

18 March 2024

Commuting to work in Opolskie Voivodship in the light of the 2021 Census results

133.2 thousand

Number of persons commuting to work outside the gmina of residence

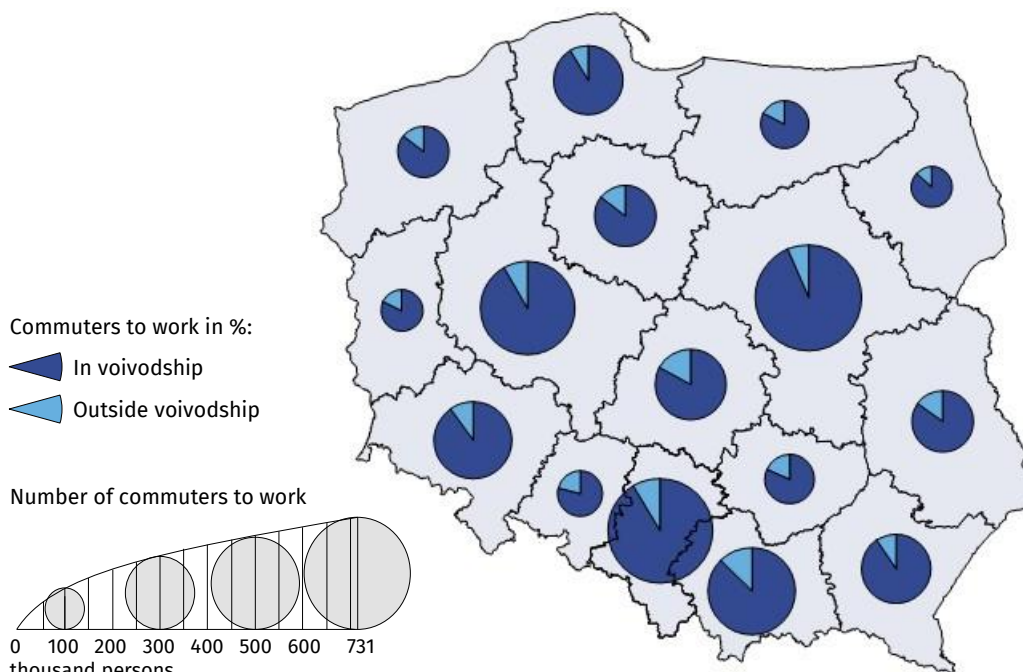
In Opolskie Voivodship in 2021, 133.2 thousand employed persons were commuting to work outside their gmina of residence, which constituted 2.6% of commuters in the country. There were more departing than arriving persons which resulted in the low ratio index (0.54) of employment-related flows.

Information concerning commuting to work results from statistical research which used data collected from respondents in the National Population and Housing Census 2021 as well as data from Administrative Register (Social Insurance Institutions and Ministry of Finance). Input population for the research concerning commuting to work was the group of employed persons (established on the basis of population by the national definition). In accordance with the adopted research methodology, the movements between the gminas in the voivodship and other voivodships have been taken into account, including the movements between urban and rural parts in all urban-rural gminas.

Commuters to work

In 2021 in Opolskie Voivodship 133.2 thousand employed persons were commuting to work outside the gmina of their residence. Opolskie Voivodship belongs to the group of regions with low mobility of employed persons. The share of the commuters in Opolskie Voivodship constituted 2.6% of all commuters in the country. A higher share of commuters was observed in voivodships with metropolitan centres that form attractive labour market, out of which Mazowieckie Voivodship (14.1%) stands out.

Map 1. Commuters to work by voivodships



On a national scale commuters to work in Opolskie Voivodship constituted 2.6%, and the lower share was only noted in voivodships: Lubuskie and Podlaskie

Majority of commuting took place within administrative borders of the voivodship

Similarly to majority of voivodships, among all commuters to work in Opolskie Voivodship, the residents of rural areas dominated. Their share amounted to 64.3% and was higher than the average in the country (58.5%). The residents of the rural areas were more mobile in case of commuting within the voivodship (in this group they amounted to 68.4%) than when commuting outside the voivodship (commuters who were residents of rural areas amounted to 48.7%).

The residents of the rural areas were commuting more often than residents of the urban areas

The main direction of commuting to work for majority of employed persons were urban areas. The percentage of Opolskie Voivodship residents commuting to work amounted to 72.4% and was by 2.5 percentage points lower than in the country. The share of persons commuting to work in the rural areas constituted to 27.6% (versus 25.1% in Poland).

Table 1. Commuters to work in Opolskie Voivodship by work location, sex and place of residence

| Specification | Commuters to work | | |
|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| | total | Within voivodship | Outside voivodship |
| Total | 133227 | 105523 | 27704 |
| men | 71310 | 54930 | 16380 |
| women | 61917 | 50593 | 11324 |
| Urban areas | 47554 | 33329 | 14225 |
| Rural areas | 85673 | 72194 | 13479 |

In Opolskie Voivodship, as in all voivodships, men were commuting more often than women. In 2021 r. their share was slightly higher than the average share of men commuting to work in the country (53.5% versus 52.8%). There were more men commuting to gminas placed in Opolskie Voivodship as well as outside the borders of the voivodship. The higher share of men was observed in the case of commuting abroad (respectively: 59.1% versus 52.1% within voivodship).

Men were commuting to work more often than women

Table 2. Commuters to work in Opolskie Voivodship by sex and age groups

| Age groups | Total | Men | Women |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| Total | 133227 | 71310 | 61917 |
| | In % of total | | |
| 24 years and less | 11.0 | 11.0 | 11.0 |
| 25-34 | 24.9 | 24.0 | 26.0 |
| 35-44 | 25.6 | 24.6 | 26.7 |
| 45-54 | 21.7 | 20.4 | 23.2 |
| 55-64 | 14.6 | 17.3 | 11.6 |
| 65 years and more | 2.1 | 2.6 | 1.6 |

The structure of employed persons commuting to work divided by sex shows the diversity in the share in specific age groups. The largest share, among women, as well as among men were persons aged 25-34 and 35-44 years, and the lowest mobility was noted in the oldest age group.

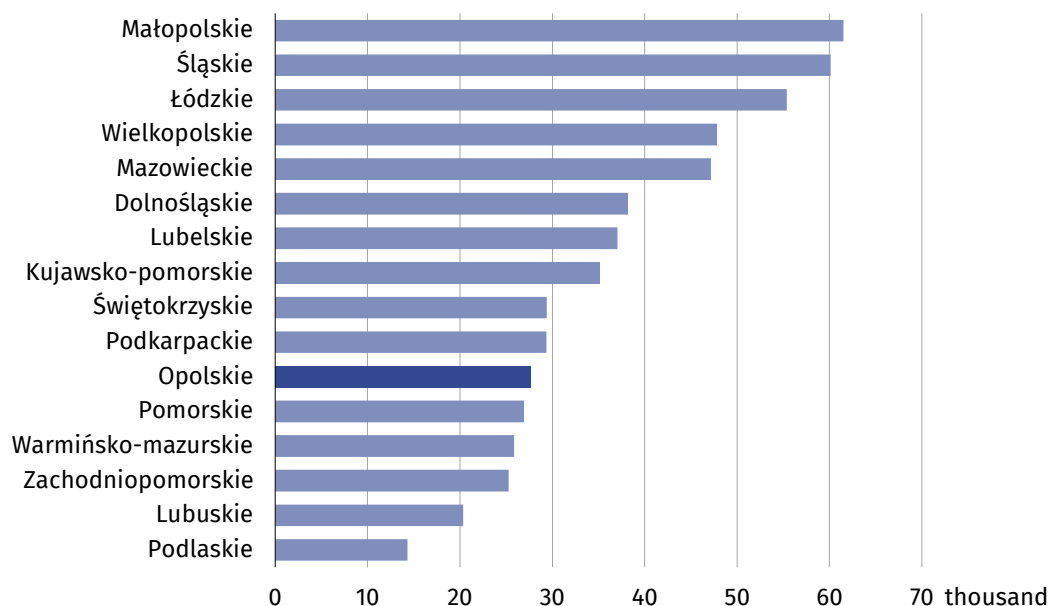
Highest mobility was observed in the age groups: 25-34 and 35-44 years

Furthermore, in each age group there was a higher percentage of male commuters. The highest disproportion occurred in the oldest age group (i.e. 65 years and more) where male commuters constituted 66.0% of all commuters, which can result from the fact that retirement age is 5 years higher for men. However, the lowest difference was observed in the age group 45-54 years, where the share of male commuters amounted to 50.4%, while for female commuters 49.6%.

Departing to work

In 2021, 27.7 thousand of employed persons were departing for work outside the borders of the voivodship. The lower number of leaving persons was observed in five voivodships: Podlaskie (14.3 thousand), Lubuskie (20.3 thousand), Zachodniopomorskie (25.3 thousand), Warmińsko-Mazurskie (25.9 thousand) and Pomorskie (26.9 thousand).

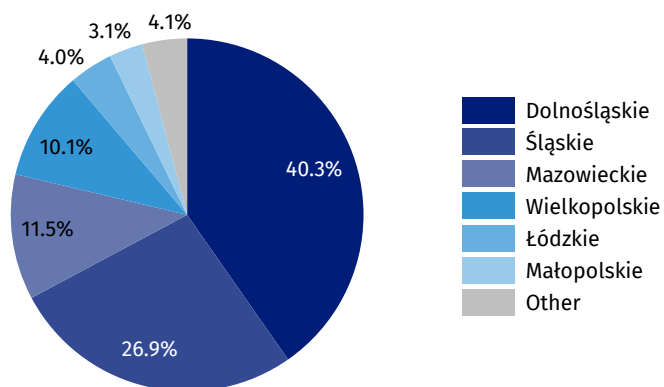
Chart 1. Persons departing to work from voivodships



The main destinations of departing to work in Opolskie Voivodship were adjacent voivodships, i.e. Dolnośląskie and Śląskie, where, respectively, 40.3% and 26.9% persons departed, out of the total number of leaving persons. Among the other part of persons departing to work the significant group were the persons working in Mazowieckie and Wielkopolskie Voivodship.

Over 40% of persons in Opolskie Voivodship, leaving for commercial purposes headed to Dolnośląskie Voivodship

Chart 2. Destinations of departures to work from Opolskie Voivodship



In the structure of persons leaving for work outside the borders of Opolskie Voivodship, according to place of residence, the larger share was held by employed persons living in urban areas (51.3% of all leaving persons versus 48.7% in the case of rural areas). The higher percentage of departing employed persons living in urban areas was observed in eleven voivodships, the highest in Śląskie and Pomorskie Voivodship (72.1% and 65.5%, respectively). In the remaining voivodships, the residents of the rural areas were leaving for work more often. The largest share in the discussed group occurred in Świętokrzyskie Voivodship (58.0%) and Podkarpackie Voivodship (56.7%), with the average in the country on the level of 44.7%.

The vast majority of employed persons departing Opolskie Voivodship headed to work in urban areas and the percentage of such movement was lower than the average in Poland (69.2% versus 80.9% average in the country).

Almost 70% of persons departing to work were leaving to urban areas

Men, more often than women took the job outside the voivodship of residence (59.1% versus 40.9%, respectively).

Table 3. Persons departing to work outside the borders of Opolskie Voivodship by sex and age groups

| Age groups | Total | Men | Women |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| Total | 27704 | 16380 | 11324 |
| | In % of total | | |
| 24 years and less | 15.4 | 13.8 | 17.7 |
| 25–34 | 28.6 | 27.6 | 30.0 |
| 35–44 | 23.3 | 23.9 | 22.4 |
| 45–54 | 17.3 | 18.0 | 16.4 |
| 55–64 | 12.0 | 13.4 | 10.0 |
| 65 years and more | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.4 |

The largest disproportions according to sex, among persons departing to work outside the voivodship occurred in the age groups 55–64 years and 45–54 years. In the age group 55–64 years men amounted to 66.1% of persons leaving for work and women 33.9%, however in the age group 45–54 years 61.3% and 38.7%, respectively.

By territorial division, the highest number of persons leaving for work outside the gmina of residency was noted in Opole – capital of the region. In 2021, 5.6 thousand persons were leaving that place for commercial purposes, which constituted to 4.2% of all persons departing to work and 11.9% of persons leaving urban areas. Among residents of rural areas the largest number of employed persons were leaving for work to Nysa – 2.9 thousand persons, i.e. 2.2% of the total number of leaving persons and 3.4% of all persons leaving rural areas.

In the structure of persons departing to work, taking into account the type of gmina of residence, over a half were persons from urban-rural gminas (58.5%), while the percentage of persons living in the rural parts of those gminas amounted to 33.6%, and in urban parts 24.9%. The share of persons departing from rural gminas accounted for 30.7%, however from urban gminas – 10.8%.

Table 4. Gminas in Opolskie Voivodship with the highest number of persons departing to work

| Place | Gmina of residence | Type of gmina | Persons departing to work | |
|-------|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|--|
| | | | total | in % of total number of persons departing to work from gminas in Opolskie Voivodship |
| 1 | Opole | urban | 5638 | 4.2 |
| 2 | Brzeg | urban | 5219 | 3.9 |
| 3 | Kędzierzyn-Koźle | urban | 3549 | 2.7 |
| 4 | Nysa – city | urban-rural | 3049 | 2.3 |
| 5 | Nysa – rural area | urban-rural | 2946 | 2.2 |
| 6 | Strzelce Opolskie – rural area | urban-rural | 2484 | 1.9 |
| 7 | Kluczbork – city | urban-rural | 2248 | 1.7 |
| 8 | Grodków – rural area | urban-rural | 2230 | 1.7 |
| 9 | Kluczbork – rural area | urban-rural | 2227 | 1.7 |
| 10 | Lubsza | rural | 2204 | 1.7 |

Employed persons departing to work outside Opolskie Voivodship mostly decided to leave for work in Wrocław (4.7 thousand persons, i.e. 16.9%), they also numerously departed for Warszawa (2.9 thousand, i.e. 10.4%), Pietrowice Wielkie (1.7 thousand, i.e. 6.0%) and Oława – urban gmina (1.5 thousand, i.e. 5.4%).

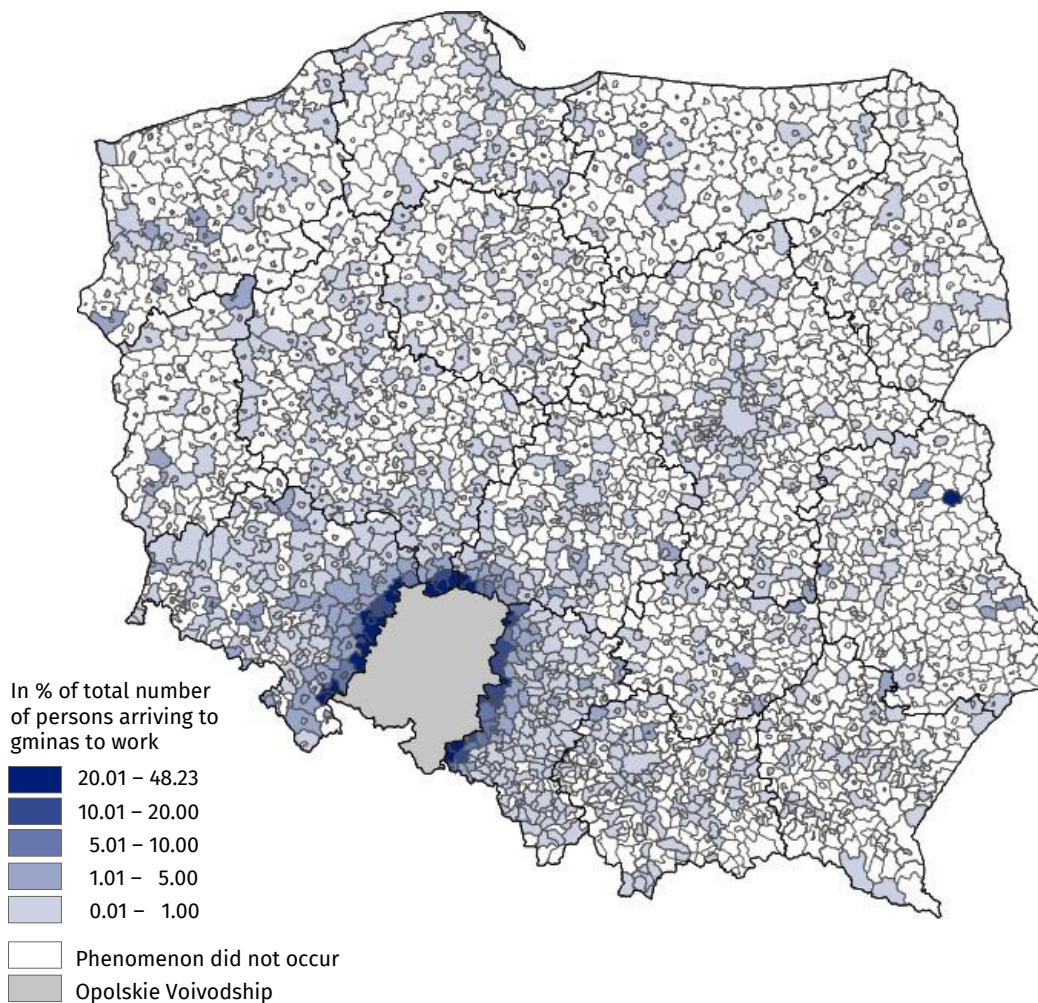
The largest number of persons were leaving for work from Opole, Brzeg, Kędzierzyn-Koźle and parts of urban gmina Nysa

Persons leaving for work outside voivodship mainly departed to Wrocław, Warszawa, Pietrowice Wielkie and Oława (urban gmina)

Table 5. Gminas with the largest number of persons arriving to work from Opolskie Voivodship

| Place | Gmina of work | Type of gmina | Voivodship of work | Number of persons arriving to work from gminas in Opolskie Voivodship | In % of total number of persons departing to work from Opolskie Voivodship |
|-------|------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|---|--|
| 1 | Wrocław | urban | Dolnośląskie | 4674 | 16.9 |
| 2 | Warszawa | urban | Mazowieckie | 2875 | 10.4 |
| 3 | Pietrowice Wielkie | rural | Śląskie | 1664 | 6.0 |
| 4 | Oława | urban | Dolnośląskie | 1489 | 5.4 |
| 5 | Kobierzyce | rural | Dolnośląskie | 1052 | 3.8 |
| 6 | Racibórz | urban | Śląskie | 967 | 3.5 |
| 7 | Gliwice | urban | Śląskie | 957 | 3.5 |
| 8 | Jelcz-Laskowice – rural area | urban-rural | Dolnośląskie | 824 | 3.0 |
| 9 | Oława | rural | Dolnośląskie | 719 | 2.6 |
| 10 | Katowice | urban | Śląskie | 611 | 2.2 |

Map 2. Persons departing to work from Opolskie Voivodship by gminas^a



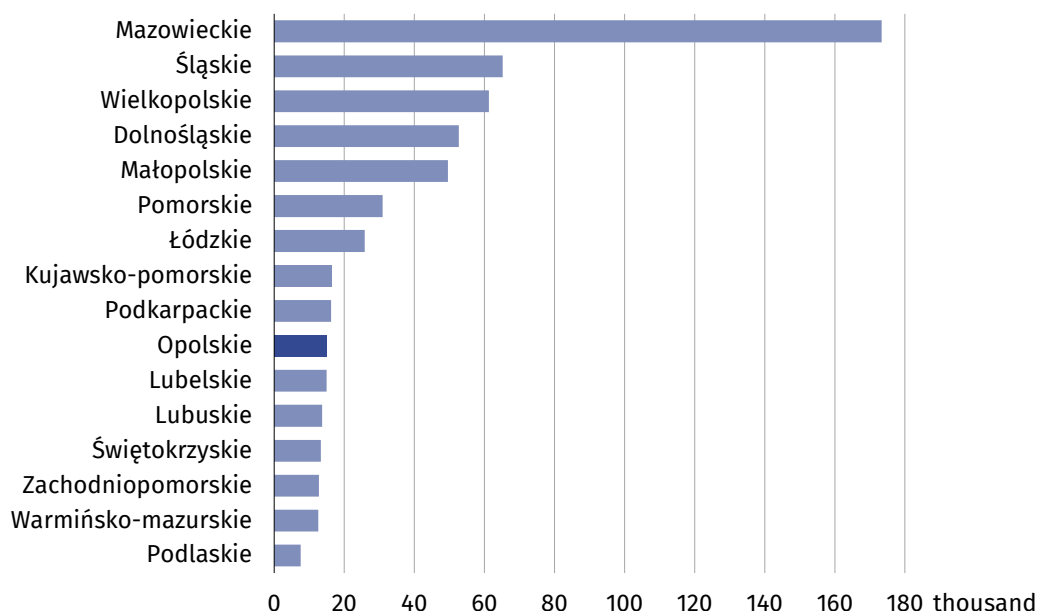
^a Taking into consideration the division for urban and rural parts in urban-rural gminas.

The analysis of departures to work in gminas placed outside voivodship shows, that the largest share was observed in gminas places in adjacent voivodships – Dolnośląskie and Śląskie.

Arriving to work

In 2021, 15.0 thousand employed persons arrived for work in Opolskie Voivodship from other voivodships. The share of persons arriving to Opolskie Voivodship in the total number of arriving persons amounted to 2.6%, which topped Opolskie Voivodship on the 10th place. In the country for almost 1/3 of persons arriving to work from other voivodships, the place of work was Mazowieckie Voivodship. A large percentage was also present in the voivodships: Śląskie (11.2%) and Wielkopolskie (10.5%).

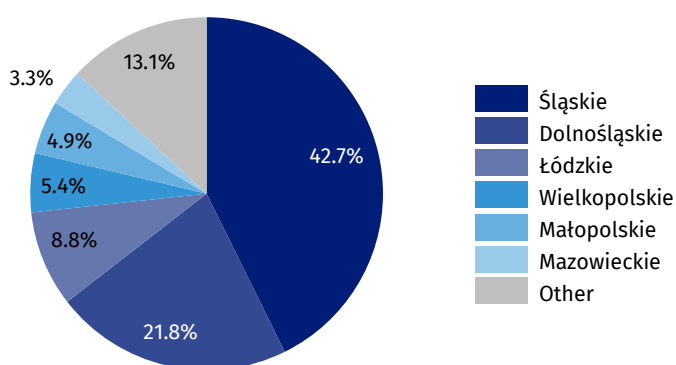
Chart 3. Persons arriving to work to Opolskie Voivodship



Opolskie Voivodship was the destination especially for the residents of the adjacent voivodships. The most employed persons were from Śląskie Voivodship (6.4 thousand, i.e. 42.7%), Dolnośląskie Voivodship (3.3 thousand persons, i.e. 21.8%) and Łódzkie Voivodship (1.3 thousand, i.e. 8.8%). Least frequently employed persons were from voivodships: Podlaskie (0.1 thousand, i.e. 0.4%), Warmińsko-mazurskie (0.2 thousand, i.e. 1.2%) and Zachodniopomorskie (0.2 thousand, i.e. 1.3%).

Most frequently the residents of Śląskie Voivodship arrived to work to Opolskie Voivodship

Chart 4. Directions of arriving to work to Opolskie Voivodship



In 2021, in the population of employed persons arriving to work in Opolskie Voivodship there was no significant difference in the mobility of residents of urban and rural areas. Persons arriving from urban areas amounted to 53.8%, and from rural areas 46.2%.

The main destination of the persons arriving from outside of Opolskie Voivodship were urban areas, which accounted for 77.0% places of work of the total number of persons arriving to work (versus 23.0% in the case of rural areas). Disproportion that presents the difference in the scale of arriving to work in urban and rural areas in Opolskie Voivodship was lower than average in the country, where it amounted to: 80.9% arrivals to urban areas versus 19.1% to rural areas.

In Opolskie Voivodship the most persons were arriving to urban areas

In the total number of persons arriving to work men were more mobile (65.1% versus 34.9% in the case of women). In the country their share was on the lower level – 58.6%.

Table 6. Persons arriving to work outside of the voivodship by sex and age groups

| Age groups | Total | Men | Women |
|-------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total | 15035 | 9793 | 5242 |
| | In % of total | | |
| 24 years and less | 10.1 | 9.5 | 11.2 |
| 25–34 | 26.4 | 25.5 | 27.9 |
| 35–44 | 25.4 | 26.4 | 23.6 |
| 45–54 | 20.2 | 21.3 | 18.2 |
| 55–64 | 14.2 | 14.2 | 14.4 |
| 65 years and more | 3.7 | 3.2 | 4.7 |

The structure of arriving to work in Opolskie Voivodship, according to age, was similar to the one observed in the country. The most mobile were the persons in the age group: 25–34 years (4.0 thousand persons) and 35–44 years (3.8 thousand) and it was both in the case of men and women.

Table 7. Gminas with the largest number of persons departing to work to Opolskie Voivodship

| Place | Gmina of residence | Type of gmina | Voivodship of residence | Number of persons departing to work within Opolskie Voivodship | In % of total number of persons arriving from outside of Opolskie Voivodship |
|-------|---------------------|---------------|-------------------------|--|--|
| 1 | Wrocław | urban | Dolnośląskie | 704 | 4.7 |
| 2 | Racibórz | urban | Śląskie | 429 | 2.9 |
| 3 | Gliwice | urban | Śląskie | 420 | 2.8 |
| 4 | Pawonków | rural | Śląskie | 332 | 2.2 |
| 5 | Lubliniec | urban | Śląskie | 313 | 2.1 |
| 6 | Przystajń | rural | Śląskie | 260 | 1.7 |
| 7 | Oława | urban | Dolnośląskie | 237 | 1.6 |
| 8 | Ciasna | rural | Śląskie | 237 | 1.6 |
| 9 | Katowice | urban | Śląskie | 216 | 1.4 |
| 10 | Toszek – rural area | urban-rural | Śląskie | 192 | 1.3 |

When analysing commuting to work on the level of gmina, it is visible that the most persons arriving to Opolskie Voivodship were residents of cities in adjacent voivodships, i.e. Wrocław (0.7 thousand persons), Racibórz and Gliwice (0.4 thousand each).

The most attractive place to work in Opolskie Voivodship was Opole. In 2021, 28.1 thousand employed persons arrived here for commercial purposes (both from the voivodship as well as outside of the voivodship), i.e. 23.3% of all persons arriving to work in gminas and 31.6% – in urban areas in Opolskie Voivodship. Attractive labour market was also observed: urban area of gmina Nysa (7.1 thousand, i.e. 5.9% of persons arriving to gminas in Opolskie Voivodship for commercial purposes and 8.0% of persons arriving to urban areas), Kędzierzyn-Koźle (5.9 thousand, i.e. 4.9% and 6.6%, respectively) as well as urban area of gmina Strzelce Opolskie (5.6 thousand, i.e. 4.6% and 6.2%, respectively).

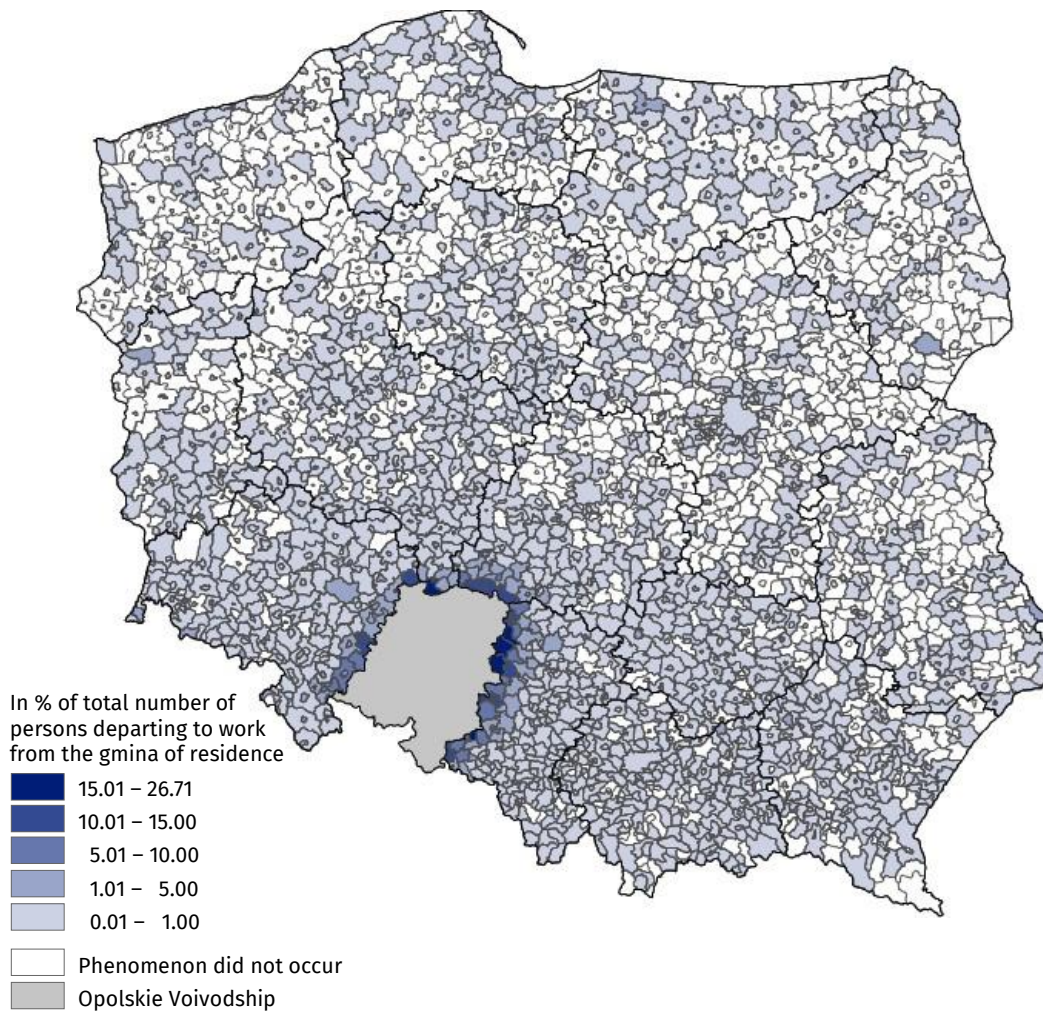
Employed persons arriving to work in Opolskie Voivodship were mainly working in urban gminas (31.2%). In the case of urban-rural gminas, the urban part provided places of work for 42.6% of arriving persons, and urban areas 12.3%. 13.9% of all employed persons arriving to Opolskie Voivodship arrived to rural gminas.

The most persons arrived to work to Opole. Among urban-rural areas the strongest one was the urban part of gmina Nysa

Table 8. Gminas in Opolskie Voivodship with the largest number of persons arriving to work

| Place | Gmina of work | Type of gmina | Persons arriving to work | |
|-------|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|---|
| | | | total | in % of total number of persons arriving to work in gminas in Opolskie Voivodship |
| 1 | Opole | urban | 28093 | 23.3 |
| 2 | Nysa – city | urban-rural | 7137 | 5.9 |
| 3 | Kędzierzyn-Koźle | urban | 5877 | 4.9 |
| 4 | Strzelce Opolskie – city | urban-rural | 5552 | 4.6 |
| 5 | Skarbimierz | rural | 3962 | 3.3 |
| 6 | Kluczbork – city | urban-rural | 3888 | 3.2 |
| 7 | Krapkowice – city | urban-rural | 3878 | 3.2 |
| 8 | Brzeg | urban | 3590 | 3.0 |
| 9 | Namysłów – city | urban-rural | 3166 | 2.6 |
| 10 | Olesno – city | urban-rural | 2764 | 2.3 |

Map 3. Arriving to work to Opolskie Voivodship by gminas^a



^a Taking into consideration the division for urban and rural parts in urban-rural gminas.

The largest percentage of persons going to work in Opolskie Voivodship in the total number of persons departing from the gmina of residence was observed in gminas in Śląskie Voivodship, among others Pawonków and Ciasna (Lubliniecki powiat), Przystajń (Kłobucki powiat) and Kuźnia Raciborska (Raciborski powiat).

Commuting to work in Opole

Persons departing from Opole

In 2021, 5.6 thousand persons were leaving to work from Opole. In urban areas there were 55.3% commuting employed persons and in rural areas 44.7%.

For vast majority of persons departing from Opole for commercial purposes (3.5 thousand, i.e. 62.3%) commuting to work took place within the borders of Opolskie Voivodship, mainly to adjacent gminas. For the remaining part the main destination were cities outside of the voivodship, i.e. Warszawa and Wrocław.

For most persons departing to work from Opole, commuting took place within the borders of the voivodship

Table 9. Gminas with the highest number of persons arriving to work from Opole

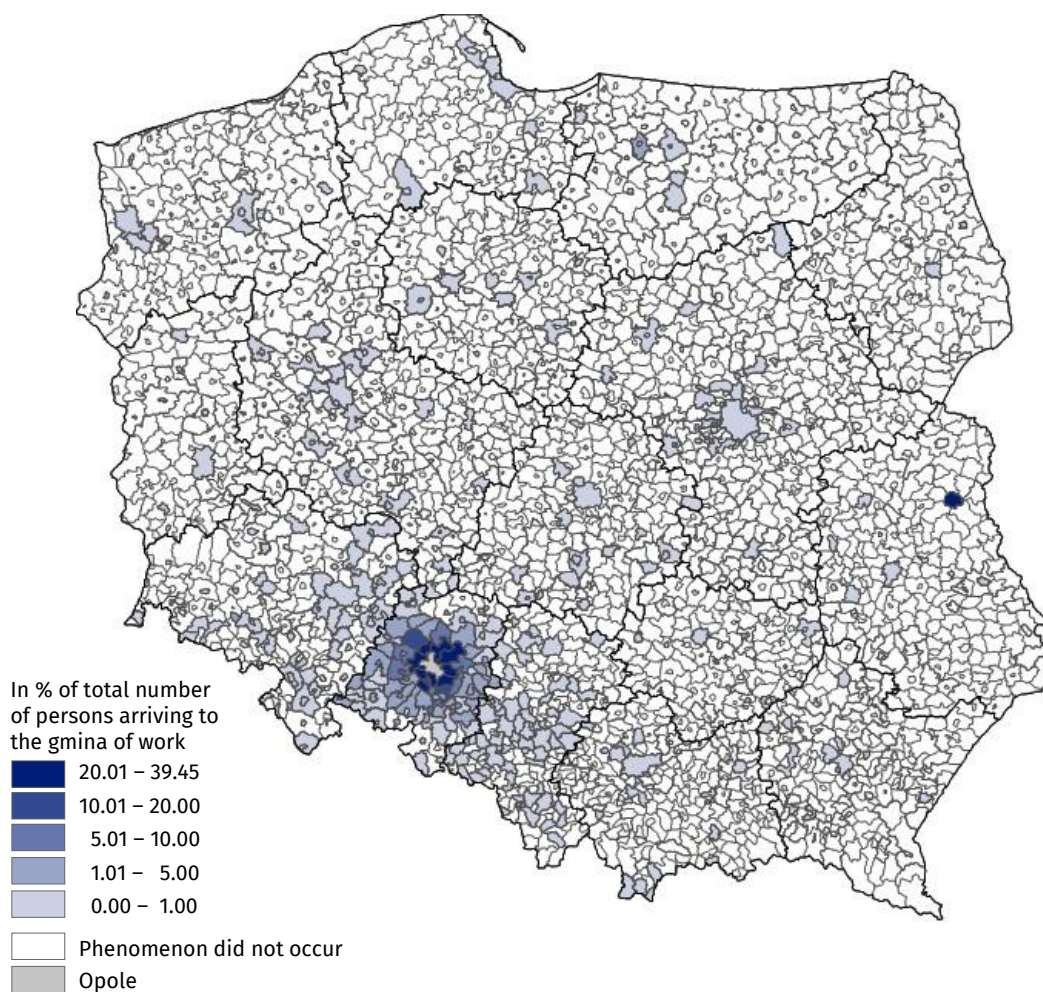
| Place | Gmina of work | Type of gmina | Voivodship of work | Number of persons arriving to work from Opole | In % of total number of persons departing from Opole |
|-------|----------------------------|---------------|--------------------|---|--|
| 1 | Warszawa | urban | Mazowieckie | 508 | 9.0 |
| 2 | Wrocław | urban | Dolnośląskie | 505 | 9.0 |
| 3 | Turawa | rural | Opolskie | 278 | 4.9 |
| 4 | Dobrzeń Wielki | rural | Opolskie | 270 | 4.8 |
| 5 | Tarnów Opolski | rural | Opolskie | 248 | 4.4 |
| 6 | Łubniany | rural | Opolskie | 247 | 4.4 |
| 7 | Chrzastowice | rural | Opolskie | 202 | 3.6 |
| 8 | Strzelce Opolskie – miasto | urban-rural | Opolskie | 195 | 3.5 |
| 9 | Krapkowice – miasto | urban-rural | Opolskie | 183 | 3.2 |
| 10 | Komprachcice | rural | Opolskie | 172 | 3.1 |

2.1 thousand persons were departing to work from Opole outside the borders of voivodship, i.e. 37.7% of the total number of leaving residents. The destination was mainly work in big cities. The most employed persons decided to commute to Warszawa. In 2021, 0.5 thousand Opole residents were commuting to work to the capital city, i.e. 9.0% of all persons departing from the city for commercial purposes and 23.9% of persons departing outside of the voivodship borders. Important destinations of work departures for employed persons from Opole were also: Wrocław (0.5 thousand persons) and Katowice (0.1 thousand).

37.7% of all Opole residents commuting to work were departing outside of the voivodship borders

Among Opole residents departing to work outside of the urban areas, men dominated. In 2021, their share amounted to 58.2%. According to the general trend, in Opole the most mobile group were employed persons in the age group 25–34 and 35–44 years (1.7 thousand persons and 1.4 thousand persons, respectively, i.e. in total 54.6% of all departing persons).

Map. 4. Persons departing to work from Opole by gminas^a



^a Taking into consideration the division for urban and rural parts in urban-rural gminas.

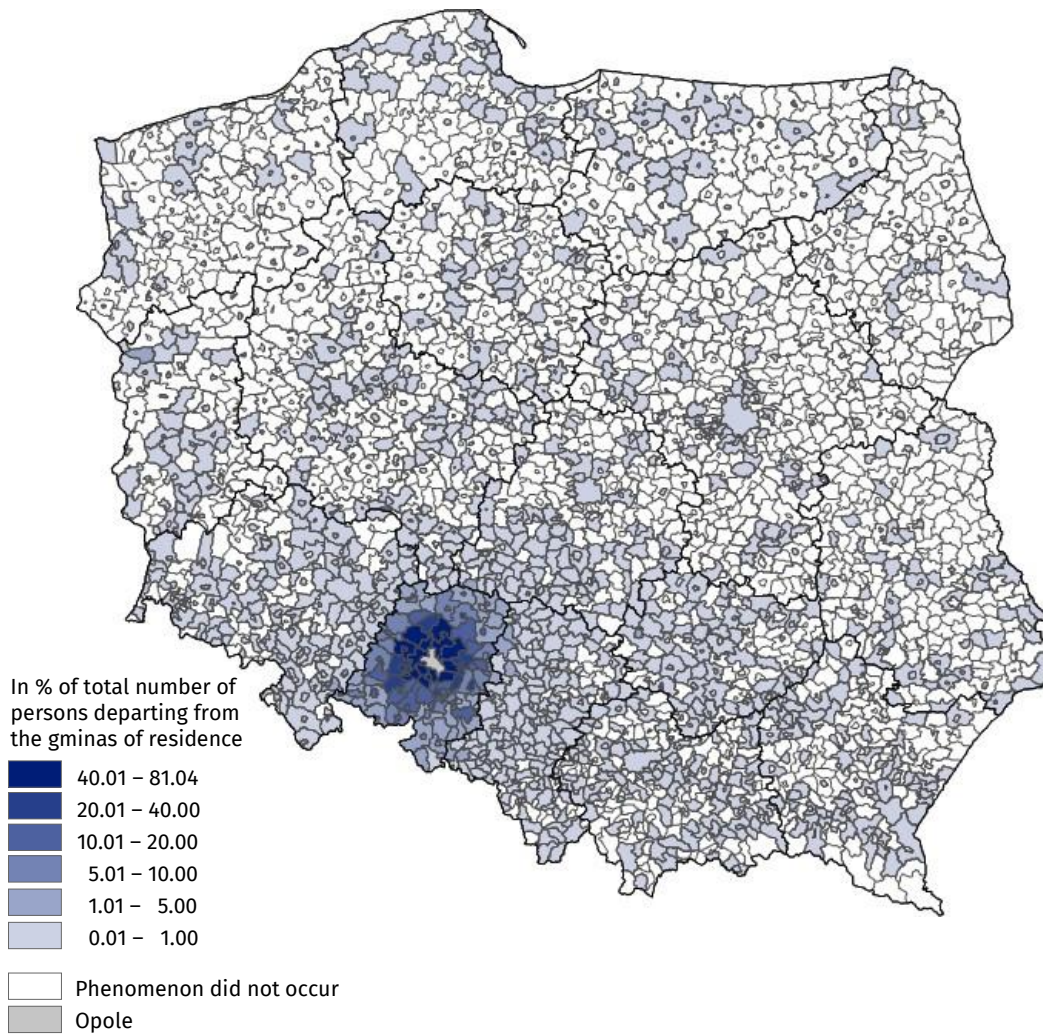
Persons arriving to Opole

In 2021, in Opole there were 28.1 thousand employed persons. Majority of employed persons (23.9 thousand, i.e. 85.1%) were from gminas in Opolskie Voivodship, however, the remaining part (4.2 thousand, i.e. 14.9%) was arriving to Opole from other voivodships. Over a half of arriving persons were from rural areas (66.9%). Men were more mobile, they constituted for 52.0% of all persons arriving to Opole for commercial purposes. Taking into consideration age of the arriving persons, three age groups were dominant: 25–34, 35–44 and 45–54 years, which together amounted to 72.0% of all arriving persons (the largest group were employed persons at the age group 25–34 years, i.e. 7.0 thousand, 24.8%).

The largest amount of employed persons went to Opole from gminas surrounding the city, i.e. Dąbrowa and Komprachcice (1.6 thousand persons each), Dobrzeń Wielki (1.5 thousand), as well as Łubniany (1.4 thousand), Turawa (1.2 thousand) and Tarnów Opolski (1.1 thousand).

Employed persons arriving from other voivodships constituted 14.9% of the total number persons arriving to work in Opole

Map 5. Persons arriving to work to Opole by gminas^a



^a Taking into consideration the division for urban and rural parts in urban-rural gminas.

Employed persons living in big cities were the main group arriving from outside of voivodship to work in Opole. The biggest group were persons arriving from Wrocław (0.3 thousand persons), Gliwice and Warszawa (0.1 thousand persons each).

Table 10. Gminas outside of Opolskie Voivodship with the highest number of persons departing to work to Opole

| Place | Gmina of residency | Type of gmina | Voivodship of residence | Number of persons departing to work to Opole | In % of the total number of persons arriving to Opole outside of Opolskie Voivodship |
|-------|--------------------|---------------|-------------------------|--|--|
| 1 | Wrocław | urban | Dolnośląskie | 268 | 6.4 |
| 2 | Gliwice | urban | Śląskie | 115 | 2.8 |
| 3 | Warszawa | urban | Mazowieckie | 108 | 2.6 |
| 4 | Katowice | urban | Śląskie | 84 | 2.0 |
| 5 | Zabrze | urban | Śląskie | 72 | 1.7 |
| 6 | Częstochowa | urban | Śląskie | 63 | 1.5 |
| 7 | Racibórz | urban | Śląskie | 55 | 1.3 |
| 8 | Kraków | urban | Małopolskie | 54 | 1.3 |
| 9 | Chorzów | urban | Śląskie | 49 | 1.2 |
| 10 | Bytom | urban | Śląskie | 46 | 1.1 |

Flow quotient

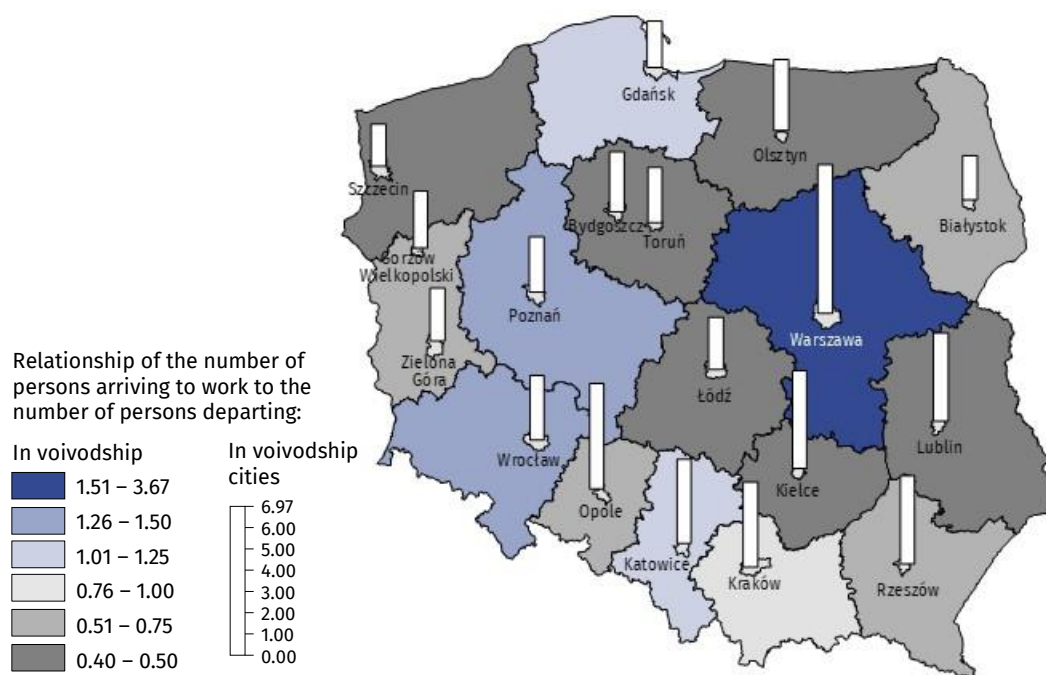
Indicator that informs about the level of labour market attractiveness on a certain area is flow quotients, a relationship of the number of persons arriving to work to the number of persons departing to work. In 2021, the excess of arriving persons over departing persons was observed in five voivodships. The most attractive labour market was in Mazowieckie Voivodship, in which the number of arriving persons was almost 4 times higher than the number of departing persons.

In 2021, in Opolskie Voivodship flow quotient was at the level of 0.54, which means that per 1 person arriving to work in Opolskie Voivodship there were less than 2 persons departing.

The lowest value of said indicator was observed in voivodships: Lubelskie (0.40) and Świętokrzyskie (0.45). Independently from the value of quotient calculated on the level of voivodships, in all voivodship cities the number of persons arriving to work was higher than the number of departing persons, and the relations of those two values was between 1.95 in Szczecin to 6.97 in Warszawa.

Flow quotient connected with employment in Opolskie Voivodship amounted to 0.54 and was the ninth value in the country

Map 6. Flow quotient connected with employment by voivodships



The analysis of the flow quotient connected with employment on gminas level indicates that in 2021 in Opolskie Voivodship there were more persons departing outside the borders of the gmina than the arriving persons, in 77 out of 104 administrative units, i.e. 74.0%. Majority in this group (84.4%) was countryside and rural areas of urban-rural gminas.

The lowest value of flow quotient (from 0.08 to 0.39) was observed in 51 rural gminas and rural areas of urban-rural gminas, where the number of departing employed persons was many times higher than the number of arriving persons.

Table 11. Gminas of Opolskie Voivodship with the highest dominance in the level of departing persons over arriving persons

| Place | Gmina | Type of gmina | Powiat | Flow quotient |
|-------|----------------------------|---------------|------------|---------------|
| 1 | Baborów – rural area | urban-rural | Głubczycki | 0.08 |
| 2 | Kietrz – rural area | urban-rural | Głubczycki | 0.10 |
| 3 | Zawadzkie – rural area | urban-rural | Strzelecki | 0.11 |
| 4 | Otmuchów – rural area | urban-rural | Nyski | 0.12 |
| 5 | Prudnik – rural area | urban-rural | Prudnicki | 0.13 |
| 6 | Lewin Brzeski – rural area | urban-rural | Brzeski | 0.14 |

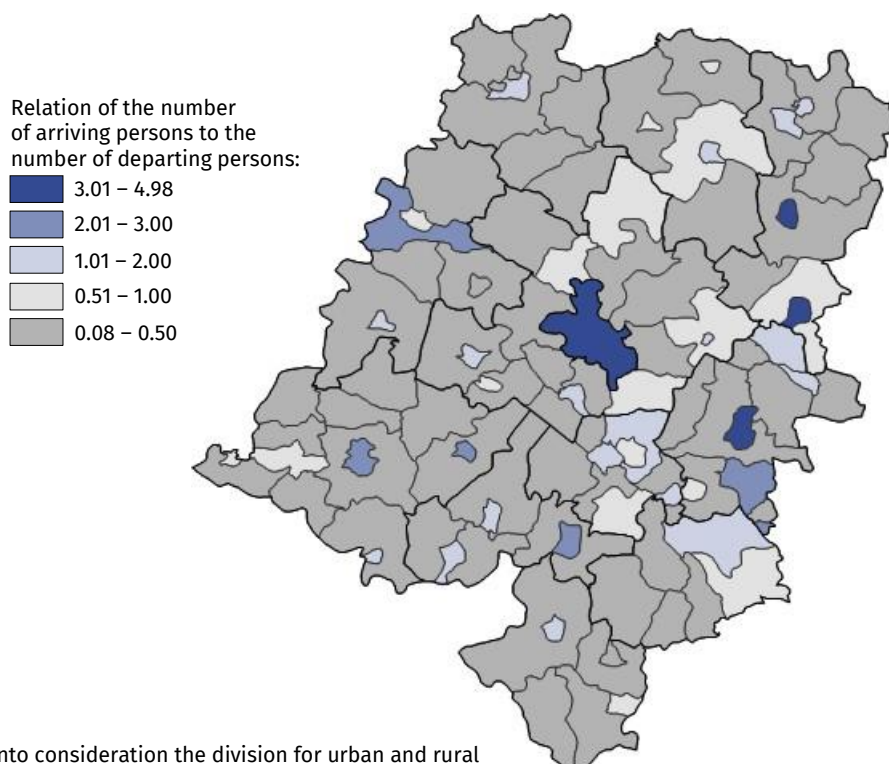
Table 11. Gminas of Opolskie Voivodship with the highest dominance in the level of departing persons over arriving persons (cont.)

| Place | Gminas | Type of gmina | Powiats | Flow quotient |
|-------|------------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| 7 | Korfantów – rural area | urban-rural | Nyski | 0.14 |
| 8 | Skoroszyce | rural | Nyski | 0.15 |
| 9 | Domaszowice | rural | Namysłowski | 0.15 |
| 10 | Olszanka | rural | Brzeski | 0.15 |

The highest value of flow quotient was observed in the capital of voivodship – Opole, where the number of persons arriving to work was 5 times larger than the number of departing persons. High flow quotient was also present in the urban parts of gminas: Olesno (3.90) and Dobrodzień (3.41).

In Opole, the number of persons arriving to work was 5 times larger than the number of departing persons

Map 7. Flow quotient connected with employment by gminas^a



^a Taking into consideration the division for urban and rural parts in urban-rural gminas.

Table 12. Gminas of Opolskie Voivodship with the highest dominance in the level of arriving persons over the number of persons departing to work

| Place | Gminas | Type of gmina | Powiats | Flow quotient |
|-------|--------------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1 | Opole | urban | m. Opole | 4.98 |
| 2 | Olesno – city | urban-rural | Oleski | 3.90 |
| 3 | Dobrodzień – city | urban-rural | Oleski | 3.41 |
| 4 | Strzelce Opolskie – city | urban-rural | Strzelecki | 3.24 |
| 5 | Ujazd – rural area | urban-rural | Strzelecki | 2.54 |
| 6 | Głogówek – city | urban-rural | Prudnicki | 2.37 |
| 7 | Nysa – city | urban-rural | Nyski | 2.34 |
| 8 | Korfantów – city | urban-rural | Nyski | 2.24 |
| 9 | Skarbimierz | rural | Brzeski | 2.06 |
| 10 | Krapkowice – city | urban-rural | Krapkowicki | 2.00 |

Prepared by:
Statistical Office in Opole

Acting Director Renata Wasilewska
Phone: 77 453 14 52

Issued by:
Opolski Centre for Regional Surveys

Hanna Sterniuk-Mościcka
Phone: 514 901 001
e-mail: H.Sterniuk-Moscicka@stat.gov.pl

Media:

Monika Bartel

Phone: 77 423 09 75

e-mail: M.Bartel@stat.gov.pl



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