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HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS
IN MAZOWIECKIE VOIVODSHIP IN 2013

When publishing Statistical Office data please indicate the source.

The source of presented data are annual statistical reports S-10 (concerning higher education) and S-12 (concerning academic scholarships, postgraduate and doctoral studies and employment in higher education institutions, scientific and research institutes).

Data do not cover schools run by the national defence and interior ministries; data include foreigners studying in Poland.

Higher schools are schools acting on the basis of the Law on higher education of 27th July 2005 (Journal of Laws No. 164, item 1365, with amendments).

Higher education are studies run by an authorised educational establishment, finished by obtaining a relevant professional title.

Students of higher education are people enrolled for higher education, including students who have finished the last year of studies but have not passed the diploma exam yet, as well as students on dean's leave.

Graduates of higher education are people, who have obtained higher education diplomas. Graduates are listed as of the preceding academic year.

Postgraduate studies are a form of studies different from higher or doctoral studies, dedicated for people who have graduated from higher education.

Doctoral studies are studies preparing for obtaining an academic degree of a doctor (PhD).

In the data (expressed as absolute and relative figures) there can be small discrepancies in total numbers due to the automatic rounding off. These numbers are correct.

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Starting from the 90s, higher education in Poland has been subject to significant transformation, based on the *Act on higher education* of 12th September 1990 (Journal of Laws No. 65, item 385 with amendments), regulating the functioning of higher schools. Non-public higher schools have emerged and developed, aside of the existing public schools. The scheme of studying towards Master has been differentiated by introducing two-cycle higher education, allowing to continue education, after obtaining bachelor's of engineer's title, on second-cycle studies, previously called complementary master's studies. Within the existing framework of studies, some higher education institutions run regular programmes with tuition in a foreign language. Students can also opt for an individual course of studies.

Since 1998, on the basis of the *Act on professional higher education schools* of 26th June 1997 (Journal of Laws No.96, item 590 with amendments), professional higher education schools have been set up. These schools had an objective of preparing students to work in clearly defined professions and could award only bachelor's or engineer's professional titles.

In 2005 new *Law on higher education* of 27th July 2005 (Journal of Laws No. 164, item 1365, with amendments) entered into force. It favours adaptation of the Polish educational system to the global, and especially European standards; it is also a step towards organizing higher education in Poland through combining the issues covered by the *Act on higher education* of 12th September 1990 and *Act on professional higher education schools* of 26th June 1997.

On 1st October 2011 Act of 18th March 2011 *amending the acts – Law on higher education, acts on academic degrees and title and degrees and title in Arts as well as on amendment of certain acts* (Journal of Laws No.84, item 455 with amendments) entered into force.

In the beginning of the 2013/2014 academic year, in 104 higher education institutions¹ located in Mazowieckie voivodship there were 283255 students (including students of branches, out-of-town organizational units and educational centres located in other voivodships and abroad), of which 10913 foreigners. The biggest academic centre in the voivodship is Warsaw, with the largest higher schools in the voivodship²: University of Warsaw (461125 students), Warsaw University of Technology (34135 students) and Warsaw University of Life Sciences – SGGW (23167 students).

Over one fourth (i.e. 27.3%) of students (excluding foreigners), are residents of rural areas³. The highest proportion of people living in rural areas were registered in higher teacher education schools and agricultural academies – 41.2% each, and the lowest – in fine arts academies – 9.9%.

In 2013 the number of newly enrolled students decreased. In total 63726 students were enrolled, compared to 69044 in 2012 (7.7% less).

Table 1. **Students of higher schools**

As of 30th November

Specification	Grand total	Of which female	Of grand total				
			in full-time studies		in part-time studies		
			total	of which female	total	of which female	
Total	2012/13	302656	179281	148437	85895	154219	93386
	2013/14	283255	166627	146029	84709	137226	81918
Public schools	2012/13	181908	105643	126084	73265	55824	32378
	2013/14	174224	101181	123670	72078	50554	29103
Non-public schools	2012/13	120748	73638	22353	12630	98395	61008
	2013/14	109031	65446	22359	12631	86672	52815

Since 2005/06 academic year – when the number of students reached the peak (371429) – the population of students has been decreasing systematically. Over 8 years this number decreased by 23.7%, and over the last year – by 6.4%. These changes are connected to the constantly diminishing number of people aged 19-24, as well as to the change of the act *Law on higher education*, introducing fees for studying in the second and subsequent fields.

Out of the total number of students in higher education, 146029 (51.6%) participated in full-time studies. In comparison with the preceding year their number decreased by 2408 persons, i.e. by 1.6%. 137226 students participated in part-time studies, which was by 16993 (by 11.0%) less than a year earlier.

In 2013/14 academic year among 104 higher education institutions in Mazowieckie voivodship, there were 88 non-public schools. However, among the total studying population, students of public schools dominated, counting 174244 persons, i.e. 61.5% (increase by 1.4 percentage points in comparison with the preceding year). Over 2/3 of students of public schools (71.0%) were enrolled in full-time studies (by 1.7 percentage points more than in the preceding year), whereas students of non-public schools preferred part-time studies – this form of education was used by 79.5% of students (decrease by 2.0 percentage points). In the recent years, students have been choosing full-time studies in public schools more and more often.

¹ Including higher education institutions which reported only graduates. In addition, in Mazowieckie voivodship there are 3 higher education institutions (18912 students, 4092 graduates) subordinated to the national defence and interior ministries.

² Only higher education institutions with over 20 thousand students have been listed.

³ Estimate.

Table 2. Students of higher schools by type of studies in 2013/14 academic year

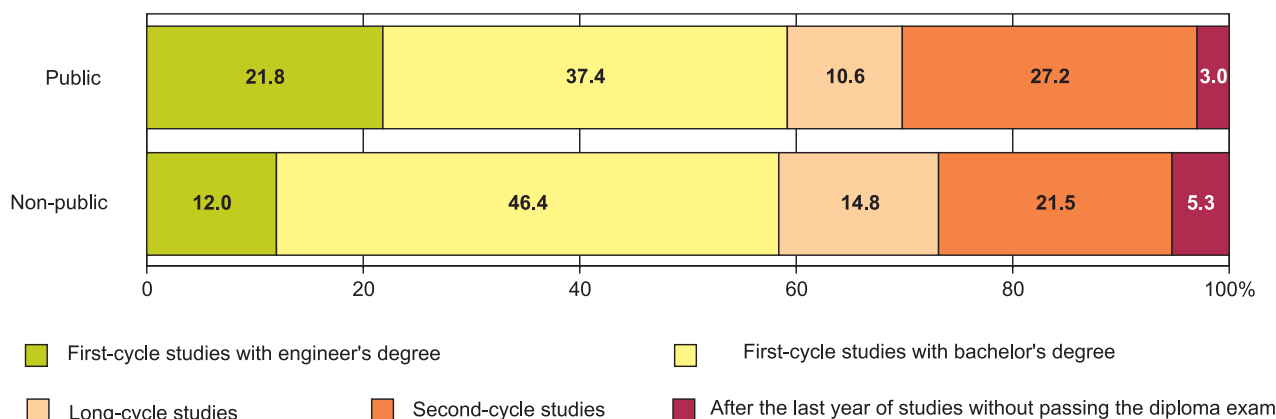
As of 30th November

Specification	Grand total	Of which female	Of grand total			
			in full-time studies		in part-time studies	
			total	of which female	total	of which female
Total	283255	166627	146029	84709	137226	81918
First-cycle studies	166756	91009	90635	50723	76121	40286
with engineer's degree.....	51091	15627	29870	10930	21221	4697
with bachelor's degree.....	115665	75382	60765	39793	54900	35589
Long-cycle studies.....	34621	23505	18799	12148	15822	11357
Second-cycle studies.....	70928	46326	32611	19846	38317	26480
After the last year of studies without passing the diploma exam.....	10950	5787	3984	1992	6966	3795

The most popular ones were the first-cycle studies (engineer's and bachelor's), chosen by 166756 people, i.e. 58.9% of the total number of students. 34621 people, i.e. 12.2% studied in long-cycle programmes. In comparison with 2012/12 academic year the proportion of students in the first-cycle and in the long-cycle in the total number of students increased (by 0.6 and 0.1 percentage points, respectively, while the proportion of students of the second-cycle – decreased (by 0.1 percentage points).

Structure of the students of higher schools by type of studies in 2013/14 academic year

As of 30th November



Among the students of non-public schools, the largest proportion (46.4%) participated in studies on bachelor level. Also among the students of public schools this type of studies was the most often chosen one (37.4%). In comparison with the preceding year, in public schools a decrease was observed in the proportion of persons in studies on bachelor's level (from 37.9% to 37.4%) and in long-cycle master's programmes (from 10.8% to 10.6%), whereas an increase occurred in the proportion of students in engineer's studies (from 20.8% to 21.8%) and in second-cycle master's studies (from 26.8% to 27.2%).

Table 3. Higher education institutions by type of school in 2013/14 academic year

As of 30th November

Specification	Schools	Students					
		total	of which female	out of the total number			
				full-time		part-time	
				total	of which female	total	of which female
Total	104	283255	166627	146029	84709	137226	81918
Universities.....	2	62258	42028	43473	28858	18785	13170
Technical universities.....	5	50818	18553	34205	13470	16613	5083
Agricultural academies.....	1	23167	13477	14300	8806	8867	4671
Academies of economics	19	44827	25546	15784	7869	29043	17677
Higher teacher education schools...	4	18190	14565	8824	6825	9366	7740
Medical universities.....	1	8743	6614	7374	5502	1369	1112
Physical academies	1	5864	2602	4986	2286	878	316
Fine arts academies.....	6	3531	2365	2737	1851	794	514
Theological academies.....	10	2660	1043	969	306	1691	737
Other higher education institutions..	55	63197	39834	13377	8936	49820	30898

In 2013/14 academic year the largest proportion of persons studied in higher education institutions categorised as „Other” (22.3%), followed by universities (22.0%) and technical universities (17.9%). Among the other higher education institutions the largest proportion of students attended University of Social Sciences and Humanities and University of Finance and Management (both located in Warsaw) and in Pawel Wlodkowic University College in Plock (18.9%, 9.2% and 5.3%, respectively, of the total number of students in this type of schools).

Women dominated among students (58.8% of the total number); their proportion in the total number of students in particular types of schools varied between 36.5% in technical universities and 80.1% in higher teacher education schools and 75.6% in the medical university.

Full-time students constituted a majority in: physical academy (85.0%), medical university (84.3%), fine arts academies (77.5%), universities (69.8%), technical universities (67.3%) and agricultural academy (61.7%). The highest proportion of part-time students was registered in other higher education institutions (78.8%) and academies of economics (64.8%).

Table 4. Students of higher education institutions by subgroups of fields of education^a in 2013/14 academic year

As of 30th November

Specification	Grand total	Of which female	Out of the total number of persons studying			
			full-time		part-time	
			total	of which female	total	of which female
Total	283255	166627	146029	84709	137226	81918
Teacher training and education science.	28329	22613	10538	8124	17791	14489
Arts.....	7474	5061	4883	3433	2591	1628
Humanities ^b	19061	12733	12320	8160	6741	4573
Social sciences.....	41538	29251	21447	14908	20091	14343
Journalism and information	3479	2422	2086	1461	1393	961
Business and administration	62737	38357	23604	13568	39133	24789
Law.....	12654	7537	5518	3096	7136	4441
Life science ^c	3757	2389	2566	1870	1191	519

^a According to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED 97). ^b Including theology. ^c, ^d Inter alia: ^c – biology (including specialities: botany, biochemistry, toxicology, genetics, zoology) and environmental science, ^d – astronomy, physics, chemistry, geology, geography.

Table 4. Students of higher education institutions by subgroups of fields of education^a in 2013/14 academic year (cont.)

As of 30th November

Specification	Grand total	Of which female	Out of the total number of persons studying			
			full-time		part-time	
			total	of which female	total	of which female
Physical science ^d	3381	1919	3337	1893	44	26
Mathematics and statistics	3902	2033	3663	1930	239	103
Computing	13797	1630	6597	979	7200	651
Engineering and engineering trades	18574	3913	14102	3608	4472	305
Manufacturing and processing	7535	4300	4762	2915	2773	1385
Architecture and building	10706	4177	5183	2310	5523	1867
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	4556	2094	2673	1447	1883	647
Veterinary	1189	907	963	722	226	185
Health	16131	12171	10509	7809	5622	4362
Social services	1589	1369	903	762	686	607
Personal services	8997	6290	4317	2888	4680	3402
Transport services	3017	732	1666	564	1351	168
Environmental protection	4128	1959	2938	1574	1190	385
Security services	6724	2770	1454	688	5270	2082

^a According to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED 97).

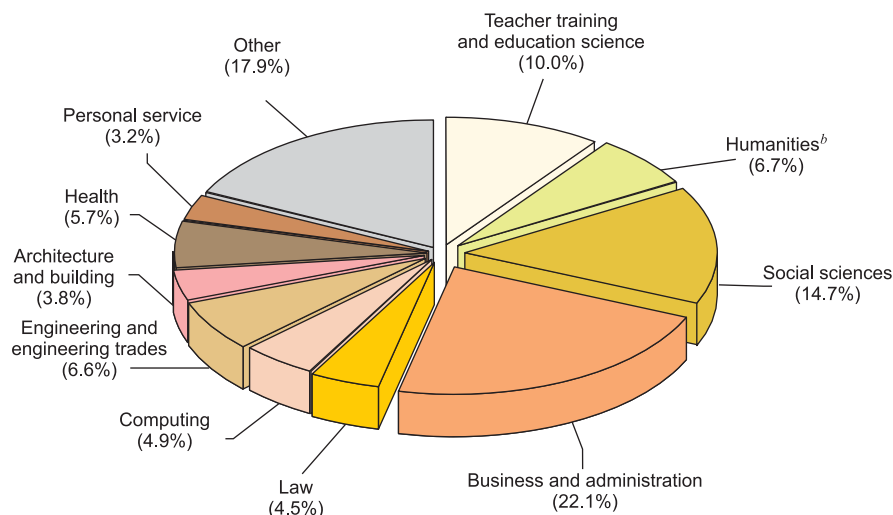
In 2013/14 academic year the largest number of people studied in the fields of business and administration (22.1%), social sciences (14.7%) as well as teacher training and education science (10.0%).

Women constituted a vast majority of students in the following fields: social services (86.2%), teacher training and education science (79.8%), veterinary (76.3%), health (75.5%) and social science (70.4%). The lowest percentage of women among higher education students was registered in the fields of: computing (11.8%), engineering and engineering trades (21.1%) and transport services (24.3%).

In comparison with 2012/13 academic year there has been an increase in popularity of such fields of studies as i.a. arts, security services and social services. The number of students in these fields has increased as follows: from 6858 to 7474 persons, i.e. by 9.0%; from 6362 to 6724 persons, i.e. by 5.7% and from 1512 to 1589 persons, i.e. by 5.1%.

Structure of students in higher education institutions by subgroups of fields of education^a in 2013/14 academic year

As of 30th November



^a According to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED 97). ^b Including theology.

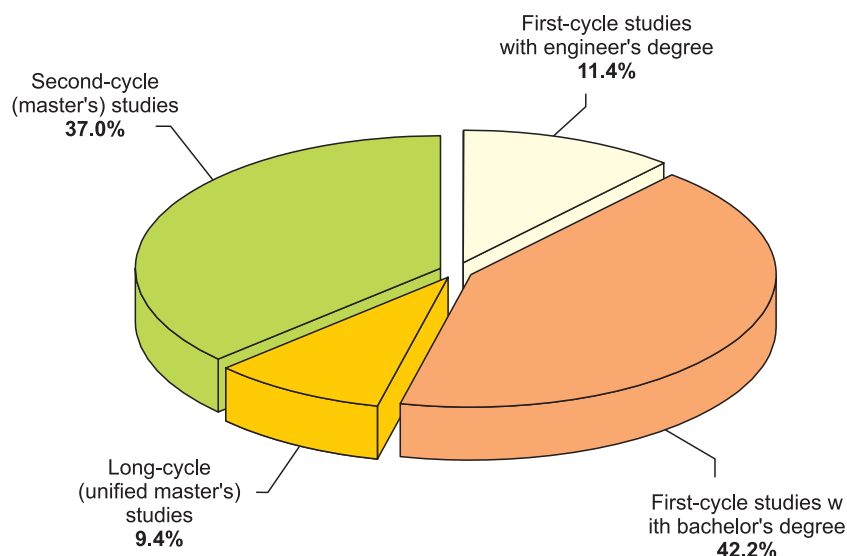
In 2012/13 academic year higher education institutions registered 77336 graduates (by 7.4% less than in 2011/12 academic year), including 32778 graduates of non-public schools. Graduates of full-time studies constituted 45.2% of the total, and of part-time studies – 54.8%.

Table 5. **Graduates of higher education institutions**

Specification	Grand total	Of which female	Out of the total number of persons studying				
			full-time		part-time		
			total	of which female	total	of which female	
Total	2011/12	83488	54596	35821	21976	47667	32620
	2012/13	77336	50714	34990	21703	42346	29011
Public schools	2011/12	46668	29604	31017	19014	15651	10590
	2012/13	44558	28466	30636	19042	13922	9424
Non-public schools	2011/12	36820	24992	4804	2962	32016	22030
	2012/13	32778	22248	4354	2661	28424	19587

Graduates of long-cycle (unified master's) programmes amounted to 7293 persons, i.e. 9.4% of the total number of graduates, whereas the first-cycle studies were completed by 41441 persons, i.e. 53.6%. Among the graduates of first-cycle studies, 8821 persons obtained engineer's degree and 32620 – bachelor's. 28602 people graduated from second-cycle (master) studies (37.0% of the total number of graduates).

Structure of graduates of higher education institutions by type of studies in 2012/13 academic year



In 2012/13 academic year graduates in the field of business and administration amounted to 26.8% of the total number of graduates, of social science – 15.5%, and of teacher training and education science – 13.7%.

Women dominated among the total number of graduates in the fields of i.a. social services (87.8%), health (84.5%) as well as teacher training and education science (82.2%). The smallest proportion of women was registered among graduates in computing (13.0%), transport services (20.3%) as well as engineering and engineering trades (24.8%).

Table 6. Graduates of higher education institutions by subgroups of fields of education^a in 2012/13 academic year

Specification	Grand total	Of which female	Out of the total number of graduates who studied			
			full-time		part-time	
			total	of which female	total	of which female
Total	77336	50714	34990	21703	42346	29011
Teacher training and education science.....	10573	8693	3487	2750	7086	5943
Arts.....	1240	870	867	588	373	282
Humanities ^b	4950	3667	3105	2242	1845	1425
Social sciences.....	11949	8477	5110	3600	6839	4877
Journalism and information.....	1038	778	563	414	475	364
Business and administration.....	20711	13908	6311	3884	14400	10024
Law.....	2067	1298	928	549	1139	749
Life science ^c	1351	831	772	578	579	253
Physical science ^d	729	462	710	450	19	12
Mathematics and statistics.....	1004	520	968	499	36	21
Computing.....	2215	287	1199	210	1016	77
Engineering and engineering trades.....	3642	903	2962	831	680	72
Manufacturing and processing.....	1587	1022	1042	705	545	317
Architecture and building.....	1899	837	1099	501	800	336
Agriculture, forestry and fishery.....	1242	611	787	455	455	156
Veterinary.....	176	121	176	121	—	—
Health.....	4823	4077	2291	1786	2532	2291
Social services.....	368	323	213	191	155	132
Personal services.....	2687	1816	1131	783	1556	1033
Transport services.....	551	112	293	73	258	39
Environmental protection.....	902	412	587	314	315	98
Security services.....	1632	689	389	179	1243	510

^a According to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED 97). ^b Including theology. ^c, ^d Inter alia: ^c – biology (including specialities: botany, biochemistry, toxicology, genetics, zoology) and environmental science, ^d – astronomy, physics, chemistry, geology, geography.

In Mazowieckie voivodship in 2013/14 academic year 275886 students⁴ were enrolled in higher education institutions, among them 5922 students in branch units of higher education institutions from other voivodships.

In Warsaw in 2013/14 academic year there were 236699 students enrolled at 76 higher education institutions and 5 branches⁵, including 149978 students in 12 public higher schools. Students in Warsaw amounted to 85.8% of all people studying in Mazowieckie voivodship. In 2013/14 academic year in Warsaw 126340 people were enrolled on full-time studies, constituting 53.4% of all students in the city.

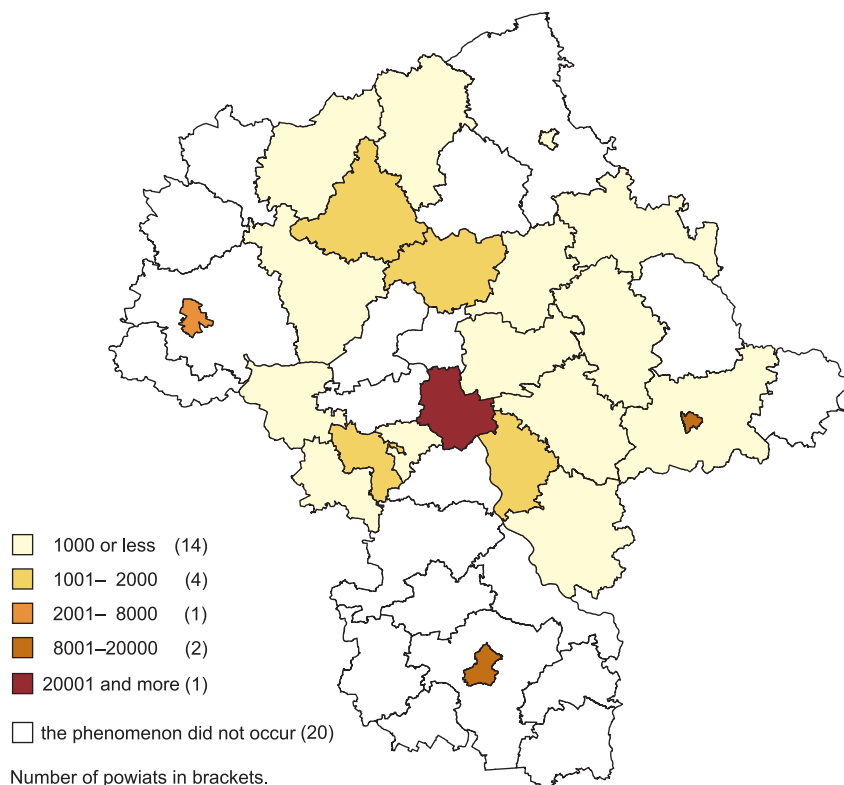
Apart from Warsaw, other large academic centres were in: Radom (11808 students), Siedlce (9230) and Plock (7296), where overall 10.3% of students in Mazowieckie voivodship studied. Among the students in these three cities, 49.8% were on full-time studies.

⁴ Students in branch units abroad of higher education institutions located in Mazowieckie voivodship were reported according to the main location of the school (3 organizational units – 385 students; 43 graduates).

⁵ Including one unit abroad, reported according to the main location of the higher education institution it belonged to.

Students by powiats in 2013/14 academic year

As of 30th November



In 2013/14 academic year 63195 persons (including 469 foreigners) improved their qualifications through postgraduate studies, of which 30257 persons in studies organised by higher education institutions (47.9%). As many as 50.8% postgraduate students studied in the Medical Centre of Postgraduate Education, while 1.2% followed studies organised by research institutes and scientific units of the Polish Academy of Sciences.

In comparison with 2012/13 academic year there was an increase in the number of postgraduate students by 2025 persons, i.e. by 3.3%.

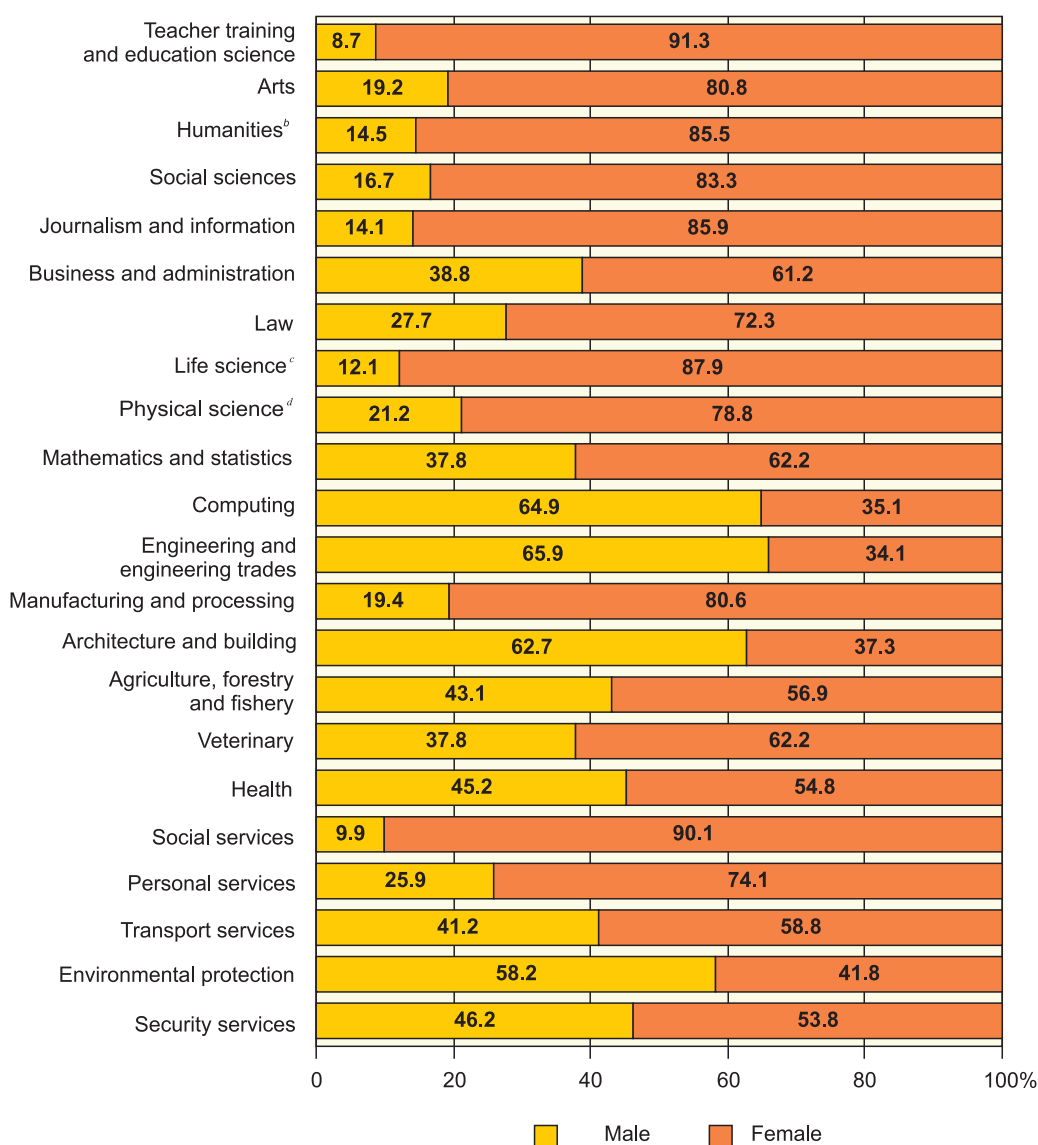
Table 7. Postgraduate students in 2013/14 academic year and certificates issued in 2012/13 academic year

Specification	Students (as of 31st December)		Certificates issued	
	total	of which female	total	of which for females
Total	63195	39781	50478	32174
Universities.....	4530	3483	3633	2892
Technical universities.....	2046	819	1667	672
Agricultural academies.....	2167	1417	1677	1146
Academies of economics.....	8167	5056	7376	4522
Higher teacher education schools.....	2458	2295	1209	1086
Medical universities.....	243	209	174	140
Physical academies.....	196	144	130	84
Fine arts academies.....	104	78	28	25
Theological academies.....	223	174	84	63
Other higher education institutions.....	10123	8266	7948	6318
Medical Centre of Postgraduate Education.....	32082	17356	26333	15081
Research institutes; academic units of the Polish Academy of Sciences.....	786	451	219	145
National School of Public Administration.....	70	33	—	—

Among the participants of postgraduate studies the most popular fields were: health (32789 people, i.e. 51.9% of all participants), business and administration (10911 people, i.e. 17.3%) and education science (6835 people, i.e. 10.8%), including teacher training (5370 people, i.e. 8.5%).

Women improving their qualifications through postgraduate studies constituted 62.9% of all participants. The highest percentage of females in the total number of students occurred in the following subgroups of fields: education science and teacher training (91.3%), social services (90.1%), life science (87.9%), journalism and information (85.9%), humanities (85.5%), social science (83.3%), arts (80.8%) and manufacturing and processing (80.6%). The lowest proportion of women in postgraduate studies was observed in the subgroup of engineering and engineering trades (34.1%), computing (35.1%) as well as architecture and building (37.3%).

Structure of postgraduate students by sex and subgroups of the fields of education^a in 2013/14 academic year
As of 31st December



^a According to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED 97). ^b Including theology. ^{c, d} Inter alia: ^c – biology (including specialities: botany, biochemistry, toxicology, genetics, zoology) and environmental science, ^d – astronomy, physics, chemistry, geology, geography.

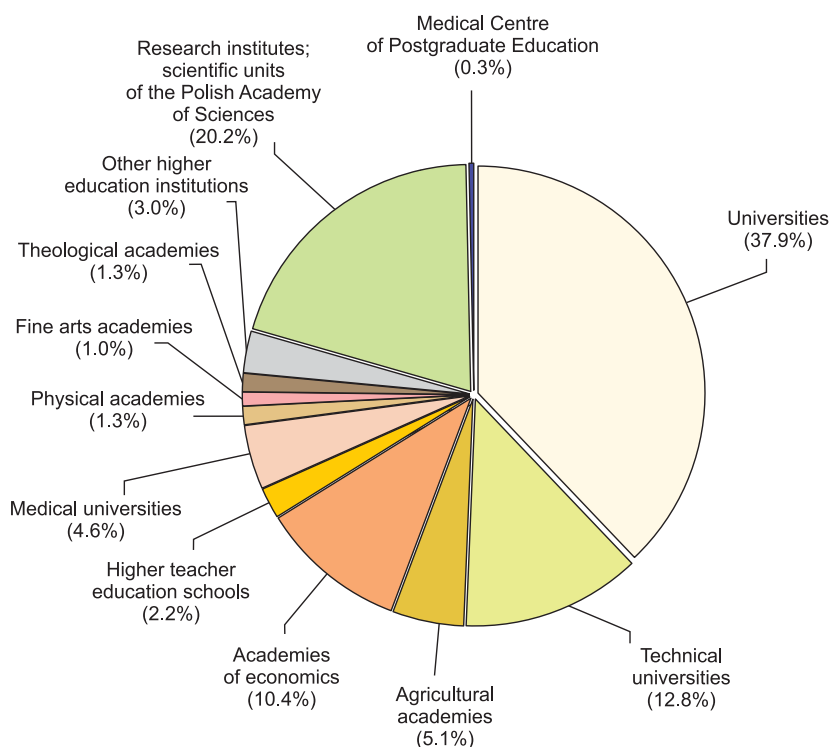
In 2013/14 academic year the total number of doctoral students in higher education institutions, research institutes, scientific units of the Polish Academy of Sciences and Medical Centre of Postgraduate Education was 10691 (including 484 foreigners), which means there was an increase of 0.8% in comparison with the preceding year. Women constituted 52.4% of the total number of participants of doctoral studies.

Among the total number of participants, 75.2% were full-time doctoral students, while 24.8% decided to pursue part-time studies.

The most popular fields of science among doctoral studies were humanities (1850 participants, i.e. 17.3%), economics (1712 participants, i.e. 16.0%), technical (1302 people, i.e. 12.2%) and social science (1188 people, i.e. 11.1%), while the least popular were: music arts (15 people, i.e. 0.1%), veterinary science (65 people, i.e. 0.6%), pharmaceutical science (68 people, i.e. 0.6%), health science (73 participants, i.e. 0.7%), forestry science (75 participants, i.e. 0.7%) and fine arts (90 participants, i.e. 0.8%). In 2013/14 academic year 1867 PhD courses were opened, of which 943 for women.

Structure of the participants of doctoral studies by type of school in 2013/14 academic year

As of 31st December



As of the end of December 2013 the number of employed academic teachers in all higher education institutions was 16713 (full-time employed and part-time employed expressed in full time equivalent). In comparison with the preceding year there was a decrease in the number of academic teachers by 2.4%. Academic teachers in public higher education institutions constituted 77.2% and in non-public schools – 22.8%.

Among the academic teachers the most people were employed in the position of assistant professors - 7271 people (43.5%), and professors – 4487 persons (26.8%).

Table 8. Academic teachers in 2013/14 academic year

As of 31st December

Specification	In higher education institutions		
	total	public	non-public
Total	16713	12907	3807
Professors	4487	3025	1462
Docents	365	206	159
Assistant professors	7271	5855	1416
Teaching assistants.....	1447	1247	201
Senior lecturers	1938	1702	237
Lecturers.....	856	648	208
Lectors.....	226	125	101
Instructors.....	82	69	12
Certified librarians, certified documentation and scientific information staff	42	31	11

Women constituted 42.5% of the total number of academic teachers in higher education institutions. Higher education institutions in Mazowieckie voivodship employed 1203 women as professors, which equated to 26.8% of all people employed in this position. The proportion of women was much higher among i.a. lecturers (63.2%), teaching assistants (52.0%) and senior lecturers (51.8%).

In 2013/14 academic year there were on average 17 students per 1 academic teacher: in public higher education institutions – 13 students, in non-public ones – 29.