

Demand for labour in Opolskie Voivodship in 2023

25 April 2024

↑ 45.4%

Increase in the number of vacant jobs compared to the end of 4th quarter of 2022

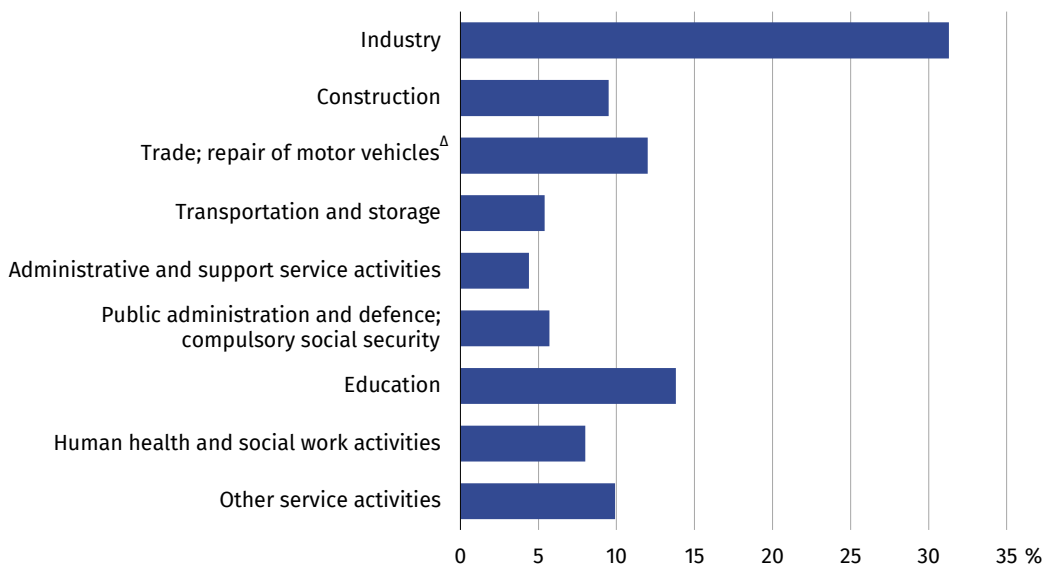
At the end of the 4th quarter of 2023, the number of job vacancies in entities employing at least 1 person amounted to 2.7 thousand persons and increased by 45.4% on an annual basis. Compared to the previous year, in 2023, fewer by 5.3% new work places were created, while more by 22.3% work places were liquidated. There were over two newly created job places per one liquidated job place.

Occupied jobs

The number of occupied jobs in entities employing at least 1 person at the end of the 4th quarter of 2023 amounted to 246.2 thousand, i.e. more by 2.1% than in the year prior. A majority – 171.6 thousand occupied jobs (69.7%, as in the 4th quarter of 2022) was located in the private sector. Considering the size of entities, 54.6% (more by 1.0 percentage point than in the year prior) of occupied work places were located in largest entities, employing 50 and more persons, in the entities employing from 10 to 49 persons – 29.2% (more by 0.8 percentage point) and in the smallest units with the number of the employed below 9 persons – 16.2% (fewer by 1.8 percentage point).

The number of occupied jobs increased 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 2023
as of the end of the 4th quarter



The most occupied jobs in 2023 occurred in entities conducting activity in industry (31.3%) as well as in sections: education (13.8%) and trade; repair of motor vehicles (12.0%). The smallest shares in the total number of occupied jobs was recorded in sections: information and communication (0.5%) and other service activities (0.6%).

In the private sector the most occupied jobs were concentrated in entities conducting activity in industry – 41.6% of the total number of occupied jobs in this sector. A significant increase was also recorded in sections: trade; repair of motor vehicles – 17.3% and construction – 13.7%.

On the other hand, in the public sector the most occupied jobs were in education – 39.8%, human health and social work activities – 20.2% as well as public administration and defence; compulsory social security – 18.8%.

In entities employing 50 and more persons, the most occupied jobs were in units operating in industry (43.4% of occupied work places in this group of entities), education (11.1%) as well as human health and social work activities (9.1%). Among units with the number of employed from 10 to 49 persons, the most occupied jobs were in education (24.7%), industry (18.4%) and trade; repair of motor vehicles (15.2%). In the entities with up to 9 employed persons, the largest share of occupied work places occurred in trade; repair of motor vehicles (27.5%), construction (17.2%) and industry (13.7%).

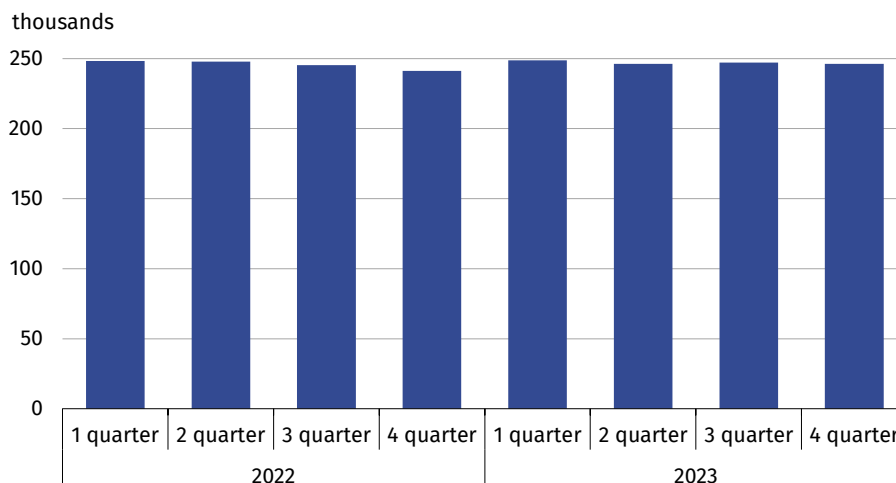
Chart 2. Structure of occupied jobs by major occupational groups in 2023
as of the end of the 4th quarter



Analysis of the results of labour demand survey in 2023 in accordance with major occupational groups indicates that the most of occupied work places were in the occupational group of professionals (20.8%). Occupied jobs in this group were mostly found in public sector (65.2%) and in units with 50 and more employed persons (58.3%). The next one in terms of numbers were craft and related trades workers (18.3%). Occupied jobs in this group occurred most often in the private sector (93.9%), as well as in units with 50 and more employed persons (54.6%). A vast increase of occupied jobs was also recorded for plant and machine operators and assemblers, as well as subsequently, clerical support workers. The percentage of plant and machine operators and assemblers accounted for 14.4%, while clerical support workers constituted 13.2% of the total number of occupied jobs. Occupied jobs, both for plant and machine operators and assemblers, as well as for clerical support workers most often occurred in private sector and in units with 50 and more employed persons: 90.1% and 68.1% as well as 76.0% and 44.0%, respectively.

At the end of the 4th quarter 2023 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 the quarter



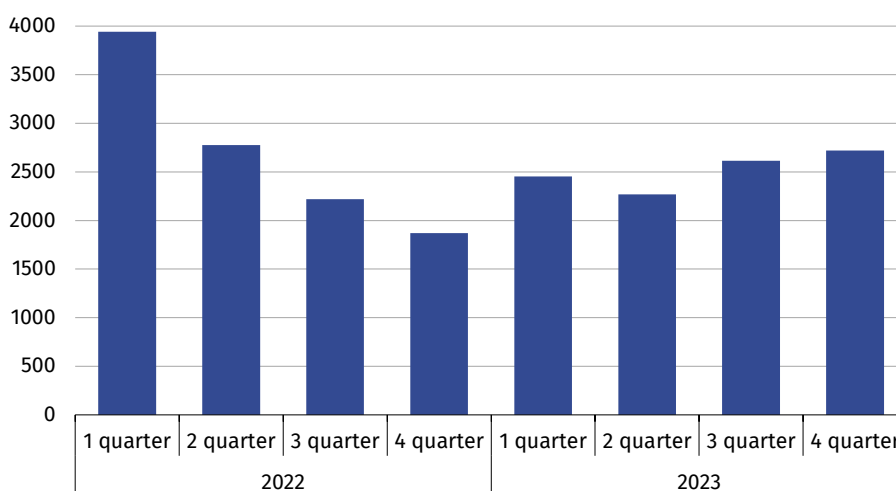
In 2023, the largest number of occupied jobs was recorded at the end of the 1st quarter – 248.7 thousand. The least occupied jobs were at the end of 2nd and 4th quarter (246.2 thousand each). Compared with the corresponding period of 2022, only in 2nd quarter of 2023 the number of occupied jobs was lower (by 0.7%), while in remaining quarters an increase was recorded, of which the largest (of 2.1%) in the 4th quarter.

Job vacancies

At the end of December 2023, 2.7 thousand (i.e. more by 45.4% than in the year prior) job vacancies were recorded and they were offered mostly in private sector (85.9% of the total number of job vacancies) and in units with the number of the employed up to 9 persons (40.5%).

Vacancies at the end of the 4th quarter of 2023 were concentrated mainly in the private sector and in entities employing up to 9 persons

Chart 4. Job vacancies
as of the end of the quarter



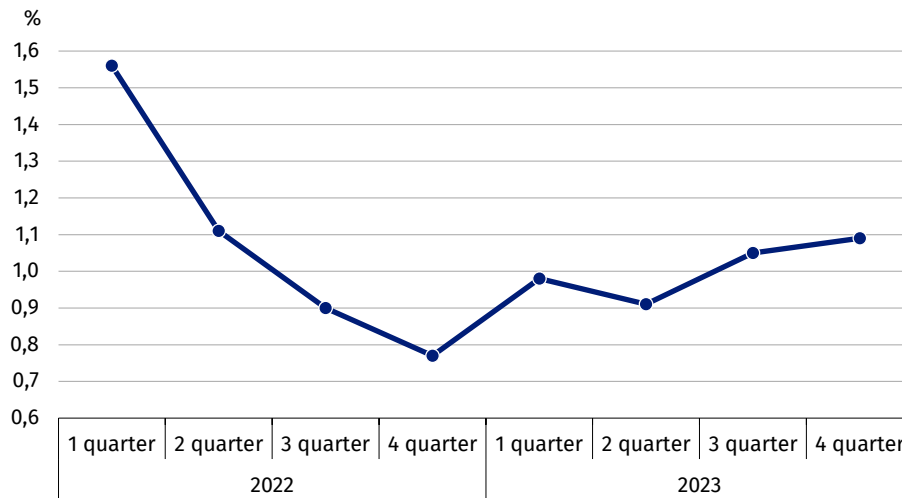
By analysing the structure of job vacancies on a PKD cross-section it can be observed that job vacancies were available in i.a. entities operating in the industry (28.5%) as well as in public administration and defence; compulsory social security (4.1%).

At the end of December 2023, units with job vacancies sought i.a. plant and machine operators and assemblers (17.5%) as well as technicians and associate professionals (5.4%).

One of the measures of the situation on the labour market is job vacancy rate describing the share of job vacancies in the total number of managed (occupied) and unoccupied (vacant)

jobs. As of 31st December 2023, this rate amounted to 1.09% and compared with the 4th quarter of 2022 increased by 0.32 percentage point.

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



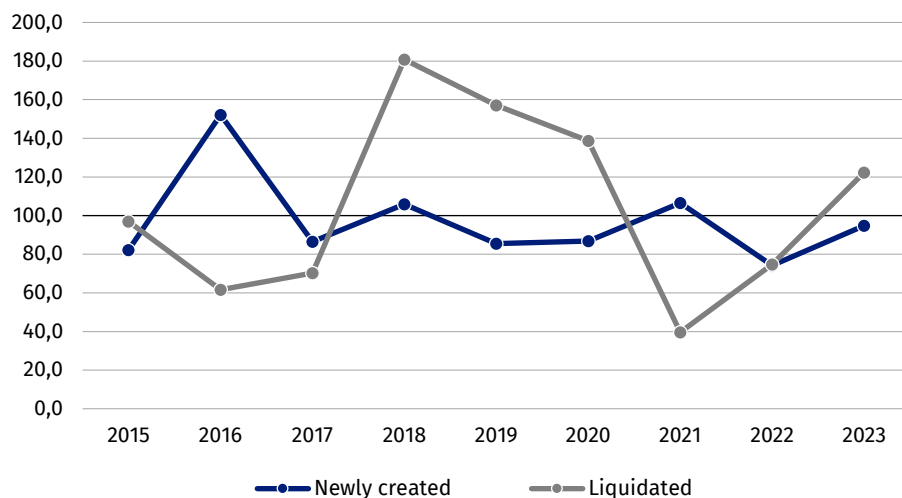
Newly created jobs

In 2023, 7.8 thousand new jobs were created (fewer by 5.3% than in 2022), of which 82.9% in private sector. The most new jobs were created in entities, which employed from 10 to 49 persons, as well as in units up to 9 persons: 45.3% and 33.1%, respectively.

Newly created job places were organised in entities conducting activity in following areas: industry – 28.0% of the total number of newly created jobs and most often these were units from private sector (32.1% of newly created jobs in private sector) and education – 12.5%, where the most new job places were created in public sector (53.7% of newly created jobs in discussed sector).

In 2023, fewer jobs were created than in the previous year

Chart 6. Dynamics of jobs
previous year=100

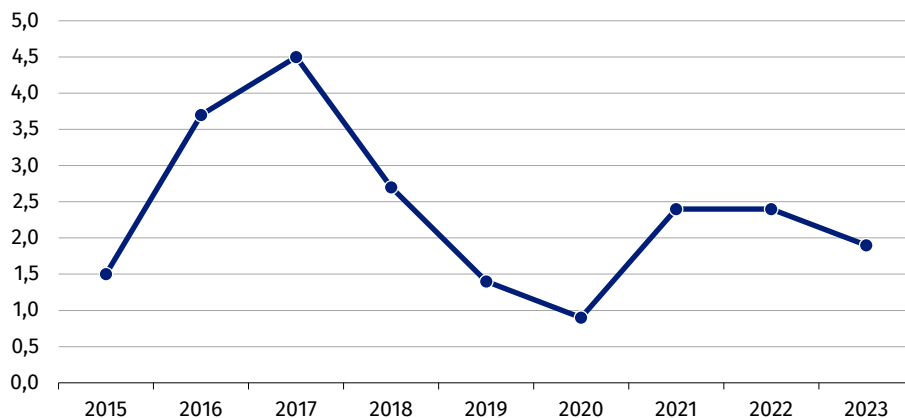


Liquidated jobs

In 2023, in Opolskie Voivodship, 4.1 thousand job places were liquidated (more by 22.3% than in the previous year), mostly in private sector (86.4%) and considering the size of units, in entities employing up to 9 persons (50.1%) and in units, in which from 10 to 49 persons (32.4%) were employed. The most jobs were liquidated in entities operating in industry (28.0%).

In 2023 fewer jobs were liquidated than in the previous year

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



Considering newly created and liquidated job places, it can be seen, that in entities of the national economy covered by survey, there were more newly created jobs than those liquidated. In 2023, 1.9 new jobs were created (2.4 year prior) per one liquidated job. In entities of the national economy belonging to public sector analysed relation (2.3 newly created jobs per one liquidated) was higher than in entities from the private sector (1.8 places). Considering the size of entities, measured with the number of employed persons, the most newly created jobs per one liquidated occurred in entities employing from 10 to 49 persons (2.6).

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Data available in databases

[Local Data Bank – Labour market](#)

Terms used in official statistics

[Demand for labour](#)

[Occupied jobs](#)

[Newly created jobs](#)

[Liquidated jobs](#)