

***The impact of economy innovativeness on regional labour markets in Poland***

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**SUMMARY**

The main scientific goal of the doctoral thesis is to **identify the level of flexibility of the Polish labour market, defined as the occurrence of adjustment processes, in the context of the impact of innovation and exogenous shocks (COVID-19 epidemic, increased migration flows).**

The dissertation consists of five chapters, introduction and summary. **The first chapter** presents basic definitions related to the concept of innovation and discusses various approaches used in interpreting the meaning of innovativeness. It also presents the basic methods of measuring innovation and assesses its level in Poland basing on the values of the Synthetic Innovation Index determined within the *European Innovation Scoreboard (EIS)* and *Regional Innovation Scoreboard (RIS)*.

**The second chapter** is focused on the most important issues related to the labour market. It presents definitions, cross-sections and classifications used in labour market analysis and provides an overview of the most important theoretical concepts relevant to labour market structural changes. Particular attention was focused on theories emphasizing the role of innovation and technological progress for structural changes in the labor market, i.e. Skill-Biased Technological Change (SBTC) and Routinization-Biased Technical Change (RBTC).

The aim of **the third chapter** was to discuss the most important factors that have most strongly influenced the situation in Poland's national and regional labour markets in recent years. Reference was made to both long-term factors, causing relatively stable trends in labour market structure, such as technological progress and challenges related to climate change, as well as exogenous shocks, i.e. the COVID-19 epidemic and increased migration flows caused by the unstable geopolitical situation in the region.

**The fourth chapter** presents the results of empirical research including the identification of long-term trends in the size and structure of employment in Poland in 1995-2021 by sector, qualification and occupation and province, as well as the verification of their consistency with the predicted directions of changes determined on the basis of employment forecasts. The study was deepened by a detailed analysis of changes in the level of employment that occurred during exogenous shocks, i.e. the COVID-19 epidemic and the migration wave related to the Russian invasion of Ukraine. The results confirmed the adjustment processes in labour resources according to the needs of an innovative economy and the impact of exogenous shocks on the employment level and structure in Poland.

The aim of **chapter five** was to identify the response and vulnerability of different groups of employees to the impact of the epidemic situation depending on their demographic, social and

occupational characteristics. There was also an attempt to identify the factors that increase the probability of the necessity of temporary non-work caused by the COVID-19 epidemic. Thus, a cross-sectional analysis of employment structure changes in 2019-2021 based on the LFS databases was conducted, and a logistic regression model was estimated using data from the above databases.

The **conclusion** of this dissertation includes a summary of the theoretical-cognitive and empirical research conducted in the study and provides synthetic answers to the research questions posed in the dissertation.

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