

# Social economy in Poland

new technologies and challenges under Covid-19

SEEDING

17<sup>th</sup> March 2021

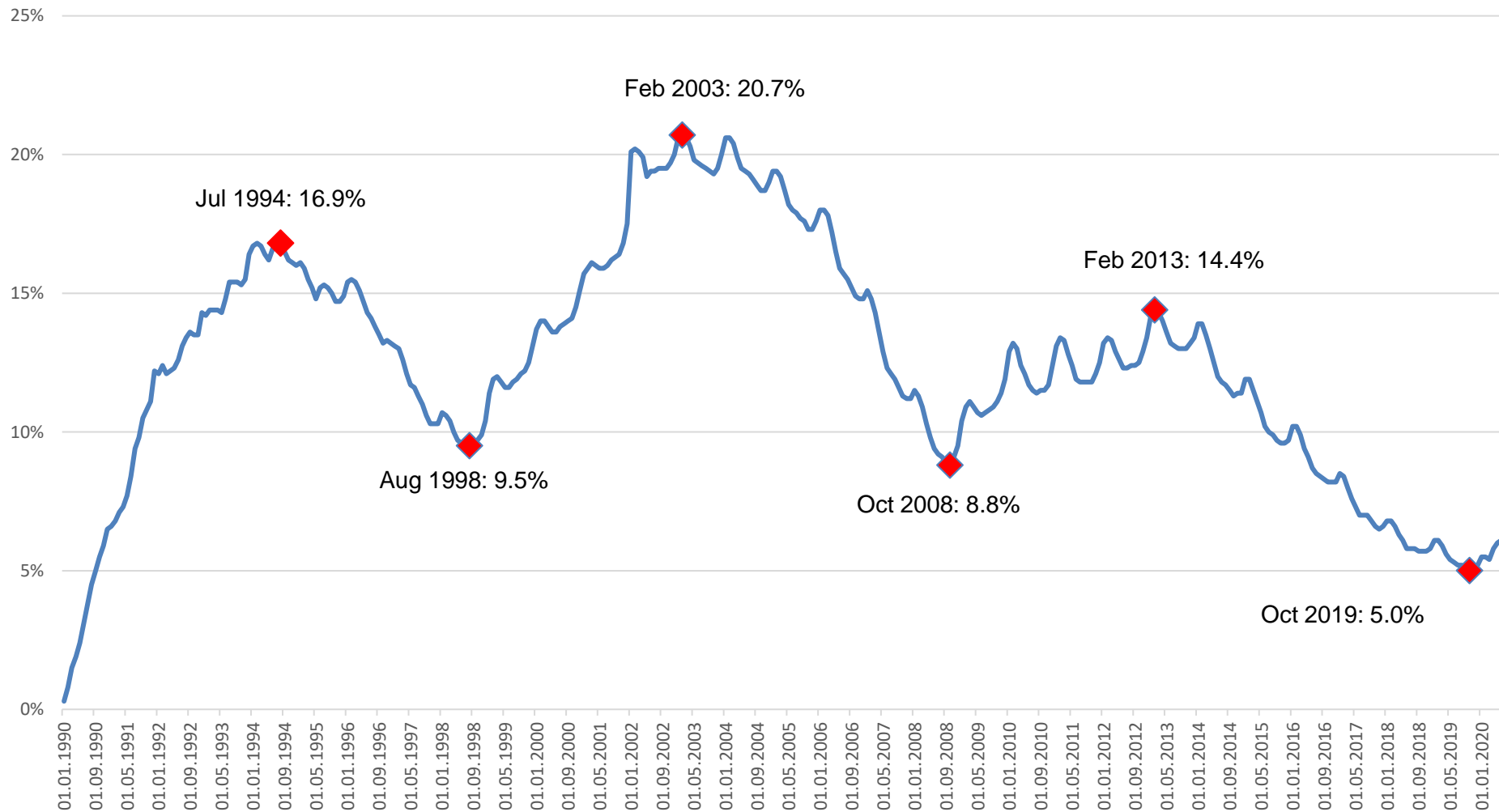
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**FISE**➤

# Registered unemployment rate



# Different methodology = different data



## Labour Force Survey

**3.1%**

531,000

*(Jan 2021)*



## Public Employment Offices

**6.5%**

1,090,400

*(Jan 2021)*



Other, e.g.  
**Diagnoza+** (separate survey,  
different method of counting)

**3.8%**

**(4.7%** including  
people not looking  
for a job)

*(Oct 2020)*

# Hidden problems, crouching crisis?

- **Layoffs delayed** by the government programmes and notice periods.
- Growth of **illegal employment**.
- **Forced change of employment contracts** into less stable civil law contracts and self-employment.
- **Fewer orders** for self-employed and civil contract workers.
- **Reduced working time** (and salary) for employment contracts workers.

***“Half-unemployment”***



# Employment by sectors in 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter 2020

Sector	Average paid employment (in thousands full time jobs)	Change to 3 <sup>rd</sup> quarter 2019
Administrative and support service activities	397.5	-5.9%
Accommodation and <u>catering</u>	131.7	-3.8%
Financial and insurance activities	236.6	-3.2%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	72.4	-2.7%
<u>Industry</u>	2,734.4	-1.8%
Trade; repair of motor vehicles	1,294.1	-1.4%
Human health and <u>social work activities</u>	643.6	-0.8%
Real estate activities	109.0	-0.7%
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	619.4	-0.4%
Education	1,093.4	+0.2%
Construction	425.9	+0.6%
Transportation and storage	625.3	+1.8%
Professional, scientific and technical activities	321.5	+3.3%
Information and communication	250.8	+3.4%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,182.1</b>	<b>-0.9%</b>

} big losers

} big winners

Caution – these numbers do not include:

- companies employing less than 10 people
- illegal, self-employed and civil law contract workers.



# ”Anti-Crisis Shield” for social economy



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1. Rather fast implementation
2. Dozens of instruments e.g.
  - social security contribution exemption
  - loans
  - redirection of public funds from supporting the creation of new entities too keeping them alive



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1. Lack of help at the end of 2020 and later
2. Half-measures: too small, too short-lived instruments, for too few
3. Most instruments for specified groups of entities
4. Mutual exclusions: if you had this, you will not get that
5. Over-regulation: too complicated rules, too much conditions, too much documents

# Three scenarios





THANK YOU  
FOR  
YOUR  
ATTENTION  
ANY QUESTIONS?





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