

The demand for labour in Opolskie Voivodship in 2022

27 April 2023

↓ 63.0%

Decrease in the number of vacant jobs compared to the end of 4th quarter of 2021

At the end of the 4th quarter of 2022, the number of job vacancies in entities employing at least 1 person amounted to 1.9 thousand and decreased by 63.0% on an annual basis. At the end of the quarter under review, there were 0.2 thousand vacant newly created jobs. In 2022, fewer by 25.8% new jobs were created than in the previous year, while fewer by 25.2% jobs were liquidated. There were over two newly created job places per one liquidated job place.

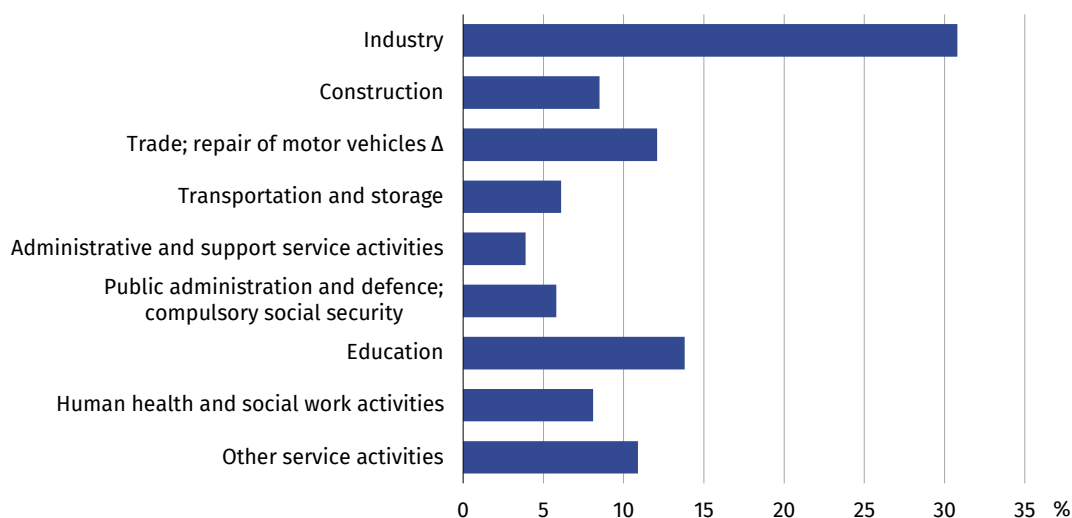
In the 4th quarter of 2022, the results of the labour demand survey in Opolskie Voivodship were representative for 13.5 thousand entities, of which 88.0% were private sector units. Entities with up to 9 employed persons predominated (65.8%) in the surveyed group. Entities with 10 to 49 employed persons accounted for 25.3%, while the largest units, with 50 or more employed persons – 8.9%. The largest share was noted for entities operating in the field of trade; repair of motor vehicles (24.6%), construction (14.7%) and industry (14.6%).

Occupied jobs

The number of occupied jobs in entities employing at least 1 person at the end of 4th quarter of 2022 amounted to 241.2 thousand persons, i.e. less by 1.6% than in the year before. Most of them – 168.1 thousand of occupied work places (69.7%, less by 1.8 percentage point than in 4th quarter of 2021) worked in the private sector. Taking into account size of entities, 53.6% of occupied jobs (more by 2.3 percentage points than in the year before) were recorded in the largest units, employing 50 and more persons, entities with 10 to 49 employed persons – 28.4% (fewer by 1.3 percentage point) and in the smallest units with the number of the employed up to 9 persons – 18.0% (fewer by 1.0 percentage point).

The number of occupied jobs decreased on an annual basis. Most of them were in the private sector and in entities employing more than 50 persons

Chart 1. Structure of occupied jobs by sections in 2022
as of the end of the 4th quarter



The most occupied jobs in 2022 occurred in entities conducting activity in industry (30.8%) and in sections: education (13.8%) and trade; repair of motor vehicles (12.1%). The lowest shares among the total number of occupied jobs were recorded in sections: information and communication (0.6%) and other service activities (0.7%).

In the private sector the most occupied jobs were concentrated in entities conducting activity in industry – 41.3% of the total number of occupied work places in this sector. A vast increase was also recorded in sections: trade; repair of motor vehicles – 17.4% and construction – 12.3%.

In the public sector the most occupied jobs were in education – 40.3%, human health and social work activities – 19.8% and in public administration; compulsory social security – 19.1%.

In entities employing 50 and more persons, the most occupied jobs were in units operating in industry (42.9% of occupied work places in this group of entities), education (11.4%) as well as in human health and social work activities (9.1%). Among units with 10 to 49 employed persons, the most occupied work places were in education (25.5%), industry (18.7%) and trade; repair of motor vehicles (15.1%). In the units with up to 9 employed persons, the largest share of occupied jobs occurred in trade; repair of motor vehicles (25.4%), construction (15.1%) and industry (14.1%).

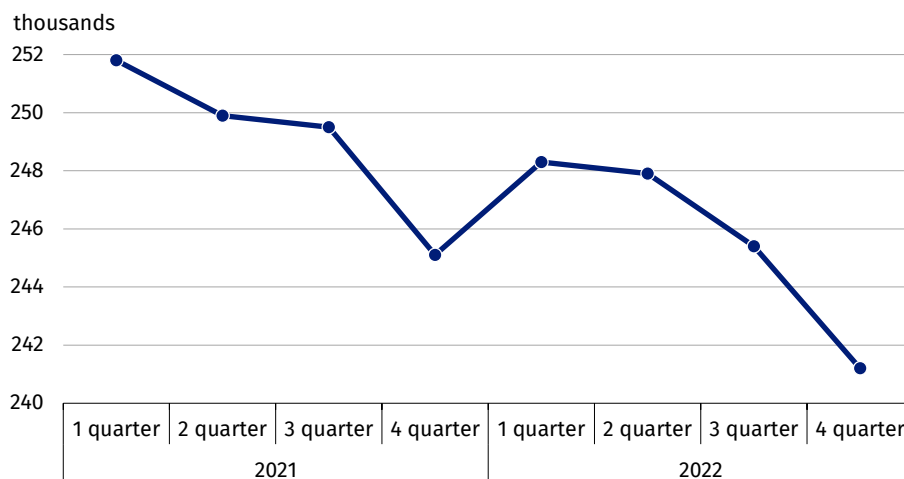
Chart 2. Structure of occupied jobs by large occupational groups in 2022
as of the end of the 4th quarter



Analysis of the results of labour demand survey for 2022 in accordance with major occupational groups indicates that the most occupied jobs were in the occupational group of professionals (21.0%). Occupied jobs in this group mostly were found in public sector (66.2%) and in units with 50 and more persons (57.2%) as well as in education (44.3% of the total number of professionals), and also in human health and social work activities (17.0%). The next group in terms of numbers were craft and related trades workers (19.0%). Occupied jobs in this group most often occurred in the private sector (94.1%) and in units with 50 and more employed persons (52.3%), as well as in units conducting activity in industry (58.9%) and construction (24.6%). A significant share of occupied jobs was recorded also for plant and machine operators, and assemblers and subsequently for clerical support workers. Percentage of plant and machine operators, and assemblers accounted for 14.4% of the total number, while occupied jobs by this group occurred mostly in industry (48.2%) as well as transportation and storage (26.9%). Clerical support workers, who accounted for 11.5% of occupied jobs were most often employed in entities conducting activity in industry (22.2%) and trade; repair of motor vehicles (20.9%).

At the end of the 4th quarter 2022 in the structure of occupied jobs by major occupational groups, the highest share concerned the group of professionals

Chart 3. Occupied jobs
as of the end of quarter



In 2022, similar to the previous year, the largest group of occupied work places was recorded at the end of the 1st quarter – 248.3 thousand persons, while the lowest at the end of the 4th quarter – 241.2 thousand persons. In all quarters of 2022, compared to the corresponding period of 2021, there was a decrease in the number of occupied jobs, the largest in 3rd and 4th quarter (per 1.6% each).

In the labour demand survey, the number of jobs occupied by women was also analysed. In Opolskie Voivodship, at the end of 2022, there were 114.7 thousand jobs occupied by women (more by 0.1% than in the year before). They accounted for 47.5% of the total number of occupied jobs. The most jobs occupied by women were in the private sector (54.3% of the total number of jobs occupied by women), in units with 50 and more persons (50.8%), and also in entities conducting activity in: education (23.6%), industry (18.9%) as well as human health and social work activities (14.3%).

In the private sector, the most jobs occupied by women were in entities conducting activity in industry (33.0%) and trade; repair of motor vehicles (24.8%), while in the public sector mainly in units included in sections: education (45.8%) as well as human health and social work activities (23.4%).

The most jobs occupied by women was recorded in occupations in occupational group of professionals (31.8% of jobs occupied by women). The second place concerned clerical support workers – 16.5% and the third occupational group in terms of size were services and sales workers – 12.6%.

Results of labour demand survey indicated that at the end of December 2022 in entities employing at least 1 person in Opolskie Voivodship, 6.3 thousand jobs were occupied by disabled persons (fewer by 2.8% than in the year earlier), of which 14.8% - in jobs specifically adjusted to the needs resulting from their disability (more by 7.0 percentage points compared to the end of 2021). Jobs occupied by disabled persons occurred mostly in the private sector (68.7% of the total number of jobs occupied by disabled persons) and in units with 50 and more employed persons (70.3%). The most jobs occupied by disabled persons were recorded in entities operating in: industry (27.4%), administrative and support service activities (22.0%) as well as human health and social work activities (12.4%).

Out of the total number of entities, 0.5 thousand units were interested in increasing employment of disabled persons. These were mostly units from the private sector (70.1% of the total number of concerned entities) and mainly units, in which 50 and more persons were employed (37.8%). Predominant were entities operating in: professional, scientific and technical activities (16.0%), industry (13.9%) and trade; repair of motor vehicles (12.7%).

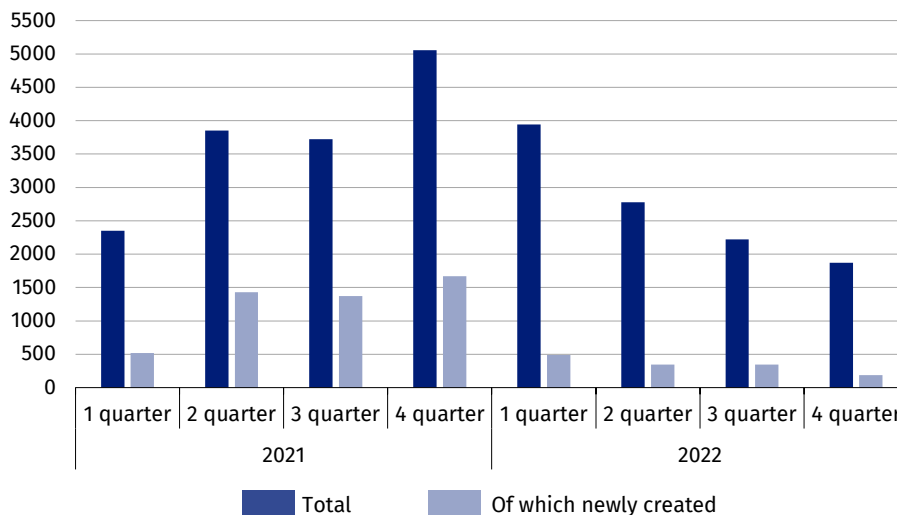
Job vacancies

At the end of the 4th quarter of 2022, there were 0.7 thousand units which had job vacancies and their number decreased by 46.7% on an annual basis. The vast majority of them were entities from the private sector (80.3%). Among entities which had job vacancies during discussed period, entities employing up to 9 persons were predominant (56.0%).

At the end of December 2022, there were 1.9 thousand (i.e. fewer by 63.0% than in the year before) job vacancies and they were mostly offered in the private sector (82.7% of the total number of job vacancies) as well as in entities employing 50 and more persons (48.5%).

Vacancies at the end of 4th quarter of 2022 were concentrated mainly in the private sector and in entities employing 50 and more persons

Chart 4. Job vacancies
as of the end of quarter

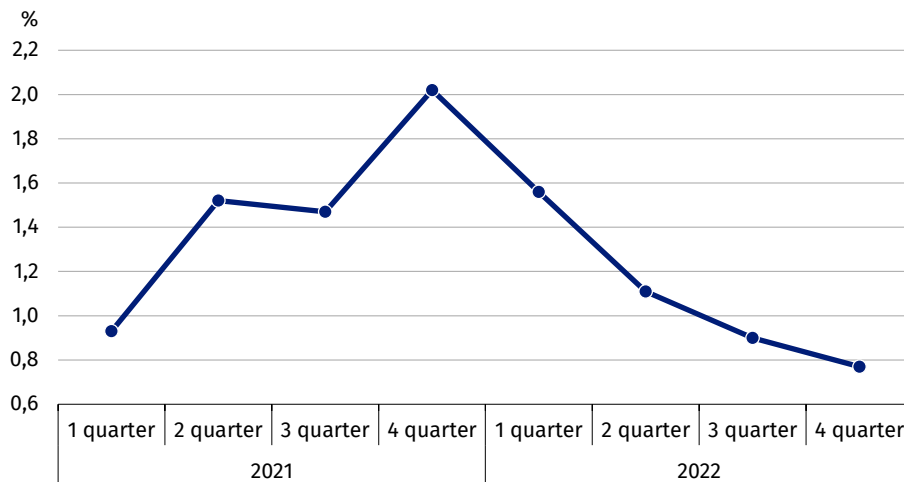


By analysing the structure of job vacancies on a NACE Rev.2 cross-section it can be observed that job vacancies were available in i.a. entities operating in industry (32.0%).

At the end of December 2022, units with vacant jobs sought i.a. professionals who were offered 16.8% of the total job vacancies, of which most in entities operating in industry (28.3%) as well as human health and social work activities (22.6%). Further occupational groups, in which the number of job vacancies was relatively high were plant and machine operators and assemblers – 13.3%, for which the most job offers came from units operating in industry (67.5%) and transportation and storage (27.7%) as well as clerical support workers for whom 6.7% of the total job vacancies were targeted, and the offers were submitted by entities operating i.a. in industry (22.4%).

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 December 2022, this indicator amounted to 0.77%. Its value ranged from 1.56% in the 1st quarter to 0.90% in the 3rd quarter. In most quarters of 2022 (except for the 1st quarter, in which there was an increase), a decrease was in value of this indicator was noted when compared to corresponding periods of 2021.

Chart 5. Job vacancy rate
as of the end of quarter



At the end of 2022, out of the total number of indicated job vacancies, 10.4% (in 2021 – 26.6%) were reported to labour offices. Most of them were reported by units from the private sector (55.4%) and the largest units, in which 50 and more persons were employed (83.6%). The most vacancies were reported to labour offices by units conducting activity in industry (37.4%), transportation and storage (23.1%) as well as education (14.4%). Occupational groups which were most often sought via labour offices were professionals (30.3%), craft and related trades workers (22.1%), followed by plant and machine operators and assemblers (17.4%).

Newly created jobs

In 2022, 8.2 thousand new jobs were created (fewer by 25.8% than in 2021), of which 83.5% in the private sector. The most new jobs were created in entities, which employed up to 9 persons as well as in units employing 10 to 49 persons: 44.5% and 31.7%, respectively.

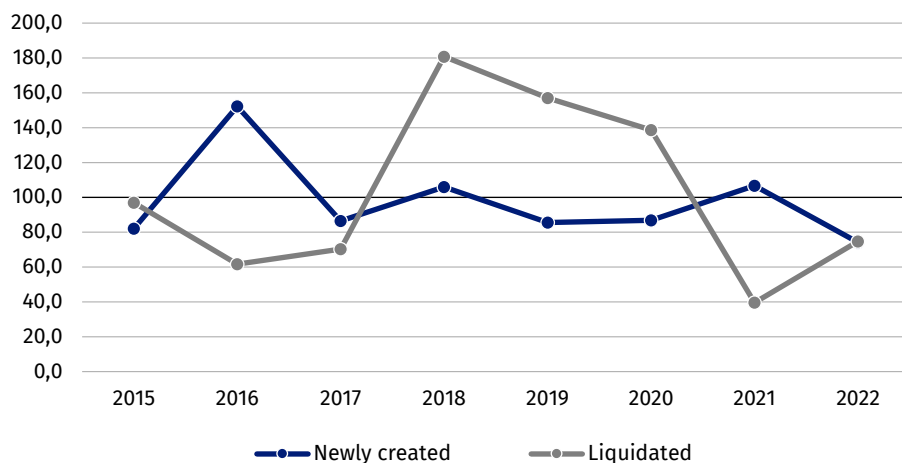
Most of newly created jobs were organised in entities conducting activity in following areas: industry – 23.5% of the total number of newly created jobs, construction – 14.2% and trade; repair of motor vehicles – 12.1%. Most often they were private sector units. On the other hand, in the public sector most new jobs were created in entities operating in the field of: education (46.4% of newly created jobs in said sector) as well as public administration and defence; compulsory social security (16.6%).

Among the total number of newly created jobs, some were unoccupied. At the end of December 2022, there were 0.2 thousand newly created jobs not yet occupied, i.e. 2.3% of the total number of newly created jobs (fewer by 12.8 percentage points than in the year before). A vast majority of them occurred in industry (52.4% of the total number of vacant, newly created jobs).

Vacant, newly created jobs were most often intended for professionals (43.4%), clerical support workers as well as plant and machine operators and assemblers (15.3% each), and also for technicians and associate professionals (11.1%).

In 2022, fewer jobs were created than in the previous year

Chart 6. Dynamics of jobs
previous year=100



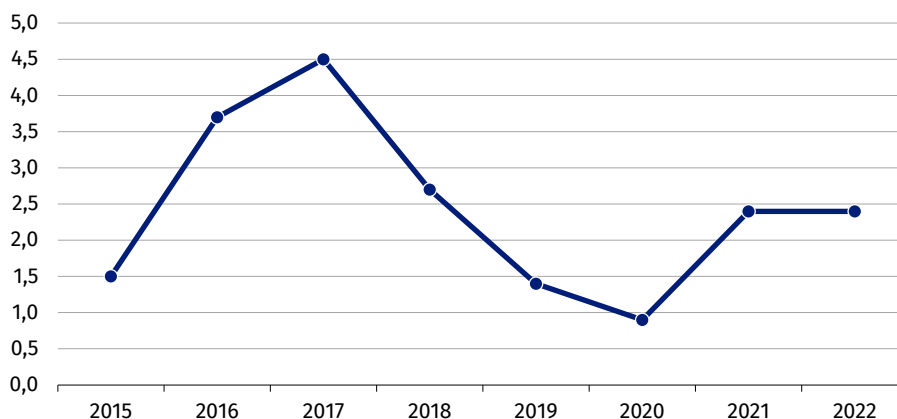
Liquidated jobs

In 2022, in Opolskie Voivodship, 3.4 thousand jobs were liquidated (fewer by 25.2% than in the previous year), mainly in the private sector (89.7%) and when taking into account the size of units, in entities employing up to 9 persons (42.9%) as well as in units, in which 10 to 49 persons were employed (38.3%). The most jobs were liquidated in entities conducting activity in industry (24.9%).

In the public sector, most jobs were liquidated in education (33.2%), whereas in the private sector in industry (26.7%).

In 2022 fewer jobs were liquidated than in the year earlier

Chart 7. The ratio of newly created jobs to the number of liquidated jobs



Considering newly created and liquidated jobs, it can be seen, that in the entities of the national economy covered by survey, there were more newly created jobs than liquidated ones. In 2022, per one liquidated job, 2.4 new ones were created. In the entities of the national economy from the public sector analysed ratio (3.9 new jobs were created per one liquidated) was higher than in entities from the private sector (2.2 jobs). Taking into account the size of entities, measured by the number of the employed, the most newly created jobs per one liquidated (3.1) occurred in entities employing 50 persons and more.


When citing data from the Statistics Poland please provide the following information: "Statistics Poland's data". When publishing calculations made on data published by the Statistics Poland, please provide the following information: "Own study based on the Statistics Poland's data".


Prepared by:
Statistical Office in Opole

Acting Director Renata Wasilewska
Phone: 77 453 14 52

Issued by:
The Spokesperson of Statistical Office in Opole

Monika Bartel
Phone: 77 423 09 75

 opole.stat.gov.pl/en/

 [@GUS_STAT](https://twitter.com/GUS_STAT)

Related information

[The demand for labour in Opolskie Voivodship in 2021](#)

[Labour market in Opolskie Voivodship in the years 2010–2021](#)

Data available in databases

[Local Data Bank – Labour market](#)

Terms used in official statistics

[Demand for labour](#)

[Vacancies](#)

[Newly created jobs](#)