

# Higher education in the 2020/2021 academic year (preliminary data)

1 0.9% increase in the number of students compared to the 2019/20 academic year As of 31 December 2020, 1,215.3 thousand people were enrolled in higher education institutions in Poland, by 11.3 thousand more than in the previous year. In the 2019/20 academic year, 293.4 thousand graduates received diplomas, by 20.4 thousand fewer than in the 2018/19 academic year.

349 higher education institutions were operating in the 2020/21 academic year, including 130 public and 219 non-public HEIs (including 10 run by religious organisations).

In recent years, the number of students has been systematically decreasing (from 1,841.3 thousand in the 2010/11 academic year to 1,204.0 thousand in 2019/20), while there was a slight increase to 1,215.3 thousand people in the 2020/21 academic year, including 69.8% in public higher education institutions. A steady decline was also recorded in the number of graduates, from 497.5 thousand in the 2010/11 academic year to 293.4 thousand people in 2019/20 (a slight increase was recorded only in the 2016/17 academic year).



## Chart 1. Students and graduates (including foreigners)

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Compared to the 2010/11 academic year, the number of students decreased by 34.0% and the number of graduates fell by 41.0%

#### Students

Women accounted for 58.0% of students in the 2020/21 academic year. 796.7 thousand people were enrolled in full-time programmes (65.6% of students), while 418.6 thousand people studied part-time. First-cycle studies were chosen by 62.7% of all students (761.6 thousand people), second-cycle programmes by 22.9% and long-cycle programmes by 14.1% of students. The most (253.4 thousand) people studied in Mazowieckie Voivodship, while the fewest (11.9 thousand) in Lubuskie Voivodship. 65.6% of students were enrolled in full-time programmes Business, administration and law with 22.3% of all students was the most frequently chosen broad field, followed by Technology, manufacturing and construction (14.8% respectively), Social sciences, journalism and information, and Health and welfare (11.9% each).

84.7 thousand foreigners, including 42.7 thousand women planned to study in Poland for at least one academic year, by 3.0% more than in the previous academic year. Most of the foreigners came from European countries, primarily from Ukraine (38.5 thousand, 45.4% of all foreigners), Belarus (9.7 thousand – 11.5%) and India (2.6 thousand – 3.0%). Full-time studies were undertaken by 73.2 thousand foreigners (86.5%). Higher education institutions in Mazowieckie Voivodship concentrated nearly one third of all foreigners (24.5 thousand).

Higher education institutions in Mazowieckie Voivoship were the most popular with foreign students

| SPECIFICATION       | Total   | Of which<br>females | In                      |                         | Of total               |
|---------------------|---------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
|                     |         |                     | full-time<br>programmes | part-time<br>programmes | number<br>– foreigners |
| POLAND              | 1215307 | 704946              | 796701                  | 418606                  | 84672                  |
| Dolnośląskie        | 117139  | 65487               | 75282                   | 41857                   | 8126                   |
| Kujawsko-pomorskie  | 54827   | 33633               | 32026                   | 22801                   | 2168                   |
| Lubelskie           | 67537   | 40506               | 51786                   | 15751                   | 7898                   |
| Lubuskie            | 11872   | 6482                | 7416                    | 4456                    | 153                    |
| Łódzkie             | 76897   | 46579               | 45878                   | 31019                   | 8246                   |
| Małopolskie         | 144302  | 84460               | 107644                  | 36658                   | 7896                   |
| Mazowieckie         | 253407  | 142020              | 151515                  | 101892                  | 24498                  |
| Opolskie            | 18398   | 10467               | 13923                   | 4475                    | 1863                   |
| Podkarpackie        | 44599   | 25265               | 31924                   | 12675                   | 2487                   |
| Podlaskie           | 28575   | 16987               | 20668                   | 7907                    | 1596                   |
| Pomorskie           | 83641   | 49164               | 51673                   | 31968                   | 4123                   |
| Śląskie             | 106411  | 61766               | 71239                   | 35172                   | 5560                   |
| Świętokrzyskie      | 22082   | 13908               | 13997                   | 8085                    | 987                    |
| Warmińsko-mazurskie | 23705   | 13632               | 18012                   | 5693                    | 457                    |
| Wielkopolskie       | 127771  | 75391               | 77679                   | 50092                   | 6888                   |
| Zachodniopomorskie  | 34144   | 19199               | 26039                   | 8105                    | 1726                   |

#### Table 1. Students by voivodships in the 2020/21 academic year

#### Graduates

In the 2019/20 academic year, 293.4 thousand people obtained higher education diplomas, including 185.6 thousand (63.2%) women. Most of the graduates (180.0 thousand) completed long-cycle and first-cycle programmes, while 38.6% were graduates of second-cycle studies.

Graduates most often completed their studies in the following broad fields: Business, administration and law (23.6%), Technology, manufacturing and construction (16.5%), Health and welfare (11.2%) and Social sciences, journalism and information (10.6%).

As in the case of students, the most of 14.8 thousand foreign graduates came from Ukraine (51.7%), Belarus (8.7%) and India (6.9%). More than half of the foreign graduates were women (55.3%). 65.5% of foreigners completed full-time studies, mostly Business, administration and law (34.3% of the total number of foreign graduates).

293.4 thousand graduates completed full-time programmes (65.5%), while 101.3 thousand – part-time programmes

### Table 2. Graduates by broad fields of education in the 2019/20 academic year

| SPECIFICATION  | Total  | Of which females |  |
|--|--------|------------------|--|
| Total  | 293436 | 185571           |  |
| Education  | 24875  | 21291            |  |
| Arts and humanities                                  | 25090  | 18465            |  |
| Social sciences, journalism and information          | 31241  | 21707            |  |
| Business, administration and law                     | 69108  | 45999            |  |
| Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics         | 11811  | 8416             |  |
| Information and Communication Technologies<br>(ICTs) | 12068  | 1911             |  |
| Technology, manufacturing and construction           | 48275  | 19621            |  |
| Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinary      | 5476   | 3213             |  |
| Health and welfare                                   | 32842  | 26748            |  |
| Services   | 25329  | 14388            |  |
| Individual interfield studies                        | 7321   | 3812             |  |

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# Data available in databases

Local Data Bank - Higher education

Terms used in official statistics
<u>Student</u>
<u>Degree programmes</u>

Part-time programmes