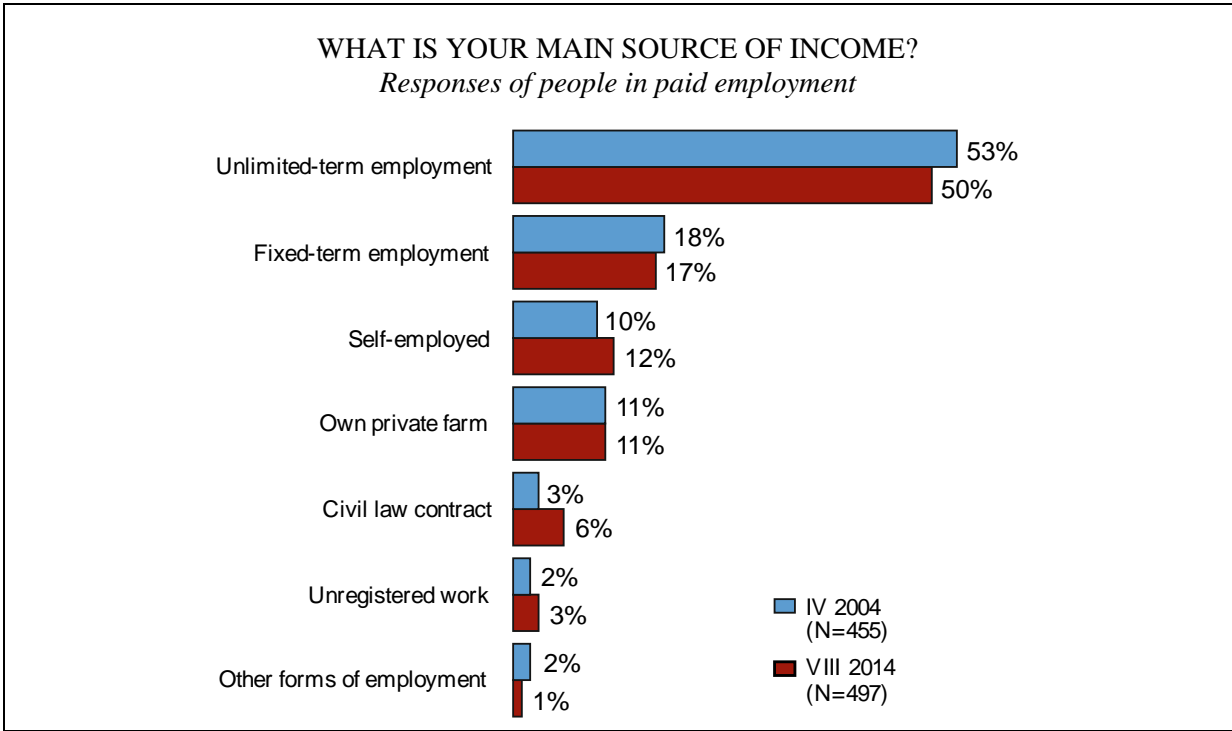


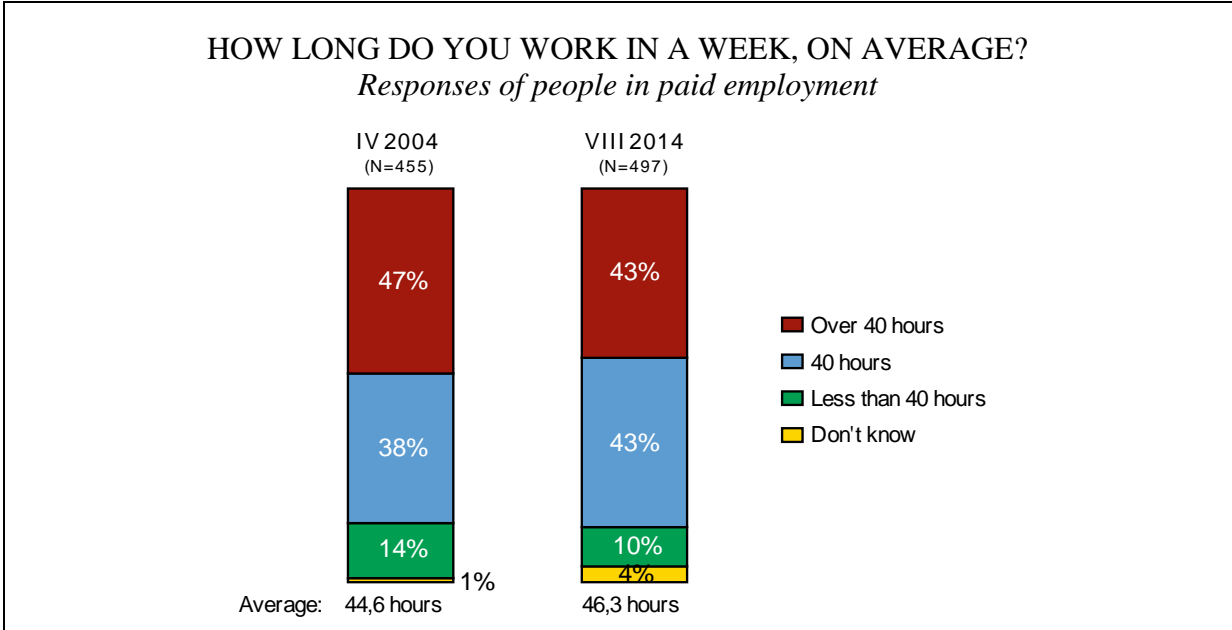
WORKING POLES

In August 2014, half of respondents (51%) declared being in paid employment. The largest group work on the basis of unlimited-term employment contract. A far smaller group have a fixed-term contract. One-eighth of working Poles are self-employed outside of agriculture, while one-ninth work on a private farm. Only very few respondents declare that their main source of income is a civil law contract or unregistered work. In the last ten years, the proportion of employees on labour law contract has decreased, while the number of people receiving income from civil law contract has risen.

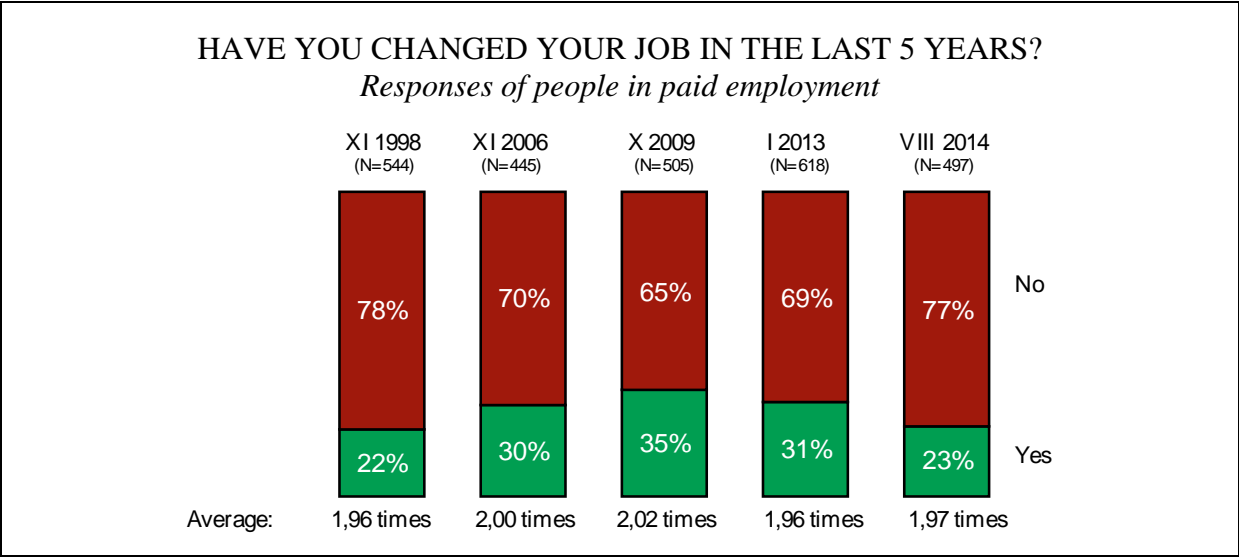
Employment based on a fixed-term labour contract or civil law contract prevails among the youngest respondents. The latter form of work is also relatively frequent among residents of big cities and those with low education. Women, middle-aged employees (aged 35-54) and respondents with higher education relatively often work on the basis of unlimited-term employment contract. Self-employment and farming is associated with older age.



The largest group of economically active people (86%) work at least 40 hours a week. At present, the average working week (46.6 hours a week) is longer than in 2004 (44.6 hours a week) and exceeds the legal working time by about 6 hours. At the same time, in the last decade there has been a slight increase in the proportion of employees who work 40 hours a week on average, while the number of those working more or less has decreased.



Since 2013, professional mobility of Poles has decreased. At present, over three-quarters of employees declare staying in the same job in the last five years. People who changed their job did it, on average, twice.



Professional mobility is more common among younger and better educated employees, especially men. It is also characteristic more frequently of workers on civil law contracts, fixed-term employment and people working without any legal basis.

Almost three-quarters of employees (73%) are satisfied with their job. Satisfaction is higher among women, respondents aged 18-24, employees with better education and income, as well as among the self-employed, those working on unlimited-term contracts or civil law contracts. The least satisfied are people working illegally and farmers.

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: *"Working Poles. Employment conditions and readiness for change"*, September 2014. Fieldwork for national sample: August 2014, N=980. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.