

## Labour demand in Mazowieckie Voivodship in 2021

07 July 2022

↑ 44.8%

Increase in the number of vacancies compared to the end of 2020

At the end of 2021, 32.8 thousand job vacancies were recorded in the Voivodship, i.e. 44.8% more than the year before. The number of newly created jobs from January to December 2021 increased by 24.6% compared to the corresponding period of 2020, and the number of liquidated jobs decreased by 19.8%. There were more than two newly created jobs per one liquidated job.

Demand for labour is the number of jobs that an economy offers under certain socio-economic conditions. The labour demand survey is carried out quarterly on the Z-05 form, it is representative and covers entities of the national economy employing at least one person. As a result of the survey, data on newly created and liquidated jobs as well as data on the number of jobs filled and vacant, including those newly created and reported to labour offices, are obtained. The methodology and purpose of the survey, basic concepts and implementation methods are discussed in detail in the methodological notes entirely devoted to the demand for labour.

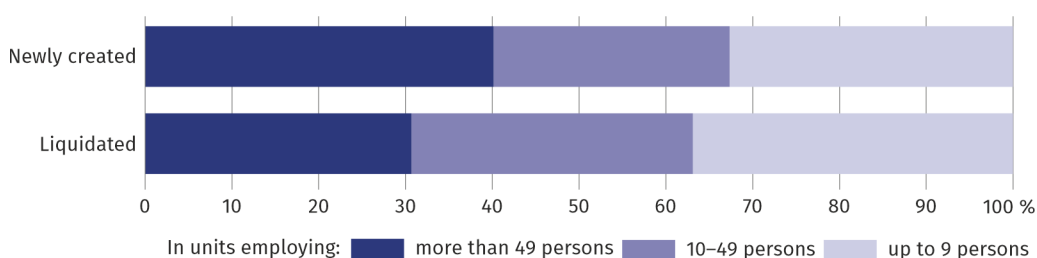
### Newly created and liquidated jobs

From January to December 2021, 122.2 thousand new jobs were created in Mazowieckie Voivodship, i.e. more by 24.1 thousand (by 24.6%) than in the previous year. In entities employing more than 49 persons, the most (49.1 thousand) new jobs were created (an annual increase by 38.5%), in entities with 10–49 employees, 33.2 thousand jobs were created (an increase by 16.0%), and in the smallest (up to 9 persons) – 39.9 thousand (increase by 17.4%).

At the same time, 53.3 thousand jobs were liquidated, which means a decrease by 13.2 thousand, i.e. by 19.8% compared to 2020. In the largest units, 16.4 thousand jobs were liquidated (less than in the previous year by 29.2%), in units with the number of employees from 10 to 49 persons, respectively 17.3 thousand (less by 13.3%), and in the smallest entities – 19.7 thousand (decrease by 16.2%).

There were more jobs created from January to December 2021 than those liquidated during the same time

Chart 1. Newly created and liquidated jobs by size of reporting units in 2021



In each of the groups of units, the number of newly created jobs in 2021 exceeded the number of liquidated jobs. In total, 2.3 jobs were newly created per one liquidated job, while in the largest entities this indicator reached the value of 3.0; in units with 10–49 employees it amounted to 1.9; and in the smallest 2.0.

**Table 1. New jobs created and liquidated by sections of PKD in 2021**

PKD sections	Newly created		Liquidated	
	In thousands	2020=100	In thousands	2020=100
<b>Total</b>	<b>122,2</b>	<b>124,6</b>	<b>53,3</b>	<b>80,2</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0,3	78,3	0,2	97,4
Mining and quarrying	0,1	106,2	0,1	300,0
Manufacturing	13,8	127,1	7,0	92,7
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply <sup>Δ</sup>	0,3	37,9	0,1	189,3
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0,8	72,8	0,3	50,9
Construction	11,6	113,6	5,6	68,3
Trade; repair of motor vehicles <sup>Δ</sup>	22,4	117,4	11,6	81,1
Transportation and storage	10,0	100,2	5,3	107,4
Accommodation and catering <sup>Δ</sup>	5,3	187,5	3,0	74,3
Information and communication	14,3	162,4	3,5	71,2
Financial and insurance activities	4,4	133,2	2,4	63,9
Real estate activities	1,5	88,7	1,1	83,2
Professional, scientific and technical activities	14,3	142,8	3,8	71,3
Administrative and support service activities	7,0	130,0	3,5	79,7
Public administration and national defence; compulsory social security	2,8	118,4	0,6	116,8
Education	6,7	118,6	2,7	108,6
Health care and social welfare	4,2	133,2	1,0	74,2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0,9	76,7	0,4	70,0
Other service activities	1,7	123,2	1,0	54,5

Note: the symbol <sup>Δ</sup> means that the categories of applied classification are presented in an abbreviated form.

Entities operating in the section of trade; repair of motor vehicles had the largest share in creating new jobs, but also in liquidating existing ones. 22.4 thousand, i.e. 18.3% of the total number of new jobs, were created in this section, and 11.6 thousand, i.e. 21.7%, were liquidated. Manufacturing was also a relatively important section; in enterprises operating in this

The largest annual increase in the number of newly created jobs was recorded in the accommodation and catering section

field, 13.8 thousand (11.3%) new jobs were created and liquidated 7.0 thousand (13.2%) of existing jobs.

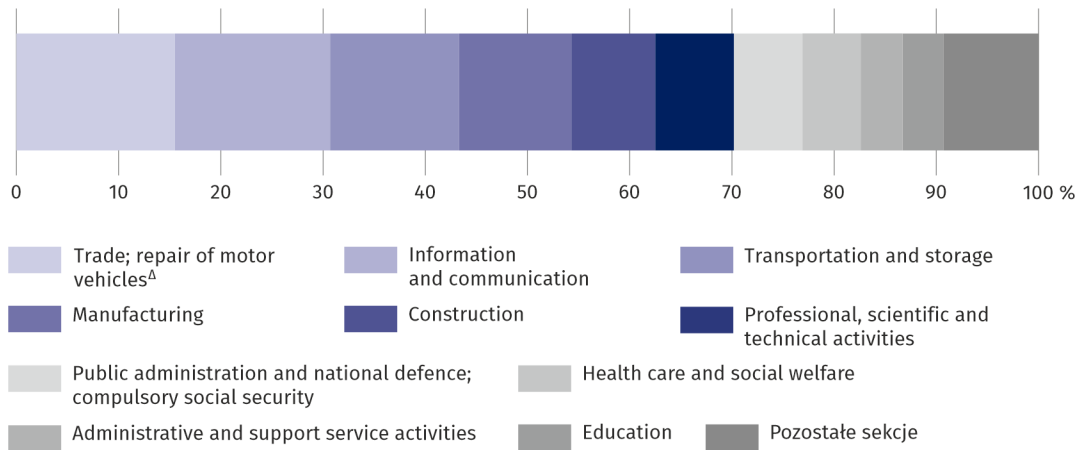
### Filled jobs and vacancies

At the end of 2021, the number of filled (occupied) jobs in Mazowieckie Voivodship amounted to 2,607.8 thousand and was higher than in the previous year by 0.4%. There were 32.8 thousand vacant (unoccupied) jobs, i.e. 44.8% more than at the end of 2020.

Out of the total number of positions that remained vacant at the end of the year, 1.9 thousand were reported to labour offices, i.e. 5.8%. It is also worth noting that almost a quarter of the vacancies are newly created.

Taking into account the type of conducted economic activity, the highest number of job vacancies was recorded in enterprises operating in the sections of trade; repair of motor vehicles and information and communication – - 15.5% and 15.2%, respectively, of the total number of jobs that were not filled at the end of 2021.

**Chart 2. Job vacancies by sections of PKD at the end of 2021**

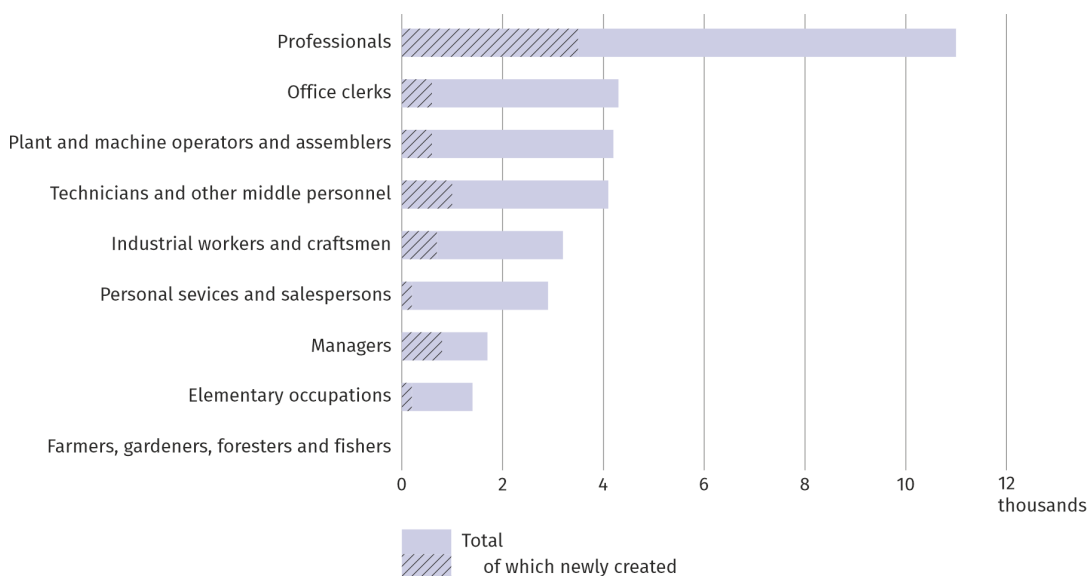


Units with vacancies most often looked for specialists; 10.9 thousand vacancies waited for persons working in the occupations included in this group, i.e. 33.3% of the total number. The next groups of professions in which the number of vacancies was relatively high are office clerks and plant and machine operators and assemblers – respectively 13.2% and 13.0% of the total vacancies.

At the end of 2021, 6.2% of the reporting units had job vacancies; a year earlier 4.9%

Almost 2/3 of vacancies were concentrated in units with more than 49 employees

**Chart 3. Job vacancies by groups of occupations at the end of 2021**



Note: Grouping of occupations is in line with the Occupations and Specializations Classification used in the labour market statistics.

One of the measures enabling the assessment of the situation on the labour market is the job vacancy rate, which determines the share of vacancies in the total of occupied and unoccupied jobs in a given period. At the end of 2021, this indicator totaled 1.24%. This means that 1.24% of the total jobs in the Voivodship (occupied and vacant) remained unfilled (0.86% the year before).

Comparing the vacancy rate in units depending on the type of activity, it can be stated that the highest value was in the information and communication section – 3.31%, followed by construction – 1.89% and public administration and national defence; compulsory social security – 1.87%. On the other hand, it was the lowest in agriculture, forestry and fishing – 0.39% and in education – 0.61%. Compared to 2020, the vacancy rate increased in the vast majority of sections; it decreased only in enterprises operating in the sections of electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply as well as in manufacturing.

The same measure is slightly less diversified in individual groups of occupations. The highest rate of job vacancies at the end of 2021 was recorded in the group of plant and machine operators and assemblers, where it amounted to 1.64%, followed by technicians and other middle level personnel (1.59%) and Industrial workers and craftsmen (1.52%). The lowest was recorded in the group of farmers, gardeners, foresters and fishers (0.04%). Compared to the end of 2020, the vacancy rate was lower only in the groups of elementary occupations and farmers, gardeners, foresters and fishers; in other occupational groups, the unused demand for labour at the end of 2021 was higher than the year before.

The highest unused demand for labour at the end of the year was recorded in the information and communication section

W In the case of quoting data from Statistics Poland, please provide information: "Source of data – Statistics Poland", and in the case of publishing calculations made on data published by Statistics Poland, please provide information: "Own study based on Statistics Poland data".

Prepared by:  
**Statistical Office in Warszawa**

**Director Zofia Kozłowska**  
Tel: (+48 22) 464 23 15

**Press office**

Tel: (+48 22) 464 20 91

**e-mail: [m.kaluski@stat.gov.pl](mailto:m.kaluski@stat.gov.pl)**

Issued by:  
**Statistical Information Centre**

**Marcin Kałuski**  
Tel: (+48 22) 464 20 91



[warszawa.stat.gov.pl](http://warszawa.stat.gov.pl)



[@Warszawa\\_STAT](https://twitter.com/Warszawa_STAT)



[@UrządStatystycznywWarszawie](https://www.facebook.com/UrządStatystycznywWarszawie)



[gus\\_stat](https://www.instagram.com/gus_stat)



[głównyurządstatystycznygus](https://www.youtube.com/głównyurządstatystycznygus)



[głównyurządstatystyczny](https://www.linkedin.com/głównyurządstatystyczny)

**Related information**

[Methodological report. Demand for labour](#)

[Labour market in Mazowieckie Voivodship](#)

[Publication of Statistics Poland The demand for labour in the fourth quarter of 2021](#)

**Data available in databases**

[Local Data Bank – labour market/vacancies](#)

**Terms used in official statistics**

[Demand for labour](#)

[Newly created jobs](#)

[Vacancies](#)

[Liquidated jobs](#)

**Classifications used**

[Polish Classification of Activities \(PKD\)](#)

[Occupations and Specializations Classification](#)

**Evaluate**  
the study

