



SGH

Valuation of graduates by the labour market as a measure of quality

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For graduates,
what is important is the result of
quality understood as their
situation on the labour market

Contents:

1. Polish nationwide monitoring system of economic fate of graduates of higher education institutions (ELA)
2. Diversity of the situation of graduates on the labor market
3. The relationship between education quality assessments and the situation of graduates on the labor market

ELA (1): Nationwide monitoring - Graduates tracking system

- The source of information comes from the register of the Social Insurance Institution (**ZUS**).
- **Data on 94,32% of graduates from all universities from 2014.**
- Data is presented two years after graduation
(for example: for the 2022 graduates, information about the situation one year after graduation is in 2024)
- Data is collected up to and including the fifth year after graduation.

www.ela.nauka.gov.pl

ELA (2): Nationwide monitoring - Graduates tracking system

- Information is presented nationwide and at the level of individual universities and field of study.
- In order to protect personal data, the system do not present data of groups of graduates below 10.
- **It is not known whether the work of graduates is consistent with the field of completed studies.**

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ELA (3): Polish Graduate tracking system

Data structure

	Year for which data is available								
graduates	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
2014									
2015									
2016									
2017									
2018									
2019									
2020									
2021									
2022									

Data on over 3 million graduates from the 2014 cohort
94% of whom are registered in ZUS

Definitions (1)

Unemployed - an adult person, before the age of 60 or 65 (depending on retirement age), who does not perform any gainful employment, does not run their own business, does not receive a disability pension, retirement pension or other social benefits and is ready to take up full-time employment.

Definitions (2)

- **The risk of unemployment** - the average percentage of months after the month of obtaining the diploma in which graduates were registered as unemployed. For each graduate, the percentage of months after the month of obtaining the diploma in which they were registered as unemployed is determined. In order to determine the risk of unemployment for a group of graduates, e.g. graduates of a specific field of study, the average value of the individual percentages of months of unemployment is determined.

Key indicators (1)

WWB - the relative unemployment rate,

calculated in such way that for individual graduates in the period covered by the study an individual proportion of the risk of unemployment to the average registered unemployment in the county of residence (or counties, if the place of residence has been changed) is determined.

The value of the indicator presented is the average of these proportions.

Key indicators (2)

WWZ - relative wage index,

calculated by determining the proportion of each graduate's average wage to the average wage in the county (counties) of residence in the period under review.

The value of the index is equal to the average of these proportions.

Key indicators (3)

- The WWB and WWZ values are analyzed for five years (total, i.e. for the full period of the study) after obtaining the diplomas.
- The definition and method of calculating WWB and WWZ allow for omitting the differentiation of the level of economic development of individual regions of the country.

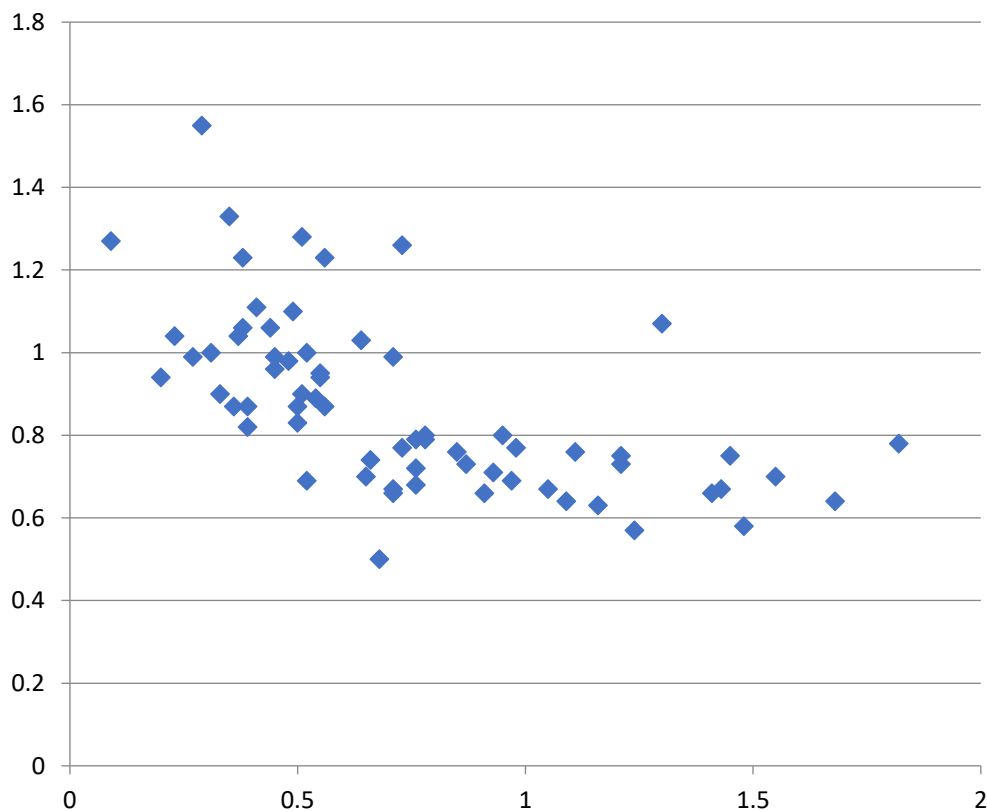
Diversity of the situation of graduates on the labour market (1)

Minimum and maximum values of selected indicators for 2014 graduates

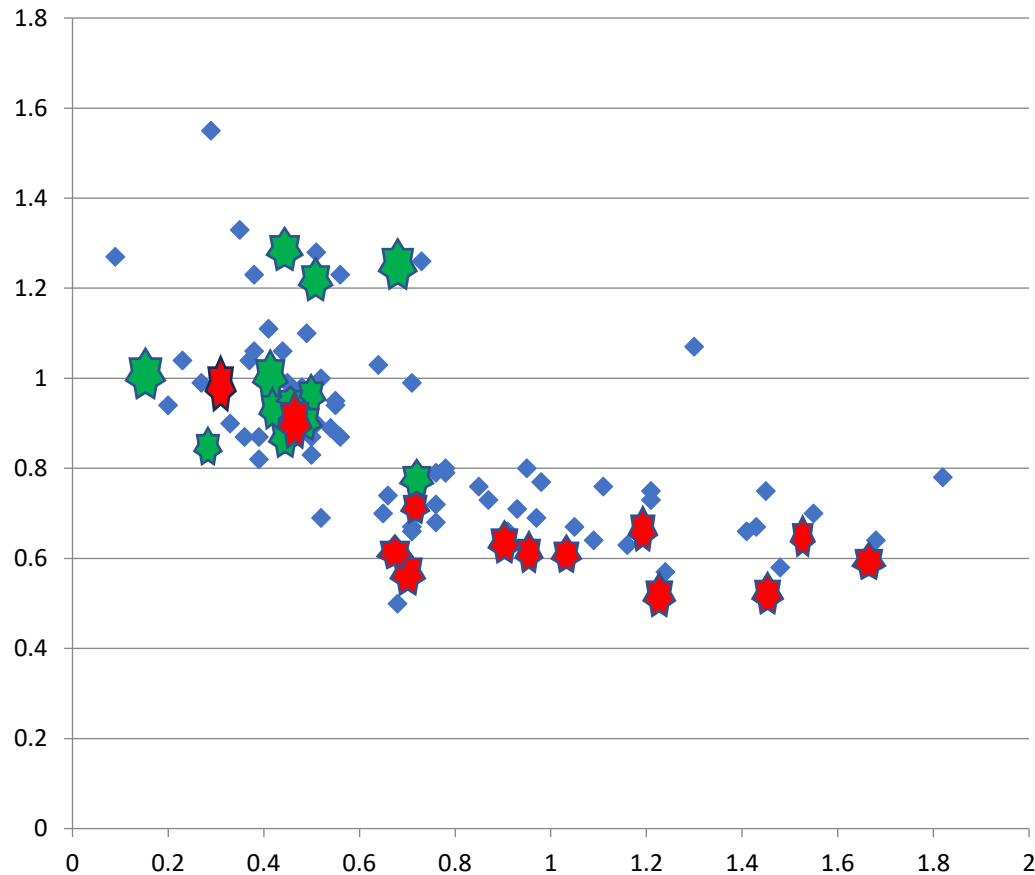
Field of study	Number of groups	Number of graduates		time spent looking for a job	percentage of months of work	WWB	WWZ	Average salary (EUR)
management	67	5510	min	0,6	48,5	0,09	0,5	496
			max	10,57	92,3	1,82	1,55	1725
IT	58	2330	min	0	41,9	0	0,52	488
			max	16,2	98,8	1,43	2,2	2417
economy	43	2960	min	1,82	50,6	0,03	0,6	535
			max	8,06	90,3	1,49	1,37	1631
construction	30	2680	min	1,9	75,6	0,18	0,74	634
			max	7,71	94,8	1,05	1,29	1282

Diversity of the situation of graduates on the labour market (2)

Management - dependence of WWZ on WWB



The quality assessments and the situation of graduates on the labor market (1)



The quality assessments and the situation of graduates on the labor market (2)

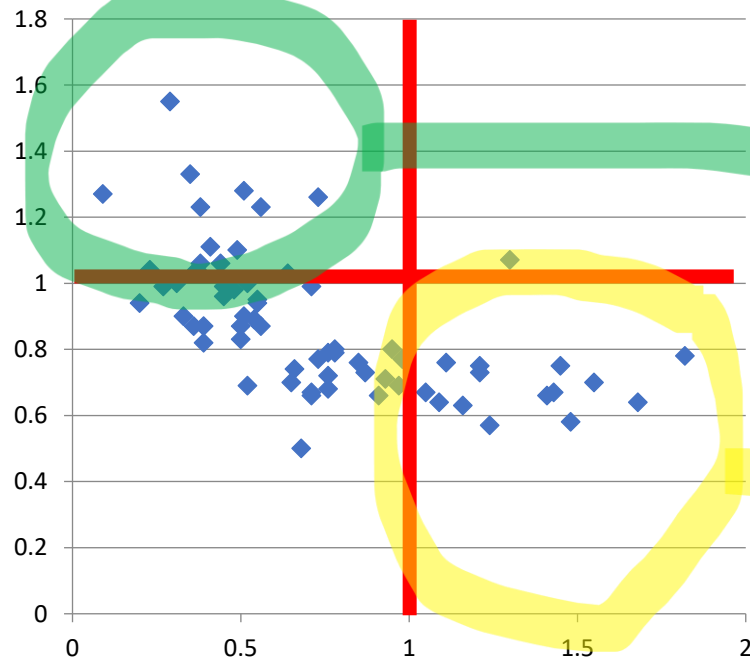
assesment	WWB		WWZ	
	2014	2018	2014	2018
	management			
conditional	1,0606	0,9698	0,6882	0,7123
positive	0,6883	0,8120	0,8361	0,8213
outstanding	0,5573	0,5727	0,9515	0,9102
	construction			
conditional	0,7576	0,4965	0,8875	0,9748
positive	0,5779	0,3993	0,9853	0,9773
outstanding	0,3682	0,3238	1,0270	1,0514

Conclusion:

Internal and external assessment of the quality of education should use information from a graduate tracking system

Thank you for your attention

Management - dependence of WWZ on WWB



$WWB < 1$ and $WWZ > 1$
graduates in a good
situation on the labor
market

$WWB > 1$ and $WWZ < 1$
graduates in a bad situation
on the labor market