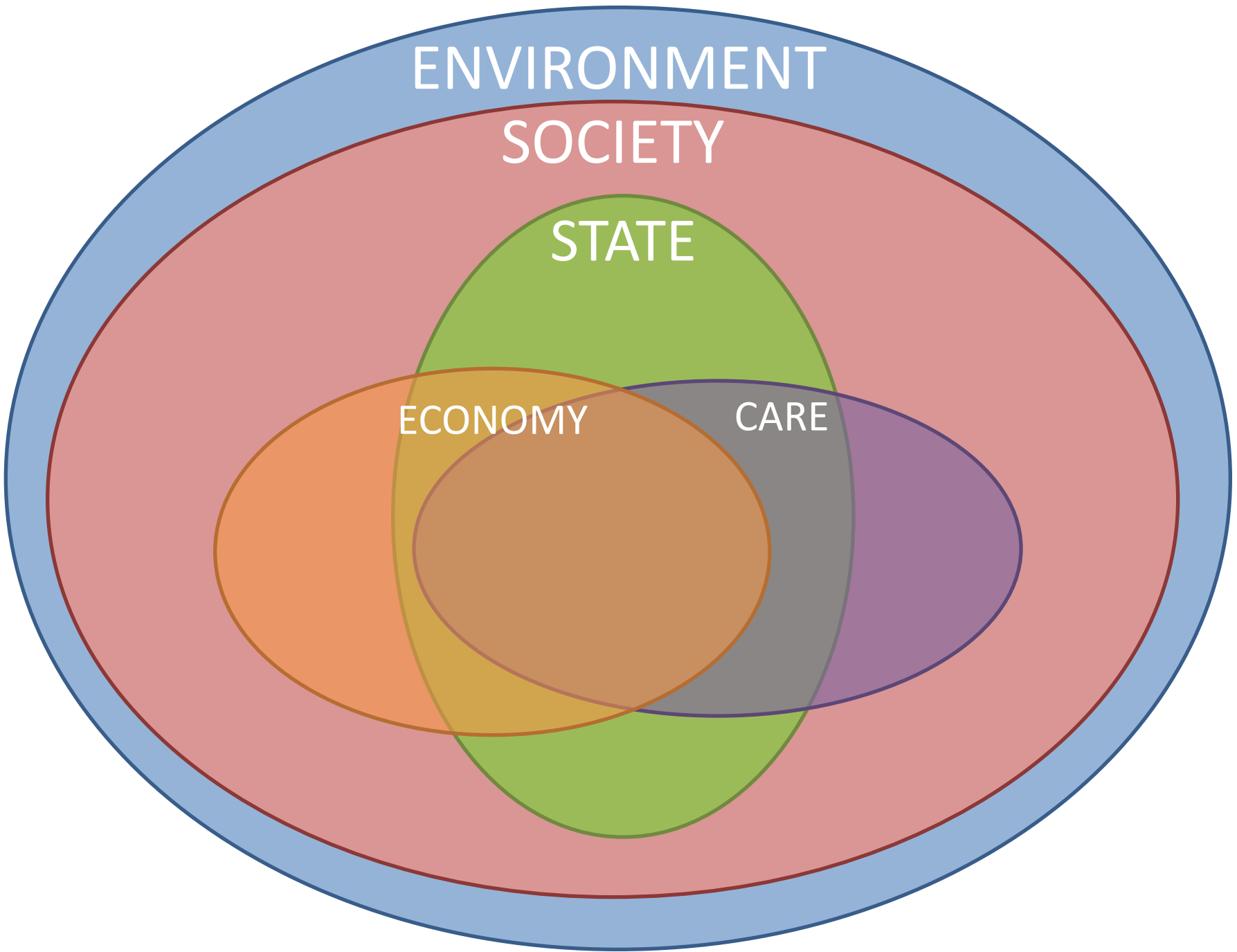


# The Impact of Crisis on Polish Women

Knowledge Networking and Capacity Building Program on Engendering  
Macroeconomics and International Economics  
Summer Seminar,  
Jagiellonian University, Krakow 17 July 2013

# Outline

- Gender, care and economy
- Women and economic crisis
- Polish women and the economic crisis
- The involvement of the state



ENVIRONMENT

SOCIETY

STATE

ECONOMY

CARE

# Time spent in the selected activity by sex in Poland collection round 2000

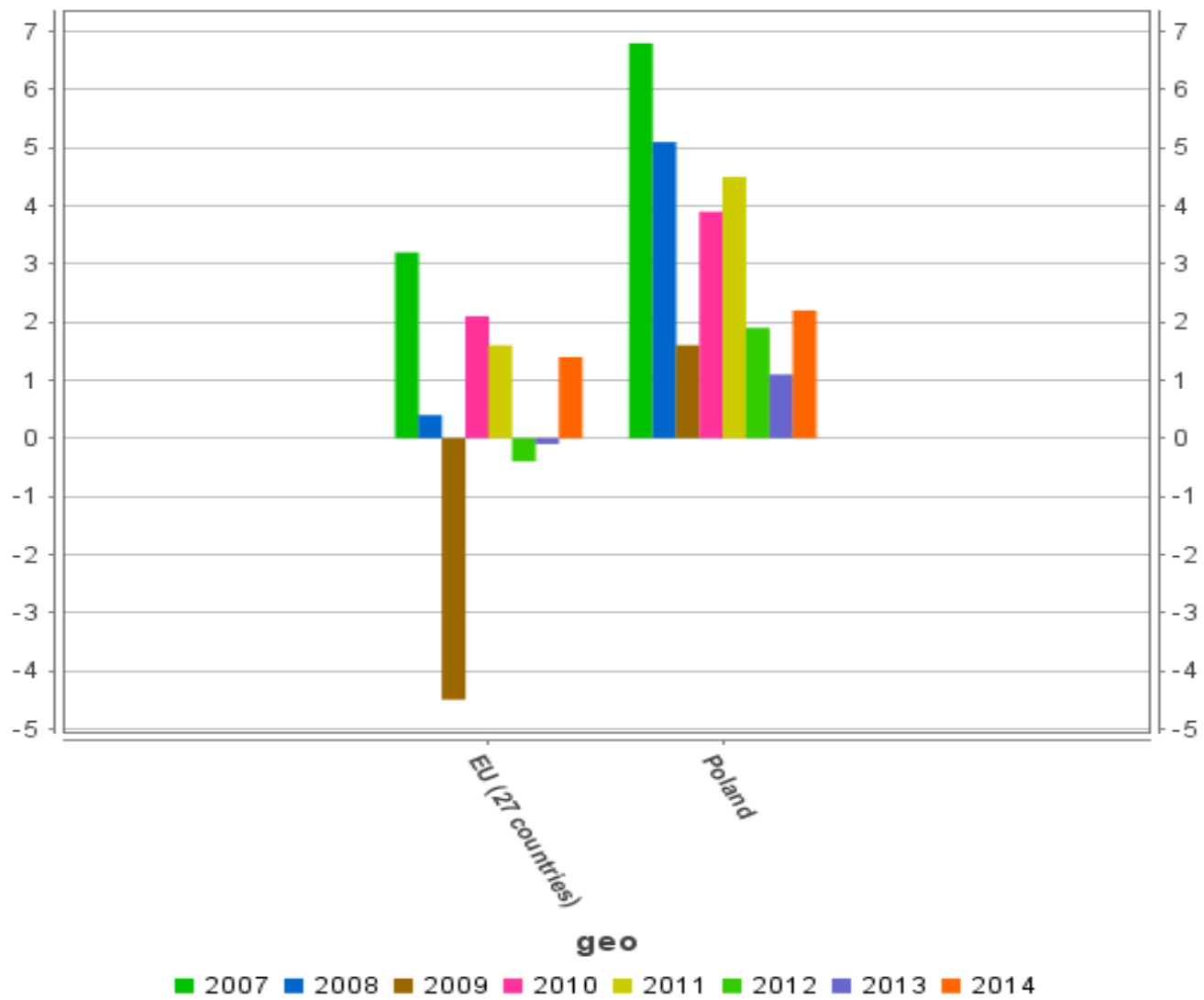
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Time spent (hh:mm) females</b>	<b>Time spent (hh:mm) males</b>
Personal care	11:03	10:44
Sleep	8:35	8:21
Employment, related activities and travel as part of/during main and second job	2:15	4:01
Household and family care	4:45	2:22
Childcare, except teaching, reading and talking	0:22	0:05
Leisure, social and associative life	4:32	5:20

# Women and economic crisis

- Public sector employment
- Gender norms (Seguino 2009)
- Overwork of women (Elson 2011)
- Decrease of earnings, cuts in consumption

# Real GDP growth rate - volume

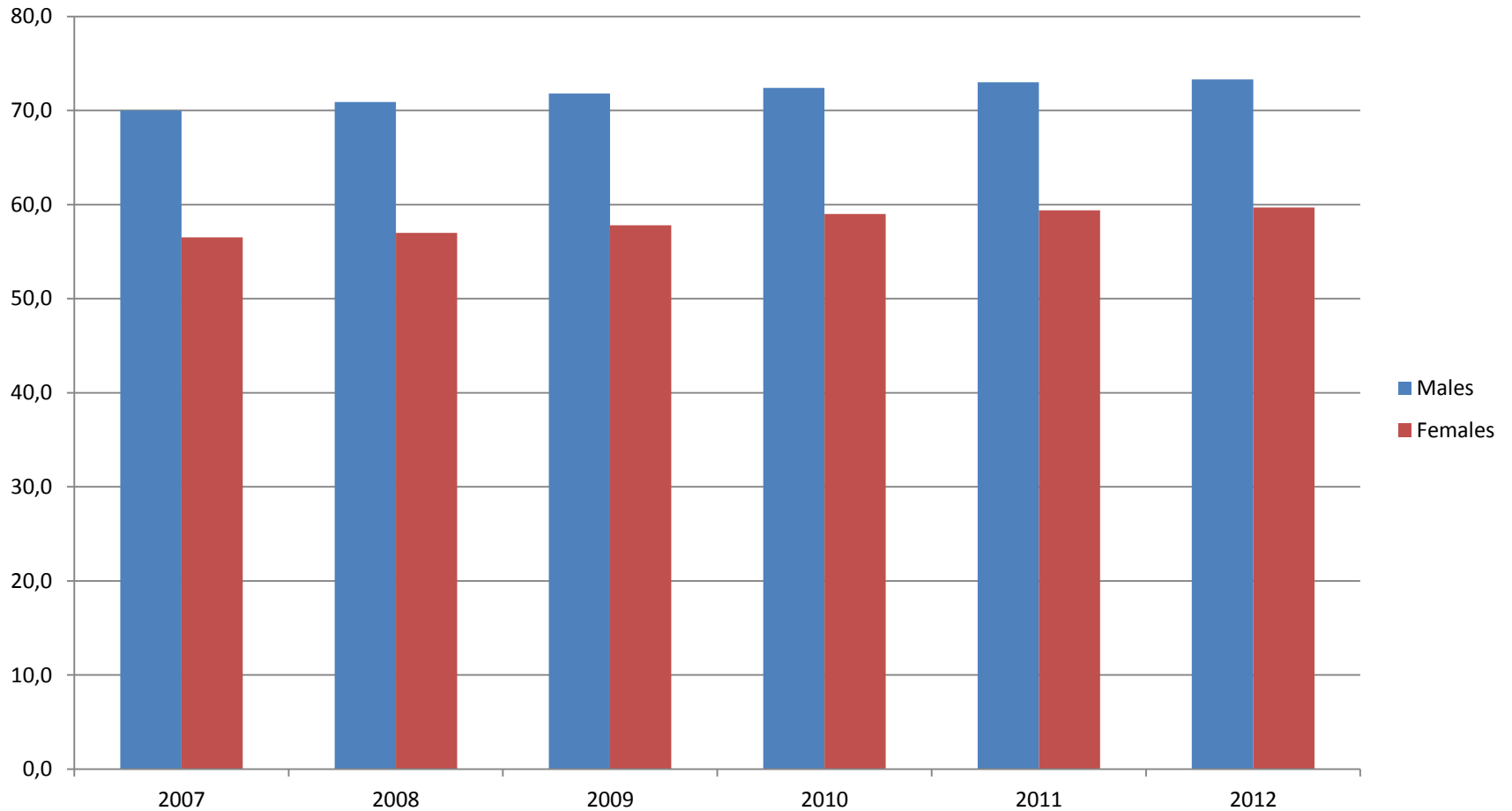
Percentage change on previous year



# Consumption expenditures and domestic demand, Poland

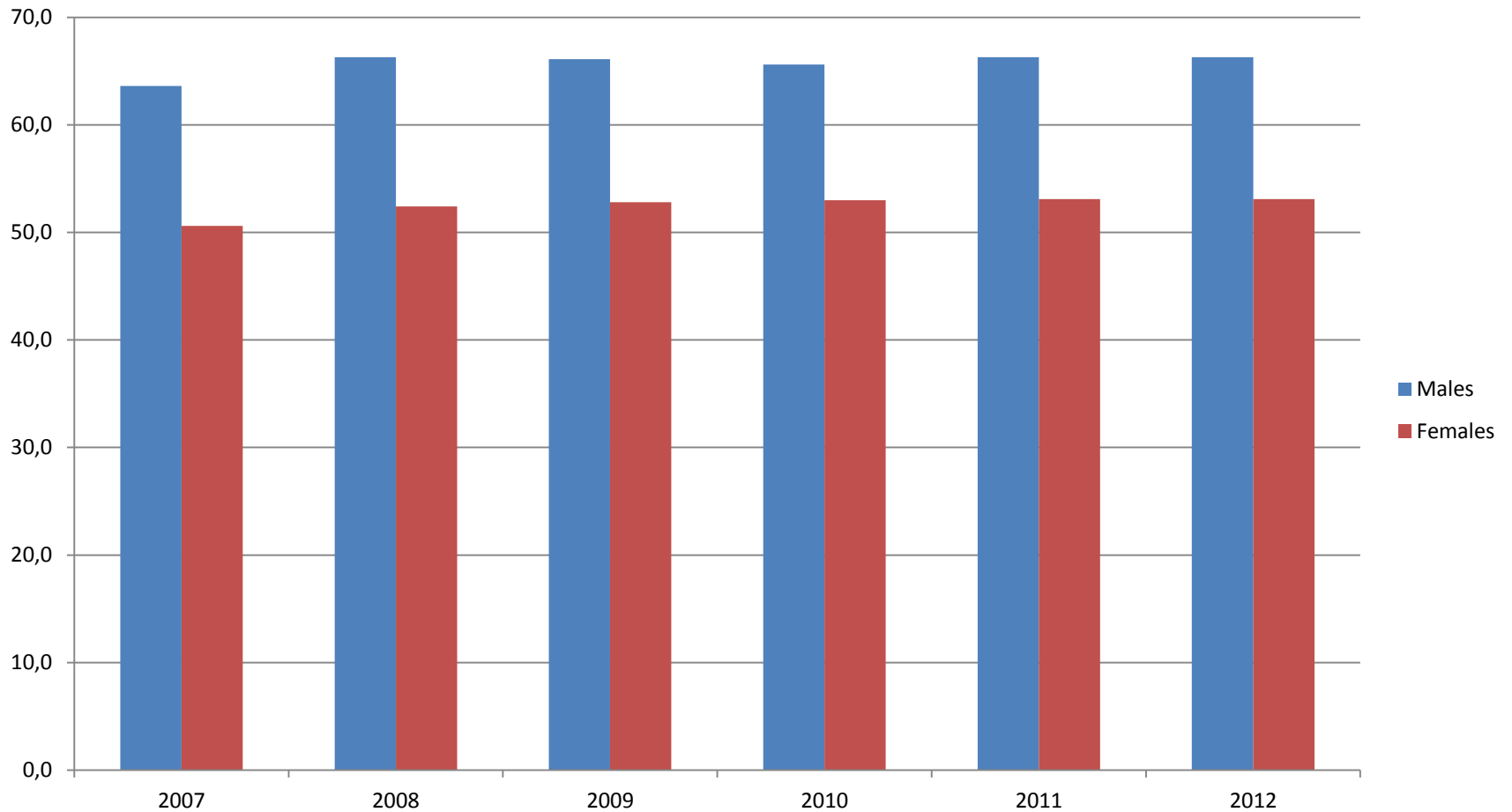
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Final consumption expenditure	3,0	4,3	2,7	2,7	4,7	3,7	1,4	2,0
Domestic demand	3,2	3,7	2,4	2,0	4,0	3,2	1,4	2,0

# Activity rates by sex (%)

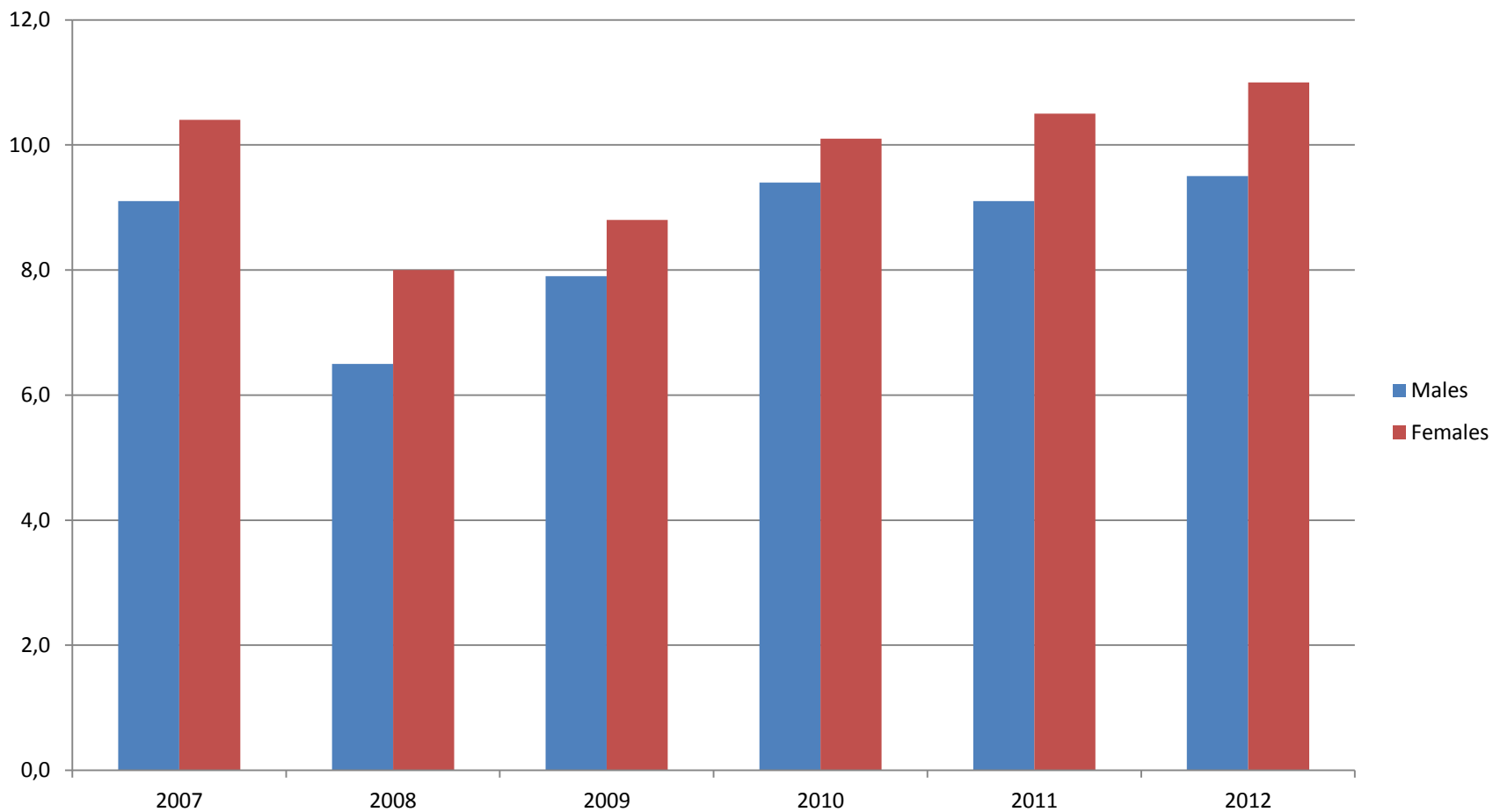




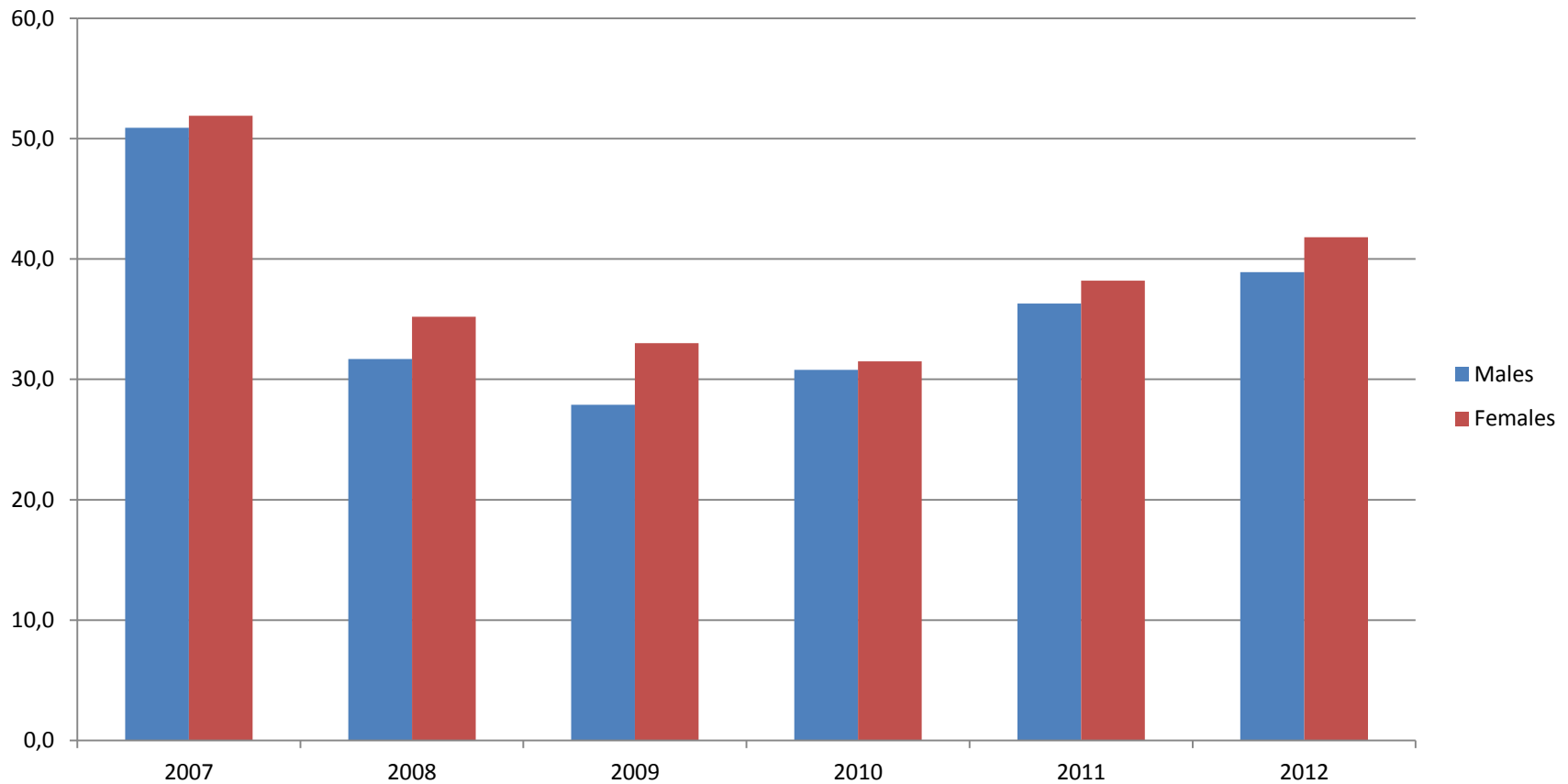
# Employment rates by sex (%)



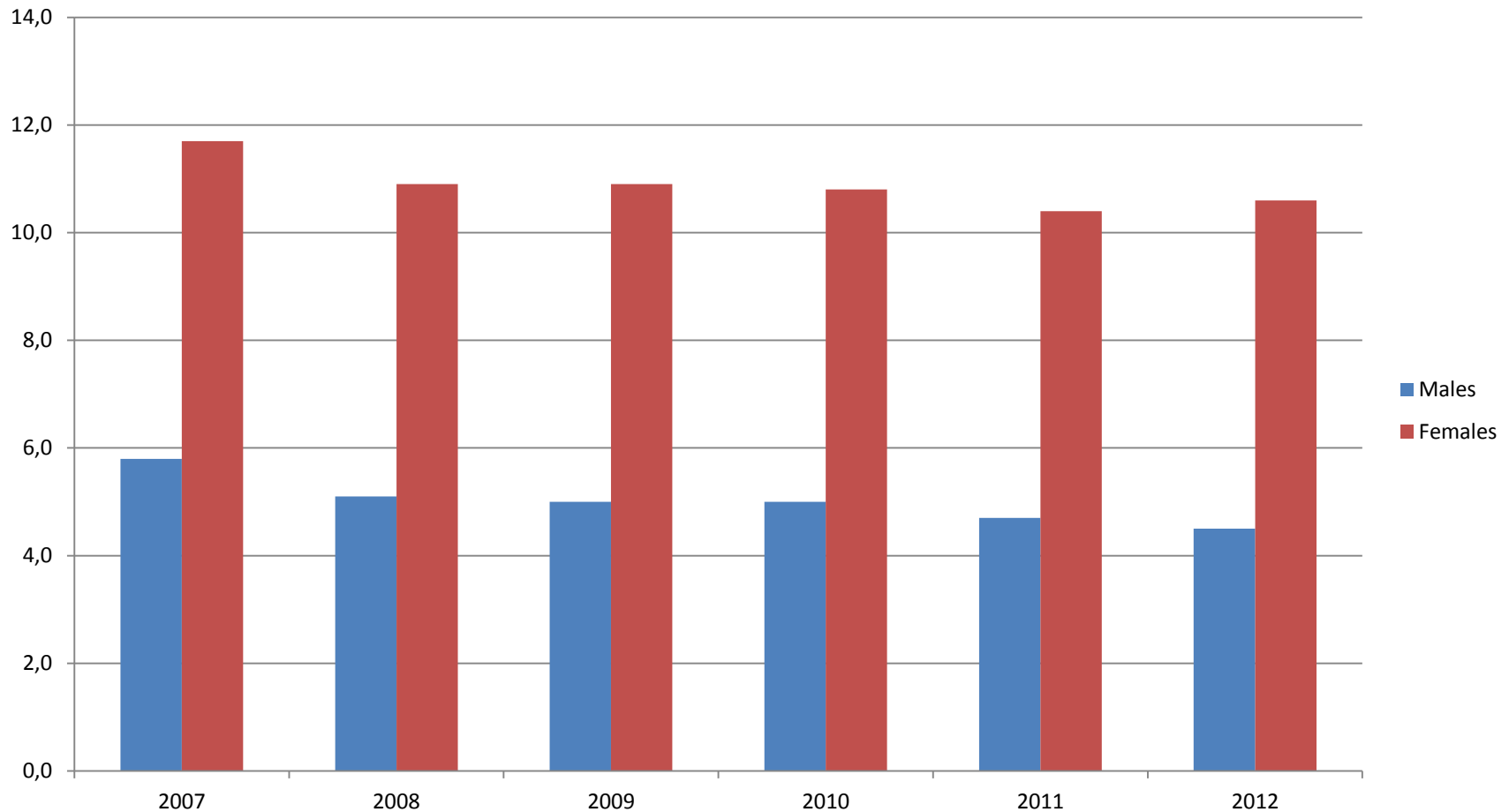
# Unemployment rate by sex (%)



# Long-term unemployment (more than 12 months) as a percentage of the total unemployment by sex

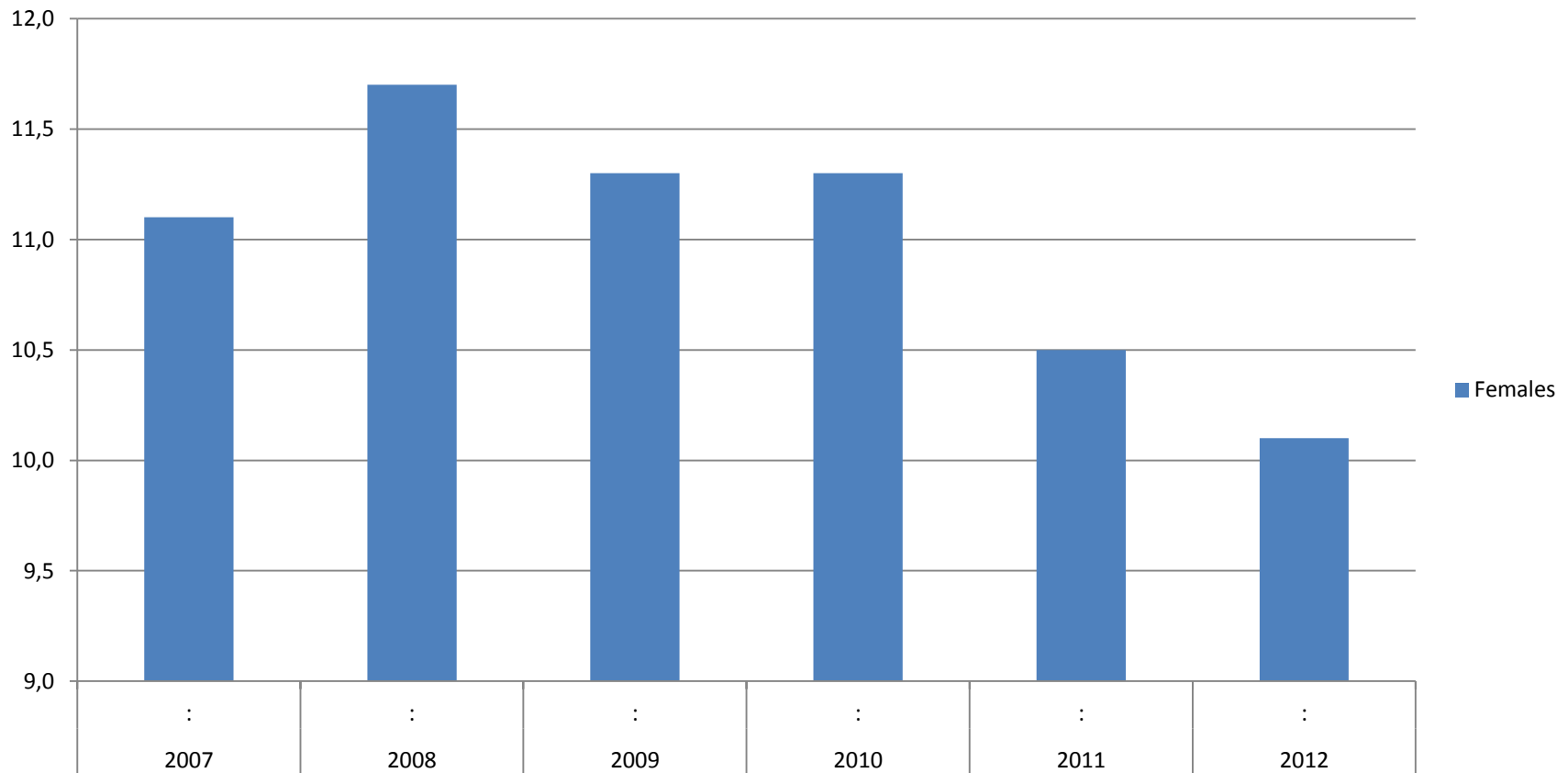


# Part time employment as a percentage of the total employment by sex

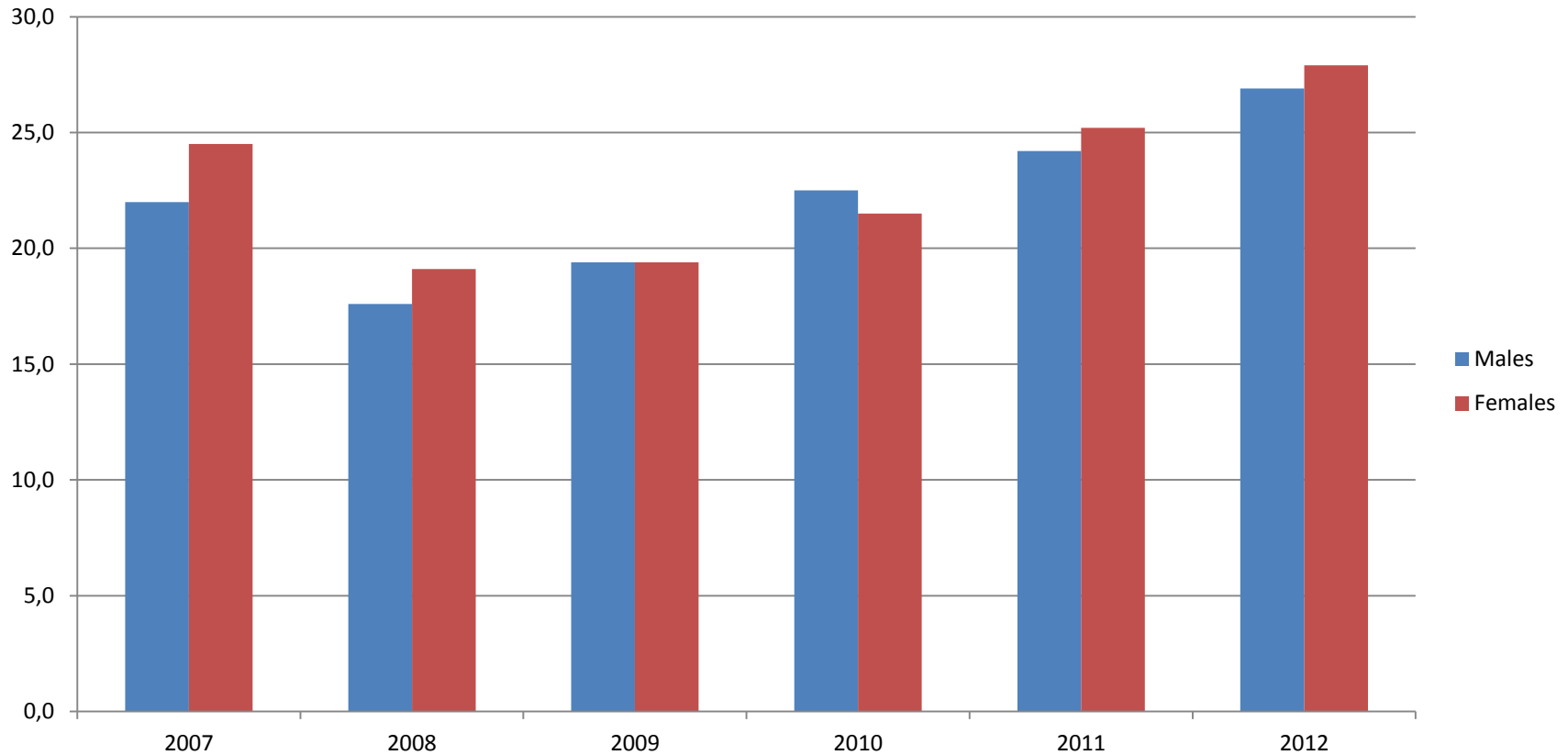


# Looking after child of incapacitated adult as a main reason for part-time employment

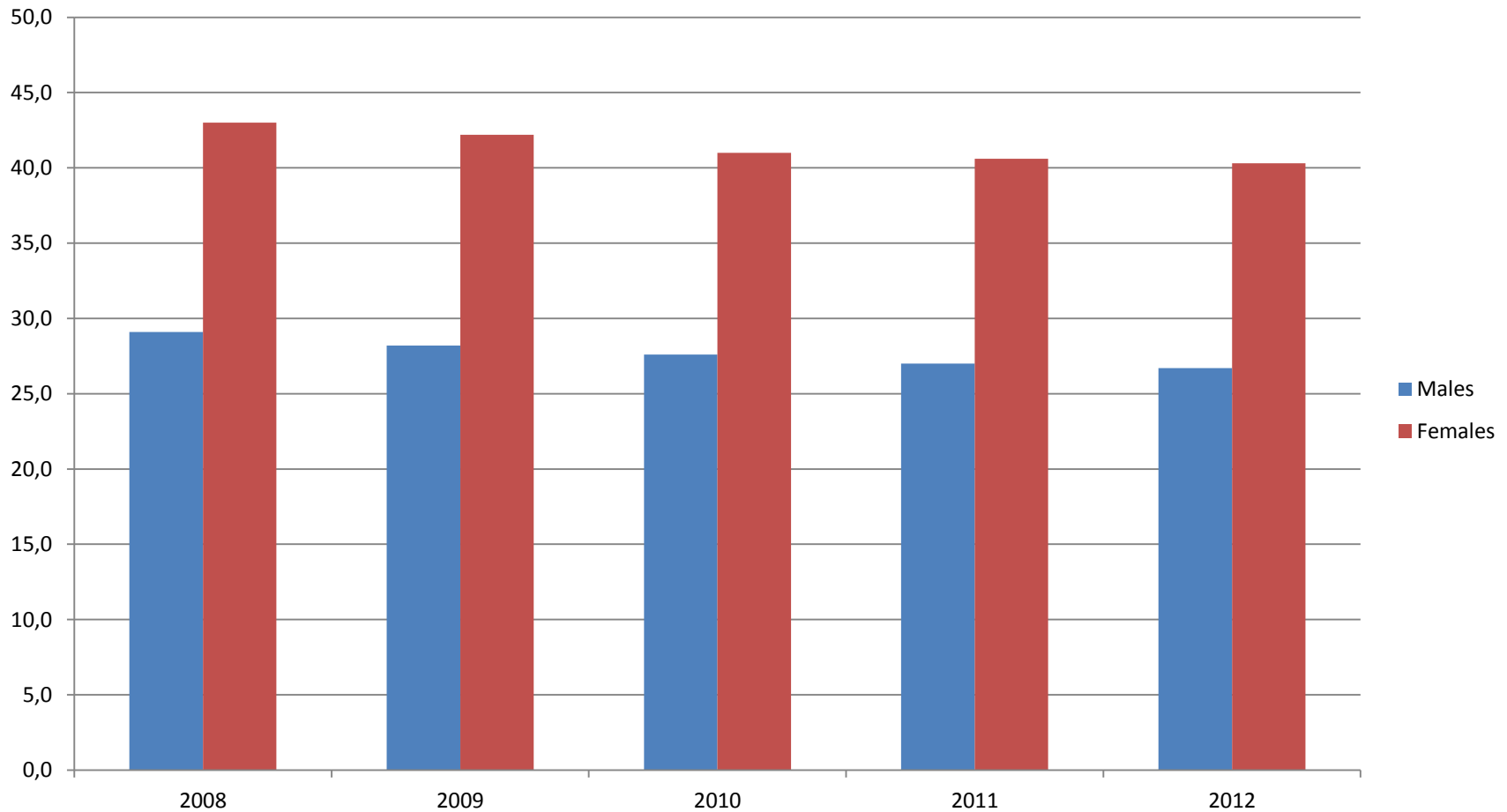
Females



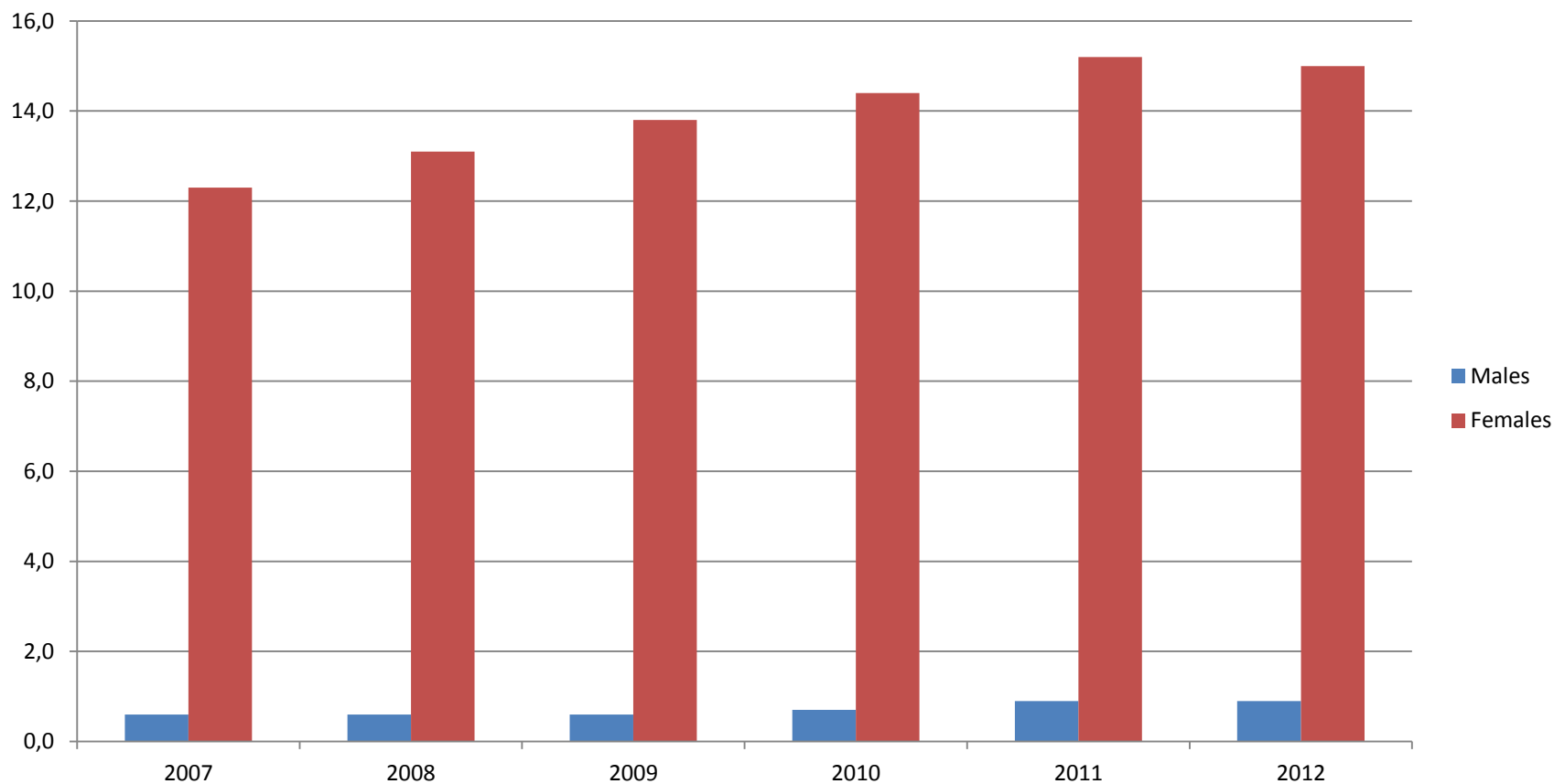
# Difficulties with finding a full-time job as a main reason for part-time employment



# Inactive population as a percentage of the total population by sex (%)

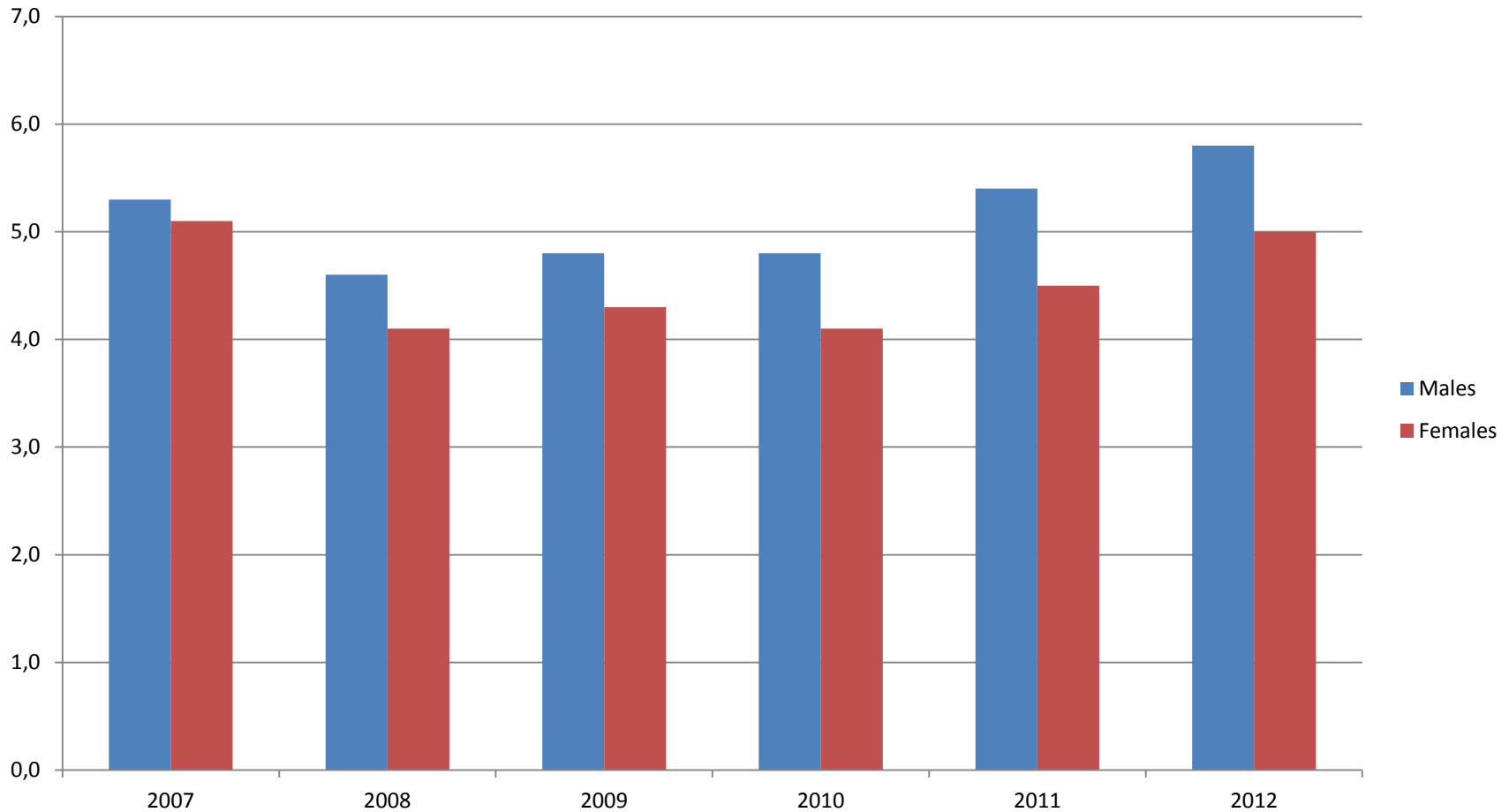


# Inactive population – looking after child or incapacitated adults as a main reason of inactivity (%)





# Inactive population – discouraged workers (%)



# The response of the state

- Decrease in government spending on public services
- Commercialization of public services
- Introduction of user fees for public services

# Institutional care for young children

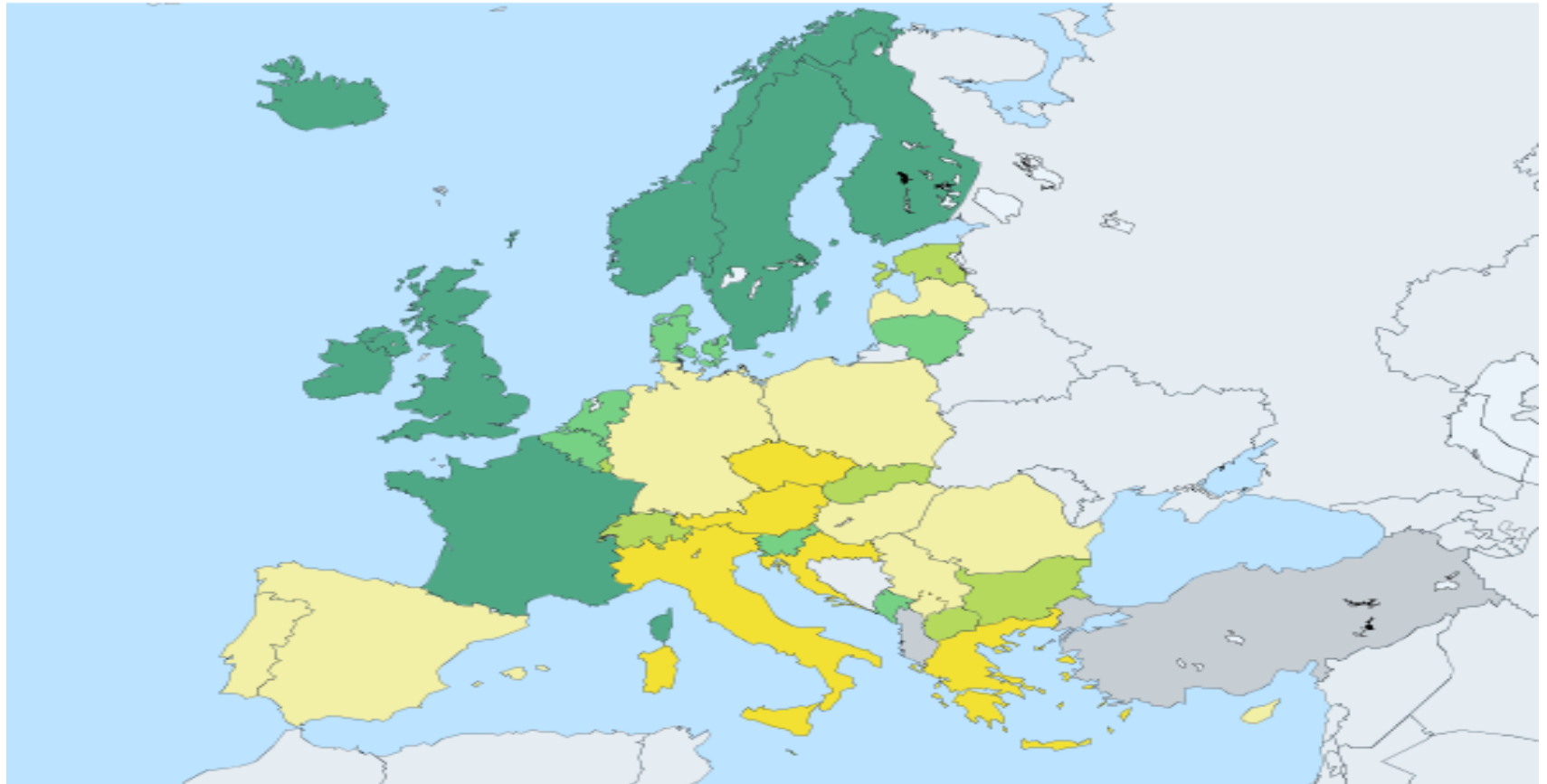
	Number of institutions		Places available	
	1990/91	2011/2012	1990/91	2011/2012
Total	25873	18395	1272017	1152711
Urban	10345	8503	856012	789235
Rural	15628	9892	416005	363476

# Institutional care for children under 3 years old

	Number of institutions		Places available	
	2008	2011	2008	2011
Public	392	490	28 155	34 116
Non-public	16	435	1118	6862

# Total fertility rate

Number of children per woman - 2011



## Legend

1.23 - 1.36

1.36 - 1.43

1.43 - 1.52

1.52 - 1.81

1.81 - 2.05

Not available

Minimum value:1.23 Maximum value:2.05

# Conclusions

- There is an increase in both activity rates and employment rates (a slight drop in employment rates for men between 2008-2010)
- Both unemployment rate and long-term unemployment rate are rising from 2009 and are higher for women
- Women constitute a majority among part-time workers due to both care obligations and difficulties with finding a full-time job
- Care obligations are also a reason for women's inactivity
- The state is withdrawing from providing universal access to public services, as well as universal child and care support (allowances)