

## Studia Ekonomiczne 78

### DYLEMATY WSPÓŁCZESNEGO RYNKU PRACY

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## **STRESZCZENIA**

### **ECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS AND LEVEL OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE POLISH VOIVODESHIPS**

#### **Summary**

The goal of the paper is to investigate how competitiveness influences upon the level of economic development of the Polish voivodeships in the years 2003-2008. Statistical and econometric analyses are preceded by theoretical considerations on the influence of competitiveness upon the level of economic development.

Statistical analyses show that voivodeships of the higher level of competitiveness (dolnośląskie, śląskie and mazowieckie) can be characterised by significantly higher GDP per capita than the voivodeships of the lowest competitiveness levels (lubelskie, podkarpackie, świętokrzyskie, and podlaskie). The gap is much more visible if we compare voivodeships of the lowest competitiveness with the mazowieckie voivodeship (GDP per capita in this voivodeship was more than twice as high as in the voivodeships of the lowest competitiveness).

Econometric analysis shows that improvements in the competitiveness level result in higher level of economic development of the voivodeships.

### **THE RANKING OF EUROPEAN UNION COUNTRIES ACCORDING TO THE SITUATION ON THEIR LABOUR MARKETS DURING 2003-2009**

#### **Summary**

The aim of the article was to create the ranking of all European Union members according to their situation on the labour market in 2003-2009. The analysis of the employment and its structure, the unemployment and its consequences let divide the countries into four groups. The leaders are: Danmark, Austria and Cyprus. The position of Poland has changed. In 2003-2006 it was the last (27th) place, however in 2009 – it went up to 19th.

### **CHALLENGES FOR THE EU LABOUR MARKETS' IN THE ASPECT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PARADIGM**

#### **Summary**

In the article it was taken an effort to present some important changes on the EU-member countries labour markets in the aspect of challenges resulted from the realisation the EU sustainable development strategy. One of the principal pillars of this conception is pro-ecological policy, which realisation went towards (in more or less direct way) to the realisation of sustainable, permanent and steady development of the EU-10 national economies. In the first chapter were presented strategies supporting sustainable development of the above mentioned economies, mostly including documents worked out by the EU. In the second chapter were discussed principal postulated directions of activities supporting sustainable development taking into account world tendencies. Third chapter includes empirical analysis of the objects' realisation, which were includes in the EU sustainable development conception. There were used many indicators using to the empirical verification of the planned development priorities. It is worth to underline the favourable forming the rate of growth of these indicators, but their level is still too low and significantly below the average achieved by the EU-15 countries. It causes arising new challenges for the policy leaded at the EU level as well as the national policies in members countries. In the fourth chapter the meaning of the green jobs conception for the sustainable economic development and the possibilities of its practical realisation was considered.

### **THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE RATE OF INFLATION AND THE RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN POLAND – SOME EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE**

#### **Summary**

This paper investigates the effects on the unemployment rate from a shock to the inflation rate in Poland. In this paper we use simple VAR model as a descriptions of the relation between inflation rate and changes in unemployment (the response functions of unemployment rate to the inflation rate impulse, have been estimated). The maximum increase in the unemployment rate takes place in the third and the fourth quarter after the inflation rate impulse. The results indicate that unemployment rate increased from a shock to the unemployment rate.

### **SEARCH THEORIES OF LABOUR MARKET AND MACROECONOMIC DSGE MODELS**

#### **Summary**

The paper discusses the most important issues concerning labour market modeling within DSGE methodology focusing on integration of DSGE and search and matching models. Other theoretical macroeconomic propositions aiming at matching labour markets stylized facts were also reviewed. It is shown that blending DSGE and search and matching models has been an important step in labour market macromodelling and that the models with staggered wages are able to explain many observed characteristics of labour markets.

## **LABOUR MARKET IN THE NEW EUROPEAN ECONOMIC STRATEGY „EUROPE 2020”**

### **Summary**

The paper presents new strategy „Europe 2020” in light of the Lisbon strategy experiences. There are exposed the EU procedures and objectives relevant to the labour market. There are pointed to weakness and threats appearing from a new strategy.

## **UNEMPLOYMENT ISSUES IN GROUP OF COUNTRIES – NEW EU MEMBERS**

### **Summary**

In the article there are presented findings of detailed analyses of dynamics one of basic parameters which characterize labour market, that is unemployment rate and long-term unemployment rate for the group new EU members. Separate part of elaboration is estimation of influence parameters describing the labour market on basic economic and social processes.

## **NEEDS OF INCREASING THE PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY OF PEOPLE AGED 45 AND MORE**

### **Summary**

On the Polish labour market, there are still some groups of persons, who face particular difficulties. These include persons aged over 45 years. Due to the increasing share of these persons in the general population, the attention payed to their position on the labour market should be special. Although we can observe the increase in the employment of such persons, they represent up to 20% of unemployed persons. The situation of this part of the population will be particularly important over the next years due to progressive ageing of the Polish population and the reduction in the size of the labour force.

## **EMPLOYMENT IN HIGH-TECH SECTOR IN POLAND AND EUROZONE**

### **Summary**

We show a fundamental direction of changes in employment structures of industry in Poland and Eurozone. This paper is divided in four parts, in which we describe the methodology, employment structures, empirical analysis and conclusions.

We concluded that Polish economy is mainly based on the employment in medium-low and low technology sectors. We observed, however, positive tendencies in Polish employment in 2003-2007. The share of employment in high-tech and medium-high technology sectors of the Polish economy is increasing and is better than in many countries of Eurozone.

## **IMPACT OF ECONOMICAL, DEMOGRAPHIC AND EDUCATIONAL BACK-GROUNDS ON THE EMPLOYMENT LEVEL IN SME**

### **Summary**

SME have been an important participant in the labour market for many years. They still absorb a major part of employment, but they have had serious problems caused by lower demand, especially in the foreign trade of goods and services. The above-mentioned problems have had influence on employment level in the sector. The in-crease of unemployment depended on the branch of economy.

It is worth pointing out, that SME respond quicker to the negative changes in the macroeconomic environment. On the other hand they adapt to the new conditions much more quickly then others. It is mainly caused by the type of the resources they use which are based on knowledge, experience or individual features of the owner or the manager.

All these features originate from external and internal factors like economical, demographic and educational background. Their portfolio is naturally broader and their impact on SME and therefore employment is not only indirect. The author of this article would like to show the way in which the features and the conditions of SME are directly interconnected in the context of the use of labour market resources.

## **POLISH IMMIGRATION POLICY**

### **Summary**

An analysis of statistical data indicates that the number of foreigners employed in Poland has been steadily rising. This situation concerns both seasonal workers and those employed for a longer period, thus corroborating the thesis that Poland is transforming from strictly emigrant country into and emigrant-immigrant one. Such a situation necessitates development of an immigrant policy model that could optimise decision-making process in the field of foreigners inflow into Poland from the viewpoint of present and future needs of Polish labour market. This text contains proposals for solutions in the field of immigration policy that would help Poland attain complementary character of foreigners employment in Poland, i.e. one where such foreigners could make up for shortages in our labour market.

## **THE JOB EXPECTATIONS OF THE GRADUATES OF UNIVERSITY OF OPOLE (IN THE LIGHT OF THE CONDUCTED RESEARCH)**

### **Summary**

Undoubtedly, graduates of universities in Poland are currently in a difficult situation on the labor market. On the one hand, their high degree entails career aspirations and life, on the other hand the labor market in Poland is not able to provide satisfactory work for all graduates. Therefore the article refers to a study on the problems and issues faced by university graduates. Research „Students of the University of Opole in the labor market in the country and abroad. Work during studies and designs for the future” was conducted among the final year full-time students of the University of Opole. In this text, with all the issues covered in the research, the authors focus on issues relating to the intentions of students for work in Poland as well as taking up employment abroad, the students’ preferences for wage labor in the country, assessing the chances of finding work after graduation in Poland in accordance with qualifications and the students suggestions for the University to better prepare graduates for professional work.

## **CHANGES IN DIFFERENTIAL OF WAGES AND SITUATION ON LABOUR MARKET IN PERIOD OF TRANSFORMATION OF POLISH ECONOMY**

### **Abstract**

Transformation of Polish economy is broadly reflected in households’ income situation. It should be stressed there are many factors forming income inequalities in our country. Moreover, they do not impact income situation in an autonomous way but within a given set of features, variable in force and direction of impact depending on time and background. The level of national income inequalities in 1996-2006 depends strongly on formation of education of the head of the family, number of unemployed in a given household, place of living, composition of a household, and to a smaller extent also – gender of the head of the family.

## **PRIVILEGES CONNECTED WITH WORK IN MINING – FORMERLY AND NOWADAYS**

### **Summary**

Miners were one of the professional groups within which the earliest forms of privileges occurred. They were often called social security systems. They had their pioneering character. These actions were connected with health care, provision of leisure and recreation. They also meant provision of flats and promise of higher income. At first miners had to provide themselves with these issues.

Since then employers have paid attention to the fact that achieving higher work efficiency and life peace among miners many be caused by adding privileges. In the period of Polish People’s Republic the state itself carried out social policy towards mining industry’s employees. Nowadays, many of these do not exist and those which remain are nothing unusual against the privileges of other professional groups.

## **TIME SPENT ON THE WORK AND EXPERIENCED OVERLOAD WORK AS THE DETERMINANTS OF ACTIVITY SOCIAL PUBLIC**

### **Summary**

Involvement of the population in the social activities often try to translate ever more time devoted to the professional activity and the greater community involvement in it. With this approach is that people who neither work easier should take this kind of activity, because they have more free time and resource to experience significantly less load resulting from working life. In the article we count the assumption that the status on the labour market materially affects the decision of the bodies of social activities and that determines the degree of fatigue in the work of this activity. We are examining the effect of selected factors on the magnitudes of work overload.