

Labour demand in Mazowieckie Voivodship in 2022

27 April 2023

↓ 11.4%

Decrease in the number of vacancies compared to the end of 2021

At the end of 2022, 29.0 thousand job vacancies were recorded in the Voivodship, i.e. 11.4% less than the year before. The number of newly created jobs from January to December 2022 increased by 3.4% compared to 2021, and the number of liquidated jobs by 12.9%. There were slightly more than two newly created jobs for 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, 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.

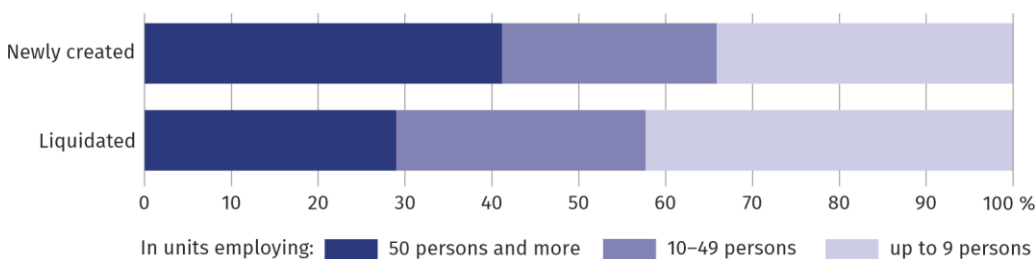
Newly created and liquidated jobs

From January to December 2022, 126.3 thousand new jobs were created in Mazowieckie Voivodship, i.e. more by 4.2 thousand (by 3.4%) than in the previous year. The largest contribution to the creation of jobs was made by entities employing 50 or more persons, in which 52.0 thousand new jobs were created (increase by 6.0% over the year); in entities with 10-49 employees, 31.2 thousand jobs were created (a decrease by 6.1%), and in microenterprises (up to 9 persons) – 43.1 thousand (increase by 8.0%).

At the same time, 60.2 thousand jobs were liquidated, which means an increase by 6.9 thousand, i.e. by 12.9% compared to 2021. In the largest units, 17.4 thousand jobs were liquidated (more than in the previous year by 6.6%), in units with the number of employees from 10 to 49 persons, respectively 17.2 thousand (an annual decrease by 0.04%), and in the smallest entities – 25.5 thousand (decrease by 29.5%).

There were more than twice as many jobs created between January and December 2022 than those liquidated at the same time

Chart 1. Newly created and liquidated jobs by size of reporting units in 2022



In each of the groups of units, the number of newly created jobs in 2022 exceeded the number of liquidated jobs. In total, 2.1 jobs were newly created per one liquidated job (2.3 a year before). In the largest entities this indicator reached the value of 3.0; in units with 10–49 employees it amounted to 1.8; and in the smallest 1.7.

Table 1. New jobs created and liquidated by sections of PKD in 2022

PKD sections	Newly created		Liquidated	
	in thousands	2021=100	in thousands	2021=100
Total	126,3	103,4	60,2	112,9
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0,4	137,0	0,2	105,8
Mining and quarrying	0,1	79,6	0,0	29,2
Manufacturing	12,9	93,4	8,3	117,7
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply ^Δ	0,4	140,8	0,1	100,0
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0,6	83,2	0,3	113,5
Construction	9,3	80,3	8,0	143,4
Trade; repair of motor vehicles ^Δ	28,5	127,2	10,6	91,4
Transportation and storage	8,3	82,8	4,9	92,7
Accommodation and catering ^Δ	4,6	87,6	2,1	71,8
Information and communication	13,8	96,7	4,4	126,4
Financial and insurance activities	3,3	74,7	2,4	101,2
Real estate activities	1,7	117,4	1,1	100,2
Professional, scientific and technical activities	15,8	110,6	6,6	175,0
Administrative and support service activities	9,4	134,6	6,6	186,4
Public administration and national defence; compulsory social security	2,3	83,2	0,4	62,3
Education	9,7	146,2	2,0	75,2
Health care and social welfare	3,1	73,7	0,8	80,5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0,8	90,0	0,4	101,4
Other service activities	1,2	71,1	0,7	68,2

Note: the symbol^Δ 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. 28.5 thousand, i.e. 22.5% of the total number of new jobs, were created in this section, and 10.6 thousand, i.e. 17.6%, were liquidated. Sections of relatively high importance also include professional, scientific and technical activities as well as manufacturing; in the first of them, 15.8 thousand jobs were created

The largest annual increase in the number of newly created jobs was recorded in the education section

The largest annual increase in the number of liquidated jobs occurred in the administrative and support service activities section

(12.5%), and in the second 12.9 thousand (10.2%), and 6.6 thousand (11.0%) and 8.3 thousand (13.7%) jobs were liquidated, respectively.

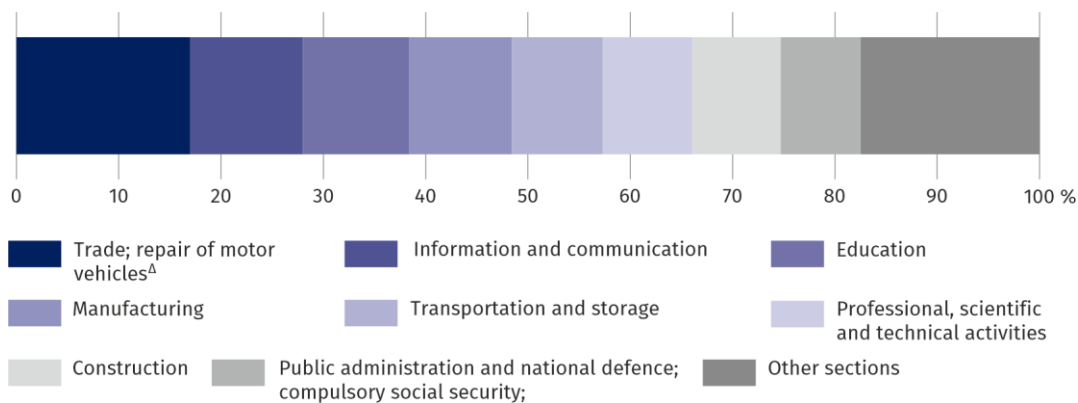
Filled jobs and vacancies

At the end of 2022, the number of filled (occupied) jobs in Mazowieckie Voivodship amounted to 2,639.9 thousand (21.3% of such jobs in the country), which means an annual increase by 1.2%. The majority of occupied jobs were concentrated in the section of trade; repair of motor vehicles (19.0%), followed by manufacturing (13.2%). The most significant annual increase in the number of filled jobs was recorded in education (by 12.7%), and the deepest decrease in other service activities (by 8.0%).

A small percentage of jobs were filled by people with disabilities – in 2022 it was 2.6%, and a year earlier it was 2.8% of the total number (for comparison, in Poland at the end of 2022 it was 3.7%). During the year, the number of jobs occupied by people with disabilities in the Voivodship decreased by 5.4% and at the end of 2022 amounted to 69.7 thousand. Interest in increasing the employment of people with disabilities was expressed by 4.9 thousand enterprises, i.e. 4.7% participating in the survey (a year ago, respectively 4.6 thousand, i.e. 4.4%).

There were 29.0 thousand vacant (unoccupied) jobs, i.e. 11.4% less than at the end of 2021. Taking into account the type of activity, the largest number of vacancies was recorded in enterprises operating in the field of trade; repair of motor vehicles (17.0% of the total number of jobs that were vacant at the end of 2022), followed by those operating in the Information and communication and education sections (11.0% and 10.4%, respectively).

Chart 2. Job vacancies by sections of PKD at the end of 2022



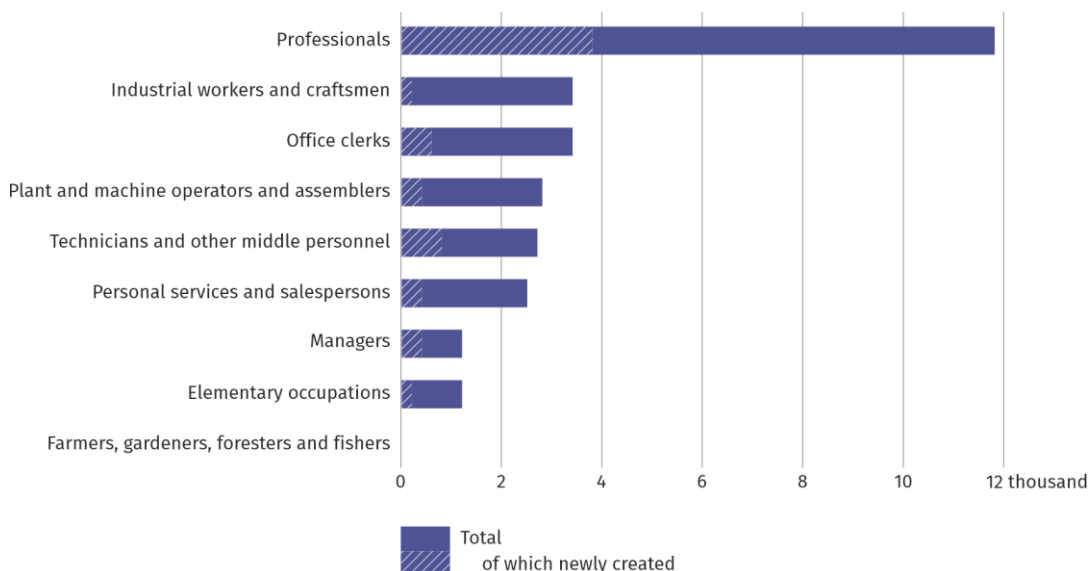
Having vacancies declared 5.3% of the reporting units; a year earlier 6.2%. Unoccupied jobs in the Voivodship accounted for 25.1% of vacancies in the country. Out of all the positions that remained vacant at the end of the year, 1.9 thousand, i.e. 6.5%, were reported to labour offices. It is also worth noting that almost 1/4 of the vacancies are newly created.

Most of the vacancies were prepared for specialists; 11.9 thousand vacancies waited for persons working in the occupations included in this group, i.e. 40.8% of the total number. The next groups of professions in which the number of vacancies was relatively high are industrial workers and craftsmen as well as office clerks – by 3.4 thousand each respectively, i.e. by 11.8% of the total vacancies.

The number of jobs occupied by people with disabilities decreased during the year, but more companies were interested in increasing the employment of these people

The largest number of occupied and vacant jobs were concentrated in the section of trade; repair of motor vehicles

Chart 3. Job vacancies by groups of occupations at the end of 2022



Almost 71% of vacancies were concentrated in units with 50 or more employees

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 2022, this indicator totaled 1.09%. This means that 1.09% of the total jobs in the Voivodship (occupied and vacant) remained unfilled (1.24% 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 – 2.10%, followed by public administration and national defence; compulsory social security – 1.91% and construction – 1.77%. On the other hand, it was the lowest in mining and quarrying – 0.10%, water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities – 0.37%, as well as in the section of electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply – 0.42%.

The same measure is slightly less diversified in individual groups of occupations. The highest rate of job vacancies at the end of 2022 was recorded in the group of Industrial workers and craftsmen as well as specialists, where it amounted to 1.52% and 1.51%, and moreover in the group of plant and machine operators and assemblers (1.15%). The lowest was recorded in the group of farmers, gardeners, foresters and fishers (0.12%). Compared to the end of 2021, the vacancy rate was higher only in two groups of occupations (specialists as well as farmers, gardeners, foresters and fishers); in the others, the unused demand for labour decreased.

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

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Related information

[Methodological report. Demand for labour](#)

[Labour market in Mazowieckie Voivodship](#)

[Statistics Poland publication The demand for work in the fourth quarter of 2022](#)

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

