

Demand for labour in Opolskie Voivodship in 2024

28 April 2025

↓ **41.0%**

Decrease in the number of vacant jobs compared to the end of the 4th quarter of 2023

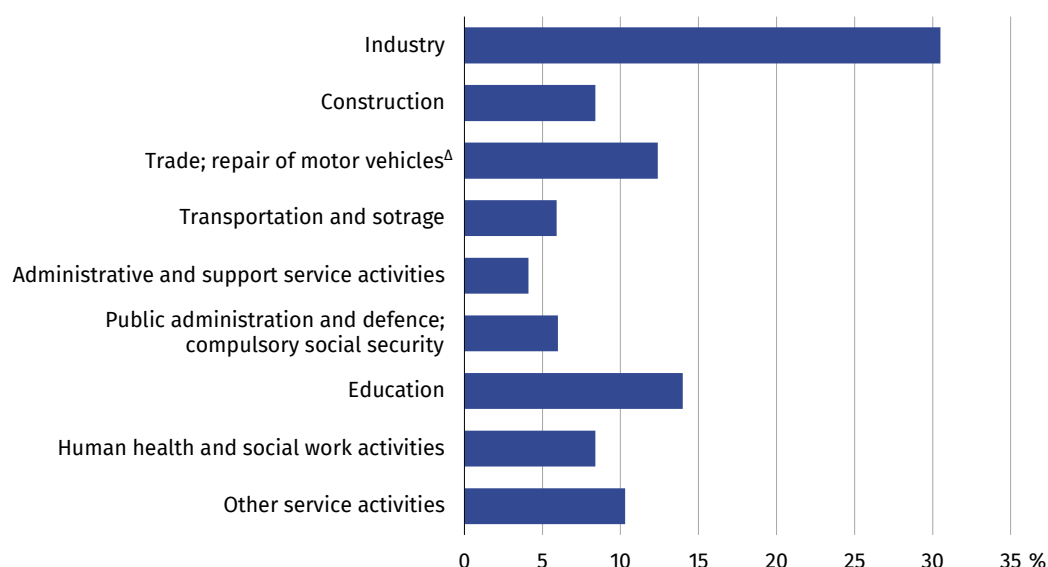
At the end of the 4th quarter of 2024, the number of job vacancies in entities employing at least 1 person amounted to 1.6 thousand and decreased by 41.0% on an annual basis. Compared to the previous year, in 2024, fewer by 9.0% new work places were created while more by 19.4% of them were liquidated. 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 2024 amounted to 243.2 thousand, i.e. fewer by 1.2% than in the year prior. A majority – 166.1 thousand occupied jobs (68.3%, in the 4th quarter of 2023 – 69.7%) was located in the private sector. Considering the size of entities, 54.7% (more by 0.1 percentage point than in the year prior) of occupied work places were located in largest entities, employing 50 and more persons, in the entities employing from 10 to 49 persons – 28.8% (fewer by 0.4 percentage point) and in the smallest units with the number of the employed below 9 persons – 16.5% (more by 0.3 percentage point).

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 2024
as of the end of the 4th quarter



The most occupied jobs in 2024 occurred in entities conducting activity in industry (30.5%) as well as in sections: education (14.0%) and trade; repair of motor vehicles (12.4%). The smallest shares in the total number of occupied jobs was recorded in sections: information and communication (0.5%) as well as financial and insurance activities and also other service 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 – 18.1% and construction – 12.0%.

On the other hand, in the public sector, the most occupied jobs were in education – 39.8%, human health and social work activities – 21.1% 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 (43.5% of occupied work places in this group of entities), education (10.8%) as well as human health and social work activities (9.7%). Among units with the number of employed from 10 to 49 persons, the most occupied jobs were in education (27.0%), industry (15.6%) and trade; repair of motor vehicles (13.5%). In the entities with up to 9 employed persons, the largest share of occupied work places occurred in trade; repair of motor vehicles (28.6%), construction (17.6%) and industry (13.6%).

Chart 2. Occupied jobs by major occupational groups in 2024
as of the end of the 4th quarter



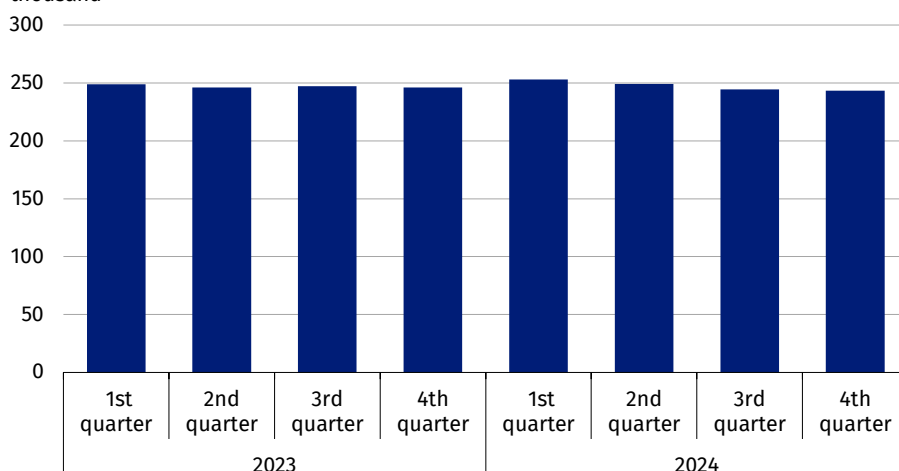
Analysis of the results of labour demand survey in 2024, in accordance with major occupational groups, indicates that the most of occupied work places were in the occupational group of professionals (22.0%). Occupied jobs in this group were mostly found in public sector (66.5%) and in units with 50 and more employed persons (57.3%). The next one in terms of numbers were craft and related trades workers (16.9%). Occupied jobs in this group occurred most often in the private sector (93.4%), as well as in units with 50 and more employed persons (62.2%). 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 13.4%, while clerical support workers constituted 11.1% 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: 91.1% and 60.9% as well as 70.2% and 51.9%, respectively.

At the end of the 4th quarter 2024 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

thousand



In 2024, the largest number of occupied jobs was recorded at the end of the 1st quarter – 253.1 thousand. The least occupied jobs were at the end of the 4th quarter (243.2 thousand). In the 3rd and 4th quarter of 2024 the number of occupied jobs was lower by: 1.1% and 1.2%, respectively, compared to the corresponding period of 2023, while in the 1st and 2nd quarter: increase of 1.7% and 1.2%, respectively.

Job vacancies

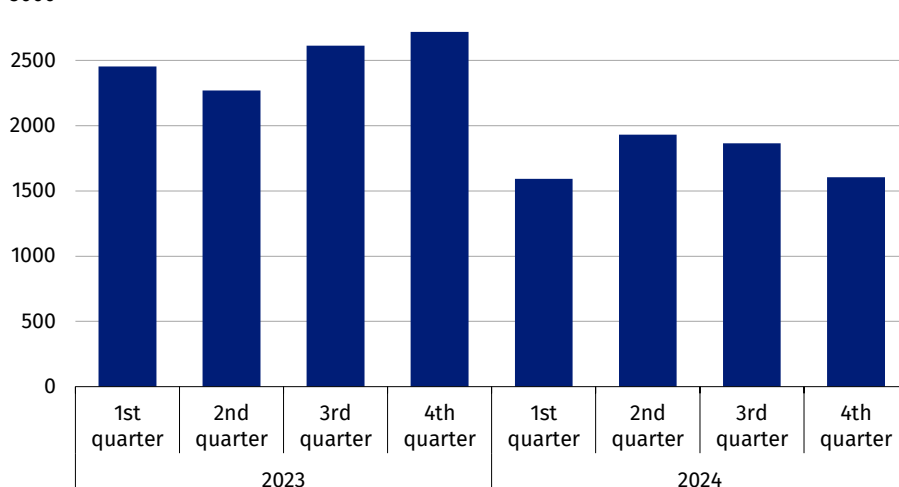
At the end of December 2024, 1.6 thousand (i.e. fewer by 41.0% than in the year prior) job vacancies were recorded and they were offered mostly in private sector (67.1% of the total number of job vacancies) as well as in units with 50 and more employed persons (58.3%). By analysing the number of job vacancies as of the end of particular quarters of 2024, it can be observed, that the most job vacancies occurred at the end of the 2nd quarter (1.9 thousand). In all quarters of 2024, compared to the corresponding periods of 2023 a decrease in the number of job vacancies occurred, the highest in the 4th quarter (of 41.0%).

Vacancies at the end of the 4th quarter of 2024 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

3000



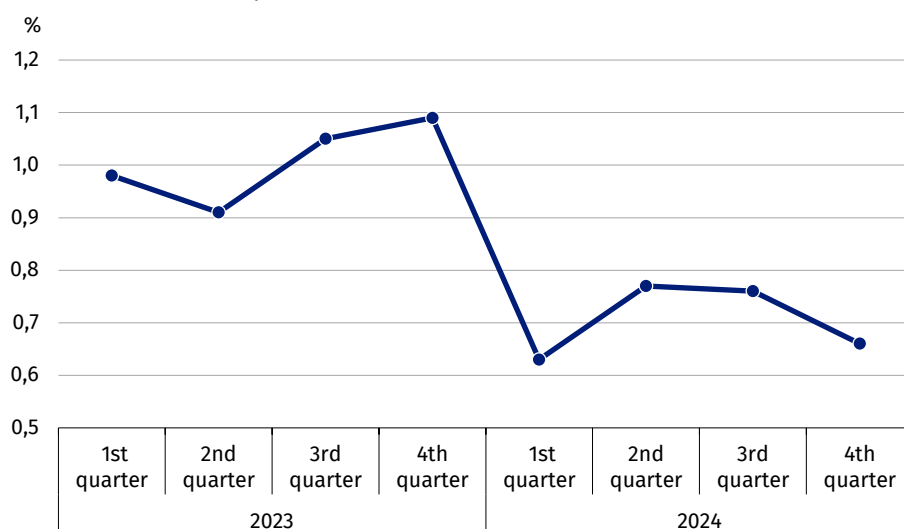
By analysing the structure of job vacancies on a PKD cross-section it can be observed, that job vacancies were available in i.a. entities operating in the industry (38.6%) as well as in public administration and defence; compulsory social security (7.9%).

At the end of December 2024, units with job vacancies sought i.a. technicians and associate professionals (7.8%).

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 31st December, 2023 this rate amounted to 0.66%. In all quarters of 2024, its decrease occurred compared to corresponding periods of 2023, of which the highest in 4th quarter (of 0.43 percentage point).

Chart 5. Job vacancy rate

as of the end of the quarter



Newly created jobs

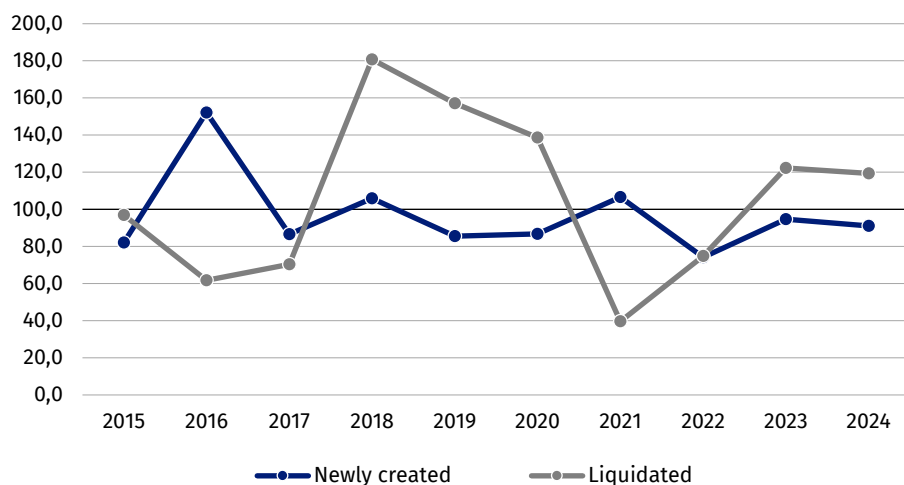
In 2024, 7.1 thousand new jobs were created (fewer by 9.0% than in 2023), of which 74.0% in private sector. The most new jobs were created in entities, which employed up to 9 persons, as well as in units from 10 to 49 persons: 40.0% and 35.8%, respectively.

Newly created job places were organised in entities conducting activity in following areas: industry – 21.1% of the total number of newly created jobs and most often these were units from private sector (27.0% of newly created jobs in private sector) as well as accommodation and catering – 6.7%, where the most new job places were created in private sector (8.9% of newly created jobs in discussed sector).

In 2024, fewer jobs were created than in the previous year

Chart 6. Dynamics of jobs

previous year=100

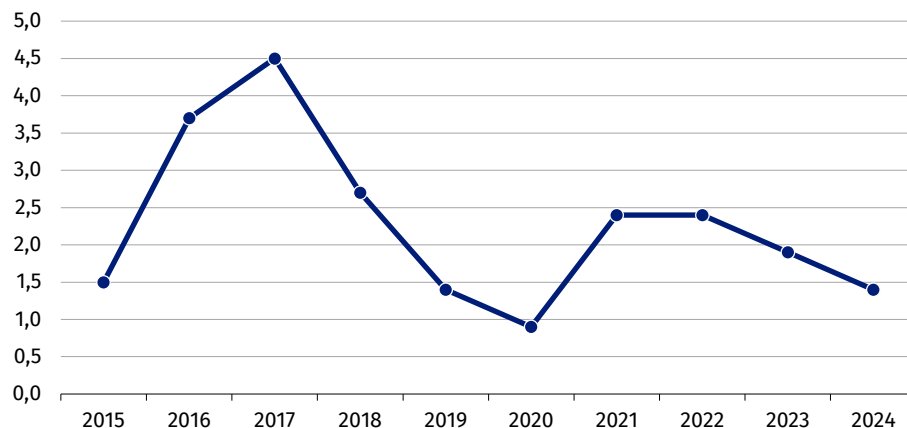


Liquidated jobs

In 2024, in Opolskie Voivodship, 5.0 thousand job places were liquidated (more by 19.4% than in the previous year), mostly in private sector (85.4%). Jobs were liquidated in i.a. entities operating in industry (18.0%) as well as real estate activities section (2.3%).

In 2024 more jobs were liquidated than in the previous year

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 jobs than those liquidated. In 2024, 1.4 new jobs were created (1.9 year prior) per one liquidated job. In entities of the national economy belonging to public sector analysed relation (2.5 newly created jobs per one liquidated) was higher than in entities from the private sector (1.2 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 (2.2).

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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 management:

Monika Bartel

Phone: 77 423 09 75

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



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Data available in databases

[Local Data Bank – Labour market](#)

Terms used in official statistics

[Demand for labour](#)

[Occupied jobs](#)

[Newly created jobs](#)

[Liquidated jobs](#)