"Occupational Barometer 2017" in podlaskie voivodeship

What is the "Occupational Barometer"?

- is a one-year forecast of situation in occupations,
- is a qualitative research method, developed for each county individually. It is also available at the national and regional level,
- it qualifies jobs into three groups: deficit, balance and surplus,
- The survey is based on analysis of 165 categories of professions.

What is the "Occupational Barometer"?

in which it should not be difficult to find a job in the coming year since the demand from employers will be high, combined with a low supply of labour willing to take up employment and having the right qualifications.

those in which it might be more difficult to find a job because of the low demand and numerous candidates willing to take up employment and meeting the employers' requirements.

Balanced occupations are those in which the number of vacancies will be close to the number of people capable of and interested in taking up employment in the occupation concerned (the supply and demand sides will be balanced).

SOME INFORMATION ABOUT THE ORGANIZATION OF SURVEY

- The survey is carried out on behalf of the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Policy. It is coordinated by the Regional Labour Office in Cracow.
- At the regional level it is carried out by regional labour offices.
- ❖ The survey regional coordinator: Voivodeship Labour Office in Bialystok

Partners:

- ■Cech Rzemiosł Różnych w Hajnówce
- ■Park Przemysłowy Łomża
- ■Łomżyńska Izba Przemysłowo-Handlowa
- ■Cech Rzemiosł Różnych w Sokółce

EKSPERTS AND THE QUESTIONS IN BAROMETER

The Barometer is formed late in the autumn by experts who deliberate on the situation in each of the occupations.

Experts (local labour office staff, representatives of private employment agencies and other institutions that have knowledge about local labour market) provide answers to the following questions:

- 1. How is the demand for employees in the occupation concerned going to change in the coming year? Is it going to grow or decrease? Or maybe it will remain unchanged?
- 2. What is the relationship going to be between the labour force and the demand for employees in the occupation concerned? Will there be a deficit or a surplus of job seekers? Or perhaps the demand and the supply will reach a balance?



- Workers with concrete and steel
- 2. Diagnostician car
- 3. Civil Engineer
- 4. Truck drivers
- 5. Cooks
- 6. Bricklayers and plasterers
- 7. Operators and mechanics earthmoving Equipment
- 8. The operators of machine tools
- 9. Nurses and midwives
- 10. Woodworkers and carpenters
- 11. Independent accountants
- 12. Welders
- 13. Chefs
- 14. Locksmiths/metalworkers

The demand is created by the key sectors in Podlaskie Region

Deficit occupations



The surplus results from (f. x.):

- the excess of graduates of the popular faculties for which there is no demand
- having outdated, not adequate to the needs of employers of qualifications and competences

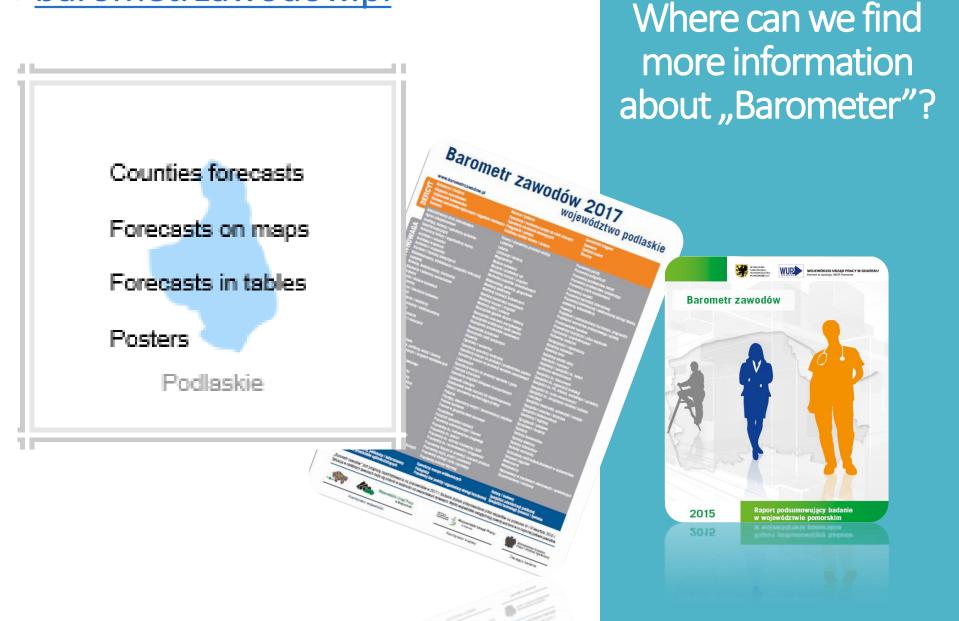


Surplus occupations

- 1. Economists
- 2. Philosophers, historians, political scientists and cultural studies
- 3. Teachers of general education
- 4. The operators of textile machines
- 5. Educators
- 6. Travel agents and organizers of tourist service
- 7. Farmers and breeders
- 8. Public administration specialists
- 9. Specialists food technology and nutrition



barometrzawodow.pl



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

Contact to the regional coordinator of Podlaskie Voivodeship:

Marta Sosnowska

E-mail: marta.sosnowska@wup.wrotapodlasia.pl

Tel. 85-749-72-46