

## **Aspects of precarity among employees of the Polish health care system**

Grajek Z.<sup>1A-F\*</sup>, Ejsmont A.<sup>2A-F</sup>, Milewska E.<sup>1D,E</sup>, Kleszczewska E.<sup>1C,E,F</sup>

1. Institute of Health Care, State Higher Vocational School in Suwałki, Poland.
2. Institute Humanities and Economics, State Higher Vocational School in Suwałki, Poland

---

**A**- Conception and study design; **B** - Collection of data; **C** - Data analysis; **D** - Writing the paper; **E**- Review article; **F** - Approval of the final version of the article; **G** - Other (please specify)

---

### **ABSTRACT**

**Introduction:** The authors analyze aspects of social stratification proposed by Guy Standing with respect to key medical professions performing work in Polish publicly funded medical entities.

**Purpose:** The aim of the paper was to assess how health care providers can be assigned to particular classes and if the precarity phenomenon occurs in their work environment.

**Materials and methods:** An overview of statistical data was made on how health care providers performed their work in the years 2005- 2014 and pay rates in 2014.

**Results:** The vast majority of medical staff employed on the basis of civil law contracts were doctors. A smaller number of civil law contracts had been concluded by nurses and midwives. The

number of nurses performing work on these kinds of contracts has increased considerably since 2005, and in 2014 there were 10.27% of them. A senior nurse earned PLN 2,600.00. This was very small in comparison with the average gross remuneration in 2014, which amounted to PLN 3,783.46. Unemployment existed in the population of nurses, and was 2.3–2.8%. This is called natural unemployment.

**Conclusions:** It was found that precarity phenomena occur in the Polish health care system, although none of the professions met all the criteria attributed to the precariat.

**Keywords:** Precariat, public health care, health care occupations

---

DOI: 10.5604/01.3001.0010.5719