

Poland

## Poland: Solid wage growth in January, boosted by hike in the minimum wage

Wages in the corporate sector increased by 13.5% year-on-year in January, up from 10.3% in December and higher than the consensus of 12.7%. Average employment came below expectations (1.1% vs 1.8% YoY), but that may reflect a change in the sample by the statistical office



Wages in the corporate sector are up by 13.5% year-on-year

High wage growth in Poland is likely being driven by the 15.9% increase in the minimum wage this year (from PLN3010 to PLN3490). This directly bumped up the lowest wages, but one can also assume that companies adjusted the entire wage structure. The increases (also linked to increases related to inflation, amongst other things) are expected to be stretched over the first few months of this year. However, wage growth has remained below inflation for months. This is most likely the main reason why we are seeing weakness in household spending, in addition to, for example, the deterioration in household sentiment or the rise in interest rates. This situation is unlikely to change until the second half of the year.

Weaker-than-expected employment growth may be due to reasons other than the weakening economy. Employment data in January strongly depends on the change in the sample of companies surveyed by the Central Statistical Office of Poland (CSO). At the beginning of the year, the CSO updates its sample of companies employing nine or more people, causing employment levels to adjust by leaps and bounds. Moreover, refugees from Ukraine employed under special contracts do not appear in the data. According to government estimates, the number of such people, employed since the beginning of the war, may already be approaching a million. Detailed data on employment by industry are not yet available. However, it is likely that trends seen in previous months have continued. After a successful first half of 2022, prosperity in a number of manufacturing industries deteriorated. This can be seen in housing-related sectors such as furniture manufacturing, among others.

Author

Piotr Poplawski Senior Economist, Poland piotr.poplawski@ing.pl

## Disclaimer

This publication has been prepared by the Economic and Financial Analysis Division of ING Bank N.V. ("**ING**") solely for information purposes without regard to any particular user's investment objectives, financial situation, or means. *ING forms part of ING Group (being for this purpose ING Group N.V. and its subsidiary and affiliated companies)*. The information in the publication is not an investment recommendation and it is not investment, legal or tax advice or an offer or solicitation to purchase or sell any financial instrument. Reasonable care has been taken to ensure that this publication is not untrue or misleading when published, but ING does not represent that it is accurate or complete. ING does not accept any liability for any direct, indirect or consequential loss arising from any use of this publication. Unless otherwise stated, any views, forecasts, or estimates are solely those of the author(s), as of the date of the publication and are subject to change without notice.

The distribution of this publication may be restricted by law or regulation in different jurisdictions and persons into whose possession this publication comes should inform themselves about, and observe, such restrictions.

Copyright and database rights protection exists in this report and it may not be reproduced, distributed or published by any person for any purpose without the prior express consent of ING. All rights are reserved. ING Bank N.V. is authorised by the Dutch Central Bank and supervised by the European Central Bank (ECB), the Dutch Central Bank (DNB) and the Dutch Authority for the Financial Markets (AFM). ING Bank N.V. is incorporated in the Netherlands (Trade Register no. 33031431 Amsterdam). In the United Kingdom this information is approved and/or communicated by ING Bank N.V., London Branch. ING Bank N.V., London Branch is authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority and is subject to regulation by the Financial Conduct Authority and limited regulation by the Prudential Regulation Authority. ING Bank N.V., London branch is registered in England (Registration number BR000341) at 8-10 Moorgate, London EC2 6DA. For US Investors: Any person wishing to discuss this report or effect transactions in any security discussed herein should contact ING Financial Markets LLC, which is a member of the NYSE, FINRA and SIPC and part of ING, and which has accepted responsibility for the distribution of this report in the United States under applicable requirements.

Additional information is available on request. For more information about ING Group, please visit www.ing.com.