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Prepared on:
06.07.2015 r.

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**HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS
IN MAZOWIECKIE VOIVODSHIP IN 2014**

When publishing Statistical Office data please indicate the source.

Source of presented data are annual statistical reports S-10 (on higher education) and S-12 (on scholarships, post-graduate and doctoral studies as well as on employment in higher education institutions, science and research institutes).

Data: do not include academies of the Ministry of National Defense and the Ministry of Interior; include foreigners studying in Poland;

Higher education institutions - institutions operating on the basis of the Law on Higher Education dated 27 July 2005 (Journal of Laws No. 164, item 1365, with later amendments).

Academic studies - studies conducted by higher education institutions authorized to conduct them, finishing with obtaining a respective professional title.

Students of higher education institutions – persons registered as students in higher education institutions, together with students who have completed the final year of studies without taking the diploma exam and who were on academic leave.

Graduates of higher education institutions – persons who have received diplomas which confirm completing academic studies. Graduates are listed according to their status in the previous academic year.

Post-graduate studies are different form of tertiary education than other academic and doctoral studies designed for graduates who already have a diploma of academic studies.

Doctoral studies prepare for obtaining the doctor's degree (Ph.D.).

Summing up of certain data may produce a different figure than the "Total" in the table. This is due to the rounding off done during generalization of the results of the survey.

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From the nineties on, tertiary education has been subject to significant changes, for which legal bases was the Higher Education Law dated 12 September 1990 (Journal of Laws No. 65, item 385, with later amendments) which has regulated functioning of higher education institutions. Aside from existing public institutions, non-public higher education institutions have been established and developed. The Master's system of studies has been modified by introducing two-cycle system of tertiary education enabling to continue education after receiving the Bachelor's degree or Engineer title on second-cycle programmes, earlier referred to as supplementary Master's studies. Within existing structures, some institutions conduct regular studies with a foreign language as a lecture language. Students have also possibility to choose an individual course of studies.

Since 1997 on the basis of the Law on Higher Vocational Schools dated 26 June 1997 (Journal of Laws No. 96, item 590, with later amendments) higher vocational schools have been established. The schools were intended to prepare students for performing certain vocations and could give only the Bachelor's degree or Engineer title.

In 2005 a new Higher Education Law dated 27 July 2005 (Journal of Laws No. 164, item 1365, with later amendments) came into effect. It encourages adapting Polish educational system to European standards, and is a step to reform higher education in Poland by combining issues included in Higher Education Law dated 12 September 1990 with Law on Higher Vocational Schools dated 26 June 1997.

At the beginning of the academic year 2014/15 in 102 higher education institutions¹ with a seat within the territory of Mazowieckie voivodship there were 269521 students (including students in sections and branch sections, basic organizational units in another location and out-of-town teaching centres situated in other voivodships and abroad), of these 14070 foreigners. The largest academic centre in the voivodship is Warsaw with the largest higher education institutions in the voivodship²: University of Warsaw (45059 students), Warsaw University of Technology (34269 students) and Warsaw University of Life Sciences (22604 students).

Over a quarter (i.e. 28.3%) of all students (excluding foreigners) represented rural area residents³. The highest share of persons living in rural areas was observed in higher teacher education schools – 42.1%, and the lowest in art academies – 12.3%.

In 2014 the number of students newly admitted on the first year decreased. In total there were 61593 students compared to 63726 in 2013 (less by 3.3%).

Table 1. **Students of higher education institutions**

As of 30 XI

Specification	Grand total	Of which women	From the total number of students attending				
			Full-time programmes		Part-time programmes		
			total	of which women	total	of which women	
T o t a l	2013/14	283255	166627	146029	84709	137226	81918
	2014/15	269521	157881	147671	85864	121850	72017
Public schools	2013/14	174224	101181	123670	72078	50554	29103
	2014/15	170801	99436	124770	73084	46031	26352
Non-public schools	2013/14	109031	65446	22359	12631	86672	52815
	2014/15	98720	58445	22901	12780	75819	45665

Since the academic year 2005/06 – when the number of students was the highest (371429) – the number of students have been systematically decreasing. Over 9 years the number decreased by 27.4%, and during the last year it reduced by 4.8%. These changes are, among others, connected to still decreasing population aged 19-24.

From the total number of students of higher education institutions 147671 persons (54.8%) attended full-time programmes. Compared with the previous year their number increased by 1642 persons, i.e. 1.1%. Part-time programmes were attended by 121850 students, i.e. by 15376 persons (11.2%) less than in a previous year.

In the academic year 2014/15 among 102 higher education institutions of Mazowieckie voivodship, 86 were non-public institutions. Among total students, however, predominated students from public institutions – 170801 persons, i.e. 63.4% (a growth of 1.9 p. p. compared with a previous year). Almost three quarters of students of public institutions (73.0%) attended full-time programmes (2.0 p. p. more than in a previous year), students of non-public institutions preferred part-time programmes – 76.8% (a decrease of 2.7 p. p.). Students, in recent years are increasingly opting for full-time programmes in public higher education institutions.

¹ Moreover in Mazowieckie voivodship there are 3 higher schools (19156 students; 4387 graduates) subordinate to the Ministry of National Defence and the Ministry of Interior.

² Higher education institutions with at least 20 thous. students.

³ Data based on estimations.

Tabl. 2. **Students of higher education institutions by type of studies in the academic year 2014/15**

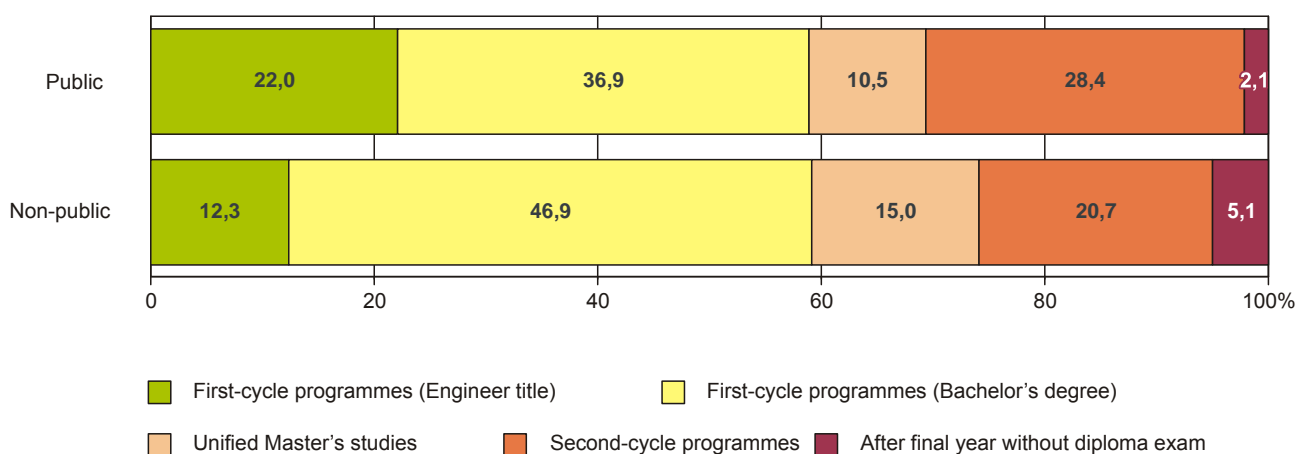
As of 30 XI

Specification	Grand total	Of which women	From the total number of students attending			
			Full-time programmes		Part-time programmes	
			total	total	total	total
T o t a l	269521	157881	147671	85864	121850	72017
First-cycle programme.....	159053	86440	92078	51488	66975	34952
with Engineer title	49760	15380	30368	11199	19392	4181
with Bachelor's degree	109293	71060	61710	40289	47583	30771
Unified Master's studies	32788	22332	17825	11552	14963	10780
Second-cycle programme	68997	44395	34734	21176	34263	23219
After final year of studies without taking diploma exam	8683	4714	3034	1648	5649	3066

Students were most interested in first-cycle programmes (Bachelor and Engineer), which have been chosen by 159053 persons, i.e. 59.0% of total students. Unified Master's studies have been chosen by 32788 persons, i.e. 12.2%. Compared with the academic year 2013/14 in a total number of students a share of persons attending first- and second-cycle programmes increased (by 0.6 p. p. and 0.1 p. p. respectively), while a share of persons on unified Master's studies remained on the same level.

Structure of students of higher education institutions by type of studies in the academic year 2014/15

As of 30 XI



Majority of students of non-public education institutions (46.9%) attended first-cycle programmes on Bachelor's level. Most public institutions' students also chosen this type of studies (36.9%). Compared to the previous year a share of persons attending first-cycyle programmes on Bachelor's level decreased (from 37.4% to 36.9%) and on unified Master's studies (from 10.6% to 10.5%), but increased on first-cycle programmes on Engineer level (from 21.8% to 22.0%) and on second-cycle programmes (from 27.2% to 28.4%).

Table 3. Higher education institutions by type of institution in the academic year 2014/15

As of 30 XI

Specification	Institutions	Students					
		grand total	of which women	z liczby ogółem na studiach			
				Full-time programmes		Part-time programmes	
				total	of which women	total	of which women
Total	102	269521	157881	147671	85864	121850	72017
Universities.....	2	60508	40760	43929	29022	16579	11738
Technical universities.....	5	49783	18243	34374	13674	15409	4569
Agricultural academies.....	1	22604	13212	14507	9036	8097	4176
Unieversities of economics.....	18	42718	23374	16621	8334	26097	15040
Higher teacher education schools...	4	16437	13110	8772	6791	7665	6319
Medical universities.....	1	9030	6803	7646	5712	1384	1091
Physical academies.....	1	5291	2337	4701	2167	590	170
Fine art academies.....	6	3748	2451	2934	1923	814	528
Theological academies.....	10	2437	1008	917	288	1520	720
Other higher educaton institutions...	54	56965	36583	13270	8917	43695	27666

In the academic year 2014/15 most persons studied on universities (22.5%), in other higher education institutions (21.1%), and on universities of technology (18.5%). Among other higher education institutions, majority of students attended University of Social Sciences and Humanities and University of Finance and Management (both located in Warsaw) and in the Paweł Włodkowic Academy in Płock (respectively: 21.2%, 9.1% and 5.4% of total students in this type of institutions).

Students on full-time programmes represented majority among others at a physical academy (88.8%), a medical university (84.7%), fine arts academies (78.3%), on universities (72.6%), technical universities (69.0%) and in an agricultural academy (64.2%). The highest share of persons attending part-time programmes recorded other higher education institutions (76.7%), theological academies (62.4%) and academies of economics (61.1%).

Table 4. Students of higher education institutions by subgroups of fields of education ^a in the academic year 2014/15

As of 30 XI

Specification	Ogółem	W tym kobiety	From the total number of students attending			
			full-time programmes		part-time programmes	
			total	of which women	total	of which women
Total	269521	157881	147671	85864	121850	72017
Business and administration.....	54225	33496	21768	12655	32457	20841
Social science.....	44031	29805	25027	16714	19004	13091
Teacher training and education science.....	25568	20408	10261	7944	15307	12464
Law.....	12050	7279	5358	3061	6692	4218
Languages.....	11178	9021	7613	6079	3565	2942
Arts.....	7568	5078	5053	3490	2515	1588
Humanities ^b (excluding languages).....	6421	2658	4159	1582	2262	1076
Journalism and information.....	3583	2452	2275	1562	1308	890
Engineering and engineering trades.....	23233	6152	17815	5508	5418	644
Health science.....	17078	12791	11501	8630	5577	4161
Computing.....	13783	1662	6689	1003	7094	659
Architecture and construction.....	9875	3922	5009	2304	4866	1618

^a According to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED-F 2013) ^b Including theology.

Table 4. Students of higher education institutions by subgroups of fields of education ^a in the academic year 2014/15 (cont.)
As of 30 XI

Specification	Grand total	Of which women	From total number of students attending			
			full-time programmes		part-time programmes	
			total	of which women	total	of which women
Personal services	8091	5889	4347	2985	3744	2904
Manufacturing and processing	7348	4280	4946	3096	2402	1184
Security services	6097	2584	1504	748	4593	1836
Physical science	3371	1921	3355	1911	16	10
Agriculture	3242	1702	2007	1206	1235	496
Transport services.....	2952	765	1670	592	1282	173
Mathematics and statistics	2335	1267	2289	1251	46	16
Environmental science	2092	1192	1290	869	802	323
Social services	1428	1251	903	792	525	459
Veterinary	1219	934	1019	773	200	161
Life science	1202	922	1167	888	35	34
Forestry	1121	320	631	213	490	107
Health and safety at work.....	430	130	15	8	415	122

^a According to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED-F 2013).

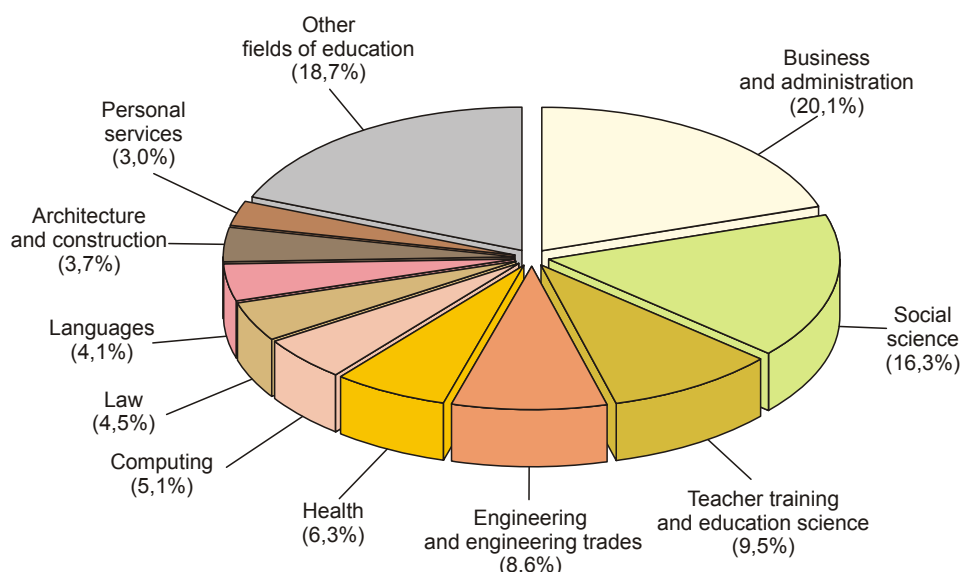
In the academic year 2014/15 most persons studied business and administration (20.1%), social science (16.3%), teacher training and education science (9.5%) and engineering and engineering trades (8.6%).

Among students women (58.6%) outnumbered men, and their share in the total number of students in respective types of higher education institutions amounted from 36.6% at technical universities to 79.8% at higher teacher education schools.

Women significantly dominated among total number of persons studying: social services (87.6%), languages (80.7%), teacher training and education science(79.8%), environmental science (76.7%), veterinary (76.6%), health science (74.9%) and personal services (72.8%). The lowest share of women studying in higher education institutions was observed in the fields: computing (12.1%), transport services (25.9%), engineering and engineering trades (26.5%) and forestry (28.5%).

**Structure of students of higher education institutions by subgroups of fields of education ^a
in the academic year 2014/15**

As of 30 XI



^a According to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED-F 2013).

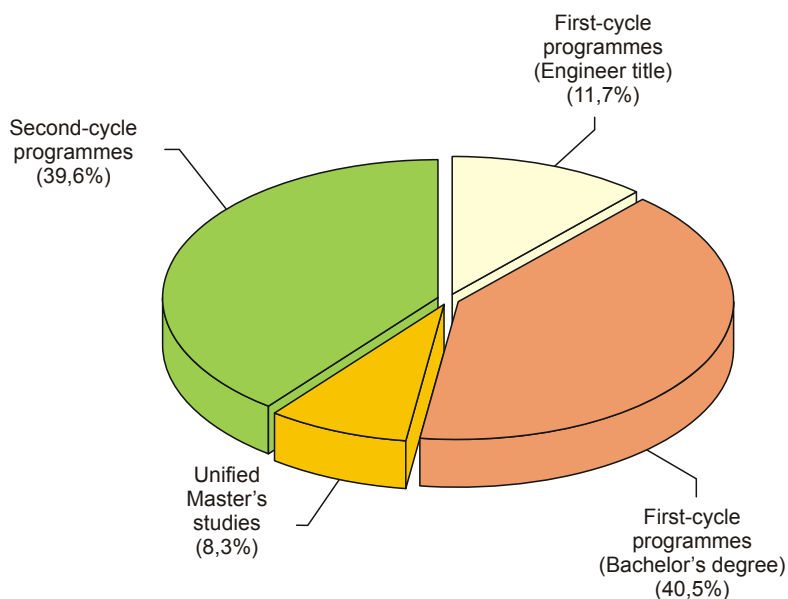
In the academic year 2013/14 there were 74450 graduates of higher education institutions (by 3.7% less than in 2012/13), of these 30077 graduates of non-public institutions. Graduates of full-time programmes represented 48.2% of total graduates, and part-time programmes – 51.8%.

Table 5. Graduates of higher education institutions

Specification	Grand total	Of which women	From the total number of students attending				
			full-time programmes		part-time programmes		
			total	of which women	total	of which women	
Total	2012/13	77336	50714	34990	21703	42346	29011
	2013/14	74450	48406	35903	22472	38547	25934
Public education institutions.....	2012/13	44558	28466	30636	19042	13922	9424
	2013/14	44373	28321	31483	19772	12890	8549
Non-public education institutions.....	2012/13	32778	22248	4354	2661	28424	19587
	2013/14	30077	20085	4420	2700	25657	17385

Over a half of all graduates (52.1% of the total, i.e. 38807 persons) completed first-cycle programmes, of these 8678 with engineer title and 30129 with bachelor's degree. Unified Master's studies completed 6179 graduates (i.e. 8.3% of all persons finishing studies), and second-cycle programmes finished 29464 persons (39.6%).

Structure of graduates of higher education institutions by type of studies in the academic year 2013/14



In the academic year 2013/14 graduates from business and administration represented 26.0% of all graduates, from social sciences– 14.3%, and teacher training and education science – 13.2%.

Women dominated in the total number of graduates, among others, from: social services (80.0%), teacher training and education science (82.8%) and health science (81.9%). The lowest percentage of women was recorded in the fields: computing (13.1%), engineering and engineering trades (25.5%) and transport services (28.5%).

Tabl. 6. Graduates of higher education institutions by subgroups of fields of education ^a in the academic year 2013/14

Specification	Grand total	Of which women	From total number of students attending			
			full-time programmes		part-time programmes	
			total	of which women	total	of which women
Total	74450	48406	35903	22472	38547	25934
Business and administration	19385	12762	6659	4090	12726	8672
Social science	10619	7632	5071	3642	5548	3990
Teacher training and education science	9800	8118	3256	2599	6544	5519
Humanities ^b	4956	3752	3022	2272	1934	1480
Health science	4584	3754	2698	2083	1886	1671
Engineering and engineering trades	3827	975	3110	901	717	74
Personal science	2512	1722	1095	736	1417	986
Architecture and construction	2267	999	1246	568	1021	431
Computing	2087	273	1199	191	888	82
Law	2016	1193	916	503	1100	690
Security services	1815	762	348	167	1467	595
Manufacturing and processing	1681	1098	1163	809	518	289
Art	1493	1060	1032	734	461	326
Life science ^c	1318	821	711	564	607	257
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1268	637	799	482	469	155
Mathematics and statistics	1056	544	1011	523	45	21
Journalism and information	1015	729	574	402	441	327
Environmental protection	801	407	589	345	212	62
Physical science ^d	757	454	735	439	22	15
Transport service	536	153	290	112	246	41
Social service	498	443	220	192	278	251
Veterinary	159	118	159	118	—	—

^a According to International Classification of Education (ISCED 97). ^b Including theology. ^{c, d} Among others: ^c – biology (of which: botany, biochemistry, toxicology, genetics, zoology) and environment protection, ^d – astronomy, physics, chemistry, geology, geography.

In Mazowieckie voivodship in the academic year 2014/15 in higher education institutions there were 263990 students⁴, of these 6055 students in organizational units of higher education institutions from other voivodships.

In Warsaw in the academic year 2014/15 in 75 higher education institutions and 4 organizational units in another location⁵ there were 228632 students, of these 148383 students in 12 public higher education institutions. Students in Warsaw represented 86.6% of total students from Mazowieckie voivodship. In the academic year 2014/15 in Warsaw on full-time programmes studied 128938 persons, i.e. 56.4% of total students in the city.

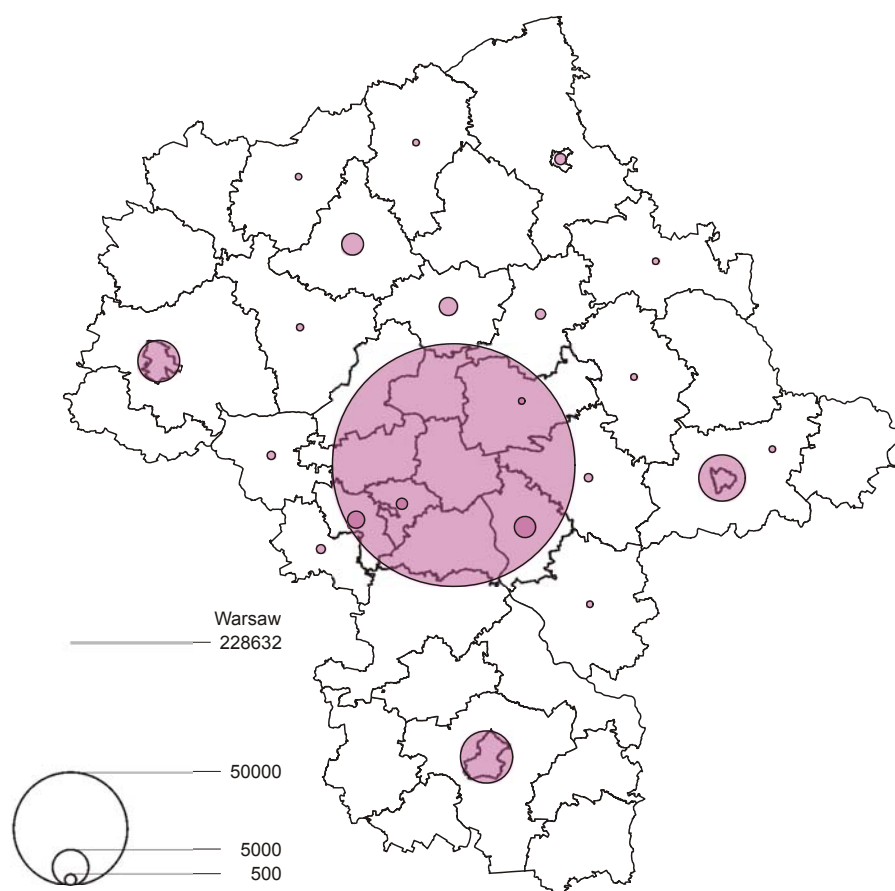
Apart from Warsaw large academics centres in the voivodship were: Radom (10654 students), Siedlce (8483) and Płock (6887), where studied 9.9% of total students in Mazovia. Students on full-time programmes made up 53.7% of total students in these academics centres.

⁴ Persons studying in organizational units of Mazovian higher education institutions operating abroad were counted in the place of an institution seat (1 organizational unit – 273 students; 70 graduates).

⁵ Including an organizational unit operating abroad counted in the place of a home institution seat.

Students by powiats in the academic year 2014/15

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In the academic year 2014/15 on post-graduate studies 58274 persons complemented their education (including 491 foreigners), of these 29578 persons (50.8%) on studies conducted by higher education institutions. Majority of students (47.9%) studied in the Medical Centre of Postgraduate Education, while on studies conducted by research institutes and science units of Polish Academy of Science (PAN) – 1.3%.

Compared with the academic year 2013/14 the number of students of post-graduate studies decreased by 4921 persons, i.e. 7.8%.

Table 7. **Students of post-graduate studies in the academic year 2014/15 and diplomas issued in the academic year 2013/14**

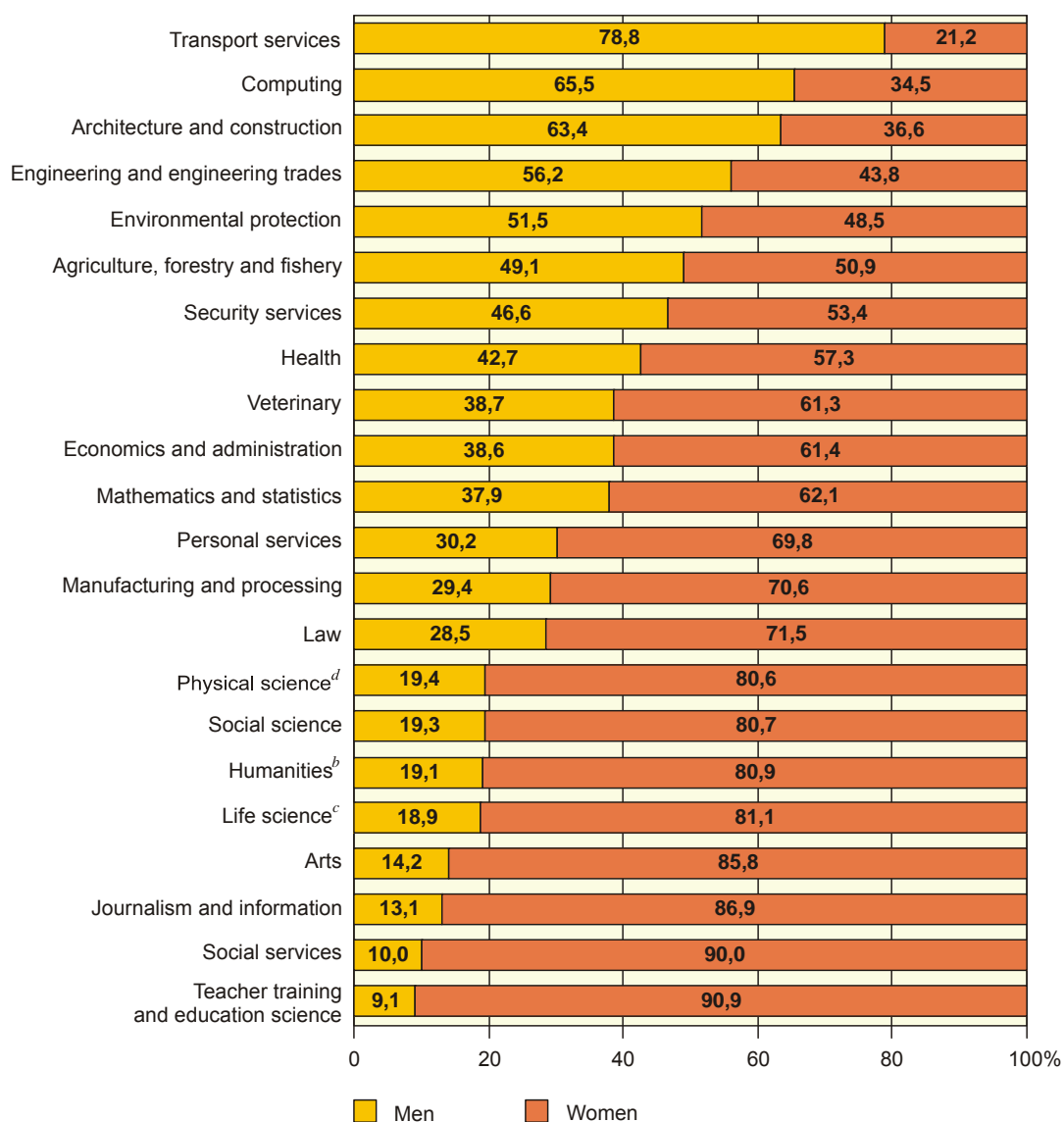
Specification	Students (as of 31 XII)		Certificates issued	
	total	of which women	total	of which women
Total	58274	37646	49475	31963
Universities.....	4638	3560	3357	2559
Technical universities.....	1912	711	1689	717
Agricultural academies.....	1956	1268	1571	1036
Academies of economics.....	7681	4505	6269	3878
Higher teacher education schools.....	1882	1769	1499	1378
Medical universities.....	256	214	140	125
Physical academies.....	215	163	159	124
Fine arts academies.....	79	61	59	54
Theological academies.....	149	112	103	79
Other higher education institutions.....	10810	9066	8057	6543
Medical Centre of Post-Graduate Education	27892	15743	26110	15160
Research institutes; science units of PAN.....	732	436	430	297
Academy of Public Administration.....	72	38	32	13

Persons on post-graduate studies were most interested in: health science (28739 persons, i.e. 49.3% of total students), business and administration (9582 persons, i.e. 16.4%) and teacher training and education science (6753 persons, i.e. 1.6%), of these teacher training (4266 persons, i.e. 7.3%).

Women complementing education on post-graduate studies represented 64.6% of all students. The highest share of women in the total number of students was observed in subgroups: teacher training and education science (90.9%), social services (90.0%), journalism and information (86.9%), fine arts (85.8%), life sciences (81.1%), humanities (80.9%), social sciences (80.7%) and physical sciences (80.6%). The lowest share of women complementing education on post-graduate studies was observed in subgroups of transport services (21.2%), computing (34.5%) and architecture and construction (36.6%).

Structure of students of post-graduate studies by sex and subgroups of fields of education ^a in the academic year 2014/15

As of 31 XII



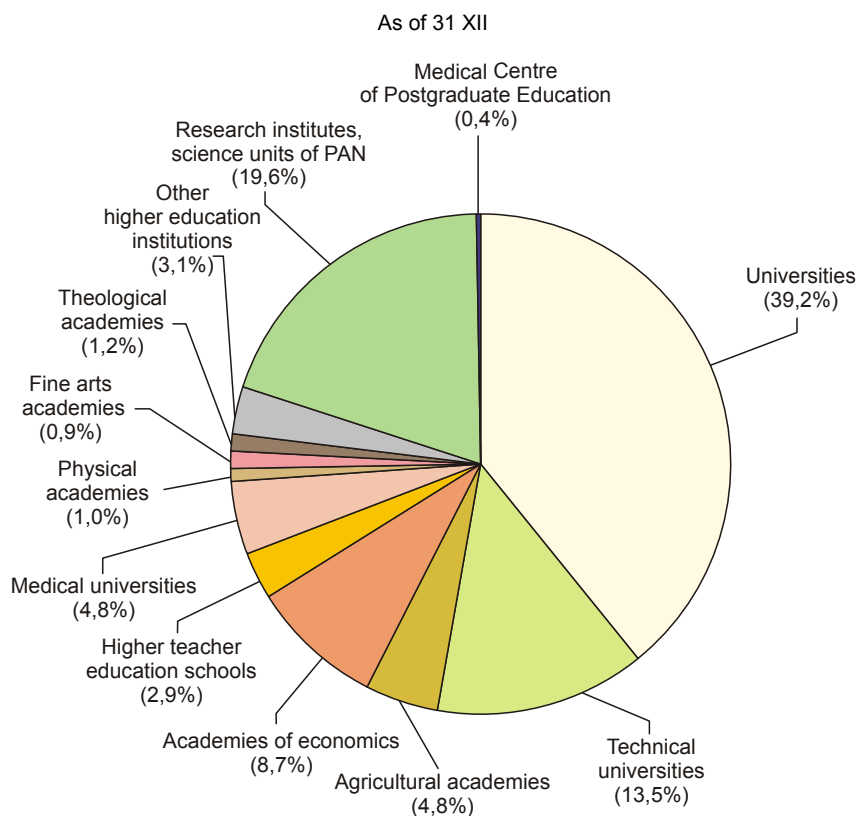
^a According to International Classification of Education (ISCED 97). ^b Including theology. ^{c, d} Among others: ^c – biology (of which: botany, biochemistry, toxicology, genetics, zoology) and environment protection, ^d – astronomy, physics, chemistry, geology, geography.

In the academic year 2014/15 on doctoral studies conducted by higher education institutions, research institutes, science units of PAN and Medical Centre of Postgraduate Education there was a total of 10423 persons (of these 585 foreigners), which was a 2.5% decrease compared to a previous year. Women represented 52.3% of total students of doctoral studies.

Among all participants 78.3% made up participants on full-time programmes, while 21.7% of persons were gaining education on part-time programmes.

Most popular fields of education on doctoral studies were humanities (1887 participants, i.e. 18.1%), economics (1464 participants, i.e. 14.0%), technical sciences (1268 persons, i.e. 12.2%) and social sciences (1235 persons, i.e. 11.8%), and least popular were – musical arts (23 participants, i.e. 0.2%), veterinary (62 persons, i.e. 0.6%), pharmaceutical sciences (64 persons, i.e. 0.6%), fine arts (69 participants, i.e. 0.7%), health sciences (79 participants, i.e. 0.8%) and forestry (96 participants, i.e. 0.9%). In the academic year 2014/15 there were 864 procedures for doctoral degree initiated, of these 454 by women.

Structure of participants of doctoral studies by type of institution in the academic year 2014/15



As of the end of December 2014 there were 16194 academic teachers employed in higher education institutions (full-time and part-time employees per full-time employees). In comparison with a previous year there was a decrease of academic teachers by 3.1%. Teachers employed in public institutions made up 79.4%, and at non-public institutions – 20.6%.

Among academic teachers most persons (7078 persons, i.e. 43.7%) were employed as associate professors and 4354 persons (26.9%) as professors.

Table 8. Academic teachers in the academic year 2014/15

As of 31 XII

Specification	In higher education institutions		
	total	public	non-public
T o t a l	16194	12864	3331
Professors	4354	3053	1301
Assistant Professors.....	235	177	58
Tutors	7078	5807	1271
Assistant lecturers	1463	1267	196
Senior lecturers	1923	1690	233
Lecturers.....	860	644	216
Lectors.....	171	131	40
Instructors.....	74	66	8
Certified librarians and staff dealing with documentation and scientific information.	36	28	8

Women represented 43.0% of total academic teachers in higher education institutions. There were 1186 women professors in Mazovian higher education institutions, who constituted 27.2% of the total employed on this position. Significantly higher percentage of women was, among others, in lecturers (60.8%), senior lecturers (52.4%) and assistant lecturers group (50.1%).

In the academic year 2014/15 there was an average of 17 students per 1 academic teacher: in public institutions – 13 persons, in non-public – 30.