

The demand for labour in Opolskie Voivodship in 2021

14 April 2022

 **1,4 percentage point**

Increase of the job vacancy rate in relation to the end of the 4th quarter of 2020

At the end of the 4th quarter of 2021, the number of job vacancies in entities employing at least 1 person amounted to 5.1 thousand and it was above 3.5 times more than the year before and above 2.8 times compared to the corresponding period of 2010. At the end of the quarter under review, there were 1.7 thousand vacant newly created jobs. In 2021, by 6.6% more new jobs were created than in the previous year, while fewer by

21.5% compared to 2010. In the analysed year, by 60.4% fewer jobs were liquidated than in the previous year and by 56.1% compared to 2010.

In the 4th quarter of 2021, the results of the Labour Demand Survey in Opolskie Voivodship were representative for 14.2 thousand entities, of which 88.1% were private sector units. Entities with up to 9 employed persons (65.8%) predominated in the surveyed group. Units with 10 to 49 employed persons accounted for 26.5%, and the greatest ones, with 50 or more employed persons – 7.7%. The largest share was recorded for entities operating in the field of trade; repair of motor vehicles (27.1%), industry (15.7%) and construction (13.7%).

Employed persons

In entities employing at least 1 person at the end of the 4th quarter of 2021 there were 245.1 thousand employed persons i.e. more by 1.4% than in the previous year and by 6.0% compared to the corresponding period of 2010. Most of them – 175.2 thousand people (71.5%, by 0.3 percentage point more than in the 4th quarter of 2020) worked in the private sector. Taking into account the size of entities, 51.3% (by 0.1 percentage point fewer than the year before) of employed persons were recorded in the largest units, with 50 or more employed persons, in entities with 10 to 49 employed persons – 29.7% (fewer by 0.7 percentage point), and in the smallest units with up to 9 employed persons – 19.0% (more by 0.8 percentage point). Most people worked in entities operating in the field of industry (32.2%) and in the sections: trade; repair of motor vehicles (13.2%) and education (11.8%). The lowest shares among the total number of employed persons were recorded in the sections: information and communication (0.6%) as well as financial and insurance activities (0.8%).

In the private sector, entities operating within industry concentrated the largest number of employed persons – 42.0% of the total number of employed persons in this sector. There was also a significant share of sections: trade; repair of motor vehicles – 18.5% and construction – 12.7%.

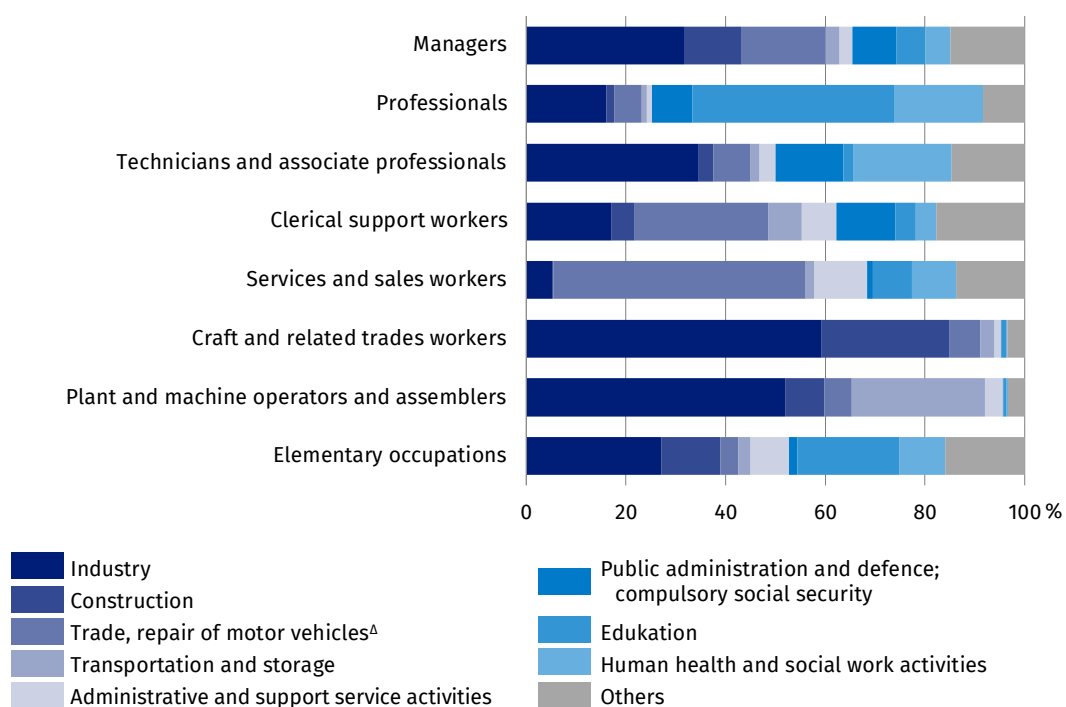
In the public sector, most people worked in education – 38.0%, human health and social work activities – 21.3%, as well as in public administration and defence; compulsory social security – 18.8%.

In entities with 50 or more employed persons, the people were most often employed in units operating in industry (43.7% of employed persons in this group of entities), education (9.9%) and human health and social work activities (9.2%). Among units ranging in size from 10 to 49 employed persons, the most people worked in industry (24.3%), education (21.5%) and trade; repair of motor vehicles (14.2%). In entities with up to 9 employed persons, the largest share of employed persons was in trade; repair of motor vehicles (31.3%), construction (16.0%) and industry (13.3%).

The number of employed persons increased over the year. Most of them worked in the private sector and in entities employing 50 or more persons

Chart 1. Structure of employed persons by selected occupational groups and sections in 2021

as of the end of the 4th quarter

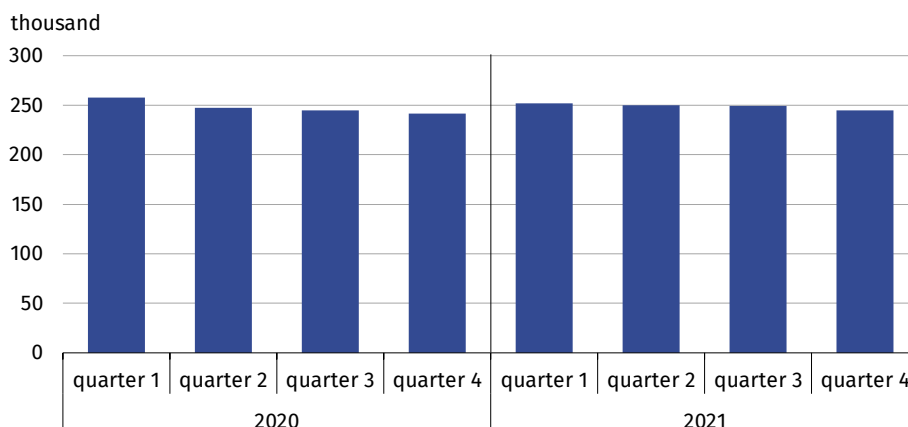


At the end of the 4th quarter of 2021, in the occupational structure of employed persons, the highest share concerned the group of specialists

Among employed persons, the largest group were professionals (19.1%), who mostly worked in the public sector (64.8%) as well as in units with 50 or more employed persons (56.2%) and were employed mainly in education (40.5% of all professionals), human health and social work activities (17.9%) as well as in industry (16.1%). A similar in number group among the employed were craft and related trades workers (18.7%). They were most often employed in the private sector (93.8%) and in units with 50 or more employed persons (52.8%), as well as in entities operating in the field of industry (59.1%) and construction (25.6%). A fairly large share among the total number of employed persons was also recorded for plant and machine operators and assemblers, and then for clerical support workers. The percentage of plant and machine operators and assemblers amounted to 13.8% of the total, and they worked mainly in industry (52.0%) as well as in transportation and storage (26.7%). Clerical support workers who constituted 13.3% of the total, were most often employed in entities operating in the field of trade; repair of motor vehicles (26.8%) and industry (17.1%).

Chart 2. Employed persons

as of the end of the quarter



During the course of 2021, the highest number of employed persons was recorded at the end of the 1st quarter – 251.8 thousand people. The lowest number of employed persons was at

the end of the 4th quarter – 245.1 thousand. Only in the 1st quarter of 2021 the number of employed persons was lower (by 2.3%) compared to the corresponding period of 2020, while in the remaining quarters its growth was recorded, including the highest (by 1.9%) in the 3rd quarter.

In the Labour Demand Survey, the number of working women was also analysed. At the end of 2021, in Opolskie Voivodship, 114.6 thousand women were working (fewer by 0.1% than in the previous year, and more by 3.3% than in the 4th quarter of 2010). They constituted 46.8% of the total number of employed persons. Most women found employment in the private sector (56.8% of all women), in units with 50 and more employed persons (49.1%), as well as in entities operating in the field of: industry (20.5%), education (20.4%) and trade; repair of motor vehicles (14.5%).

In the private sector, the workplace of women were mostly entities operating in the field of industry (34.2%) and trade; repair of motor vehicles (25.6%).

In the public sector, women worked mainly in units comprised in sections: education (43.3% of all women in the sector concerned), human health and social work activities (25.5%), as well as public administration and defence; compulsory social security (19.1%).

Most often, women were employed in the occupations included in the occupational group of professionals (29.3% of all working women). The second place concerned clerical support workers – 19.5%, and the third largest occupational group in which women worked most often was elementary occupations – 12.1%.

The results of the Labour Demand Survey showed that 6.5 thousand disabled persons were working at the end of December 2021 in entities employing at least 1 person in Opolskie Voivodship (more by 3.6% than the year before, but fewer by 6.4% compared to the 4th quarter of 2010), of which 7.8% – at workstations specially adopted to the needs resulting from their disability. Disabled persons were employed mainly in the private sector (71.4 % of all employed disabled persons) and in units with 50 or more employed persons (71.6%). Most of the disabled worked in entities operating in the field of: administration and support service activities (26.1%), industry (25.3%) and trade; repair of motor vehicles (11.4%).

Of the total number of entities, 0.8 thousand units were interested in increasing the employment of disabled persons. They were mostly private sector units (81.5% of all interested entities) and mainly units employing up to 9 persons (47.1%). The majority were entities operating in the field of: trade; repair of motor vehicles (31.6%), construction (14.1%) and industry (12.4%).

Job vacancies

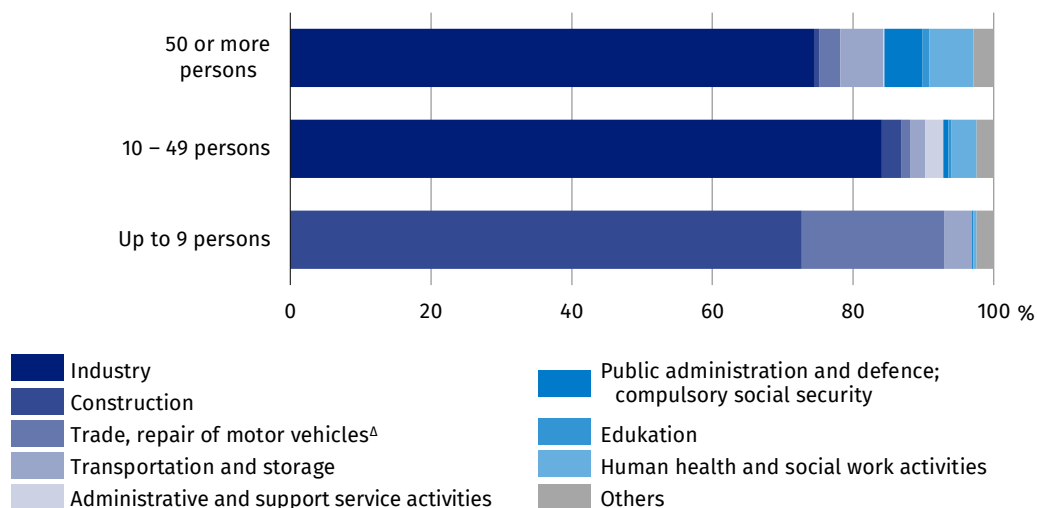
There were 1.4 thousand units which had job vacancies and their number increased compared to 2020 and 2010 by 140.0% and by 101.6%, respectively. The vast majority of them were private sector entities (89.4%). Units with up to 9 employed persons (68.6%) prevailed among entities with job vacancies at the end of the 4th quarter of 2021.

At the end of December 2021, there were 5.1 thousand job vacancies (over 3.5 times more than the year before and over 2.8 times than in the 4th quarter of 2010) and they were offered mainly in the private sector (93.3% of all job vacancies), as well as in units with up to 9 employed persons (39.3%).

Entities operating in the area of industry had the greatest number of job vacancies (48.7%). A significant number of job vacancies were also offered by entities operating in the field of construction (29.8%) and trade; repair of motor vehicles (9.2%).

Job vacancies at the end of the 4th quarter of 2021 were concentrated mainly in the private sector and in units employing up to 9 persons

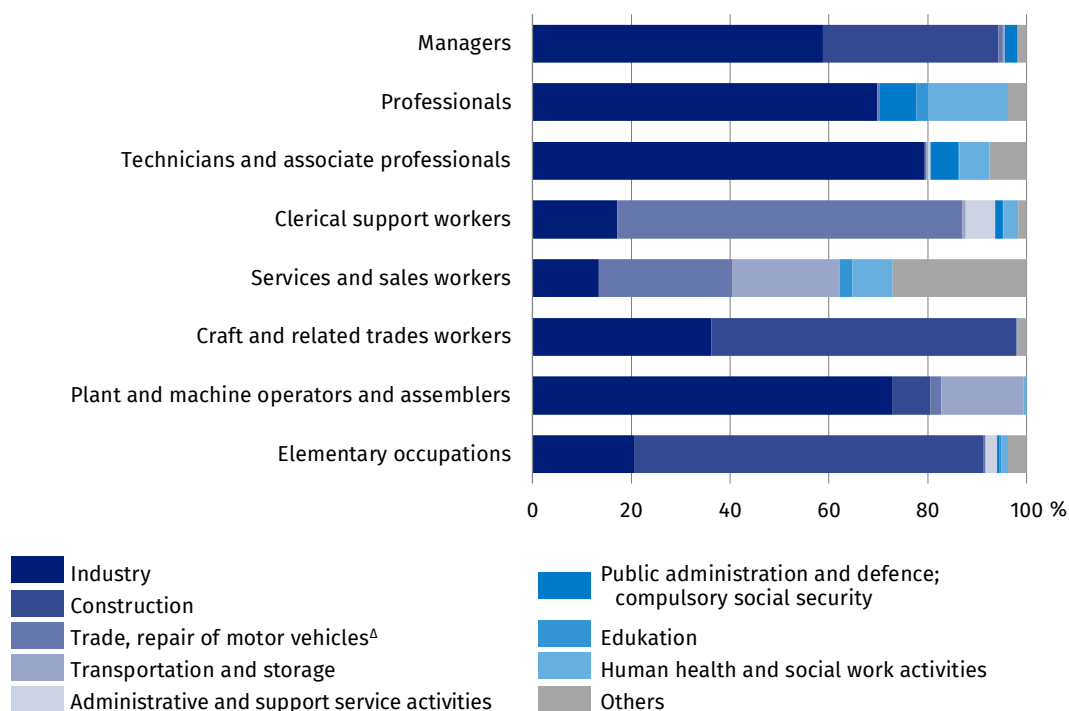
Chart 3. Structure of job vacancies by sections and size of units in 2021
as of the end of the 4th quarter



Due to the qualification and occupational structure, at the end of December 2021, the most job vacancies were offered to craft and related trades workers. There were 33.5% of the total number of job vacancies in the voivodship assigned to this occupational group, mainly in construction and industry (61.6% and 36.3%, respectively). The second largest group of occupations in terms of the number of job vacancies were plant and machine operators and assemblers, with 21.3% of job vacancies waiting for them, the most – 72.9% in industry and 16.4% in transportation and storage. The third largest group were clerical support workers – 11.8%, for whom the most job offers came from entities operating in the field of: trade; repair of motor vehicles (69.8%) as well as industry (17.2%). For professionals, 11.3% of all job vacancies were intended, which gave this group the fourth position, and the greatest number of offers was reported by entities operating in the field of industry (69.8%), human health and social work activities (16.1%) as well as public administration and defence; compulsory social security (7.5%).

The greatest number of job vacancies remained at the end of the 4th quarter of 2021 in entities operating in the field of industry

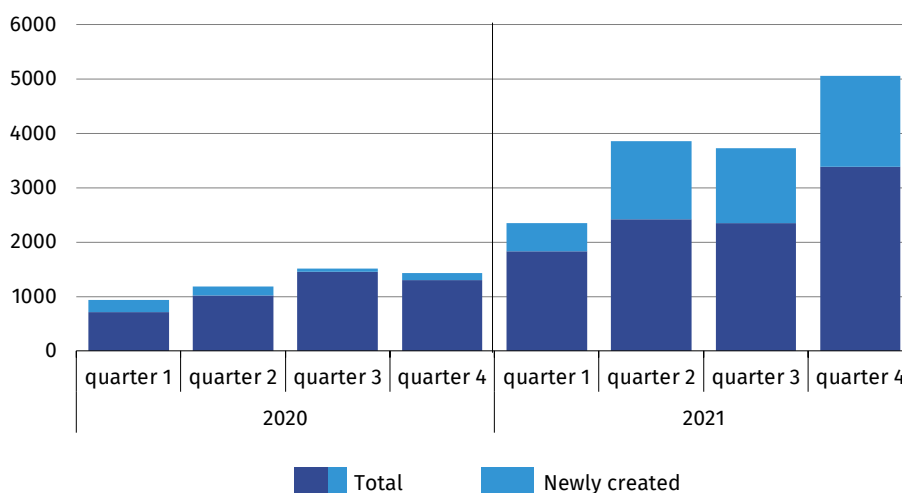
Chart 4. Structure of job vacancies by selected occupational groups and sections in 2021
as of the end of the 4th quarter



One of the measures for assessing the situation on the labour market is the job vacancy rate, which defines the share of vacancies in the total number of occupied and unoccupied (vacant) jobs. As of 31 December 2021, this indicator was 2.02%. Its values ranged from 0.93% in the 1st quarter to 1.47% in the 3rd quarter. In all quarters of 2021, it increased significantly compared to the corresponding periods of 2020.

At the end of 2021, out of the total number of reported job vacancies, 26.6% (in 2020 – 15.7%) were reported to labour offices. Most of them were reported by private sector units (94.1%) as well as the smallest entities with up to 9 employed persons (68.6%). The largest numbers of job vacancies were reported to labour offices by units operating in the field of construction (53.3%) and industry (20.3%). The occupational groups most often sought after through labour offices were craft and related trades workers (55.4%), followed by clerical support workers (16.3%).

Chart 5. Job vacancies
as of the end of the quarter



Newly created jobs

In 2021, 11.0 thousand new jobs were created (more by 6.6% than in 2020, but fewer by 21.5% compared to 2010), of which 88.9% in the private sector. Most new jobs were created in entities employing 10 to 49 persons and in units with up to 9 persons: 43.8% and 40.2%, respectively.

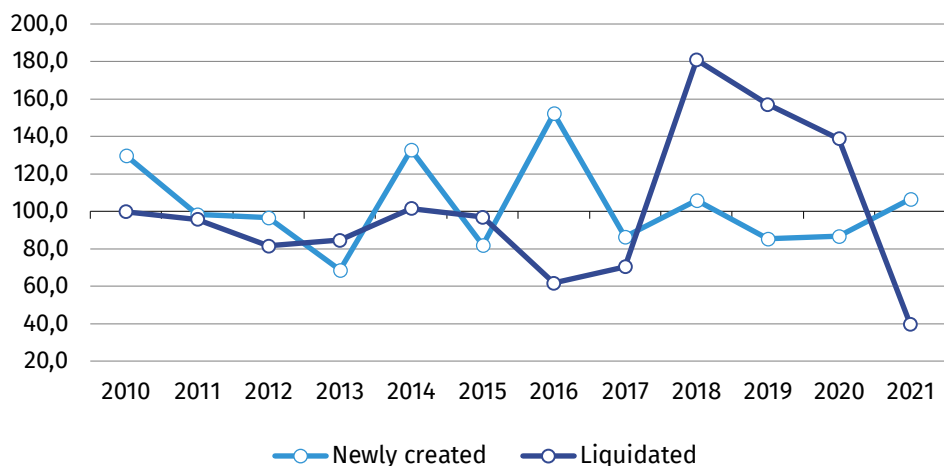
Most of newly created jobs were organised in entities operating in the following areas: industry – 31.3% of all newly created jobs, trade; repair of motor vehicles – 20.5% and construction – 16.5%. Most often they were private sector units. On the other hand, in the public sector most new jobs were created in entities operating in the field of: education (36.0% of new jobs in the sector in question), public administration and defence; compulsory social security (18.7%) as well as human health and social work activities (16.9%).

Among the total number of newly created jobs, some were unoccupied. At the end of December 2021, there were 1.7 thousand vacant new jobs, i.e. 15.1% of all newly created jobs (more by 13.8 percentage points than in the previous year and by 11.4 percentage points than in the 4th quarter of 2010). The vast majority of them occurred in industry (91.4% of all vacant newly created jobs).

Vacant newly created jobs were most often intended for plant and machine operators and assemblers (37.2%), professionals (19.8%) as well as technicians and associate professionals (17.5%).

In 2021, more jobs were created than in the previous year, mainly in the private sector and in units employing 10 to 49 persons as well as in the smallest ones, with up to 9 employed persons

Chart 6. Dynamics of jobs
previous year = 100

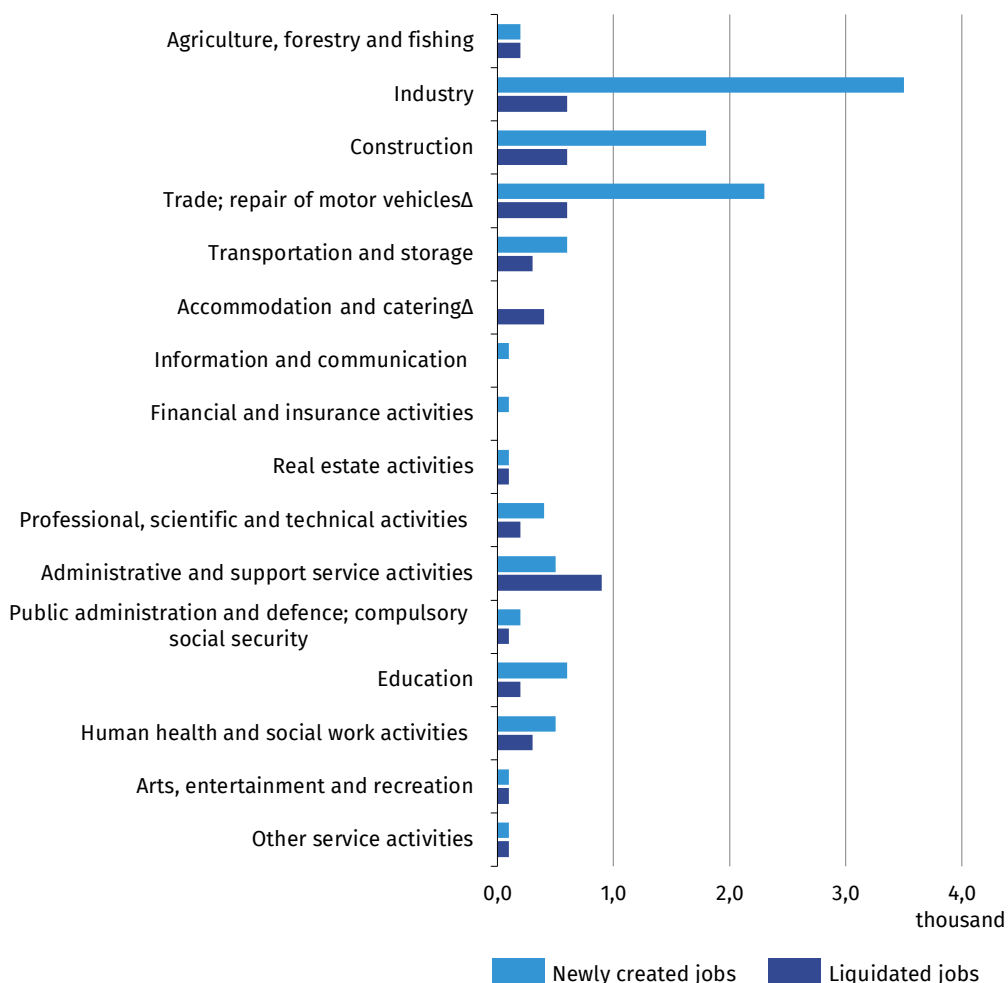


Liquidated jobs

In 2021, in Opolskie Voivodship, 4.5 thousand jobs were liquidated (by 60.4% fewer than in the previous year and by 56.1% compared to 2010), mainly in the private sector (90.9%), and taking into account the size of units, in entities with up to 9 employed persons (39.3%) as well as in units with 10 to 49 employed persons (32.3%). The largest number of workstations was left in entities operating in the field of: administrative and support service activities (19.1%), trade; repair of motor vehicles (14.2%) and construction (13.4%).

In 2021, significantly fewer jobs were liquidated than a year earlier, mainly in the private sector, as well as in units employing up to 9 persons and 10 to 49 persons

Chart 7. Newly created and liquidated jobs by sections in 2021



In the public sector, most jobs were liquidated in education (36.3%), public administration and defence; compulsory social security (25.9%) as well as arts, entertainment and recreation (10.4%), while in the private sector in administrative and support service activities (21.0%), trade; repair of motor vehicles (15.7%) as well as construction (14.8%).


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Data available in databases

[Local Data Bank – labour market](#)

Terms used in official statistics

[Demand for labour](#)

[Job vacancies](#)

[Newly created jobs](#)