

# FACTSHEET ON EMPLOYMENT IN POLAND







#### **Table of contents**

1	) Employment/ Unemployment	. 3
	1.1 Employment Rate of Young People	. 3
	1.2 Sector of Employment, for age range 15-24	. 3
	1.3 Unemployment Rate of Young People	. 4
2	Types and Quality of Employment	. 5
	2.1 Type of Employment	. 5
3	) Education	. 6
	3.1 Educational Level	. 6
	3.2 Early School-Leavers	. 6
	3.3 Formal and non-formal learning	. 6
	3.4 Support structures	. 6

# 1) Employment/ Unemployment

# 1.1 Employment Rate of Young People

	Sources	Year	%
Total rate of employment, age specific rate for 15-24 years old	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	24,00
Total rate of employment, age specific rate for 25-29 years old	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	70,80
Total rate of employment for men 15-24 years old	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	26,90
Total rate of employment for men 25-29 years old	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	78,60
Total rate of employment for women 15-24 years old	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	21,00
Total rate of employment for women 25-29 years old	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	62,90
Employment rate of under 25 years olds: year 2000	Eurostat	2006	24,50
Employment rate of under 25 years olds: year 2001	Eurostat	2006	24,00
Employment rate of under 25 years olds: year 2002	Eurostat	2006	21,70
Employment rate of 15-24 years olds: year 2003	Eurostat	2006	21,20
Employment rate of 15-24 years olds: year 2004	Eurostat	2006	21,10
Employment rate of 15-24years olds: year 2005	Eurostat	2006	22,50
Employment rate of 15-24 years olds: year 2006	Eurostat	2006	24,00
Employment rate of 15-24 years olds: year 2007	Eurostat	2006	25,80
Activity rate, age range 15-24	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	34,20
(Activity rate = The economically active proportion of the working age population (aged 15–64) – i.e. that part of the population in employment or actively looking for a job.)			
Activity rates by time (12 months) since leaving continuous education for the first time	Eurostat (Data- Education & Training-Education-Youth transitions from education to working life in Europe)	-	-

# 1.2 Sector of Employment, for age range 15-24

Sector of Employment, for age range 15-24: Legislators, senior officials and managers	<u>Eurostat</u>	2007 (1.quarter)	970,10 (1000 of persons)
Sector of Employment, for age range 15-24: Professionals	Eurostat	2007 (1.quarter)	2315,50 (1000 of persons)
Sector of Employment, for age range 15-24: Technicians and associate professionals	Eurostat	2007 (1.quarter	1682,60 (1000 of persons)
Sector of Employment, for age range 15-24: Clerks	Eurostat	2007 (1.quarter)	1138,20 (1000 of persons)

Sector of Employment, for age range 15-24: Service workers and shop or market sale workers	Eurostat	2007 (1.quarter)	1798,30 (1000 of persons)
Sector of Employment, for age range 15-24: Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	Eurostat	2007 (1.quarter)	2032,60 (1000 of persons)
Sector of Employment, for age range 15-24: Craft and related trades workers	Eurostat	2007 (1.quarter)	2498,10 (1000 of persons)
Sector of Employment, for age range 15-24: Plant and machines	Eurostat	2007 (1.quarter)	1563,00 (1000 of persons)
Sector of Employment, for age range 15-24: Elementary occupations	Eurostat	2007 (1.quarter)	1180, 10 (1000 of Persons)
Sector of Employment, for age range 15-24: Armed forces	Eurostat	2007 (1.quarter)	56,60 (1000 of persons)

# 1.3 Unemployment Rate of Young People

Total rate of unemployment of young people, age 15-24	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	29,80
Total rate of unemployment of young people, age 25-29	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	15,30
Total rate of unemployment, for men 15-24 years old	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	28,30
Total rate of unemployment, for men 25-29 years old	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	14,00
Total rate of unemployment, for women 15-24 years old	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	31,60
Total rate of unemployment, for women 25-29 years old	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	16,80
Unemployment rate of under 25 years olds: year 2000	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	35,10
Unemployment rate of under 25 years olds: year 2001	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	39,50
Unemployment rate of under 25 years olds: year 2002	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	42,50
Unemployment rate of under 25 years olds: year 2003	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	41,90
Unemployment rate of under 25 years olds: year 2004	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	39,60
Unemployment rate of under 25 years olds: year 2005	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	36,90
Unemployment rate of under 25 years olds: year 2006	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	29,80
Unemployment rate of under 25 years olds: year 2007	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	21,70
Long-term unemployment of young people, age range 15-24	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	42,40
Long term unemployment of young people, age range 25-29	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	49,30
Share of youth not in education, employment or training, age range 20-24, low education, total (1)	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	47,30
Share of youth not in education, employment or training, age range 20-24, low education, men	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	44,00

Share of youth not in education, employment or training, age range 20-24, low education, women	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	54,60
Share of youth not in education, employment or training, age range 20-24, medium education, total	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	18,30
Share of youth not in education, employment or training, age range 20-24, medium education, men	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	17,10
Share of youth not in education, employment or training, age range 20-24, medium education, women	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	19,50
Share of youth not in education, employment or training, age range 20-24, high education, total	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	17,60
Share of youth not in education, employment or training, age range 20-24, high education, men	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	16,60
Share of youth not in education, employment or training, age range 20-24, high education, women	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	18,10

<sup>(1): (&</sup>quot;Around 43% of 15–29 year olds who are inactive and not in education do not participate in the labour market because of taking care of children or other family members or because of other family responsibilities, the vast majority of them women. Another 43% of those inactive and not in education – most of them young males – are either discouraged by the labour market or name other reasons, with the rest being ill or suffering from a disability.") p. 37

# 2) Types and Quality of Employment

#### 2.1 Type of Employment

Temporary Work, age range 15-24	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	67,30
Main reason for the temporary employment by age group 15-24: Could not find permanent job	<u>Eurostat</u>	2007 (1.quarter)	59,50 of those who could not find permanent job
Main reason for the temporary employment by age group 15-24: Did not want permanent job	Eurostat	2007 (1.quarter)	6,90 of those who did not want permanent job
Main reason for the temporary employment by age group 15-24: In education or training	Eurostat	2007 (1.quarter)	21,50 of those who are in education or training
Main reason for the temporary employment by age group 15-24: probationary period	Eurostat	2007 (1.quarter)	12,10 of those who are in probationary period
Full-time work, age range 15-24	Eurostat	2007 (1.quarter)	1205,10 (1000 of persons)
Part-Time Work, age range 15-24	Eurostat	2007 (1.quarter)	250,20 (1000 of persons)
Main reason for part-time employment by age group 15-24: Other reasons	Eurostat	2007	18,70 of those who could have other reasons
Main reason for part-time employment by age group 15-24: Could not find a full-time work	Eurostat	2007	16,60 of those who could not find a full-time work

Main reason for part-time employment by age group 15-24: Own disability or illness	<u>Eurostat</u>	2007	-
Main reason for part-time employment by age group 15-24: Other personal or family responsibilities	Eurostat	2007	-
Main reason for part-time employment by age group 15-24: Looking for children or incapacitated adults	Eurostat	2007	2,90
Main reason for part-time employment by age group 15-24: In education or training	Eurostat	2007	59,40 of those whose reason is looking for children or incapacitated adults
Proportion of self-employed by time (12 months) since leaving continuous education for the first time	Eurostat	2007	-
Self-employment by men, age groups 15 -24 and highest level of education attained	<u>Eurostat</u>	2007	46,90 upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary
Self-employment by women, age groups 15-24 and highest level of education attained	Eurostat	2007	19,90 upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary
Apprenticeship			Annex 1

# 3) Education

### 3.1 Educational Level

Percentages of the population aged 20 to 24 having completed at least secondary	(Eurostat)	2007	91,60
education			

### 3.2 Early School-Leavers

Percentages of the population aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education and not in further education	Gender inequalities in the risks of poverty and social exclusion for disadvantaged groups in thirty  European countries, 2006 (Eurostat)	2004	5,70

# 3.3 Formal and non-formal learning

Percentage of people aged 25-34 who takes part of formal education	Eurostat	2005	11,60
Percentage of people aged 25-34 who takes part of non formal education	Eurostat	2005	13,30

### 3.4 Support structures

Guidance and counselling for learning, career and employ	ment Annex 2
Support for entrepreneurship	Annex 3

#### ANNEX 1: No data available

# ANNEX 2 : GUIDANCE AND COUNSELLING FOR LEARNING, CAREER AND EMPLOYMENT IN POLAND

Vocational guidance is under the remit of 2 departments, education (Ministry of National Education and Sport), responsible for providing guidance and counselling services to young people at school, and labour (Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs), responsible for guidance and counselling services to adults. Vocational guidance services under the remit of the department of education are provided by specialised pedagogical assistance and counselling centres, which offer a broad range of psychological and pedagogical assistance, including vocational guidance services to children and young people, and counselling to both teachers and parents related to the education and raising children and young people (www.cmppp.edu.pl). Services offered by pedagogical assistance and counselling centres are provided free of charge and on a voluntary basis. In the 2002/2003 school year, there were 575 such centres in Poland, including 30 specialised vocational counselling institutions, which employ approximately 1 000 vocational counsellors. Also, there were approximately 10 000 educational counsellors in various types of schools. Since 2003 in lower and upper secondary schools School Career Centres has been established. (http://www.trainingvillage.gr/etv/Information resources/NationalVet/Thematic/ .)

Activity of public employment services in the field of vocational guidance is regulated by the Promoting Employment and Labour Market Institutions Act of 20th April 2004. The Act specifies in detail the tasks of the state relating to the alleviation of the consequences of unemployment, employment promotion and vocational activation. These tasks are performed by 338 district labour offices and 53 vocational information and planning centres at regional labour offices. Vocational guidance services offered through labour offices are targeted at various categories of clients, mainly the unemployed and job seekers, who are at different stages of their careers. Voluntary Labour Corps (OHP) are state run labour market institutions designed to assist young people in entering employment and to prevent social exclusion. Their Youth Career Centres, Youth Labour Offices and Job Clubs provide vocational information, guidance and counselling not only to typical OHP clients but to all young people seeking advice about their future carrers or looking for placements or jobs. The basic task of Career Bureaux, which have been set up at Polish universities since 1993, include provision of assistance students and graduates in planning their career paths. (http://www.trainingvillage.gr/etv/Information resources/NationalVet/Thematic/ .)

The polish society offers career counselling for all: young people about to choose a career; adults - whether employed, unemployed or returning to the labour market; disabled people; parents; and educators. Vocational guidance services within the remit of the department of education are provided by highly qualified staff. All the counsellors have university education, at least at the MA level. Over 30% of them have completed postgraduate studies in vocational orientation and guidance. Psychologists and pedagogues make up about 90% of all vocational counsellors. Most of them (about 60%) improve their qualifications on a systematic basis, during short training programmes and courses (mainly in preparing students to use active methods in making career choices, medical certificate stating suitability (or lack of it) for given occupation, diagnostics, etc. ΑII counsellors have university education. (http://www.trainingvillage.gr/etv/Information\_resources/NationalVet/Thematic/ .)

Sources: http://www.trainingvillage.gr/etv/Information\_resources/NationalVet/Thematic/

http://www.cmppp.edu.pl/

#### **ANNEX 3**: No data available