



STATISTICAL OFFICE IN WARSAW
1 Sierpnia 21, 02-134 Warsaw

Brief information

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Contact: e-mail: sekretariatUSWAW@stat.gov.pl
tel. 22 464 23 15
fax 22 846 76 67

Internet: <http://warszawa.stat.gov.pl>

HIGHER EDUCATION IN MAZOWIECKIE VOIVODSHIP IN 2015

When publishing Statistical Office data please indicate the source.

Source of presented data are annual statistical reports S-10 (on higher education), S-11 (on material and social support for students and students of doctoral studies) and S-12 (on scholarships, post-graduate and doctoral studies as well as on employment in higher education institutions, science and research institutes).

Information on the higher institutions includes foreign students studying in Poland (including persons who study in the branches of Polish universities located abroad), does not include Polish citizens who are studying abroad (excluding persons who study in the branches of Polish universities located abroad).

Data: include academies of the Ministry of National Defense and the Ministry of Interior.

Students were taken into account as many times as many faculties they were registered with as of 30 XI. If a graduate of higher education institution graduated in an academic year two or more faculties, he or she was taken into account repeatedly.

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 (in absolute or relative numbers) 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. The figures are content-wise correct.

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At the beginning of the academic year 2015/16 in 102 higher education institutions¹ with a seat within the territory of Mazowieckie voivodship (including academies of the Ministry of National Defense and the Ministry of Interior) there were 280732 students² including 17413 foreigners. The largest academic centre in the voivodship is Warsaw with the largest higher education institutions in the

¹ Including 2 higher education institutions which indicated only graduates.

² Including students in branches, students of basic organisational units in another location and teaching centres situated in other voivodships and abroad.

voivodship³: University of Warsaw (44848 students), Warsaw University of Technology (33360 students) and Warsaw University of Life Sciences (22548 students). In organizational structure of higher education institutions in Mazowieckie voivodship in 45 organizational units in another location there were 14266 students. The largest institutions of this kind are: SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities in Warsaw – the campus located in Wrocław (2357 students), Warsaw University of Technology – Branch in Płock (1981 students), SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities in Warsaw – the campus located in Poznań (1641 students) and University of Physical Education in Warsaw – the external faculty in Biała Podlaska (1639 students).

In the academic year 2015/16 among 102 higher education institutions of Mazowieckie voivodship, 83 were non-public institutions. Among total students, however, predominated students from public institutions – 188162 persons, i.e. 67.0% (a growth of 1.2 p. p. compared with a previous year).

Since the academic year 2005/06 the number of students have been systematically decreasing. In 2005 there were 385230 students and ten years later – 280732. In absolute numbers the decrease amounted to 27.1%, whereas in the last year – 2.8%. These changes are, among others, related to still decreasing population aged 19-24; in 2005-2015 in Mazowieckie voivodship the population aged 19–24 decreased by 27.0%.

In 2015 the number of students newly admitted to the first year decreased. In total there were 65922 students i.e. by 1.3% less compared to 2014.

Over a quarter (i.e. 29.0%) of all students (excluding foreigners) represented rural area residents⁴. The highest share of persons living in rural areas was observed in agricultural academies – 42.5%, and the lowest in art academies – 8.7%.

In the academic year 2015/2016 in higher education institutions there were 4036 disabled students (by 2.3% less than in a previous year) and they represented 1.4% of all students.

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

As of 30 XI

Specification	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	2014/15	288677	164233	160447	90282	128230	73951
	2015/16	280732	158646	162551	91336	118181	67310
Public education institutions	2014/15	189957	105788	137546	77502	52411	28286
	2015/16	188162	104828	138085	77966	50077	26862
Non-public education institutions	2014/15	98720	58445	22901	12780	75819	45665
	2015/16	92570	53818	24466	13370	68104	40448

There were 162551 persons (57.9%) of the number of students of public institutions, who attended full-time programmes. Compared with the previous year the number of full-time programme students increased by 2104

³ Higher education institutions with at least 20 thous. students.

⁴ Estimated data.

persons, i.e. by 1.3%. There were 118181 students, i.e. by 10049 persons (by 7.8%) less than the year before attending part-time programmes.

Almost three quarters of students of public institutions attended full-time programmes (1.0 p. p. more than in a previous year), students of non-public institutions preferred part-time programmes – 73.6% (decrease of 3.2 p. p.). Students, in recent years are increasingly opting for full-time programmes in public higher education institutions.

Table 2. **Students of higher education institutions by type of studies in the academic year 2015/16**

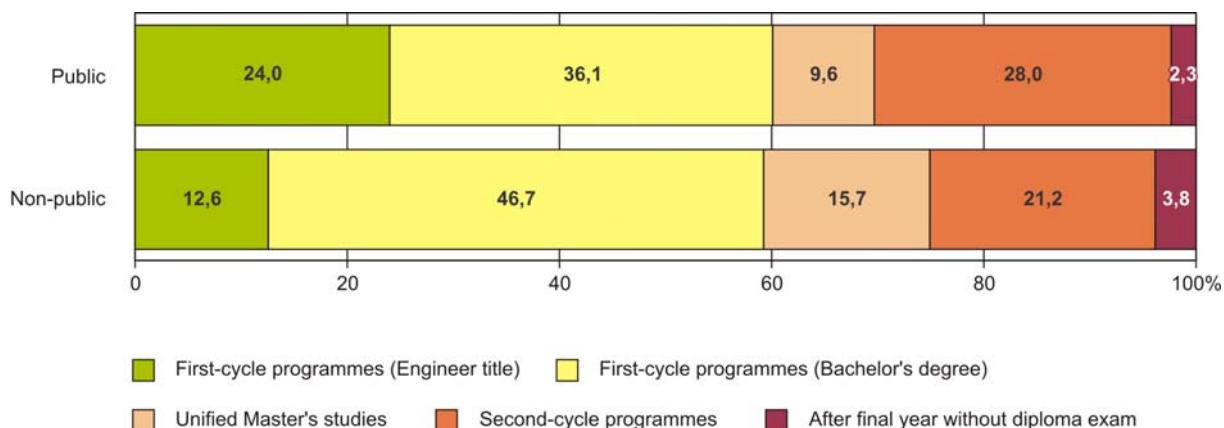
As of 30 XI

Specification	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	280732	158646	162551	91336	118181	67310
First cycle programme	167953	87198	103366	55160	64587	32038
with Engineer title	56760	16921	36350	12527	20410	4394
with Bachelor's degree	111193	70277	67016	42633	44177	27644
Unified Master's studies	32528	22105	18072	11678	14456	10427
Second-cycle programme	72283	45233	37956	22752	34327	22481
After final year of studies without taking diploma exam	7968	4110	3157	1746	4811	2364

Students were most interested in first-cycle programmes (Engineer and Bachelor), which have been chosen by 167953 persons, i.e. 59.8% of total students. Unified Master's studies have been chosen by 32528 persons, i.e. 11.6%. Compared with the academic year 2014/15 in a total number of students a share of persons attending second-cycle programmes and continuing unified Master's studies increased (by 0.3 p. p. and 0.2 p. p. respectively), whereas a share of persons attending first-cycle programmes decreased (by 0.2 p.p.).

Structure of students of higher education institutions by type of studies in the academic year 2015/16

As of 30 XI



Majority of students of non-public education institutions (46.7%) attended first-cycle programmes on Bachelor's level. Most public institutions' students also chosen this type of studies (36.1%). Compared to the previous year a share of persons attending first-cycle programmes on Engineer level decreased (by 0.2 p.p.) and on Bachelor's level (by 0.1 p.p.), but increased on second-cycle programmes (by 0.2 p.p.) and on unified Master's studies (by 0.1 p.p.).

Table 3. Higher education institutions by type of institution in the academic year 2015/16

As of 30 XI

Specification	Institutions	Students					
		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	102^a	280732	158646	162551	91336	118181	67310
Universities	2	59698	40087	44572	29385	15126	10702
Technical universities	5	48362	17747	33728	13449	14634	4298
Agricultural academies	1	22548	13124	14659	9158	7889	3966
Universities of economics	17	41331	22088	17541	8766	23790	13322
Higher teacher education schools	4	15463	12391	8539	6642	6924	5749
Medical universities	1	9150	6831	7910	5878	1240	953
Physical academies	1	4872	2185	4452	2067	420	118
Fine art academies	5	3658	2422	2918	1937	740	485
Theological academies	10	2584	1097	891	255	1693	842
Academies of the Ministry of National Defense and the Ministry of Interior	3	19133	6342	13133	4488	6000	1854
Other higher education institutions	53 ^a	53933	34332	14208	9311	39725	25021

a Including 2 higher education institutions which indicated only graduates.

In the academic year 2015/16 most persons studied at universities (21.3%), in other higher education institutions (19.2%), and at universities of technology (17.2%). Among other higher education institutions, majority of students attended SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities (previously Warsaw School of Social Psychology) and University of Finance and Management (both located in Warsaw) and in Paweł Włodkowic University College in Płock (respectively: 24.2%, 8.7% and 4.7% of total students in this type of institutions).

Students of full-time programmes represented majority among others at a physical academy (91.4%), a medical university (86.4%), fine arts academies (79.8%), at universities (74.7%), technical universities (69.7%), academies of the Ministry of National Defense and the Ministry of Interior (68.6%) and at an agricultural academy (65.0%). The highest share of persons attending part-time programmes recorded other higher education institutions (73.7%), as well as theological academies (65.5%) and academies of economics (57.6%).

Table 4. **Students of higher education institutions by subgroups of fields of education^a in the academic year 2015/16**
As of XI

Specification	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	280732	158646	162551	91336	118181	67310
of which:						
Education	23769	19073	10008	7863	13761	11210
Arts	7846	5284	5299	3648	2547	1636
Humanities ^b (except languages)	6119	2514	3746	1369	2373	1145
Languages.....	10958	8800	7798	6246	3160	2554
Social and behavioural sciences	42649	28391	25029	16348	17620	12043
Journalism and information	3929	2690	2605	1782	1324	908
Business and administration	54388	32677	24186	13680	30202	18997
Law.....	12030	7231	5643	3194	6387	4037
Biological and related sciences	1574	1204	1538	1179	36	25
Environment	1961	1122	1283	868	678	254
Physical sciences	4181	2235	4104	2187	77	48
Mathematics and statistics	1787	944	1743	924	44	20
Information and Communication Technologies.....	11563	1346	7226	883	4337	463
Engineering and engineering trades	26214	6171	19199	5385	7015	786
Manufacturing and processing	7386	4279	5119	3168	2267	1111
Architecture and construction.....	12861	5678	7426	3722	5435	1956
Agriculture	3248	1701	2126	1265	1122	436
Forestry	1248	369	646	224	602	145
Veterinary	1234	950	1073	822	161	128
Health	16404	12073	11948	8924	4456	3149
Welfare	1445	1238	929	797	516	441
Personal services	7443	5388	4338	2932	3105	2456
Hygiene and occupational health services	360	116	28	19	332	97
Security services	13530	5199	6088	2540	7442	2659
Transport services.....	3534	1085	2051	833	1483	252

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

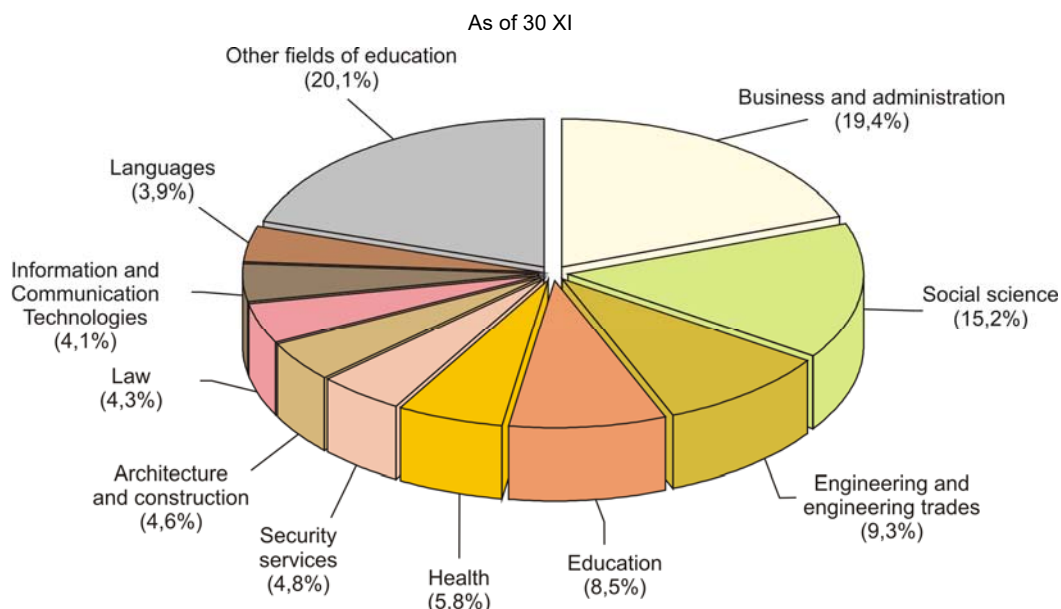
In the academic year 2015/16 most persons studied business and administration (19.4%), social and behavioural sciences (15.2%), engineering and engineering trades (9.3%) and education (8.5%). The lowest number of students studied faculties of the subgroups of hygiene and occupational health services (0.1%), forestry and veterinary (each 0.4%) and welfare (0.5%).

Among students, women (56.5%) outnumbered men, and their share in the total number of students in respective types of higher education institutions amounted from 33.1% in academies of the Ministry of National Defense and the Ministry of Interior to 80.1% at higher teacher education schools.

Women significantly dominated among the total number of persons studying: welfare (85.7%),

languages (80.3%), education science (80.2%), veterinary (77.0%), biological and related sciences (76.5%), health science (73.6%) and personal services (72.4%). The lowest share of women studying in higher education institutions was observed in the fields: information and communication technologies (11.6%), engineering and engineering trades (23.5%) and forestry (29.6%).

Structure of students of higher education institutions by subgroups of fields of education^a in the academic year 2015/16



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

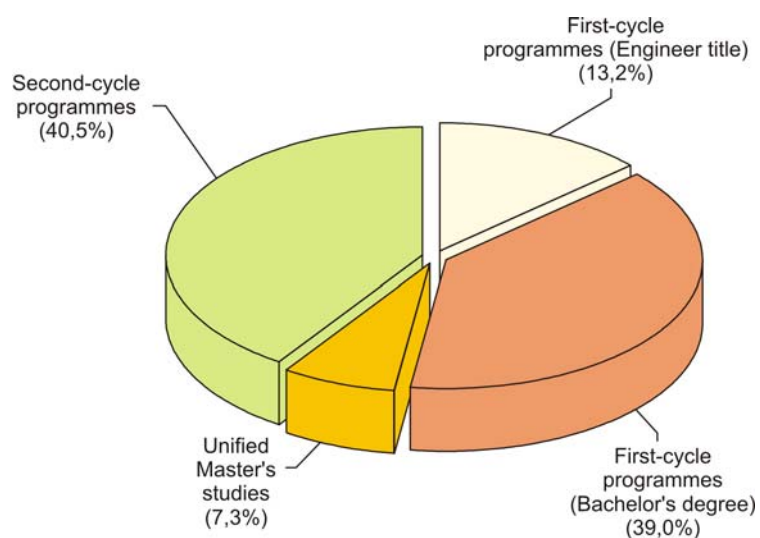
In the academic year 2014/15 there were 71688 graduates of higher education institutions (by 9.1% less than in 2013/14), of these 25666 graduates of non-public institutions. Graduates of full-time programmes represented 51.7% of total graduates, and part-time programmes – 48.3%.

Table 5. Graduates of higher education institutions

Specification	Total	Of which women	From the total number of students attending				
			full-time programmes		part-times programmes		
			total	of which women	total	of which women	
Total	2013/14	78837	50078	39088	23775	39749	26303
	2014/15	71688	45717	37073	22747	34615	22970
Public education institutions	2013/14	48760	29993	34668	21075	14092	8918
	2014/15	46022	28487	33115	20297	12907	8190
Non-public education institution ..	2013/14	30077	20085	4420	2700	25657	17385
	2014/15	25666	17230	3958	2450	21708	14780

Over a half of all graduates (52.2% of the total, i.e. 37448 persons) completed first-cycle programmes, of these 9474 with engineer title and 27974 with bachelor's degree. Unified Master's studies completed 5230 graduates (i.e. 7.3% of all persons finishing studies), and second-cycle programmes finished 29010 persons (40.5%).

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



In the academic year 2014/15 graduates from business and administration represented 23.7% of all graduates, from social sciences – 13.7%, and education science – 11.7%.

Table 6. Graduates of higher education institutions by subgroups of fields of education^a in the academic year 2014/2015

Specification	Total	Of which women	From the total number of students attending			
			full-time programmes		part-times programmes	
			total	of which women	total	of which women
Total	71688	45717	37073	22747	34615	22970
of which:						
Education	8357	7066	2884	2328	5473	4738
Fine arts	1444	1037	1020	757	424	280
Humanities ^b (except languages)	1185	559	672	279	513	280
Languages.....	2837	2398	1911	1602	926	796
Social and behavioural sciences	9851	6795	5328	3736	4523	3059
Journalism and information	884	668	590	449	294	219
Business and administration	16990	11341	6302	3817	10688	7524
Law.....	1949	1236	918	568	1031	668
Biological and related sciences	432	352	398	320	34	32
Environment	733	422	379	281	354	141
Physical sciences	958	537	933	528	25	9
Mathematics and statistics	445	262	439	260	6	2
Information and Communication Technologies	1580	173	1094	134	486	39
Engineering and engineering trades	5072	1320	4068	1213	1004	107
Manufacturing and processing	1551	980	1093	720	458	260

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

Table 6. **Graduates of higher education institutions by subgroups of fields of education^a in the academic year 2014/2015 (cont.)**

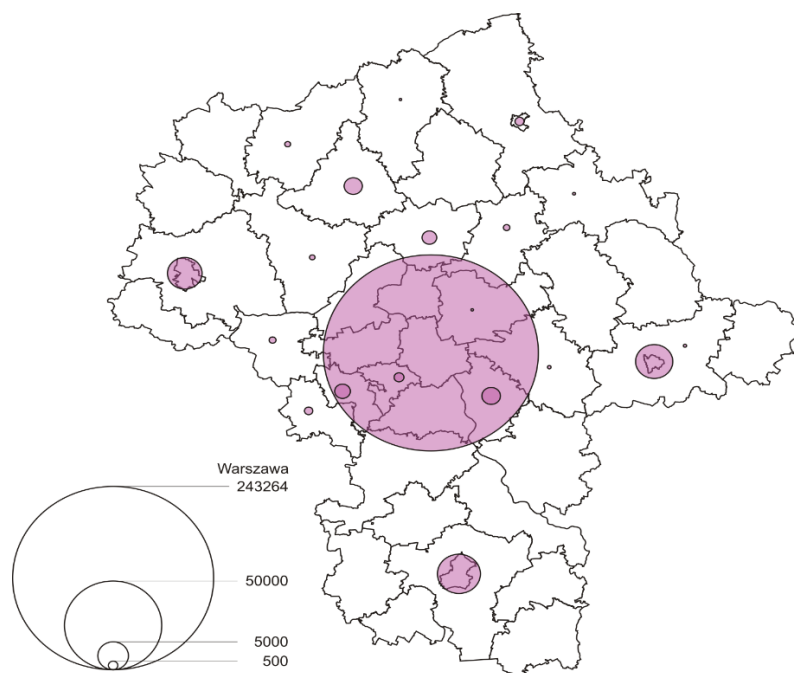
Specification	Total	Of which women	From the total number of students attending			
			full-time programmes		part-time programmes	
			total	of which women	total	of which women
Architecture and construction	3244	1579	1863	995	1381	584
Agriculture	805	448	534	333	271	115
Forestry	388	96	212	67	176	29
Veterinary	171	128	171	128	—	—
Health	5056	4280	2936	2388	2120	1892
Welfare	429	385	232	207	197	178
Personal services	2323	1656	1010	688	1313	968
Hygiene and work occupational health services	136	36	—	—	136	36
Security services	3594	1523	1383	664	2211	859
Transport services	630	195	382	148	248	47

a According to the International Classification of Fields of Education and Training (ISCED-F 2013).

In Mazowieckie voivodship in the academic year 2015/16 in higher education institutions there were 275370 students⁵ (excluding students in organizational units of Mazovian higher education institutions located in other voivodships), of these 6059 students in organizational units of higher education institutions from other voivodships.

Students by powiats in the academic year 2015/16

As of 30 XI



⁵ Additionally, there were 2 organizational units of Mazovian higher education institutions operating abroad (415 students; 61 graduates).

In Warsaw in the academic year 2015/16 in 76 higher education institutions and 2 organizational units in another location⁶ there were 243264 students, of these 167351 students in 15 public higher education institutions. Students in Warsaw represented 88.3% of the total number of students from Mazowieckie voivodship. In the academic year 2014/15 in Warsaw 144812 persons attended full-time programmes, i.e. 59.5% of total students in the city.

Apart from Warsaw large academics centres in the voivodship were: Radom (9844 students), Siedlce (7360) and Płock (6363), where studied 8.6% of the total number of students in Mazovia. Students attending full-time programmes made up 55.8% of total students in these academics centres.

In the academic year 2015/16, as post-graduate students, 57235 persons complemented their education (including 735 foreigners), of these 33345 persons (58.3%) on studies conducted by higher education institutions. Majority of students (40.4%) studied in the Medical Centre of Postgraduate Education, whereas on studies conducted by research institutes and science units of Polish Academy of Science (PAN) – 1.2%.

Compared with the academic year 2014/15 the number of students of post-graduate studies decreased by 2481 persons, i.e. 4.2%.

Table 7. Students of post-graduate studies in the academic year 2015/16 and diplomas issued in the academic year 2014/15

Specification	Students (as of 31 XII)		Certificates issued	
	total	of which women	total	of which women
Total	57235	37784	48714	31542
Universities	4172	3218	2825	2197
Technical universities	1920	731	1669	586
Agricultural academies	2042	1343	1625	1018
Academies of economics.....	8539	4883	6192	3770
Higher teacher education schools	1799	1684	1389	1284
Medical universities	258	211	253	215
Physical academies.....	198	133	124	87
Fine arts academies	139	95	41	27
Theological academies.....	285	210	80	55
Academies of the Ministry of National Defense and the Ministry of Interior	1284	168	1258	225
Other higher education institutions	12709	10717	9154	7600
Medical Centre of Post-Graduate Education.....	23111	13905	23744	14253
Research institutes; science units of PAN.....	705	448	323	206
Academy of Public Administration	74	38	37	19

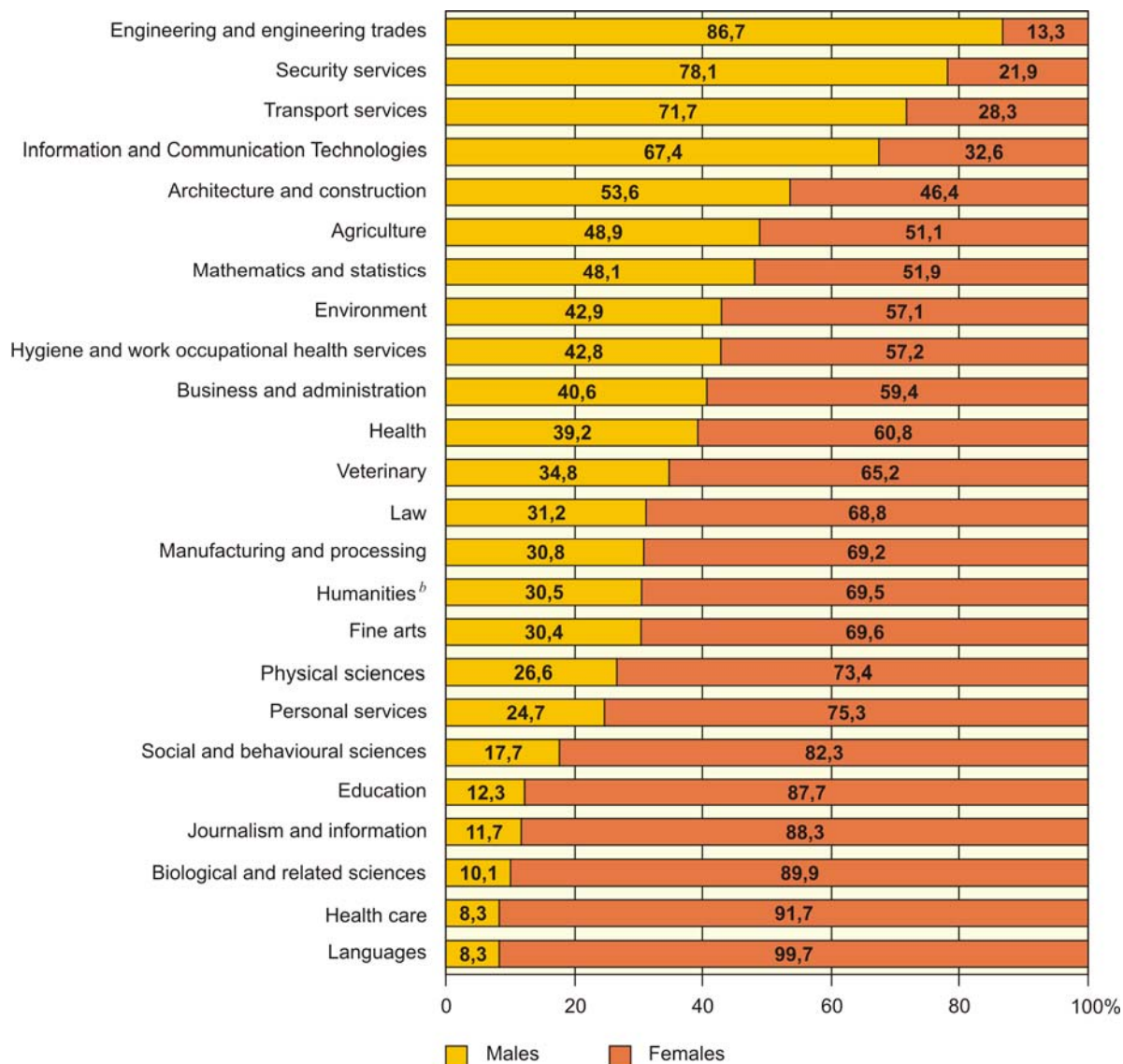
Persons on post-graduate studies were most interested in: health science (23785 persons, i.e. 41.6% of total students), business and administration and higher teacher education schools (9295 persons and 9273 persons respectively, i.e. by 16.2% each).

Women complementing education on post-graduate studies represented 66.0% of all students. The highest share of women in the total number of students was observed in subgroups: languages and health (each 91.7%), biological and related sciences (89.9%), journalism and information (88.3%), education (87.7%) and social sciences (82.3%). The lowest share of women complementing education

⁶ Excluding 2 organizational units of Warsaw's higher education institutions located abroad.

on post-graduate studies was observed in subgroups of engineering and engineering trades (13.3%), security services (21.9%) and transport services (28.3%).

Structure of students of post-graduate studies by sex and subgroups of fields of education^a in the academic year 2015/16
As of 31 XII



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

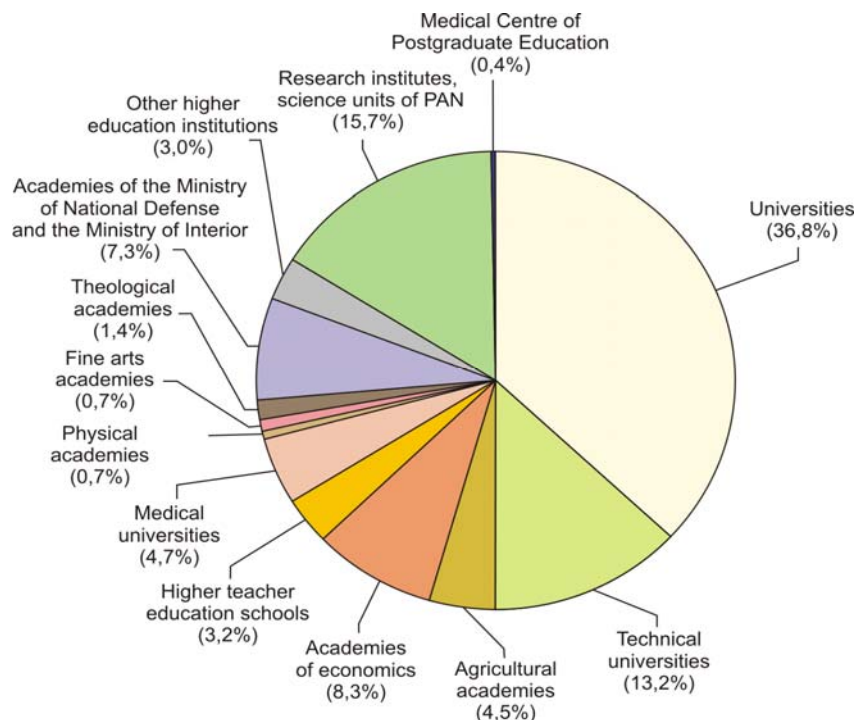
In the academic year 2015/16 on doctoral studies conducted by higher education institutions, research institutes, science units of PAN and Medical Centre of Postgraduate Education there was a total of 10884 persons (of these 597 foreigners), which was a 2.8% decrease compared to a previous year. Women represented 51.3% 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 (2056 participants, i.e. 18.9%), social sciences (1928 persons, i.e. 17.7%), technical sciences (1488 persons, i.e. 13.7%), economics (1025 participants, i.e. 9.4%), and the least popular – musical sciences (22 participants, i.e. 0.2%), fine arts (58 participants, i.e. 0.5%), pharmaceutical and veterinary (each 62 persons, i.e. 0.6%) and physical sciences (72 participants, i.e. 0.7%),

forestry and health sciences (each 85 participants, i.e. by 0.8%). In the academic year 2015/16 there were 1165 procedures for doctoral degree initiated, of these 605 by women.

Structure of participants of doctoral studies by type of institution in the academic year 2015/16
As of 31 XII



As of the end of December 2015 there were 17428 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 0.3%. Teachers employed in public institutions made up 81.6%, and at non-public institutions – 18.4%.

Among academic teachers most persons (7518 persons, i.e. 43.1%) were employed as tutors and 4679 persons (26.8%) as professors.

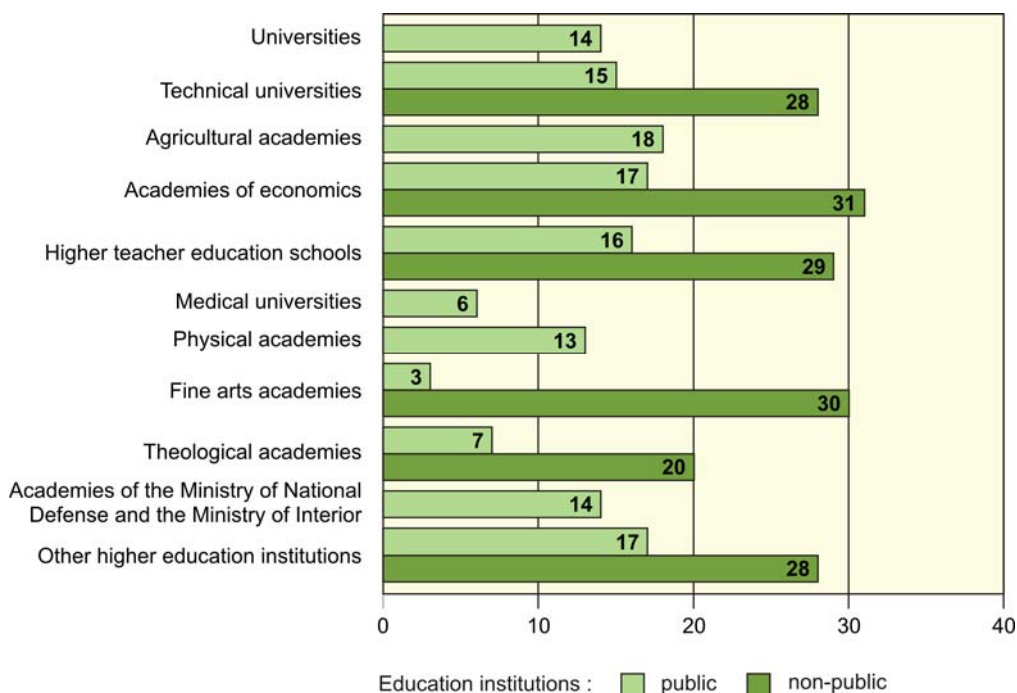
Table 8. Academic teachers in the academic year 2015/2016
As of 31 XII

Specification	In higher education institutions		
	total	public	non-public
Total	17428	14226	3202
Professors	4679	3436	1243
Assistant Professors	209	156	53
Tutors	7518	6286	1232
Assistant lecturers	1650	1487	164
Senior lecturers	2095	1846	249
Lecturers	935	734	201
Lectors	211	169	42
Instructors	83	78	5
Certified librarians and staff dealing with documentation and scientific information	49	35	14

Women represented 41.4% of total academic teachers in higher education institutions. There were 1205 women professors in Mazovian higher education institutions, who constituted 25.8% of the total employed on this position. Significantly higher percentage of women was, among others, in lecturers (59.2%), senior lecturers (50.5%) and assistant lecturers group (47.0%).

In the academic year 2015/16 there was an average of 16 students per 1 academic teacher: in public institutions – 13 persons, in non-public – 29. The least numerous group of students per 1 academic teacher was in fine arts schools – 27 and higher economic institutions – 25.

Number of students per 1 academic teacher by the type of higher education institution in 2015/2016



Higher education institution in Mazowieckie voivodship in the academic year 2015/16 had 101 halls of residence with a total number of 20710 places. Compared to the previous year, the number of halls of residence decreased by 2, and the number of places by 1137 (i.e. by 5.2%). More than 93% of all places in the halls of residence were at the disposal of public higher education institutions. The majority of places belonged to higher technical universities (32.1%).

The number of 16716 students (including 3799 foreigners), i.e. 6.0% of the total number of students of higher education institutions resided in halls of residence (by 0.1 p.p. more than in the academic year 2014/15). Students who were participating in full-time programmes amounted to 88.3% of students residing in halls of residence. Additionally, there were 531 students of doctoral studies (including 69 foreigners).

Students had at their disposal (as of the end of November 2015) 18 students' canteens with 1700 places. theological academies had the highest number of these type of establishments – 12 (810 places).