

# Demand for labour in Opolskie Voivodship in 2025

28 April 2026

↓ 5.8%

Decrease in the number of vacant jobs compared to the end of the 4th quarter of 2024 r.

At the end of the 4th quarter of 2025, the number of job vacancies in entities employing at least 1 person amounted to 1.5 thousand and decreased by 5.8% on an annual basis. Compared to the previous year, in 2025, there were by 13.5% fewer new work places, while the number of liquidated work places decreased by 10.9%. There was 1.4 newly created work place per one liquidated.

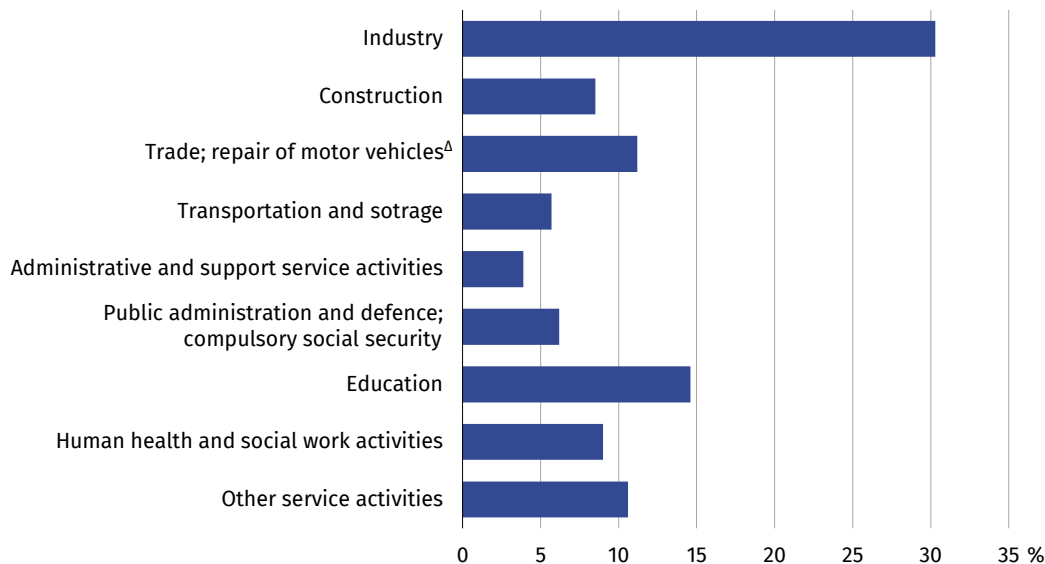
## Occupied jobs

The number of occupied jobs in entities employing at least 1 person at the end of the 4th quarter of 2025 amounted to 236.6 thousand, i.e. by 2.7% less than the year before. Majority – 159.2 thousand occupied jobs (67.3%; in the 4th quarter of 2024 – 68.3%) was located in the private sector. Considering the size of entities, in the largest entities, employing 50 and more persons, there were 56.1% (more by 1.4 percentage point than the year before) of occupied jobs, in entities employing 10 to 49 persons – 29.2% (more by 0.4 percentage point), and in the smallest entities employing up to 9 persons – 14.7% (less by 1.8 percentage points).

The number of occupied jobs decreased on an annual basis. Most of them were in the private sector and in entities employing 50 and more persons

### Chart 1. Occupied jobs by sections in 2025

As of the end of the 4th quarter



The most occupied jobs in 2025 occurred in entities conducting activity in industry (30.3%) as well as in sections: education (14.6%) and trade; repair of motor vehicles (11.2%). The smallest shares in the total number of occupied jobs was recorded in sections: other service activities (0.6%), as well as information and communication and financial and insurance activities (0.7% each).

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 – 16.7% and construction – 12.6%.

On the other hand, in the public sector, the most occupied jobs were in education– 39.5%, human health and social work activities – 20.8% as well as public administration and defence; compulsory social security – 19.0%.

In entities employing 50 and more persons, the most occupied jobs were in units operating in industry (41.8% of occupied work places in this group of entities), education (11.2%) as well as human health and social work activities (10.4%). Among units with the number of employed from 10 to 49 persons, the most occupied jobs were in education (26.7%), industry (16.1%) 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 (24.0%), construction (18.8%) and industry (15.0%).

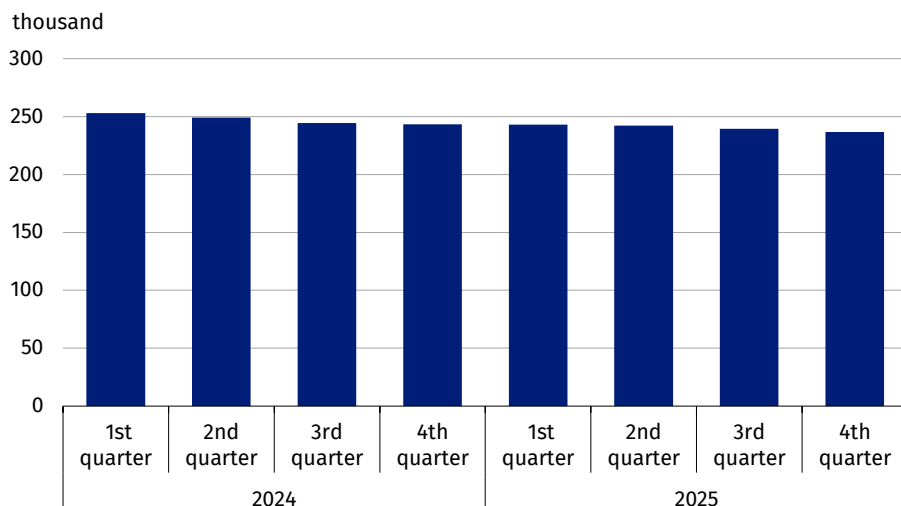
**Chart 2. Occupied jobs by major occupational groups in 2025**  
as of the end of the 4th quarter



Analysis of the results of labour demand survey in 2025, in accordance with major occupational groups, indicates that the most of occupied work places were in the occupational group of professionals (22.6%). Occupied jobs in this group were mostly found in public sector (66.0%) and in units with 50 and more employed persons (58.7%). The next one in terms of numbers were craft and related trades workers (16.2%). Occupied jobs in this group occurred most often in the private sector (92.7%), as well as in units with 50 and more employed persons (56.8%). A vast share 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 13.6% of the total number, while clerical support workers constituted 11.6% 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: 89.6% and 62.2% as well as 70.6% and 51.2%.

At the end of the 4th quarter of 2025 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



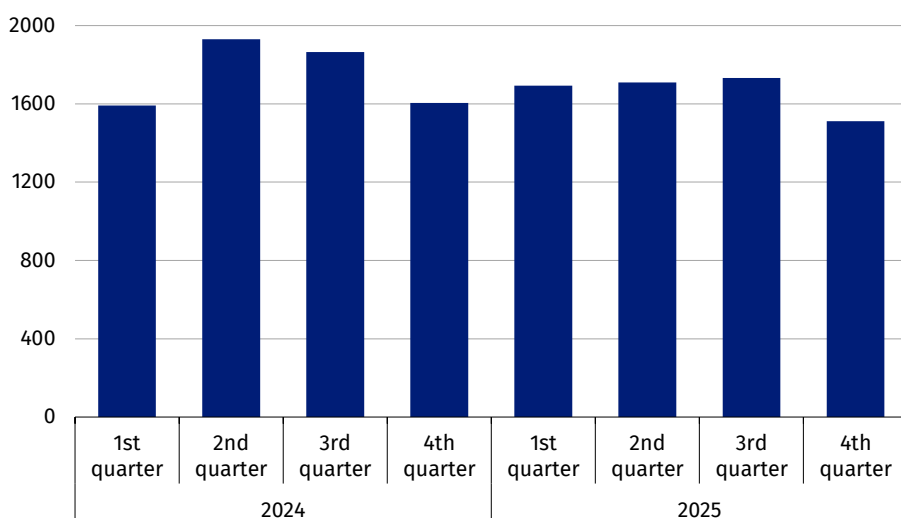
In 2025, the largest number of occupied jobs was recorded at the end of the 1st quarter – 243.1 thousand. The least occupied jobs were at the end of the 4th quarter (236.6 thousand). In all quarters of 2025 there was a decrease in the number of occupied jobs, the largest in the 1st quarter (by 3.9%).

**Job vacancies**

At the end of December 2025, there were 1.5 thousand (i.e. by 5.8% less than the year before) job vacancies and they were mainly offered in the private sector (78.9% of all job vacancies) as well as in units with 50 and more employed persons (48.6%). By analysing the number of job vacancies as of the end of particular quarters of 2025 it can be observed, that the most job vacancies occurred at the end of the 3rd quarter (1.7 thousand). In three quarters of 2025 compared with the corresponding periods of 2024 there was a decrease in the number of job vacancies and the largest in the 2nd quarter (by 11.4%). The increase in the number of job vacancies was recorded only in the 1st quarter (by 6.3%).

Vacancies at the end of the 4th quarter of 2025 were concentrated mainly in the private sector and in entities employing 50 and more persons

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

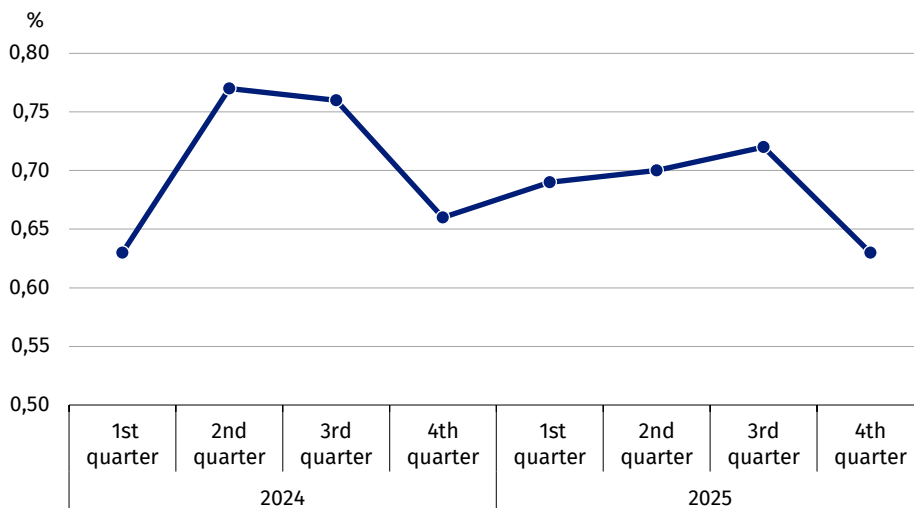


By analysing the structure of job vacancies on a PKD cross-section it can be observed, that job vacancies were available in i.a. entities operating in the industry (53.2%) as well as in public administration and defence; compulsory social security (7.5%).

At the end of December 2025, units with job vacancies were looking for i.a. craft and related trades workers (24.9%) as well as professionals (22.6%).

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 31 December 2025 this rate amounted to 0.63%. In three quarters of 2025, in comparison with corresponding periods of 2024, a decreased was noted, the highest in the 2nd quarter (by 0.07 percentage point), while in the 1st quarter of 2025 there was an increase (by 0.06 percentage point).

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



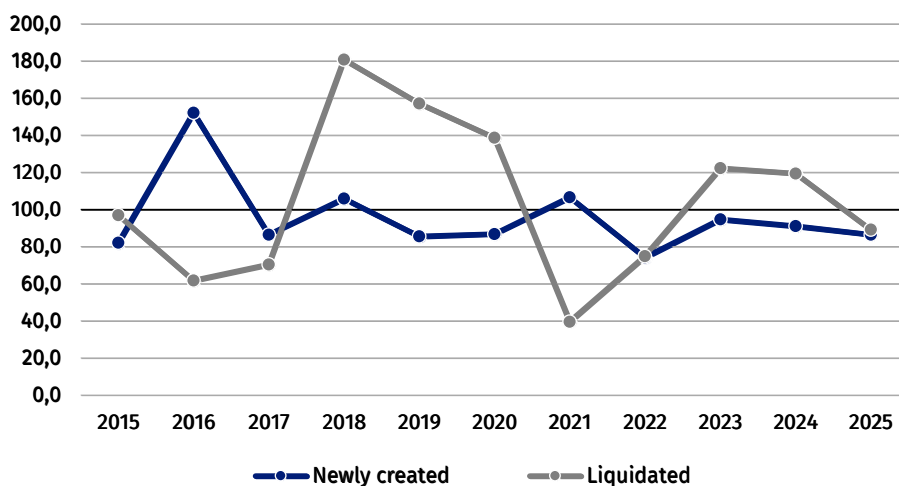
### Newly created jobs

In 2025, 6.1 thousand new jobs were created (fewer by 13.5% than in 2024), of which 79.5% in private sector. The most new jobs were created in entities, which employed from 10 to 49 as well as in units employing up to 9 persons: 40.4% and 35.7%, respectively.

Newly created job places were organised in entities conducting activity in following areas: industry– 24.7% of the total number of newly created jobs and most often these were units from private sector (29.7% of newly created jobs in the private sector).

In 2025, fewer jobs were created than in the previous year

**Chart 6. Dynamics of jobs**  
previous year=100

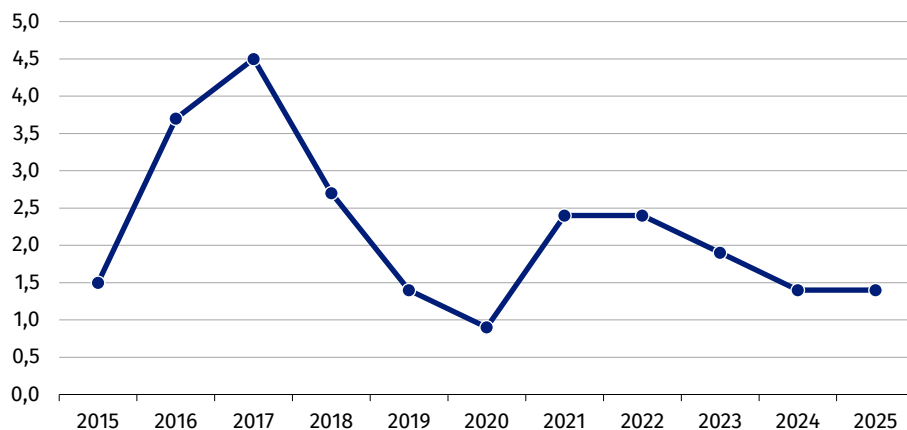


## Liquidated jobs

In 2025, in Opolskie Voivodship, 4.4 thousand job places were liquidated (less by 10.9% than the year before), mostly in private sector (86.5%). Jobs were liquidated in i.a. entities operating in industry (31.5%) as well as in section agriculture, forestry and fishing (2.2%).

In 2025 less jobs were liquidated than the year before

**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 job places than those liquidated. In 2025 per 1 liquidated job place there were 1.4 newly created ones, as in the previous year. In entities of the national economy belonging to public sector analysed relation (2.1 newly created job places per one liquidated) was higher than in entities from the private sector (1.3 job 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 50 and more persons (2.0).

\* \* \*

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### **Related information**

[Demand for labour in Opolskie Voivodship in 2024](#)

### **Data available in databases**

[Local Data Bank – Labour market](#)

### **Terms used in official statistics**

[Demand for labour](#)

[Occupied jobs](#)

[Newly created jobs](#)

[Jobs lost](#)