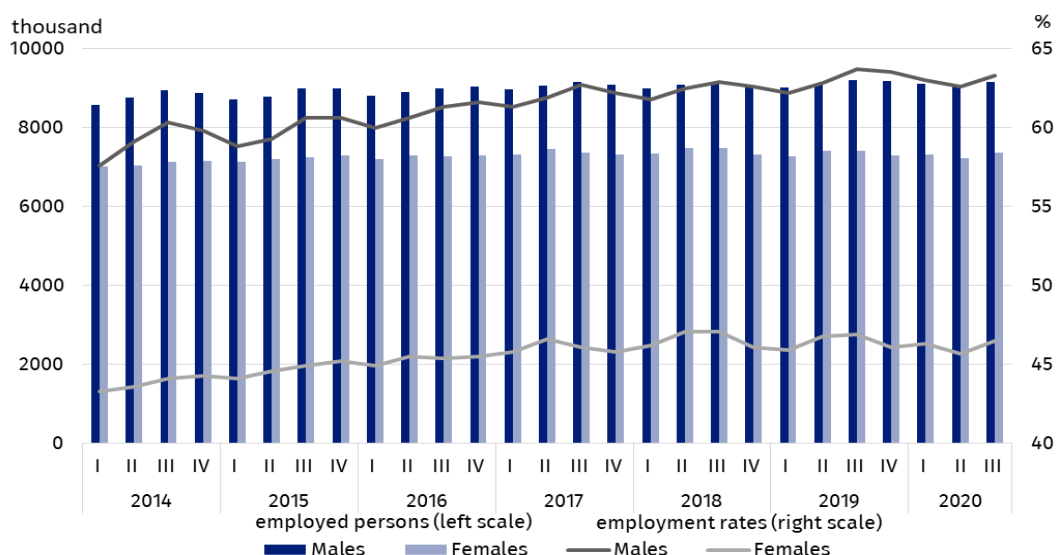
As regards the place of residence, a growth in the employed population concerned to a larger extent urban residents – on a quarterly scale it amounted to 177 thousand, i.e. 1.8%, while over the year a drop by 62 thousand, i.e. 0.6% was observed. Among rural residents, the number of the employed increased by 61 thousand, i.e. 0.9% compared to the previous quarter, whereas it decreased compared to the last year (by 45 thousand, i.e. by 0.7%).

The changes in the number of the employed had an impact on a growth in the employment rate (to the level of 54.6% from 53.8% recorded in the second quarter of 2020).

In the third quarter of 2020, still evidently higher employment rate was observed among men (respectively 63.3% compared to 46.5% for women).

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

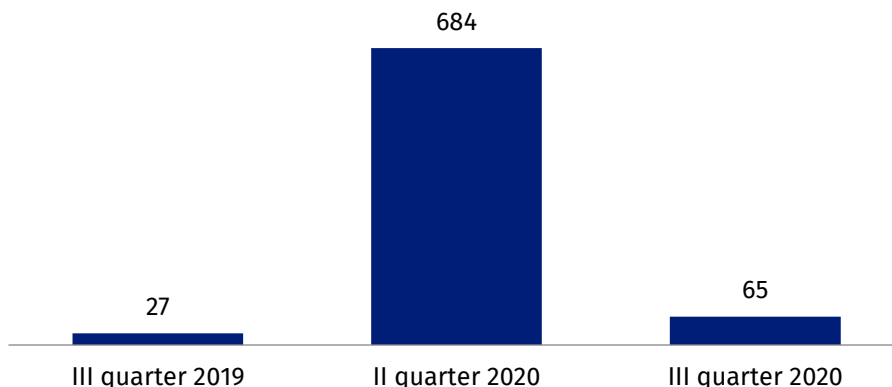
Chart 2. The number of employed persons and employment rate for persons aged 15 years and more by sex



In the third quarter of 2020, 1555 thousand persons had a job, albeit they did not perform it in the reference week, which accounted for 9.4% of the total number of the employed (corresponding populations in the previous quarter and the year ago amounted respectively to: 1962 thousand, i.e. 12.1% and 1614 thousand persons, i.e. 9.7%). Within the scope of this population, “only” 97 thousand (i.e. 6.2%) indicated that it had been directly connected with the COVID-19 pandemic (in the previous quarter it was as many as 1221 thousand persons, which accounted for 62.2% of all persons not performing work in the reference week). A particularly

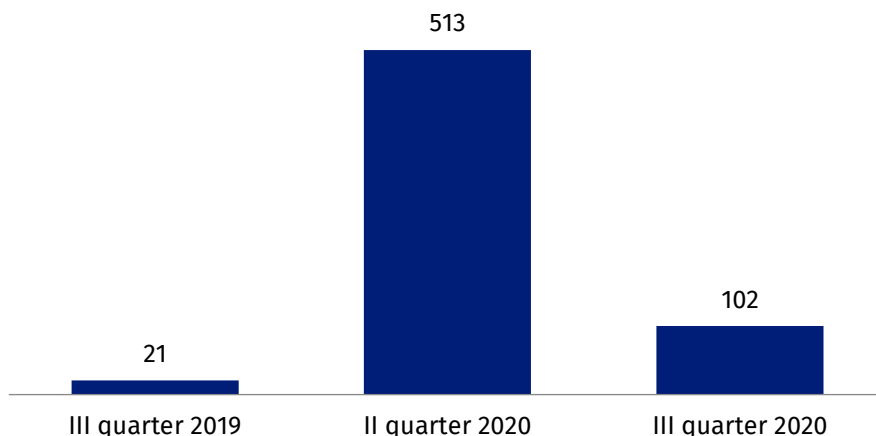
significant group here comprise persons who declared a break in the establishment activity as the reasons for not performing work in the reference week - in the third quarter of 2020, they comprised 65 thousand (of whom for 36 thousand this break was directly related to the COVID-19 pandemic). Compared to the situation observed in the previous quarter, a significant drop in the number of the group of employed persons who did not performed work for this reason was observed (in the second quarter of 2020, they comprised 684 thousand, of whom for as many as 675 thousand this break was directly connected with the pandemic).

Chart 3. Employed persons who did not perform work in the reference week because of a break in establishment activity (in thousands)



In the third quarter of 2020, there was still observed an increased, as compared with the period before the pandemic, number of persons who in the reference week worked shorter time than usually due to the establishment-related reasons. In the presented period, this population comprised 102 thousand persons and it decreased significantly compared to the previous quarter (by 411 thousand), while it was larger by 81 thousand in respect to the third quarter of 2019. In the third quarter of 2020, 76 thousand persons (i.e. 74.5%) within the scope of the presented population indicated that this situation was directly connected with the COVID-19 pandemic, while in the second quarter of 2020, it was 504 thousand persons (i.e. 98.2%).

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



The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic was still observed in the data concerning the place of performing work. In the third quarter of 2020, the number of persons usually performing their work at home amounted to 1131 thousand (which accounted for 6.8% of the total number of the employed) and it decreased compared to the second quarter of 2020 by 993 thousand persons, while it increased compared to the same period of the previous year by 398 thousand persons. In the third quarter of 2020, 520 thousand persons (i.e. 46.0%) among this population worked at home due to the situation connected with the COVID-19 pandemic (among them 498 thousand persons performed their tasks in a form of remote work).

3.3%

Unemployment rate (by the LFS)

In the third quarter of 2020, unemployed persons accounted for 3.3% of the economically active population aged 15 years and more. The unemployment intensity increased compared to the second quarter of 2020, as well as in respect to the third quarter of 2019 (by 0.2 percentage point in each).

Unemployment rate by the LFS increased compared to both: the previous quarter and the previous year

Unemployed persons by the LFS

In the third quarter of 2020, the unemployed population comprised 561 thousand and it increased compared to both: the previous quarter and the same period of 2019 (respectively by: 34 thousand and 29 thousand).

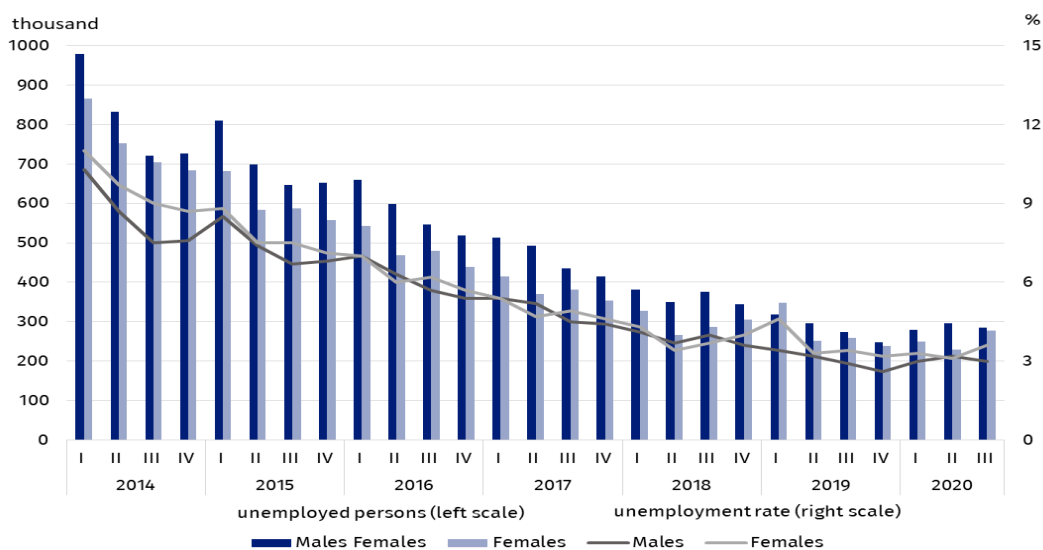
Compared to the previous quarter, a growth in the number of the unemployed was observed only among women - by 20.9%, with a simultaneous drop in the number of unemployed men by 4.1%. Compared to the same period of 2019, among both women and men, the number of the unemployed increased by respectively 19 thousand, i.e. by 7.3% and 11 thousand, i.e. by 4.0%.

Regarding the place of residence, a growth in the number of the unemployed compared to the previous quarter was observed among rural residents (by 10.6%), as well as in urban areas (by 3.9%), while compared to the situation one year ago, a growth in the number of unemployed persons by 8.6% was observed in rural areas versus 3.2% in urban areas.

Unemployment rate increased compared to both: the same period of the previous year, as well as to the previous quarter. In the third quarter of 2020, unemployment rate of men stayed at a lower level than female unemployment rate (respectively 3.0% versus 3.6%), regarding the place of residence, unemployment rate was lower among urban residents than in rural areas (respectively 3.1% versus 3.5%)

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

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



In the third quarter of 2020, among unemployed persons previously working, 107 thousand persons (26.6%) declared the situation caused by the COVID-19 pandemic as the reason for stopping the last work that they performed (in the previous quarter it was 83 thousand, i.e. 20.1%). Of this group:

- 60 thousand persons (56.1%) declared liquidation of an establishment or a job as a direct reason for stopping work, 16 thousand (15.0%) termination for other reasons, 15 thousand (14.0%) termination of work for limited duration/casual/seasonal one, 17 thousand (15.9%) indicated other reasons related to the COVID-19 pandemic,
- 46 thousand (43.0%) had work seniority up to 1 year,
- 99 thousand (92.5%) performer work as hired workers (employees).

6.1%

Registered unemployment rate

Unemployed persons registered in labour offices³ at the end of September 2020, accounted for 6.1% of the civilian economically active population. Registered unemployment rate stayed at the same level as at the end of June 2020, although it increased by 1.0 percentage point compared to the end of September 2019.

Registered unemployment rate stayed at the same level as at the end of June 2020.

Unemployed persons registered in the powiat labour offices, vacancies submitted to powiat labour offices and gross dismissals⁴

At the end of September 2020, the number of unemployed persons registered in labour offices comprised 1023.7 thousand (including 552.9 thousand women) and it was by 2.7 thousand persons (i.e. by 0.3%) lower than the one recorded at the end of June 2020, while it was higher by 172.6 thousand (i.e. by 20.3%) compared to the end of September 2019.

In September 2020 compared with June 2020, a growth in the number of unemployed women by 1.9 thousand (i.e. 0.3%) was observed, while the number of unemployed men dropped by 4.6 thousand (i.e. 1.0%). Compared to September 2019, population of unemployed men and women registered in the labour offices increased respectively by: 103.0 thousand persons (i.e. by 28.0%) and 69.6 thousand (i.e. by 14.4%).

In the third quarter of 2020, the number of new registrations amounted to 341.9 thousand persons and it was higher by 30.2 thousand persons (i.e. by 9.7%) than the one recorded in the second quarter of 2020, albeit lower by 40.7 thousand persons (i.e. by 10.6%) compared to the third quarter of 2019. Compared to the second quarter of 2020, there were registered fewer by 7.1 thousand (i.e. by 27.3%) persons dismissed for the establishment-related reasons, but it was by 6.0 thousand (i.e. by 46.6%) more than in the same period of 2019.

In the third quarter of 2020, 344.7 thousand persons were removed from the unemployment registers, by 150.0 thousand (i.e. by 77.0%) more than in the second quarter of this year, while by 63.9 thousand fewer (i.e. by 15.6%) compared to the same period of the last year. In the third quarter of 2020, 222.9 thousand unemployed persons took up work, 31.7 thousand persons were removed from the registers due to the beginning of traineeship and training, while 29.6 thousand unemployed persons did not confirm their availability for work, 17.9 thousand persons voluntarily resigned from the status of an unemployed person (the year before respectively: 202.1 thousand persons took up work, 31.2 thousand began training and traineeship, 82.0 thousand unemployed persons did not confirm their availability for work, while 36.5 thousand voluntarily resigned from the status of an unemployed person).

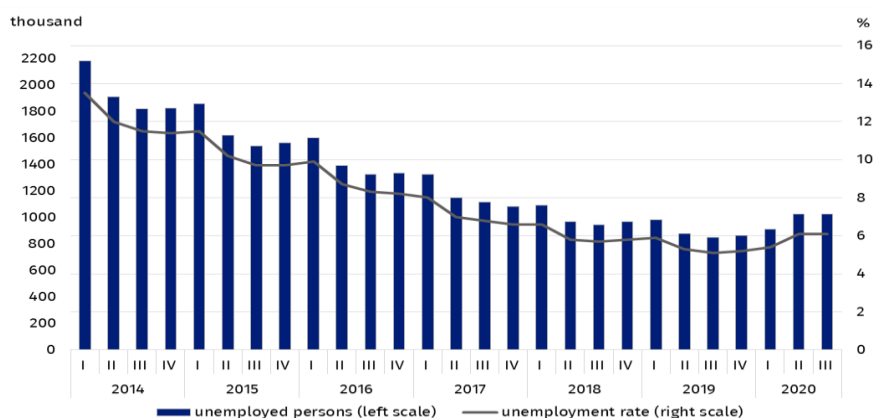
During the third quarter of 2020, 313.8 thousand vacancies were reported to labour offices, i.e. by 38.2% more than in the second quarter of 2020, but by 7.5% fewer compared to the same period of the previous year.

At the end of the third quarter 2020 – 338 establishments declared dismissals of 35.8 thousand workers, including 3.9 thousand persons from the public sector (at the end of the second quarter of 2020 respectively: 322 establishments, 28.8 thousand workers, including 4.1 thousand from the public sector; while at the end of the third quarter of 2019 – 143 establishments, 20.6 thousand workers, including 2.2 thousand from the public sector).

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

Chart 6. The number of unemployed persons and registered unemployment rate

State at the end of a quarter



³ Information on the 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>

⁴ The data did not change compared to the ones published as the preliminary results in the Information regarding the labour market in the third quarter of 2020 (preliminary data) of November 25, 2020, available on the GUS website: <https://stat.gov.pl/en/topics/labour-market/working-unemployed-economically-inactive-by-lfs/information-regarding-the-labour-market-in-the-second-quarter-of-2020-preliminary-data,8,35.html>

43.6%

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

In the third quarter of 2020, economically inactive persons accounted for 43.6% of the total number of the population aged 15 years and more. The percentage was lower compared to the situation observed in the previous quarter, although it was higher compared to the same period of 2019 (a drop respectively by 0.9 percentage point and a growth by 0.3 percentage point).

The percentage of economically inactive persons in the population aged 15 years and more decreased compared to the previous quarter, but it increased over the year

Economically inactive persons

In the third quarter of 2020, the population of economically inactive persons comprised 13192 thousand and stayed at a lower level compared to the second quarter of 2020 (a drop by 279 thousand, i.e. by 2.1%), albeit it stayed at a higher level compared to the third quarter of 2019 (a growth by 68 thousand, i.e. by 0.5%).

A decrease in this population compared to the previous quarter was to a larger extent observed among women (by 191 thousand, i.e. by 2.3%); among men this drop was lower (by 88 thousand, i.e. by 1.7%). Regarding the place of residence, a significantly higher drop took place in urban areas (by 205 thousand, i.e. by 2.5%) than in rural areas (by 74 thousand, i.e. by 1.4%).

A slight growth in the size of this population over the year was observed among both: women (by 32 thousand, i.e. by 0.4%) and men (by 37 thousand, i.e. by 0.7%). Regarding the place of residence, the economically inactive population increased in rural areas (by 55 thousand, i.e. by 1.1%), while among urban residents it stayed at virtually the same level.

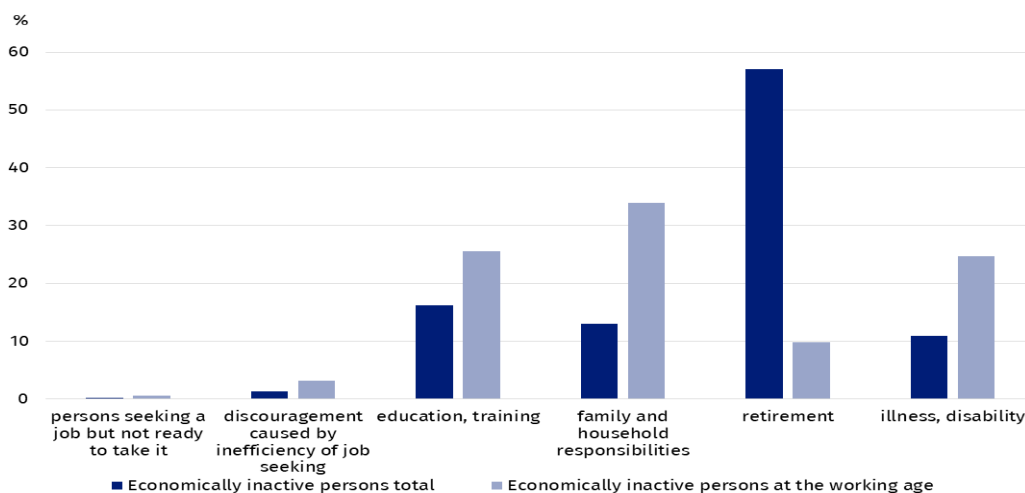
In the third quarter of 2020, the above described changes resulted in a slight decline in disproportion between economically inactive persons by sex. In the third quarter of 2020, women accounted for 62.0% of the total number of the economically inactive (in the second quarter of 2020 as well as in the third quarter of 2019 they accounted for 62.1%).

The economically inactive population is a specific one in respect to the labour market resources, as its scope includes persons who has not entered the labour market yet (including the majority of the youth still participating in education), 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 third quarter of 2020, among the total number of economically inactive persons, a decided majority constituted retirees (57.1%), while the second largest group were students (16.3%). Whereas, in the case of economically inactive persons at the working age, the most often reasons for inactivity were: family responsibilities (33.9%), education and improving qualifications (25.5%) and illness, disability (24.7%).

In the third quarter of 2020 compared to the previous quarter, more women than men activated on the labour market

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



In the context of the current situation, in the economically inactive population, **135 thousand persons indicated reasons for not seeking work directly connected with the COVID-19 pandemic**. Among this group, the most often, i.e. in case of 40 thousand (i.e. 29.6%), were declared “other reasons” (including personal or family ones), 31 thousand persons as the reason related to coronavirus declared childcare or care of other person requiring care, 26 thousand persons were convinced that they would not find a suitable job due to the situation caused by the pandemic, 20 thousand persons 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).

When describing the situation of “jobless” persons, it should be analysed not only the population of the unemployed, but also economically inactive persons, as among the economically inactive are also included persons who are on the border between economic inactivity and unemployment who temporarily 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 releases. We continue presentation of these data 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. the necessity to stay at home and resigning from active job search because of 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 changes on the labour market

Due to the situation connected with COVID-19 pandemic, from July 2020 onwards, the Eurostat after the settlement with the Member States has been publishing⁵ a set of additional, quarterly indicators based on the data coming from the LFS. The objective of the first publication was widening the characteristic of the situation on the labour market in the EU, mainly in the first quarter of 2020, the next one to provide 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 index of the total number of actual hours worked in the main job.

The below part of the News Releases includes corresponding data on Poland, concerning the third quarter of 2020 and the previous periods.

The indicator of the total labour force slack

The indicator of total labour force slack includes 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:

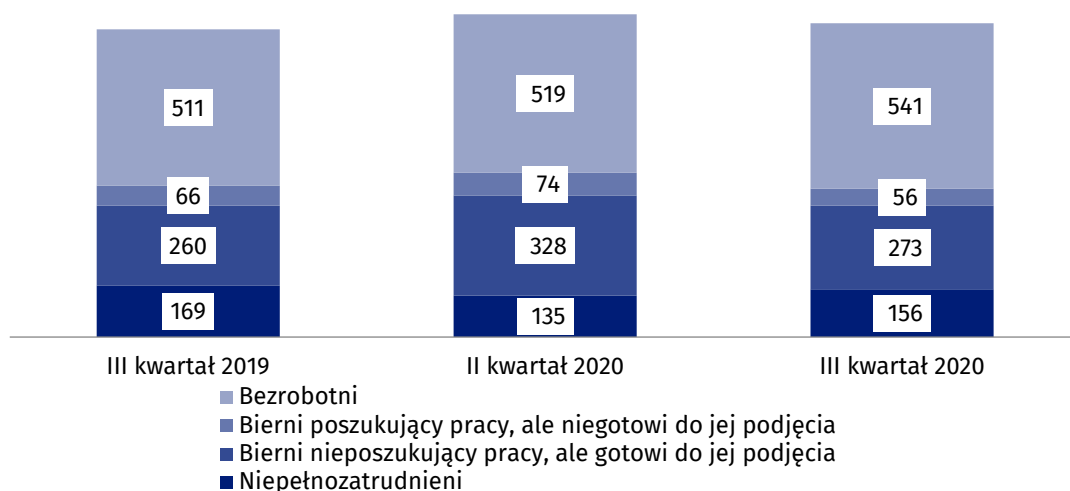
- unemployed,
- economically active seeking a job, but not available for work,
- economically inactive not seeking a job, but available for work,
- underemployed, i.e. persons working part-time who are able and willing to work longer hours than they currently do (there is mainly considered the unused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

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

As was mentioned above, these indicators are not new, they have been published by 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.

⁵ Publication in English is available online <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/2995521/11070754/3-08072020-BP-EN.pdf/6797c084-1792-880f-0039-5bbbca736da1> and <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/2995521/11410470/3-08102020-AP-EN.pdf/074d0df8-8784-68aa-ac02-21584b702826>

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



In the third quarter of 2020, the population comprising total labour force slack amounted in total to 1026 thousand persons and it slightly decreased compared to the previous quarter (a drop by 30 thousand, i.e. by 2.8%), while it marginally increased compared to the situation one year ago (by 20 thousand, i.e. by 2.0%). Beside the unemployed, the largest group in the presented population constituted economically inactive persons not seeking a job, albeit available for work - in the third quarter of 2020, they comprised 273 thousand. A decline was observed in this population compared to the second quarter of 2020 (by 16.8%), while a growth was observed in respect to the same period of the previous year (by 5.0%).

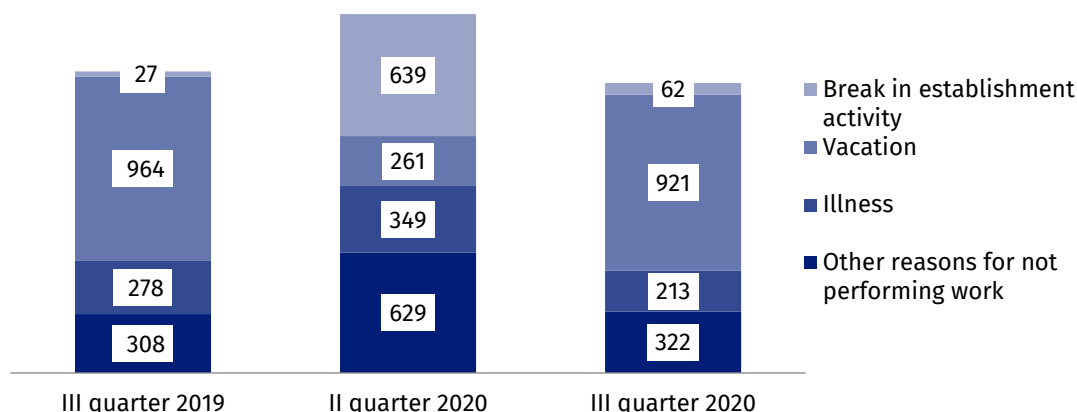
A slightly smaller group comprised persons working part-time who were able and wanted to work longer hours than the current ones – they amounted to 156 thousand (135 thousand in the second quarter of 2020 and 169 thousand in the third quarter of 2019).

The smallest population consisted economically inactive persons who were seeking a job, albeit they were not available for work. In the third quarter of 2020, they comprised 56 thousand persons.

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 third quarter of 2020, the population of persons aged 20-64 years who had a job, albeit did not perform work in the reference week amounted to 1519 thousand persons and it decreased compared to both: the previous quarter of 2020 (by 359 thousand) and to the same period of the previous year (by 57 thousand).

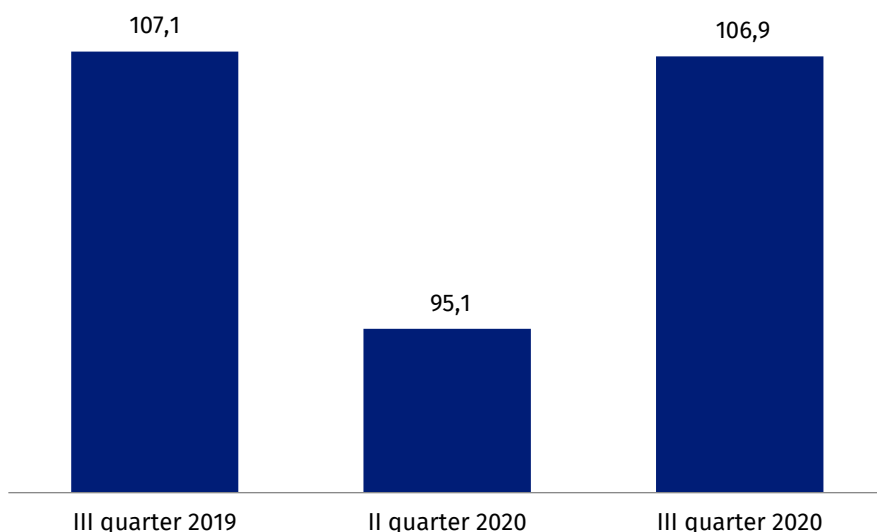
The number of employed persons who had a job, but did not perform work in the reference week due to the break in establishment activity comprised 62 thousand and it decidedly declined compared to the second quarter of 2020 (by 577 thousand), although was doubled compared to the third quarter of the previous year (a growth by 35 thousand).

As regards the above classification, the most often reason for not performing work in the third quarter of 2020 was vacation, due to the fact that this quarter included a holiday season. This reason concerned 921 thousand persons, and its scale was comparable to the same period of the previous year.

The index of the total number of hours actually 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 the total number of hours actually worked in the main job in respect to the state of 2006 (2006=100)



In the third quarter of 2020, after a drop in the second quarter of 2020, there was observed an improvement in the index of the hours actually worked in the main job. Compared to the reference point (the data from 2006), the discussed indicator increased by 6.9 percentage points, compared to the second quarter of 2020, it increased by 11.8 percentage points, while compared to the third quarter of 2019, it decreased by 0.2 percentage point.

When quoting the data from the Statistics Poland, please do include information: "Data source GUS", 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 GUS data".

Table 1. Economic activity

SPECIFICATION	2018	2019	2020			
	III quarter		II quarter	III quarter*	+/- compared to	
					III quarter 2019	II quarter 2020
	in %					
1. Activity rate						
TOTAL	56,8	56,7	55,5	56,4	-0,3	0,9
males	65,5	65,6	64,7	65,3	-0,3	0,6
females	48,9	48,5	47,1	48,3	-0,2	1,2
Urban areas	56,9	56,5	55,2	56,3	-0,2	1,1
Rural areas	56,6	56,9	55,9	56,6	-0,3	0,7
of which:						
population connected with agricultural farm	68,1	69,8	68,6	69,3	-0,5	0,7
population not connected with agricultural farm	51,7	51,7	51,1	51,8	0,1	0,7
Of total by age:						
15-24 years	35,4	36,8	30,8	31,8	-5,0	1,0
25-34	84,4	84,5	83,5	84,4	-0,1	0,9
35-44	88,0	87,3	87,0	87,8	0,5	0,8
45-59/64	75,0	75,5	75,5	77,3	1,8	1,8
60/65 and more	8,3	8,3	8,3	8,7	0,4	0,4
by age:						
working (18-59/64) ^a	77,3	77,8	76,6	77,9	0,1	1,3
post-working (60/65 and more) ^b	8,3	8,3	8,3	8,7	0,4	0,4
20-24	60,0	62,9	54,3	56,6	-6,3	2,3
20-64	75,6	75,9	75,1	76,5	0,6	1,4
55-64	51,1	51,5	51,7	54,0	2,5	2,3
15-64 years (working as defined by Eurostat)	70,7	71,1	70,1	71,4	0,3	1,3

^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			
	III quarter	II quarter	III quarter*	+/- compared to		
				III quarter	II quarter	
				2019	2020	
in %						
1. Activity rate (cont.)						
By voivodships:						
dolnośląskie	56,8	58,2	55,6	58,4	0,2	2,8
kujawsko-pomorskie	56,0	56,4	53,5	55,0	-1,4	1,5
lubelskie	56,4	54,9	54,6	54,8	-0,1	0,2
lubuskie	55,5	55,1	54,4	55,2	0,1	0,8
łódzkie	58,0	55,3	56,6	56,0	0,7	-0,6
małopolskie	56,5	57,5	55,3	57,0	-0,5	1,7
mazowieckie	60,6	60,3	59,6	60,1	-0,2	0,5
opolskie	56,3	55,9	54,3	55,0	-0,9	0,7
podkarpackie	55,2	54,8	53,5	54,5	-0,3	1,0
podlaskie	56,9	57,4	55,4	55,8	-1,6	0,4
pomorskie	58,1	58,7	57,9	58,2	-0,5	0,3
śląskie	53,2	53,4	51,9	52,5	-0,9	0,6
świętokrzyskie	53,5	52,8	55,0	55,7	2,9	0,7
warmińsko-mazurskie	53,5	53,2	52,9	53,4	0,2	0,5
wielkopolskie	59,9	59,8	57,2	58,6	-1,2	1,4
zachodniopomorskie	54,7	53,3	53,7	54,9	1,6	1,2
By level of education:						
tertiary	80,1	80,4	79,3	80,2	-0,2	0,9
post-secondary and vocational secondary	61,6	61,0	59,7	60,7	-0,3	1,0
general secondary	53,4	52,8	51,5	51,5	-1,3	0,0
basic vocational	58,1	55,9	54,4	54,8	-1,1	0,4
lower secondary, primary, incomplete primary and without school education	17,1	18,1	16,5	17,2	-0,9	0,7
Disabled persons						
Total	18,3	17,3	16,6	18,3	1,0	1,7
males	20,0	18,2	18,5	19,7	1,5	1,2
females	16,6	16,5	14,7	16,8	0,3	2,1
Urban areas	18,7	18,4	17,6	19,7	1,3	2,1
Rural areas	17,7	15,5	15,0	16,0	0,5	1,0

Table 2. Demand for labour

SPECIFICATION	2018	2019	2020			
	III quarter		II quarter	III quarter*	III quarter	II quarter
	in thousands				2019=100	2020=100
1. Employed persons						
TOTAL	16617	16619	16274	16512	99,4	101,5
males	9141	9204	9051	9148	99,4	101,1
females	7477	7415	7223	7364	99,3	102,0
Urban areas	10042	9942	9703	9880	99,4	101,8
Rural areas	6575	6677	6571	6632	99,3	100,9
By economic sectors ^a :						
agriculture	1622	1545	1573	1582	102,4	100,6
industry	5217	5284	5162	5188	98,2	100,5
services	9697	9704	9470	9642	99,4	101,8
By ownership sectors ^a :						
public	3951	3945	3934	3930	99,6	99,9
private	12666	12674	12341	12582	99,3	102,0
of which:						
working on private farms in agriculture	1457	1388	1393	1395	100,5	100,1
By employment status:						
employees	13222	13269	12932	13111	98,8	101,4
employers and self-employed persons	2961	2987	2982	3048	102,0	102,2
Contributing family workers	434	362	361	353	97,5	97,8
Employees by work contract:						
permanent	10057	10422	10490	10713	102,8	102,1
temporary	3164	2847	2442	2398	84,2	98,2

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

Table 2. Demand for labour (cont.)

SPECIFICATION	2018	2019	2020			
	III quarter		II quarter	III quarter*	III quarter	II quarter
	in thousands				2019=100	2020=100
1. Employed persons (cont.)						
Employed persons with more than one job	839	840	780	765	91,1	98,1
Employed persons seeking another main job and additional job	209	205	73	129	62,9	176,7
of which by reasons:						
possibility of losing current job	.	.	14	.	.	.
looking for a better paid job	116	110	32	67	60,9	209,4
Disabled persons						
TOTAL	513	501	485	528	105,4	108,9
males	284	261	266	280	107,3	105,3
females	229	239	219	248	103,8	113,2
Urban areas	325	330	315	351	106,4	111,4
Rural areas	188	170	169	178	104,7	105,3
2. Weekly working time	in hours					
Average number of hours worked in the main job and in an additional job	40,8	40,6	37,8	40,8	100,5	107,9
males	42,5	42,2	39,3	42,3	100,2	107,6
females	38,6	38,6	36,0	38,8	100,5	107,8
Average number of hours worked in the main job	40,0	39,8	37,2	40,0	100,5	107,5
by employment status and age:						
employees	39,1	39,1	36,8	39,3	100,5	106,8
employers and self-employed persons	43,6	43,1	39,0	43,0	99,8	110,3
contributing family workers	37,1	38,2	34,9	37,9	99,2	108,6
3. Vacancies^{ab}	in thousands					
TOTAL	380,2	339,3	227,0	313,8	92,5	138,2
in public sector	35,9	30,6	17,9	30,8	100,8	172,2
in private sector	344,3	308,7	209,1	283,0	91,7	135,3

a Offers registered in labour offices during a quarter; The Ministry of Economic Development, Labour and Technology data.

b Data for the third quarter did not change.

Table 2. Demand for labour (cont.)

SPECIFICATION	2018	2019	2020			
	III quarter		II quarter	III quarter*	+/- compared to	
					III quarter 2019	II quarter 2020
	in %					
4. Employment rate						
TOTAL	54,6	54,9	53,8	54,6	-0,3	0,8
males	62,9	63,7	62,6	63,3	-0,4	0,7
females	47,1	46,9	45,7	46,5	-0,4	0,8
Urban areas	54,9	54,8	53,5	54,5	-0,3	1,0
Rural areas	54,2	55,1	54,1	54,6	-0,5	0,5
of which:						
population connected with agricultural farm	66,6	68,2	67,5	67,7	-0,5	0,2
population not connected with agricultural farm	48,8	49,8	49,1	49,6	-0,2	0,5
Of total by age:						
15-24 years	30,9	32,8	27,9	27,8	-5,0	-0,1
25-34	80,8	81,6	80,2	80,9	-0,7	0,7
35-44	85,5	85,2	84,7	85,8	0,6	1,1
45-59/64	73,0	74,0	73,8	75,6	1,6	1,8
60/65 years and more	8,2	8,3	8,3	8,7	0,4	0,4
in age:						
working (18-59/64) ^a	74,3	75,3	74,1	75,2	-0,1	1,1
post-working (60/65 and more) ^b	8,2	8,3	8,3	8,7	0,4	0,4
20-24	53,3	56,5	49,1	49,9	-6,6	0,8
20-64	72,8	73,6	72,7	74,0	0,4	1,3
55-64	49,8	50,5	50,6	53,0	2,5	2,4
15-64 years (working as defined by Eurostat)	68,0	68,9	67,9	69,0	0,1	1,1

^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			
	III quarter		II quarter	III quarter*	+/- compared to	
					III quarter 2019	II quarter 2020
	in %					
4. Employment rate (cont.)						
dolnośląskie	54,9	55,7	53,6	56,6	0,9	3,0
kujawsko-pomorskie	53,5	53,8	51,9	53,1	-0,7	1,2
lubelskie	52,7	52,4	51,3	51,6	-0,8	0,3
lubuskie	53,6	54,0	53,3	53,9	-0,1	0,6
łódzkie	55,2	53,4	55,1	53,7	0,3	-1,4
małopolskie	55,1	56,2	54,0	55,1	-1,1	1,1
mazowieckie	58,3	58,7	57,4	58,2	-0,5	0,8
opolskie	54,8	54,3	53,1	52,9	-1,4	-0,2
podkarpackie	51,6	51,9	51,2	52,3	0,4	1,1
podlaskie	54,9	55,5	54,1	54,1	-1,4	0,0
pomorskie	56,7	57,1	55,9	56,5	-0,6	0,6
śląskie	51,1	52,2	50,5	51,2	-1,0	0,7
świętokrzyskie	50,7	50,7	52,8	52,9	2,2	0,1
warmińsko-mazurskie	50,6	51,9	51,0	51,9	0,0	0,9
wielkopolskie	59,0	58,7	56,2	57,4	-1,3	1,2
zachodniopomorskie	52,3	51,4	52,2	53,0	1,6	0,8
By level of education:						
tertiary	78,5	78,9	77,8	78,4	-0,5	0,6
post-secondary and vocational secondary	59,4	59,0	57,9	58,8	-0,2	0,9
general secondary	50,5	50,4	49,0	48,9	-1,5	-0,1
basic vocational	55,3	54,1	52,6	52,9	-1,2	0,3
lower secondary, primary, incomplete primary and without school education	15,5	16,8	14,9	15,9	-0,9	1,0
Disabled persons						
TOTAL	17,2	16,5	15,9	17,5	1,0	1,6
males	18,7	17,0	17,5	18,8	1,8	1,3
females	15,7	15,9	14,3	16,3	0,4	2,0
Urban areas	17,7	17,5	16,8	18,8	1,3	2,0
Rural areas	16,4	14,7	14,4	15,5	0,8	1,1

Table 3. Unemployment^a

SPECIFICATION	2018	2019	2020			
	III quarter		II quarter	III quarter*	III quarter	II quarter
	in thousands				2019=100	2020=100
1. Unemployed persons						
TOTAL	662	532	527	561	105,5	106,5
males	376	273	296	284	104,0	95,9
females	286	259	230	278	107,3	120,9
Urban areas	366	311	309	321	103,2	103,9
Rural areas	296	221	217	240	108,6	110,6
By methods of job search						
through the labour office	391	287	297	336	117,1	113,1
placing or answering job advertisements	249	201	197	245	121,9	124,4
through friends, relatives	422	339	343	367	108,3	107,0
direct contact with employers	335	292	224	288	98,6	128,6
making efforts to become self-employed	22	18	18	17	94,4	94,4
By duration of job search						
6 months and less	412	378	365	419	110,8	114,8
7–12	132	81	86	78	96,3	90,7
13 months and more	118	73	75	65	89,0	86,7
Average duration of job search in months	in months					
TOTAL	9,6	7,0*	7,0*	6,4	91,4	91,4
males	10,2	7,4*	7,4*	6,8	89,5	91,9
females	8,8	6,6*	6,6*	6,0	93,8	90,9
In total:	In months					
waiting for work to begin in the months	48	54	35	37	68,5	105,7
registered at the labour office as unemployed ^b	355	205	203	246	120,0	121,2
of which:						
receiving unemployment benefit	56	42	72	74	176,2	102,8
Disabled persons						
TOTAL	34	25	23	23	92,0	100,0
males	19	16	16	14	87,5	87,5
females	14	9	.	.	.	.
Urban areas	19	17	16	16	94,1	100,0
Rural areas	14	9	.	.	.	.

^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			
	III quarter		II quarter	III quarter	III quarter	II quarter
	in thousands				2019=100	2020=100
2. Recruitment sources of the unemployed						
Job losers						
total	220	152	241	234	153,9	97,1
males	133	84	133	134	159,5	100,8
females	88	68	108	100	147,1	92,6
Job leavers						
total	77	57	47	49	86,0	104,3
males	48	30	37	32	106,7	86,5
females	28	27	10	17	63,0	170,0
Re-entrants						
total	243	215	169	169	78,6	100,0
males	132	99	84	64	64,6	76,2
females	111	116	85	105	90,5	123,5
They take up work for the first time (activating)						
total	122	108	69	110	101,9	159,4
of which leavers	69	76	36	69	90,8	191,7
males	62	60	42	54	90,0	128,6
females	59	48	27	56	116,7	207,4
3. Unemployed persons previously in employment						
TOTAL	451	358	413	402	112,3	97,3
of which:						
According to the economic sectors of the last job ^b :						
agriculture	18	9	14	.	.	.
industry	190	120	155	138	115,0	89,0
services	236	221	237	247	111,8	104,2
of which:						
education	16	28	14	16	57,1	114,3
human health and social work activities	10	20	17	20	100,0	117,6
By ownership sectors in ^b :						
public sector	61	62	63	46	74,2	73,0
private sector	389	296	350	356	120,3	101,7

^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			
	III quarter	II quarter	III quarter*	+/- compared to		
				III quarter 2019	II quarter 2020	
						in %
4. Unemployment rate						
TOTAL	3,8	3,1	3,1	3,3	0,2	0,2
males	4,0	2,9	3,2	3,0	0,1	-0,2
females	3,7	3,4	3,1	3,6	0,2	0,5
Urban areas	3,5	3,0	3,1	3,1	0,1	0,0
Rural areas	4,3	3,2	3,2	3,5	0,3	0,3
of which:						
population connected with agricultural farm	2,2	2,4	1,6	2,3	-0,1	0,7
population not connected with agricultural farm	5,5	3,6	4,0	4,1	0,5	0,1
Of total by age:						
15-24 years	12,7	10,8	9,5	12,5	1,7	3,0
25-34	4,3	3,4	3,9	4,2	0,8	0,3
35-44	2,9	2,4	2,6	2,3	-0,1	-0,3
45 years and more	2,5	1,9	2,0	2,0	0,1	0,0
by age:						
working (18-59/64) ^b	4,0	3,2	3,3	3,4	0,2	0,1
post-working (60/65 and more) ^c	.	0,7	.	.	.	.
20-24	11,2	10,2	9,7	11,9	1,7	2,2
20-64	3,7	3,1	3,2	3,3	0,2	0,1
55-64	2,5	2,0	2,0	1,8	-0,2	-0,2
15-64 years (working as defined by Eurostat)	3,9	3,2	3,2	3,3	0,1	0,1

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

^a By Labour Force Survey.

Table 4. Registered unemployment^{ab}

SPECIFICATION	2018	2019	2020			
	III quarter		II quarter	III quarter*	III quarter	II quarter
	in thousands				2019=100	2020=100
1. Unemployed persons as of the end of a quarter						
TOTAL	947,4	851,2	1026,5	1023,7	120,3	99,7
males	406,9	367,8	475,5	470,8	128,0	99,0
females	540,5	483,3	551,0	552,9	114,4	100,3
Disabled persons						
TOTAL	59,9	55,9	58,8	56,3	100,7	95,8
males	32,2	30,6	32,3	31,1	101,7	96,3
females	27,6	25,3	26,5	25,2	99,5	95,3
2. Unemployment flows over a quarter						
Inflow (Newly registered unemployed persons)						
total	416,8	382,6	311,7	341,9	89,4	109,7
males	195,2	179,5	157,4	160,6	89,5	102,0
females	221,6	203,2	154,3	181,4	89,3	117,5
of total:						
terminated for company reasons	13,2	12,9	26,0	18,9	146,6	72,7
males	5,6	5,6	12,2	8,2	145,7	67,2
females	7,6	7,3	13,8	10,7	147,3	77,6
previously not employed	62,8	55,2	26,7	49,0	88,8	183,7
males	28,7	25,0	13,1	23,0	91,9	175,1
females	34,2	30,1	13,5	26,0	86,2	192,2
re-entrants to unemployment registers	332,0	303,2	247,7	258,8	85,4	104,5
males	156,8	143,2	125,8	122,0	85,2	97,0
females	175,3	160,0	121,9	136,7	85,5	112,1
Outflow (persons removed from unemployment)						
total	437,3	408,6	194,7	344,7	84,4	177,0
males	212,6	194,6	99,7	165,2	84,9	165,7
females	224,7	214,0	95,0	179,5	83,9	188,9
of total:						
unemployed persons who took work	218,9	202,1	128,6	222,9	110,3	173,3
males	99,4	90,2	67,4	104,6	116,0	155,3
females	119,5	111,9	61,2	118,3	105,7	193,2
3. Unemployment rate as of the end of a quarter	in %					
TOTAL^b	5,7	5,1	6,1	6,1	.	.

a The Ministry of Economic Development, Labour and Technology data.

b Data for the third quarter did not change.

Table 5. Economically inactive population^a

SPECIFICATION	2018	2019	2020			
	III quarter		II quarter	III quarter*	III quarter	II quarter
	in thousands				2019=100	2020=100
1. Economically inactive						
TOTAL	13139	13124	13471	13192	100,5	97,9
males	5013	4977	5102	5014	100,7	98,3
females	8126	8146	8369	8178	100,4	97,7
Urban areas	7872	7904	8122	7917	100,2	97,5
Rural areas	5267	5220	5349	5275	101,1	98,6
Of total by age:						
15–24 years	2359	2227	2395	2349	105,5	98,1
25–34	805	769	805	749	97,4	93,0
35–44	671	716	735	692	96,6	94,1
45–59/64	2023	1966	1964	1822	92,7	92,8
60/65 years and more	7281	7446	7572	7580	101,8	100,1
by age:						
pre-working (15–17)	989	968	973	970	100,2	99,7
working (18–59/64) ^a	4869	4710	4926	4642	98,6	94,2
post-working (60/65 and more)	7281	7446	7572	7580	101,8	100,1
20–24 years	782	691	828	779	112,7	94,1
20–64	5418	5270	5425	5105	96,9	94,1
55–64	2484	2393	2336	2206	92,2	94,4
15–64 years (working as defined by Eurostat)	6995	6807	6992	6675	98,1	95,5
Chosen reasons for inactivity						
persons seeking job but not ready to take it within two weeks following the reference week	40	38	34	27	71,1	79,4
persons discouraged with inefficient job search	237	190	185	165	86,8	89,2

^a By Labour Force Survey.

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

SPECIFICATION	2018	2019	2020			
	III quarter		II quarter	III quarter*	III quarter 2019=100	II quarter 2020=100
	in thousands					
Selected reasons for inactivity						
education, training	2155	2018	2199	2145	106,3	97,5
family and household responsibilities	1800	1783	1824	1717	96,3	94,1
retirement	7174	7375	7527	7533	102,1	100,1
illness, disability	1535	1519	1464	1435	94,5	98,0
By level of education:						
tertiary	1482	1503	1597	1550	103,1	97,1
post-secondary and vocational secondary	2837	2860	2994	2935	102,6	98,0
general secondary	1429	1455	1437	1460	100,3	101,6
basic vocational	3030	3112	3265	3192	102,6	97,8
lower secondary, primary, incomplete primary and without school education	4362	4193	4178	4053	96,7	97,0
Disabled persons						
TOTAL	2432	2509	2548	2464	98,2	96,7
males	1213	1253	1239	1198	95,6	96,7
females	1219	1256	1309	1266	100,8	96,7
Urban areas	1491	1534	1549	1496	97,5	96,6
Rural areas	942	975	1000	968	99,3	96,8
2. Number of persons not working^b per 1000 employed persons	in persons					
TOTAL	831	822	860	833	.	.
males	590	570	596	579	.	.
females	1125	1134	1191	1148	.	.
Urban areas	820	826	869	834	.	.
Rural areas	846	815	847	832	.	.

^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)^{ab}

SPECIFICATION	2018	2019	2020			
	III quarter		II quarter	III quarter	III quarter 2019=100	II quarter 2020=100
The number of establishments	125	143	322	338	236,4	105,0
of which:						
public sector	8	5	14	13	260,0	92,9
private sector	117	138	308	325	235,5	105,5
The number of persons (in thous.)	15,6	20,6	28,8	35,8	174,0	124,1
of which:						
public sector	2,7	2,2	4,1	3,9	175,8	96,6
private sector	12,9	18,3	24,8	31,9	173,7	128,7

a The Ministry of Economic Development, Labour and Technology data.

b Data for the third quarter did not change.

Symbol:

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

*Data revised.

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