

# Labour demand in Mazowieckie Voivodship in 2023

29 April 2024

↓ 10.7%

Decrease in the number of vacancies compared to the end of 2022

At the end of 2023, 25.9 thousand job vacancies were recorded in the Voivodship, i.e. 10.7% less than the year before. The number of newly created jobs from January to December 2023 decreased by 25.8% compared to 2022, and the number of liquidated jobs by 11.4%. There were fewer 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.

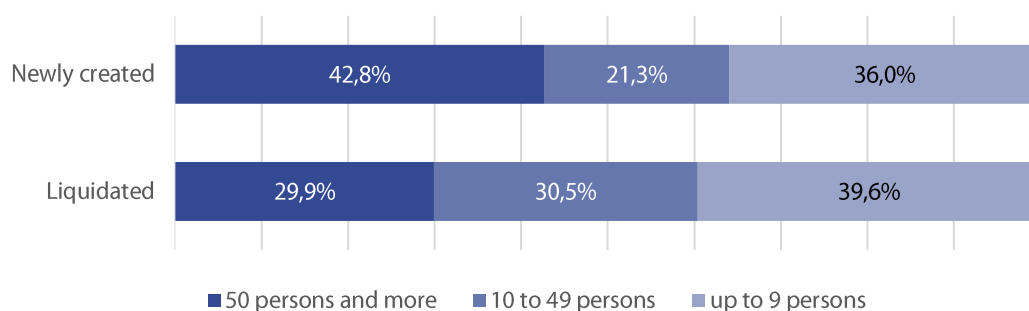
## Newly created and liquidated jobs

From January to December 2023, 93.7 thousand new jobs were created in Mazowieckie Voivodship, i.e. fewer by 32.6 thousand (by 25.8%) than in the previous year. The largest contribution to the creation of jobs was made by entities employing 50 or more persons, in which 40.1 thousand new jobs were created (decrease by 23.0% over the year); in entities with 10-49 employees, 19.9 thousand jobs were created (a decrease by 36.1%), and in microenterprises (up to 9 persons) – 33.7 thousand (increase by 21.8%).

At the same time, 53.3 thousand jobs were liquidated, which means an increase by 6.8 thousand, i.e. by 11.4% compared to 2022. In the largest units, 15.9 thousand jobs were liquidated (fewer than in the previous year by 8.6%), in units with the number of employees from 10 to 49 persons, respectively 16.3 thousand (an annual decrease by 5.7%), and in the smallest entities – 21.1 thousand (decrease by 17.2%).

There were almost twice as many jobs created between January and December 2023 than those liquidated at the same time

**Chart 1. Newly created and liquidated jobs by size of reporting units in 2023**



In each of the groups of units, the number of newly created jobs in 2023 exceeded the number of liquidated jobs. In total, 1.8 jobs were newly created per one liquidated job (2.1 a year before). In the largest entities this indicator reached the value of 2.5; in units with 10–49 employees it amounted to 1.2; and in the smallest 1.6.

**Table 1. New jobs created and liquidated by sections of PKD in 2023**

PKD sections	Newly created		Liquidated	
	in thousands	2022=100	in thousands	2022=100
<b>Total</b>	93,7	74,2	53,3	88,6
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0,3	82,7	0,3	105,5
Mining and quarrying	0,1	132,9	0,1	157,1
Manufacturing	11,4	89,1	5,6	67,7
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply <sup>Δ</sup>	0,3	76,6	0,1	35,9
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0,5	71,6	0,1	43,5
Construction	8,4	90,4	9,5	118,1
Trade; repair of motor vehicles <sup>Δ</sup>	15,0	52,7	11,3	106,7
Transportation and storage	6,2	74,2	4,7	95,9
Accommodation and catering <sup>Δ</sup>	4,6	99,9	2,2	104,6
Information and communication	8,4	60,4	4,1	91,7
Financial and insurance activities	3,7	114,9	2,5	101,1
Real estate activities	1,1	67,0	0,6	59,9
Professional, scientific and technical activities	9,5	60,2	3,5	53,2
Administrative and support service activities	7,3	76,8	3,8	57,7
Public administration and national defence; compulsory social security	2,5	110,0	0,5	137,0
Education	7,0	72,1	1,7	85,7
Human health and social work activities	4,7	152,3	1,9	232,6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,1	141,3	0,1	32,1
Other service activities	1,5	120,0	0,7	104,6

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. 15.0 thousand, i.e. 16.0% of the total number of new jobs, were created in this section, and 11.3 thousand, i.e. 21.1%, were liquidated. Manufacturing is also a relatively important section, where 12.2% of all new jobs were created and 10.5% were liquidated. Moreover, entities in the professional, scientific and

The largest annual increase both in the number of newly created and liquidated jobs was recorded in the human health and social work activities section

technical activities section (10.2%) had a significant share in the creation of new jobs, and in the construction section (17.8%) in liquidation.

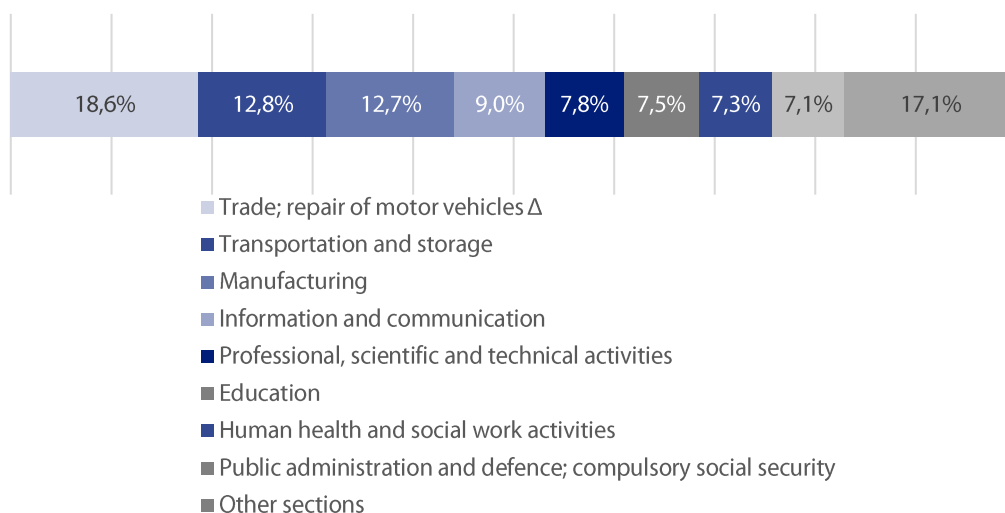
### Filled jobs and vacancies

At the end of 2023, the number of filled (occupied) jobs in Mazowieckie Voivodship amounted to 2,706.0 thousand (21.9% of such jobs in the country), which means an annual increase by 2.5%. The majority of occupied jobs were concentrated in the section of trade; repair of motor vehicles (17.9%), followed by manufacturing (13.2%), transportation and storage (by 10.2%). The most significant annual increase in the number of filled jobs was recorded in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply – by 11.8 thousand (by 53.4%), and the deepest decrease in other service activities by 2.0 thousand (by 9.0%).

A small percentage of jobs were filled by persons with disabilities – in 2023 it was 2.8%, and a year earlier it was 2.6% of the total number (for comparison, in Poland at the end of 2023 it was 3.7%). During the year, the number of jobs occupied by people with disabilities in the Voivodship increased by 5.0% (by 7.1%) and at the end of 2023 amounted to 74.7 thousand. Interest in increasing the employment of persons with disabilities was expressed by 5.6 thousand enterprises, i.e. by 14.8% more than in the previous year.

There were 25.9 thousand vacant (unoccupied) jobs, i.e. 10.7% less than at the end of 2022. 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 (18.6% of the total number of jobs that were vacant at the end of 2023), followed by those operating in transportation and storage as well as manufacturing sections (12.8% and 12.7%, respectively).

**Chart 2. Job vacancies by sections of PKD at the end of 2023**



The number of jobs occupied by persons with disabilities and the number of enterprises interested in increasing the employment of these persons increased during the year

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

Having vacancies declared 6.4% of the reporting units; a year earlier 5.3% (5.0% in the country in 2023). Unoccupied jobs in the Voivodship accounted for 26.7% of vacancies in the country. Out of all the positions that remained vacant at the end of the year, 1.6 thousand, i.e. 6.0%, were reported to labour offices.

Most of the vacancies were prepared for specialists; 8.9 thousand vacancies waited for persons working in the occupations included in this group, i.e. 34.5% of the total number. The next groups of professions in which the number of vacancies was relatively high were plant and machine operators, and assemblers – 4.1 thousand, i.e. 15.7% as well as industrial workers and craftsmen by 2.9 thousand, i.e. by 11.3% of the total vacancies.

Almost 2/3 of vacancies were concentrated in units with 50 or more employees

**Chart 3. Job vacancies by groups of occupations at the end of 2023 (in thousands)**



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 2023, this indicator totaled 0.95%. This means that 0.95% of the total jobs in the Voivodship (occupied and vacant) remained unfilled (1.09% 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 electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning section (1.79%), followed by other service activities (1.61%) and public administration and national defence; compulsory social security (1.58%). On the other hand, it was the lowest in administrative and support service activities (0.31%), financial and insurance activities (0.43%), as well as in the section of agriculture, forestry and fishing (0.44%).

The same measure is slightly more diversified in individual groups of occupations. The highest rate of job vacancies at the end of 2023 was recorded in the group of skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, where it amounted to 2.77%, and moreover in the group of plant and machine operators and assemblers (1.66%). Compared to the end of 2022, the vacancy rate was higher only in three groups of occupations i.e. in the above mentioned and also in the group of service and sales workers. In other groups of occupations, the unused demand for labour was lower than in the previous year.

The highest unused demand for labour at the end of the year was recorded in the electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply section

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#### Related information

[Methodological report. Demand for labour](#)  
[Labour market in Mazowieckie Voivodship](#)  
[Statistics Poland publication The demand for labour in the fourth quarter of 2023](#)

#### 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](#)

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