



Chapter VI

# POLISH SOCIETY

Marzena Ples





## Get to know about Poland – Training Materials for Trainers and Teachers

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Cover photo: Afternoon by Vistula / Mariusz Cieszewski / Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Poland / Source: Flickr.com

## 1. WORKSHOP SCENARIO



### AIMS

- To acquaint the participants with basic information on Polish society, including demographic structure, ethnic and religious composition as well as the Poles' economic and labour-market status.
- To develop the ability to analyse and search for information using statistics and informational graphics.
- To develop the ability to search for, select, organise and group information.



**DURATION:** 180 minutes.



**PARTICIPANTS:** 20 people.



### TEACHING METHODS

- Demonstration methods – film.
- Expository methods – talk.
- Problem-focused methods – didactic discussion.
- Practical methods – guiding text method.



### TEACHING MATERIALS, AIDS AND WORK

- Computer and projector to display video.
- Flipcharts or paper tablecloths.
- 5 tables with 4 chairs at each of them, a flipchart or a paper tablecloth, crayons, markers, and pens.
- Elements to create a café-style atmosphere, for example, drinks, candles on the tables, soft background music.

## I. WORKSHOP SCENARIO

### Plan of the workshop



#### 1. INTRODUCTION

The participants are asked what they know about Polish society and their sources of information. A brief discussion is now initiated. It should be stated that during the workshop, five main aspects concerning Polish society will be discussed: demography, ethnic composition, education and the labour market, religion as well as the Poles against the backdrop of other EU Member States.



#### 2. EXPLAINING AND CONDUCTING AN EXERCISE

The participants are informed that they will use a modified World Cafe Method, which is used to exchange information and broaden previously acquired knowledge. In the room, there are 5 tables with the topics for discussion (*Auxiliary material no. 2*). On each table, there is a large-format paper or a paper tablecloth to write down or on which to draw conclusions. On each table, the participants will have at their disposal: basic information about Polish society (*Educational material no. 1*), statistics and informational graphics (*Educational material no. 2*), general information on each of the topics (*Educational material no. 3 – 7*), some instructions with questions for the discussion (*Auxiliary material no. 3*) and the rules for changing the tables (*Auxiliary material no. 4*). In addition to the educational materials provided in this chapter, it is suggested that the statistics or information graphics be prepared for each of the topics, based on current materials from the Polish Central Statistical Office (Główny Urząd Statystyczny, GUS), regularly published on its website.

One of the 5 topics concerning Polish society (5 separate tables) will be discussed by the participants during 9 rounds. The participants should be divided into 10 pairs and given names using the letters of the Polish alphabet (from A to J) by the person leading the discussion. In each round, the pairs will alternately play the role of table hosts and guests. The discussion should be moderated by the hosts who will discuss the questions, distribute the educational materials, present the work results, ask for comments and encourage further discussion. It is very important that the participants be acquainted with the rules for changing the tables (*Auxiliary material no. 4*) – during the exercise every thematic table should be visited by each pair, and the role of the table host should be played five times. All the materials which were used by the participants should be left on the table while changing positions. During the exercise, the groups should be monitored and, if necessary, provided with additional explanations, and the duration of each round should be strictly controlled.

Each round lasts 8 minutes, and after the end of the round 9, the participants sitting at a given table have an additional 10 minutes to prepare their presentation, which will summarise the results of their work on a given issue. Then each group discusses its topic during a 5-minute presentation. After each speech, it is good to have some time for comments, discussion, and questions.

## I. WORKSHOP SCENARIO

### ▶ 3. SUMMARY AND DISCUSSION

The most important elements of each presentation should be discussed. The participants are asked how they liked their pair-work involving so many changes of roles and topics. In groups, there should be a discussion on what information about Polish society was the most surprising. Then the similarities and differences between the Poles and the countries where the workshop participants come from should be analysed. The educational film *Get to know about Poland: Polish Society (Auxiliary material no. 1)* is presented as a summary of the workshop. The movie is discussed together – the information contained therein as well as the visual material.

### ▶ 4. THE TIME FRAME OF THE WORKSHOP

Introduction to the topic: 20 minutes.

Explaining the exercise and dividing into groups: 15 minutes.

Conducting the exercise: 120 minutes, including:

- Time for work in table-groups: 75 minutes (8 minutes for 1 round).
- Time to swapping tables: 1-1,5 minutes.
- Time for preparation of presentation: 10 minutes.
- Presentations: 35 minutes (7 minutes per group).

Discussing the exercise and summarising the workshop: 25 minutes.

## 2. AUXILIARY MATERIALS

### Auxiliary material no. 1 Educational film



The film is available on You Tube at:

- *Get to know about Poland: Polish Society*  
(EN): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ak12bWF1i5c>  
(RU): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AK0tvJCMdcA>



### Auxiliary material no. 2 Topics on the tables

Demographics of Poland

Ethnic composition of Polish society

Education and labour market in Poland

Religiousness of the Poles

Poles against the backdrop of other EU Member States



### Auxiliary material no. 3 Instruction on how to complete the task

The discussion in groups will concern the five aspects of Polish society based on basic information about Polish society, statistics and informational graphics as well as general information on each of the topics. Each table is devoted to a different topic and should be visited by the pairs named from A to J in accordance with the rules (*Auxiliary material no. 4*). The discussion is moderated by the table hosts who discuss the questions, distribute the educational materials, present the work results, ask for comments and encourage further discussion. Each round lasts 8 minutes, and after the end of round 9 the participants will have additional 10 minutes to prepare their presentation on one of the five topics. Then each topic should be discussed during a maximum 5-minute speech. Answers to the following questions should be considered:

- What are the main characteristics of Polish society related to a given topic? How did they change?
- Is the presented information surprising? Why?
- What are the main problems related to this topic?
- What are the greatest challenges facing Polish society?
- What in your opinion are the reasons for this state of affairs?
- Do you see any similarities between the situation in Poland and in your country?

## 3. EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS

## Auxiliary material no. 4



## Rules for changing the tables

	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9
Demographics of Poland	A - <b>B</b>	<b>A</b> - D	I - <b>D</b>	<b>I</b> - F	G - <b>F</b>	<b>G</b> - H	E - <b>H</b>	<b>E</b> - J	C - <b>J</b>
Ethnic composition of Polish society	C - <b>D</b>	<b>C</b> - F	A - <b>F</b>	<b>A</b> - H	I - <b>H</b>	<b>I</b> - J	G - <b>J</b>	<b>G</b> - B	E - <b>B</b>
Education and labour market in Poland	E - <b>F</b>	<b>E</b> - H	C - <b>H</b>	<b>C</b> - J	A - <b>J</b>	<b>A</b> - B	I - <b>B</b>	<b>I</b> - D	G - <b>D</b>
Religiousness of the Poles	G - <b>H</b>	<b>G</b> - J	E - <b>J</b>	<b>E</b> - B	C - <b>B</b>	<b>C</b> - D	A - <b>D</b>	<b>A</b> - F	I - <b>F</b>
Poles against the backdrop of other EU Member States	I - <b>J</b>	<b>I</b> - B	G - <b>B</b>	<b>G</b> - D	E - <b>D</b>	<b>E</b> - F	C - <b>F</b>	<b>C</b> - H	A - <b>H</b>

\* Table hosts – in bold

## 3. EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS

### Educational material no. 1



#### Basic information about Polish society

Population growth rate: -0.11% (2014 est.)

Birth rate: 9.77 births /1,000 population (2014 est.)

Death rate: 10.37 deaths /1,000 population (2014 est.)

Net migration rate: -0.47 migrant(s) /1,000 population (2014 est.)



#### Age structure (2014 est.)

- 0-14 years: 14.6% (male 2,876,264 / female 2,716,569)
- 15-24 years: 11.9% (male 2,333,627 / female 2,235,228)
- 25-54 years: 43.8% (male 8,459,153 / female 8,355,491)
- 55-64 years: 14.7% (male 2,658,106 / female 2,973,933)
- 65 years and over: 15% (male 2,224,569 / female 3,513,339)



#### Dependency ratios (2014 est.)

- total dependency ratio: 42.6%
- youth dependency ratio: 21.4%
- elderly dependency ratio: 21.2%
- potential support ratio: 4.7%



#### Median age (2014 est.)

- total: 39.5 years
- male: 37.9 years
- female: 41.3 years



#### Life expectancy at birth (2014 est.)

- total population: 76.65 years
- male: 72.74 years
- female: 80.8 years



#### Ethnic groups (2011 est.)

- Polish 96.9%
- Silesian 1.1%
- German 0.2%
- Ukrainian 0.1%
- other and unspecified 1.7%
- note: represents ethnicity declared first

### 3. EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS



#### Religions (2012 est.)

- Catholic 87.2% (includes Roman Catholic 86.9% and Greek Catholic, Armenian Catholic, and Byzantine-Slavic Catholic)
- Orthodox 1.3% (almost all are Polish Autocephalous Orthodox),
- Protestant 0.4% (mainly Augsburg Evangelical and Pentacostal),
- other 0.4% (includes Jehovah's Witnesses, Buddhist, Hare Krishna, Gaudiya Vaishnavism, Muslim, Jewish, Mormon),
- unspecified 10.8%

Source: [http://www.indexmundi.com/poland/demographics\\_profile.html](http://www.indexmundi.com/poland/demographics_profile.html)



Photo: Polish fans on Volleyball Men's World Championship, Poland 2014. Opening match Poland vs Serbia. / Mariusz Cieszewski / Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Poland - Flickr.com

### 3. EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS

#### Educational material no. 2



#### Statistics and information graphics

The following sources are recommended in preparing general materials:

- Current statistics, graphs, charts, and information graphics on Polish society in English can be found on the official website of the Central Statistical Office (GUS): <http://stat.gov.pl/en/>
- A particularly useful educational source are the GUS information graphics: <http://stat.gov.pl/en/infographics-and-widgets/infographics/#>
- A rich source on economic indicators is published by the GUS at: <http://stat.gov.pl/en/infographics-and-widgets/economic-indicators/>
- Detailed information grouped thematically, including Statistical Yearbooks, can be found at: <http://stat.gov.pl/en/topics/>

The following sources are recommended for preparing materials for each topic:

- Demographics of Poland – *Statistical Bulletin No 10/2015 GUS*: [http://stat.gov.pl/download/gfx/portalinformacyjny/en/defaultaktualnosci/3314/4/45/1/statistical\\_bulletin\\_no\\_10\\_2015.pdf](http://stat.gov.pl/download/gfx/portalinformacyjny/en/defaultaktualnosci/3314/4/45/1/statistical_bulletin_no_10_2015.pdf)
- Ethnic composition of Polish society – *Concise Statistical Yearbook of Poland 2015*: <http://stat.gov.pl/download/gfx/portalinformacyjny/en/defaultaktualnosci/3328/1/16/1/concise.pdf>
- Education and labour market in Poland – *The system of Education in Poland*: [http://eurydice.org.pl/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/THE-SYSTEM\\_2014\\_www.pdf](http://eurydice.org.pl/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/THE-SYSTEM_2014_www.pdf)
- Religiousness of the Poles – *Concise Statistical Yearbook of Poland 2015*: <http://stat.gov.pl/download/gfx/portalinformacyjny/en/defaultaktualnosci/3328/1/16/1/concise.pdf>
- Poles against the backdrop of other EU Member States – *People in the EU: who are we and how do we live?:* [http://stat.gov.pl/download/gfx/portalinformacyjny/en/defaultaktualnosci/3/16/1/1/people\\_in\\_the\\_eu.pdf](http://stat.gov.pl/download/gfx/portalinformacyjny/en/defaultaktualnosci/3/16/1/1/people_in_the_eu.pdf)

## 3. EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS



### Educational material no. 3 Demographics of Poland

There were substantial demographic changes in Poland in the twentieth century. The Second World War caused a heavy loss of life, but the decline in the population was also affected by the change of borders. The first demographic boom occurred after the war, and the next one in the early 80s. After the Second World War, Poland recorded a significant increase in the population from 23.6 million to over 38 million people. On 31st October 2014, the population in Poland was estimated at 38 479 000 people.

Currently, in terms of population Poland is ranked 33rd in the world. In the European Union, however, it is sixth. The population density per square kilometre is 123 people. 59.4% of the population lives in cities, 40.6% in rural areas.

By 2012, the retirement age for women was 60 years and for men 65. From 2013 there has been a gradual raising of the retirement age to 67 years of age for both sexes. The current government is working on lowering the retirement age. The population is divided according to pre-working age (0-17 years of age), working age (18-59 for women, 18-65 for men) and post-working age (60 and more for women, 65 and more for men). In 2014, the pre-working age population constituted 18%, working age 63%, and post-working age 19%. In 2013, Poland for the first time recorded a negative natural growth rate, which was – 17,000 people.

The median (middle value of) age of women entering into their first marriage has been gradually increasing, although it is still one of the lowest in the EU. In 2014, it was 26 years. Therefore, the probability of giving birth to an only child is still rising. Women's fertility in 2014 was 1.29, which means 129 children per 100 mothers of childbearing age. These data show that the birth rate is not sufficiently high to replace the previous generation. At the same time there is an increase in the percentage of children born outside marriage – in 2010, this constituted 21% of the total number of live births. These data highlight the gradual ageing of Polish society. Fewer and fewer couples decide to have children. Researchers point to reasons related to the pursuit of a better position in the social hierarchy along with a career as well as the improved education of young people, the weakening of the welfare state and the lack of an effective family policy. The current demographic situation in Poland is characterised by a decline in the birth rate and, at the same time, a lengthening life expectancy. On average, men in Poland live 73.8 years and women 81.6 years. Consequently, a significant population decline and an ageing population seems to be inevitable.

Another important factor affecting the demographics is migration. It is estimated that after Poland's accession to the European Union about 2 million people left the country, the vast majority being of working age. These changes have had economic, political and social consequences.

*Development of texts – Marzena Ples, based on: <http://stat.gov.pl>*

### 3. EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS

#### Educational material no. 4



#### Ethnic composition of Polish society

Before the Second World War, ethnic minorities constituted 1/3 of the population. Currently, Poland is the most homogenous country in the European Union. The 2011 National Census of Population show that 99.8% of people registered in Poland have Polish citizenship, and 97% declared themselves to be of Polish nationality.

Currently, the representatives of nine national minorities (Belarusians, Czechs, Lithuanians, Germans, Armenians, Russians, Slovaks, Ukrainians, and Jews) as well as four ethnic minorities (Karaites, Lemkos, Roma and Tatars) live in Poland and are officially recognised by the Polish State and listed in the Act on National and Ethnic Minorities and Regional Language of 6th January 2005. A national minority, within the meaning of the Act, is defined as a group of Polish citizens who meet the following criteria:

- 1) the group is smaller than the rest of the population of the Republic of Poland;
- 2) they significantly differ from the remaining citizens in their language, culture or tradition;
- 3) they strive to preserve their language, culture or tradition;
- 4) they are aware of their own historical national community, and are oriented towards its expression and protection;
- 5) their ancestors inhabited the present territory of the Republic of Poland for at least 100 years;
- 6) they identify themselves with the nation having its own state.

*Act on National and Ethnic Minorities and Regional Language,*

<http://mniejszosci.narodowe.mac.gov.pl/download/86/16013/ustawoMNIeijezreg-tekstujednolicony-9VII14.pdf>

An ethnic minority is a group of citizens that meet the above criteria apart from identifying themselves with a nation having its own state. Ethnic minorities do not have their own state.

Groups recognised as national and ethnic minorities are entitled to various rights to help them sustain their cultural identity. The Kashubians are also mentioned in the Act, but they are not defined as a “minority”, but a “group using their regional language”. In Poland, there are also some groups that do not seek to obtain the status of ethnic minorities – these are Podhalian Highlanders, Kurpie, and Mazurs. The Silesians, even though they are the largest minority group in Poland (in the 2011 National Census of Population as many as 809 000 people declared Silesian identity, including 423 000 people with Polish identity) do not have the status of ethnic minority.

In addition to the national and ethnic minorities, in Poland there is an ever increasing migrant population. The most numerous groups are now migrants from countries of the former Soviet Union, mainly from Ukraine, Russia, Armenia, and Belarus. From 2014 the number of Ukrainians living in Poland has significantly increased, but there is no precise data as to their number. A relatively large group are the Vietnamese with an estimated 40 000 living in Poland.

There is a significant refugee influx into Poland, although the procedures for legal residency are complicated and lengthy. In 2011, 6901 applications for refugee status were submitted. Only 157 of them were approved. Refugees mainly from the Russian Federation (Chechnya), Georgia, Armenia, and Ukraine seek shelter in Poland. Due to the new EU regulations, Poland is preparing itself for an influx of refugees from Syria.

*Development of texts – Marzena Ples, based on:*

<http://stat.gov.pl>, <http://mniejszosci.narodowe.mac.gov.pl>, <http://www.unhcr.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/home>

### 3. EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS

#### Educational material no. 5



#### Education and labour market in Poland

Compulsory schooling in Poland applies to children and adolescents aged six to sixteen years, plus two years further education to the age of eighteen. The former covers the final year of preschool education, primary school (six years) and lower secondary school (three years). After graduating from the lower secondary school and passing the exam, a student may continue his or her educational path in a number of different types of high schools, the most popular of which are general high schools (three years). In order to study at university, the final exam (known in Poland as the “Matura”) should be passed.

In grades 1-3 of primary school, a descriptive assessment is used. From the fourth grade in the Polish school there is a six-level scale, where 1 – is unsatisfactory, 2 - low pass, 3 - satisfactory, 4 - good, 5 - very good, 6 - excellent. However in the universities there is a four-level scale from 2 (unsatisfactory) to 5 (very good).

The 2011 National Census of Population shows that 16.8% of Poles hold a graduate degree (among the total population aged 13 years and more). In comparison with 2002, this indicator increased by 6.9%.

In the 2011/2012 academic year, there were 485.2 thousand higher education graduates, 67.3% of whom completed state schools. In 2012, the level of literacy among young people in Poland was 100%, and 99.75% among adults.

The registered unemployment rate in October 2015 stood at 9.6%. The average monthly salary in the enterprise sector in October 2015 was PLN 4110.77 and increased in comparison with 2014, when it amounted to PLN 3980.24.

The average number of hours worked per week in Poland is 40.7. The EU average is 37.2 hours. In 2014, 16 million people were employed in Poland. According to the Central Statistical Office, in the country in the second quarter of 2015 there were 937 unemployed per 1000 workers (aged 15 years of age or more), and the activity rate was 55.8%.

*Development of texts – Marzena Ples, based on: <http://stat.gov.pl>, <http://rynekpracy.org/> and “The System of Education in Poland”: [http://eurydice.org.pl/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/THE-SYSTEM\\_2014\\_www.pdf](http://eurydice.org.pl/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/THE-SYSTEM_2014_www.pdf)*

### 3. EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS



#### Educational material no. 6 Religiousness of the Poles

Poland is one of the most religiously homogeneous EU countries. In the 2011 National Census of Population, 91.27% of all people answered the question about religion, 97.36% of whom (87.58% of the total population) declared their belonging to the Roman Catholic Church. The second largest is the Orthodox Church (0.44% of those answering the question), while the third were the Jehovah's Witnesses (0.39% of those answering the question).

According to the Gallup Organisation, Poland is one of the most religious countries in Europe. The 2004 survey results indicate that 63% of Poles attend church at least once a week. In the EU, only the Maltese (75%) attend Holy Mass more frequently. However, the progressive influence of secularisation from the West has recently been observed.

The basic unit of the Roman Catholic Church is a diocese, which is divided into parishes. The Roman Catholic Church has legal personality, which was regulated by the Act of 1989. In 1993, a concordat between the Holy See and Poland was signed.

The Constitution of the Republic of Poland defines the relationships between the Churches and other religious organisations and the State. It states that *Churches and other religious organisations shall have equal rights and the public authorities shall be impartial in matters of religious, philosophical or ideological beliefs, ensuring freedom of their expression in public life* (Art. 25 of the Constitution of the Republic of Poland).

Jasna Góra in Częstochowa is one of the most prominent places of Marian devotion and also a pilgrimage centre for visitors from abroad. The painting of Our Lady of Częstochowa can be found there. The city hosted the World Youth Day in 1991. In July 2016, the World Youth Day will take place in Poland for the second time. This time the hosts will be Krakow and Wieliczka. The Organising Committee estimates that around 2.5 million pilgrims may come to Poland. The initiator of these Catholic youth meetings was the Polish Pope, John Paul II, who at the inauguration of his pontificate said to young people: "You are the future of the world, you are the hope of the Church. You are my hope."

The Polish Pope, John Paul II, who came from Wadowice near Krakow, was one of the most influential figures of the twentieth century. He contributed to the political and social transformations in the 80s and 90s not only on the Old Continent. During his 27-year pontificate he visited 129 countries. He has a special place both in history and in Polish culture.

*Development of texts – Marzena Ples, based on: <http://stat.gov.pl>, <http://www.gallup.com/home.aspx>*

### 3. EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS

#### Educational material no. 7



#### Poles against the backdrop of other EU Member States

On 1st May 2004, Poland joined the European Union, which currently covers more than 4 million km<sup>2</sup>. It is composed of 28 countries. The population in 2013 exceeded 507 million people. According to Eurostat, in 2012 Poland was ranked 32nd in the world and 6th in the EU in terms of population (after Germany, France, the United Kingdom, Italy, and Spain). Poland with its 312 683 km<sup>2</sup> of land occupies the 69th place in the world in terms of area and 6th in the European Union (after France, Spain, Sweden, Germany, and Finland).

In 2009, Poland was the only EU country with a growing GDP. Despite the economic crisis, the country managed to maintain a steadily increasing GDP. In the fourth quarter of 2014 it increased by 3.1%. In 2013, the nominal GDP amounted to \$ 519.4 billion, which gave Poland the 22nd position in the ranking of world economies. Employment costs in Poland are one of the lowest in the European Union. Therefore, the country is now the biggest outsourcing hub in Europe. Also, the cost of living is much lower than Western European countries.

In 2014, the fertility rate in Poland stood at 1.29, while the EU average was 1.55. Of the whole EU, Poland has the lowest average age of a man's first marriage — 29 years of age. In the EU, the average life expectancy for men is 77.8 years of age and for women 83.3. In Poland, these rates are lower: 73 years for men and 81.2 for women.

Statistics show that Poles are better educated compared with representatives of other EU countries. The percentage of people between 30 and 34 years of age with higher education in the same age group in the EU is 37.9%, while in Poland it is 42.1%.

The employment rate in the EU for people aged 15 to 64 is 64.8% and 69.2% in the age group from 20 to 64 years of age. In Poland, it is 61.7% and 66.5% respectively. The employment structure in Poland is a bit different from the average in the EU. There are more people working in agriculture, industry and construction than in the whole EU, whereas there are fewer people working in the service sector. A detailed summary is given below:

Employment structure	European Union (%)	Poland (%)
Agriculture, forestry, hunting, fishery	5	11,5
Industry and construction	21,9	30,2
Services	73,2	58,3

Based on International Statistics Yearbook 2015, GUS

Development of texts – Marzena Ples, based on: <http://stat.gov.pl>,  
[http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Population\\_structure\\_and\\_ageing](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Population_structure_and_ageing) and *People in the EU: who we are and how do we live?*  
[http://stat.gov.pl/download/gfx/portalinformacyjny/en/defaultaktualnosci/3/16/1/1/people\\_in\\_the\\_eu.pdf](http://stat.gov.pl/download/gfx/portalinformacyjny/en/defaultaktualnosci/3/16/1/1/people_in_the_eu.pdf)

## 4. THE PROPOSED LITERATURE AND FILMS

### Websites:

- Central Statistical Office of Poland (PL, EN): <http://stat.gov.pl/>
- Eurostat (EN): <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>
- Eurydice – Poland (PL, EN):  
<https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/fpfs/mwikis/eurydice/index.php/Poland:Overview>
- Poland Demographics Profile (EN): [http://www.indexmundi.com/poland/demographics\\_profile.html](http://www.indexmundi.com/poland/demographics_profile.html)
- Stay Poland (PL, EN, RU): <http://www.staypoland.com/>
- Young Europeans (EN): [http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/infographs/youth/index\\_en.html](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/infographs/youth/index_en.html)

### Books:

- *Concise Statistical Yearbook of Poland 2015*, Central Statistical Office, Warsaw 2015:  
<http://stat.gov.pl/download/gfx/portalinformacyjny/en/defaultaktualnosci/3328/1/16/1/concise.pdf>
- *Demographic Transition and an Aging Society: Implications for Local Labour Markets in Poland*, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, Warsaw 2013:  
[http://www.oecd.org/cfe/leed/Demographic\\_poland\\_report.pdf](http://www.oecd.org/cfe/leed/Demographic_poland_report.pdf)
- *International Statistics Yearbook*, Central Statistical Office, Warsaw 2015:  
[http://stat.gov.pl/download/gfx/portalinformacyjny/en/defaultaktualnosci/3328/11/3/1/rocznik\\_statystyki\\_miedzynarodowej\\_2015.pdf](http://stat.gov.pl/download/gfx/portalinformacyjny/en/defaultaktualnosci/3328/11/3/1/rocznik_statystyki_miedzynarodowej_2015.pdf)
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## 4. THE PROPOSED LITERATURE AND FILMS

### Films:

- *Come to study in Poland!* (EN): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kqxSHztEB6Q>
- *Get to know about Poland: Polish Society* (EN):  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ak12bWF1i5c> (RU): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AK0tvJCMdcA>
- *Something Begins, Something Ends? Polish Society in the World* YouTube Playlist (PL):  
[https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLMGk2F5yNQspeeNE5f7nJGFenIWQvzhJ\\_](https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLMGk2F5yNQspeeNE5f7nJGFenIWQvzhJ_)
- *Top 10 Awesome Facts About Poland* (EN): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=W4g0o3sPVBM>