

***LABOUR MARKET  
IN POLAND***

# FASHIONABLE PROFESSIONS

- Programmer
- Engineer
- IT security specialist
- Beautician
- Financial auditor
- Logistician
- Business and financial analyst
- Architect



# 10 BEST PAID PROFESSIONS

- Massage therapist
- Cook
- Confectioner
- Beautician
- Hairdresser
- Photographer
- Accountant
- Programmer
- Wedding consultant
- Pilot



# IN-DEMAND PROFESSIONS

Currently, there are more and more in-demand professions in Poland. First of all, manual workers are lacking.



# IN-DEMAND PROFESSIONS:

- concreters
- pavers
- carpenters
- confectioners
- roofers
- electricians
- hairdressers
- drivers
- tailors
- cooks
- storekeepers





- mechanics
- assemblers
- bricklayers
- bakers
- nurses
- welders
- accountants
- chefs
- locksmiths



# TRADITIONAL PROFESSIONS IN POLAND



In the past, people living in the countryside had no access to industrial products or they were too expensive for them, so they used the services of local craftsmen in the following fields:

- handicraft
- cheese making
- basket weaving
- pottery
- blacksmithing
- weaving
- carpentry and woodworking





- Besides, in individual regions of Poland there are various industrial traditions, such as:

- Silesia – coal mining, steel industry
- Pomerania – fishing, ship-building
- Central and south Poland – agriculture
- Łódź province – textile industry
- Tatra Mountains area – shepherding





- Traditional professions in Krosno area are weaving, oil mining and glass blowing.



# ATTRACTIVE PROFESSIONS

At present, jobs in the field of new technologies are very attractive in our country. The work is very well paid, you can work in international companies with people from different countries and there is no risk of unemployment.



# ATTRACTIVE PROFESSIONS IN POLAND:

- Project Manager
- Interpreter/translator
- IT Administrator
- Social Media Specialist
- Logistic manager
- Programmer
- Webmaster
- Graphic designer
- Career counselor
- Biotechnologist



# UNATTRACTIVE PROFESSIONS IN POLAND:

- Printing industry worker
- Caretaker
- Car park warden
- Miller
- Seamstress, upholsterer
- Fisherman
- Farmer



These jobs aren't attractive, because the employees work long hours, often on weekends; they stay away from home for a long time, the work is hard and not well paid.



# GENDER EQUALITY IN THE LABOUR MARKET IN POLAND

Not long ago, there was a traditional division in men's and women's social roles in Poland. Women had to take care of children, do household chores. The men in turn were supposed to go to work and earn money.





Fortunately, this situation has changed over the last decades. Today many women work in jobs that were traditionally seen as unsuitable for them and vice versa. Nobody wonders any more meeting women working in coal mining, armed forces as officers, pilots, firefighters, bank managers, etc.

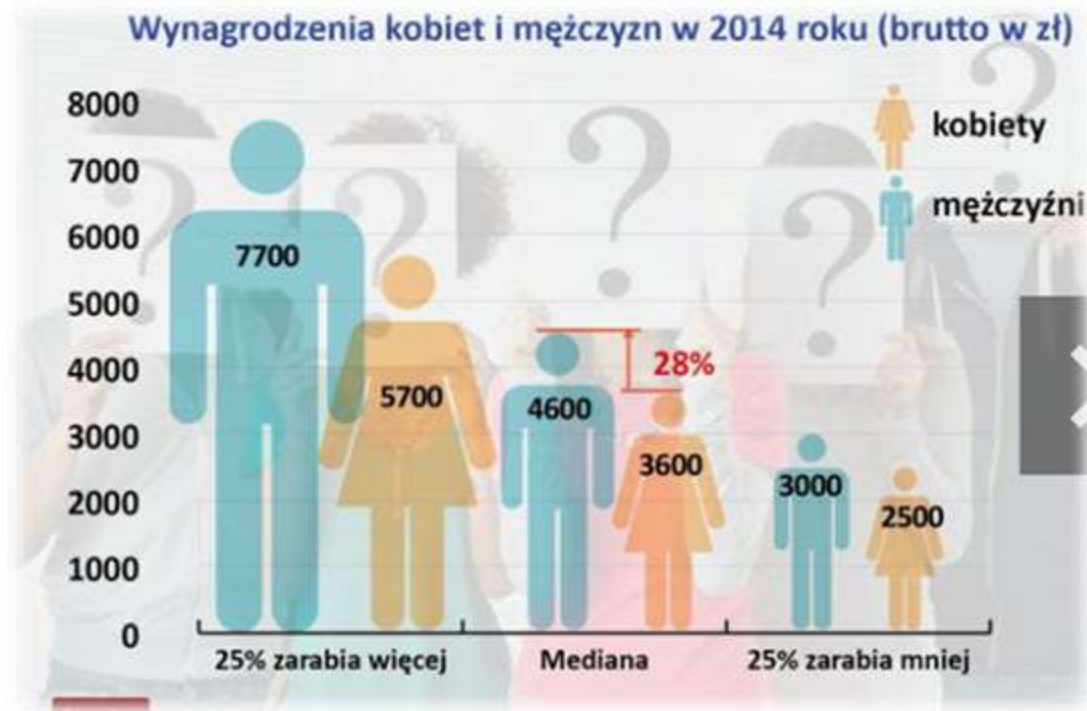


On the other hand, men enter professional fields that had been the women's domain and work as nurses, kindergarten teachers or cooks. At home, more and more men cook dinner, clean rooms and go shopping for food. They can even get paternity leave, stay at home take care of their children and let their wives go to work and continue their professional careers.





However, the gender equality still isn't completely satisfactory. It is still difficult for women to advance to the top positions in companies and they earn less money from their male colleagues, although they do the same work.



Men's and women's salary in 2014



# UNEMPLOYMENT IN POLAND 1990-2018

Until 1989 there was no official unemployment in Poland. Our country was a socialist state where everyone who wanted to work, had a job. In large factories thousands of people were employed, they worked with out-of date technologies and the quality of their products was very poor.



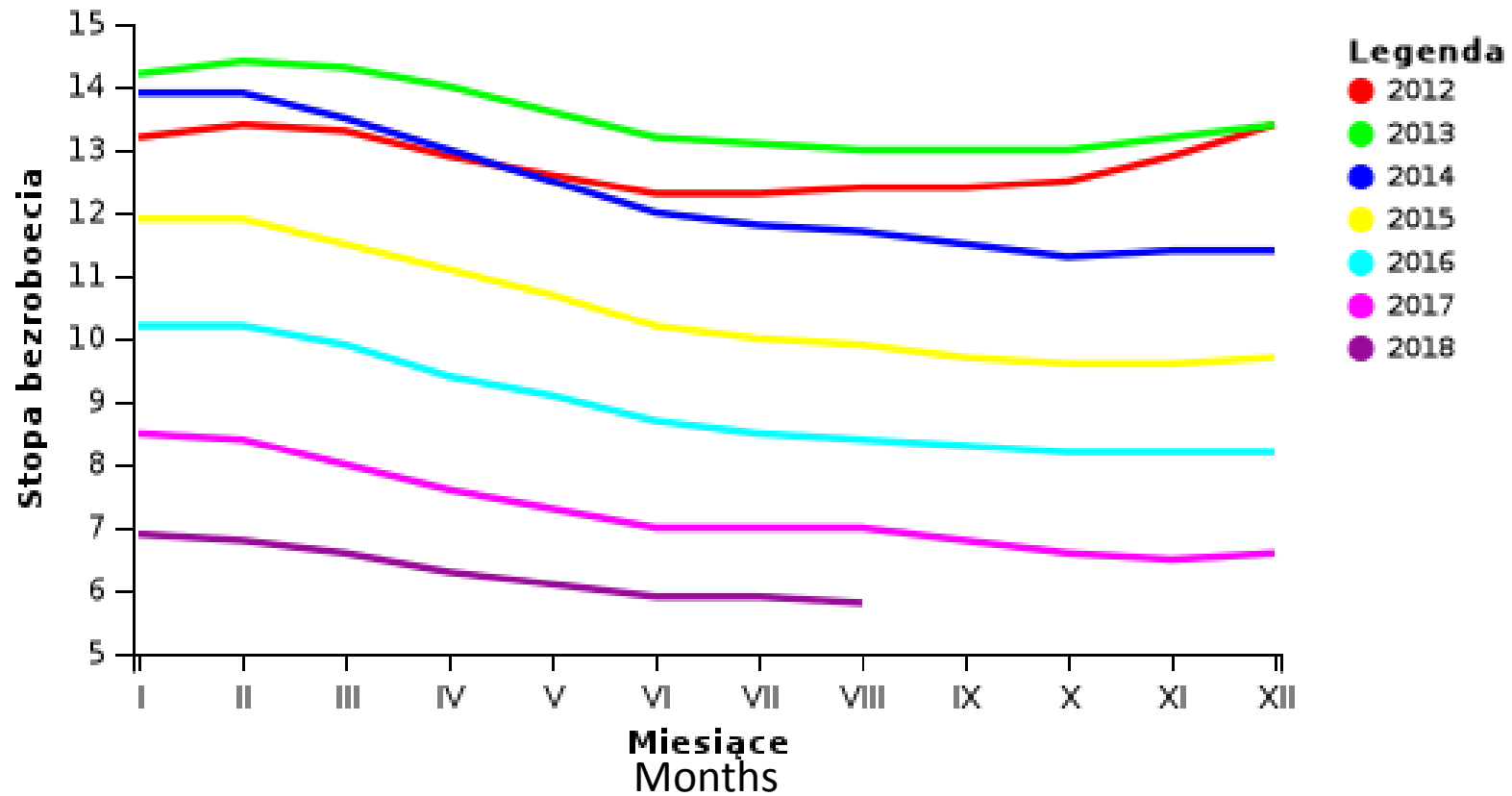


As a consequence of introduction of a free-market economy in 1989, factories that weren't able to meet the market requirements were closed, the employees were made redundant and they couldn't find any new jobs. In 1991 2.2 million people were unemployed and in 1994 this number increased reaching the rate of about 3 million people.

Queue at an employment office



# UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IN POLAND (2012-2018)



- After joining the European Union in 2004, the number of unemployed people diminished gradually. Since Polish workers could be legally employed in West European counties, many Polish citizens used that possibility and went to work abroad. Now, about 2 million Polish people live and work abroad and the unemployment rate is about 6%; is one of the lowest rates in the European Union.

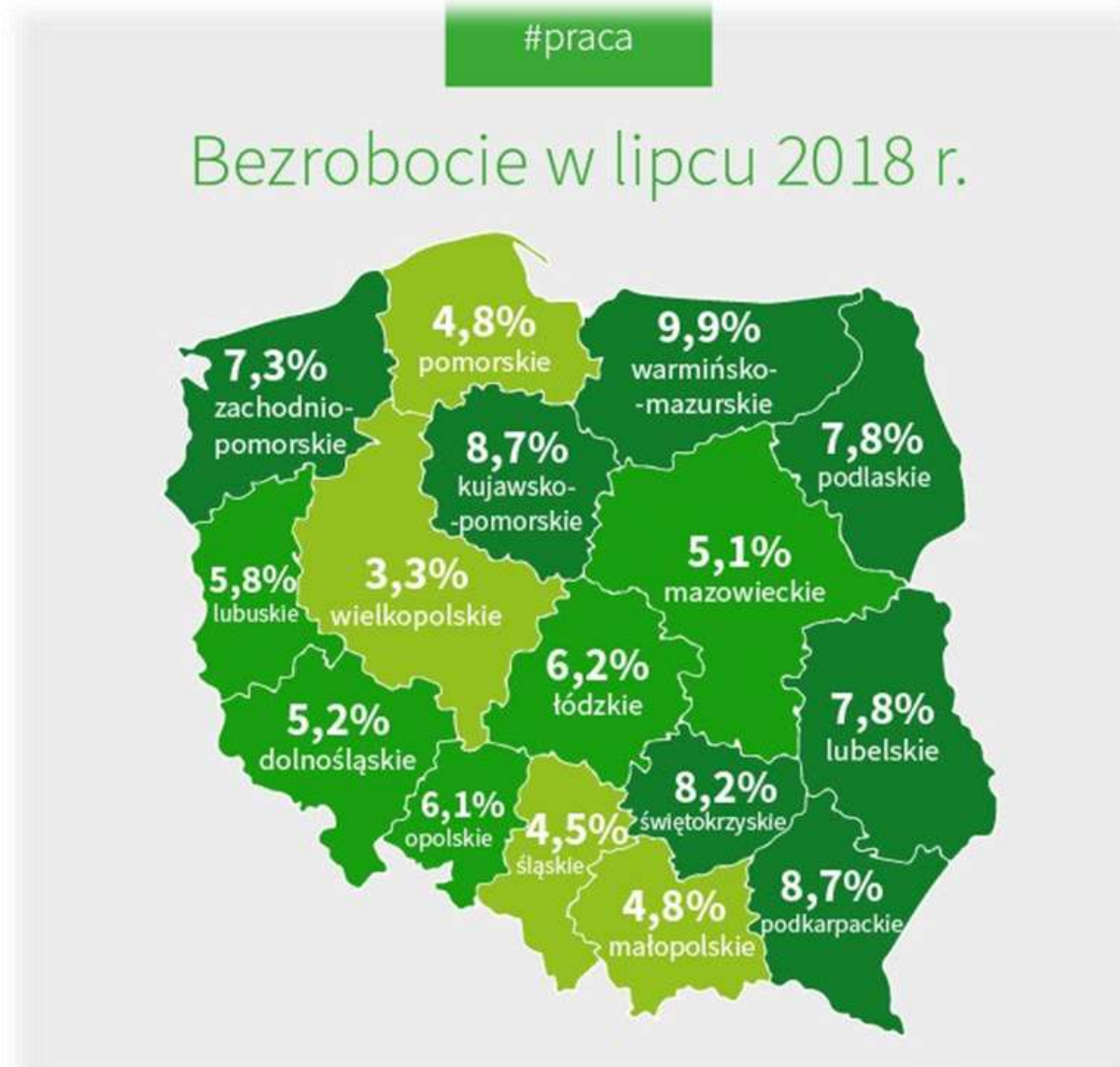




- Polish economy is now a part of the common EU market. There are huge investments in new technologies and infrastructure. More and more companies are established. As a consequence, Polish employers aren't able to find enough skilled workers in Poland and are forced to look for foreign employees. At the moment, about 1 million people from Ukraine work in Poland. There are also more and more people from West European countries working in Poland.



# Unemployment rate in individual polish regions





*Thank you very*  
*much for your*  
*attention!*