

THE PROJECT

WHAT WERE THE GOALS OF EUROGRADUATE 2022?

EUROGRADUATE 2022 aimed at providing comparable information on European higher education graduates for policy makers, higher education institutions, (prospective) students, and graduates. It monitored graduates' educational pathways, their assessment of their study experience, and how these experiences translated into their professional careers and lives as European citizens.



18 European countries participated in EUROGRADUATE 2022: Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Germany, Estonia, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Malta, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia and Slovakia.

WHOM WAS EUROGRADUATE 2022 ABOUT?

EUROGRADUATE 2022 surveyed graduates of the academic year 2020/21 about **1 year after graduation** and graduates of the academic year 2016/17 about **5 years after graduation**.

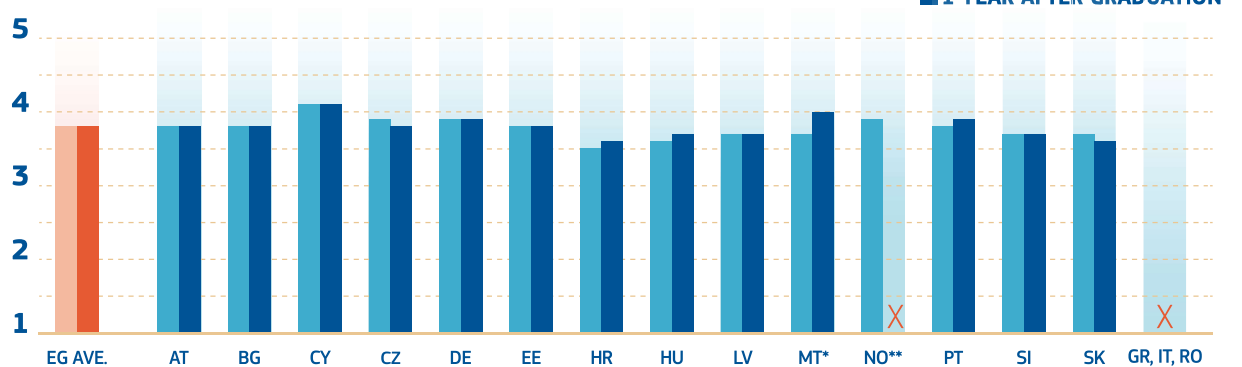
It covered graduates at Bachelor level and Master level.

WHO CONDUCTED EUROGRADUATE 2022?

EUROGRADUATE 2022 was funded by the European Commission. The EUROGRADUATE 2022 consortium supported research teams in all participating countries in collecting the data. It consisted of the German Centre for Higher Education Research and Science Studies (DZHW, coordination), the Institute for Advanced Studies (IHS), the Institute for Education and the Labour Market (ROA), and the linguistic quality assurance provider cApStAn.

STUDY SATISFACTION

OVERALL STUDY SATISFACTION PER COUNTRY

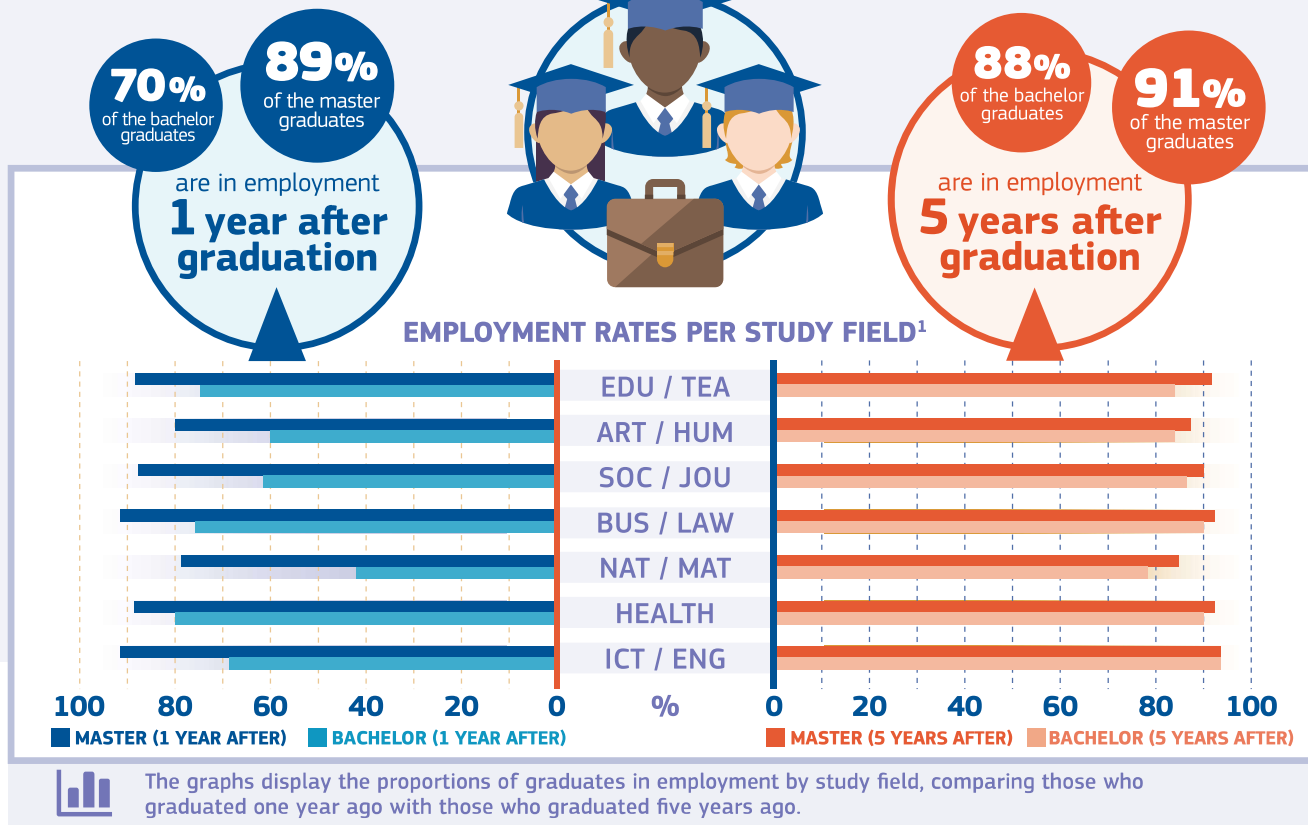


The graph displays the mean value of overall study satisfaction of graduates per country one and five years after their graduation on a scale from 1 (very unsatisfied) to 5 (very satisfied).

KEY POINTS ON STUDY SATISFACTION:

- Graduates across the EUROGRADUATE countries are generally satisfied with their studies, with an average rating of 3.8 out of 5.
- Cyprus leads in study satisfaction, with graduates giving their study experience the highest average rating of 4.1 out of 5.
- Study satisfaction falls below the EUROGRADUATE average in several countries, including Croatia, Hungary, Latvia, Slovenia and Slovakia, where ratings are below 3.8.

CAREER PROSPECTS



OCCUPATIONS

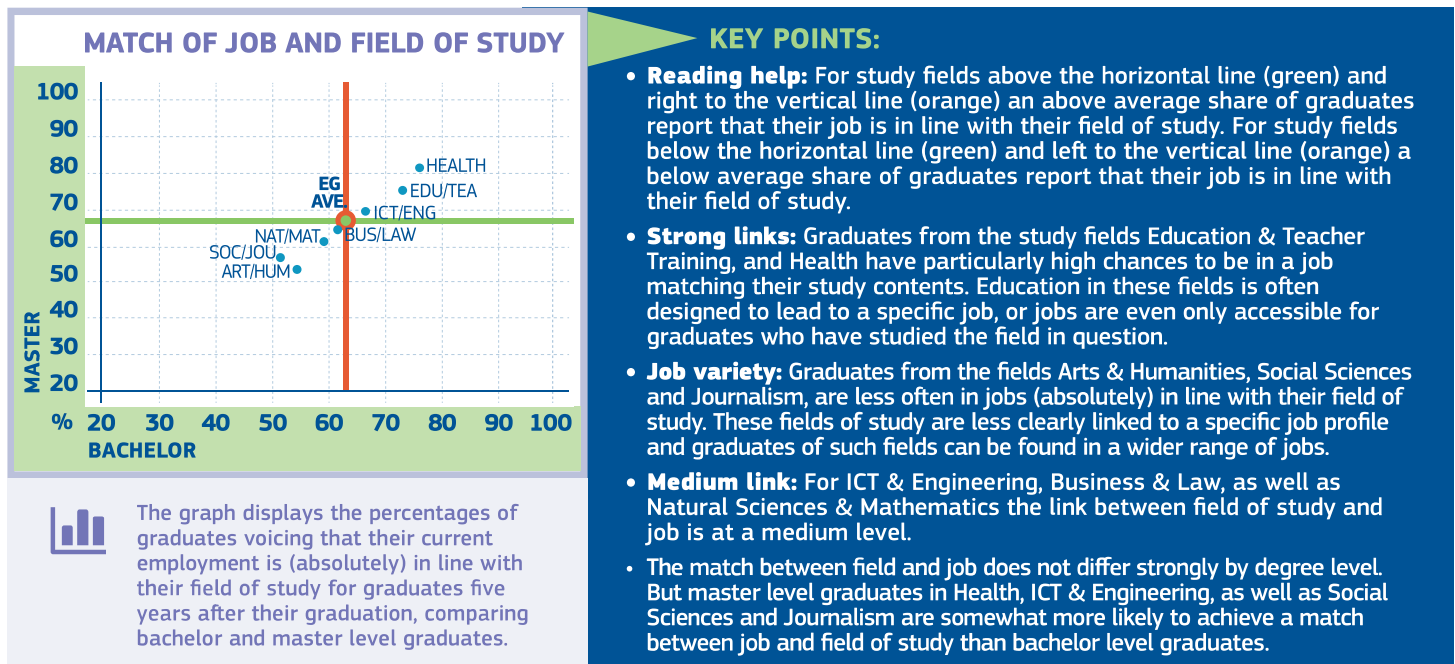
ON AVERAGE,

10% of the bachelor graduates & **11%** of the master graduates
work in
MANAGEMENT POSITIONS

ON AVERAGE,

47% of the bachelor graduates & **63%** of the master graduates
work in
PROFESSIONAL POSITIONS

LONG TERM CAREER & QUALIFICATION MATCH



¹EDU/TEA = Education and Teacher Training; ART/HUM = Arts and Humanities; SOC/JOU = Social Sciences and Journalism; BUS/LAW = Business and Law; NAT/MAT = Natural Sciences and Mathematics; HEALTH = Health; ICT/ENG = ICT and Engineering.

ENTREPRENEURSHIP OCCURS MORE OFTEN AMONG GRADUATES THAT...



are **male**
& **older**



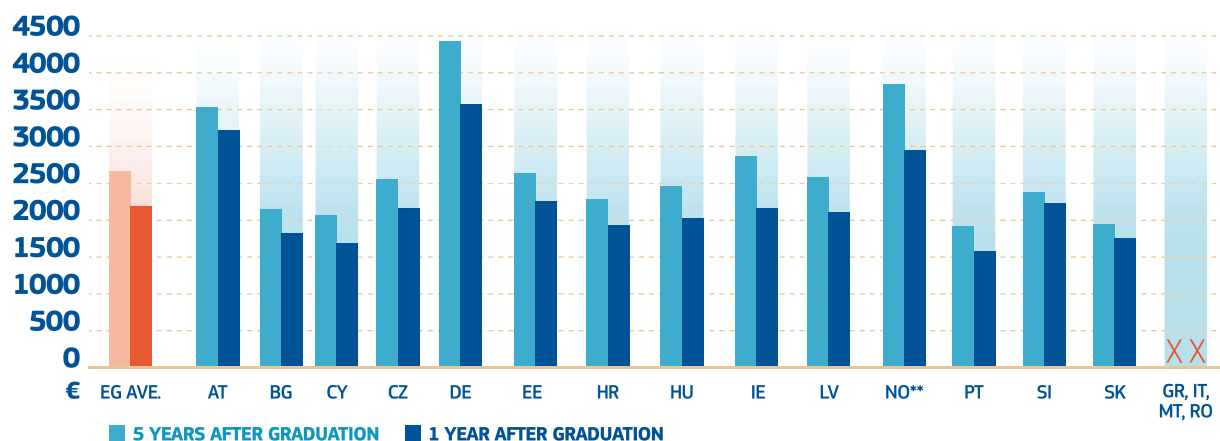
studied in the field of
arts & humanities



obtained their degree
5 years ago

MONETARY RETURNS

MONETARY RETURNS - GROSS MONTHLY INCOME € (PPP) PER COUNTRY

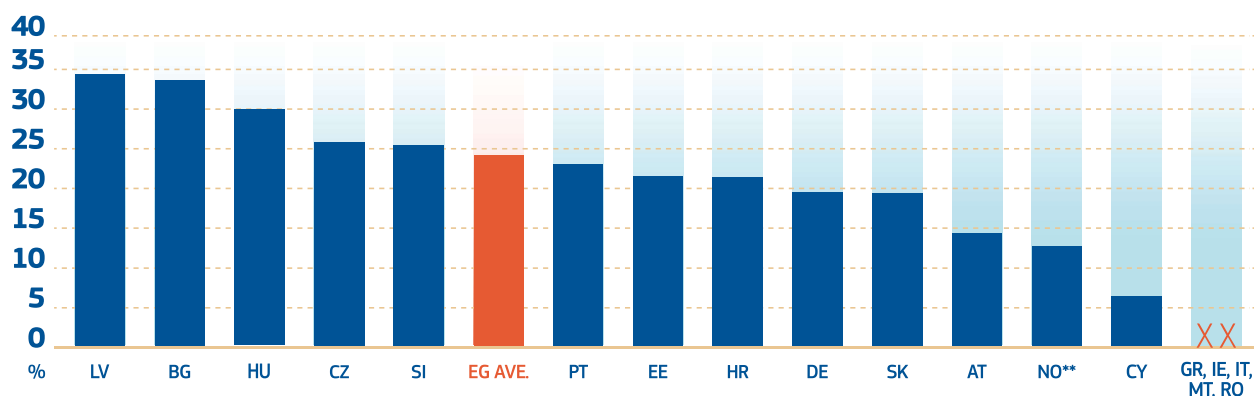


The graph displays graduates' median gross monthly income in euros (PPP)² for each country, comparing earnings of those who graduated one and five years ago.

KEY POINTS:

- **Top earnings:** Graduates in Germany (€4,426), Austria (€3,516) and Norway (€3,831) report the highest median incomes five years post-graduation³.
- **Length of employment:** 5 years after graduation, graduates earn clearly more than one year after graduation.
- **Best-paid field:** Graduates from the field ICT & Engineering have the highest median level of income⁴.
- **Gender pay gap:** On average, female graduates earn about 25% less per hour in the EUROGRADUATE countries. A gender pay gap persists in all countries, with notable differences in size however.

GENDER PAY GAP – DIFFERENCE IN HOURLY WAGES IN % 5 YEARS AFTER GRADUATION



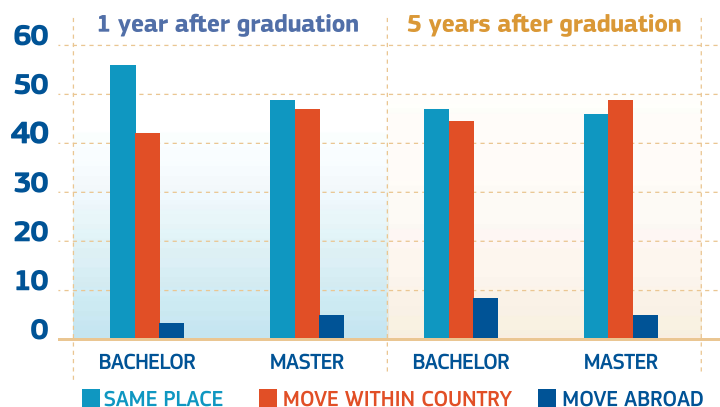
The graph illustrates the difference in the hourly earnings in percentages between male and female graduates five years after graduation. It is based on the self-reported, unadjusted hourly income and represents a very specific target group, which is why the values can deviate from official numbers on the gender pay gap.

²Adjusted with purchasing power parities (PPP). PPP are indicators of price level differences across countries. PPP tell us how many currency units a given quantity of goods and services costs in different countries. (Source: Eurostat).

³This does not account for differences according to the degree level.

⁴Data on income per field are not specifically displayed here. They can be found in the EUROGRADUATE 2022 comparative synthesis report.

GRADUATE MOBILITY



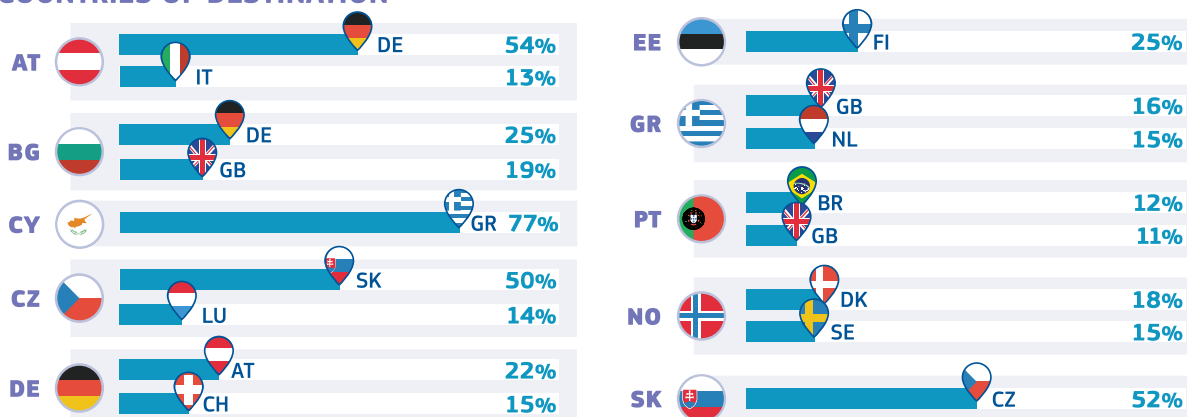
The graph displays the proportions of graduates still living in the same place as when graduated or that became mobile after graduation per degree level, comparing graduates one and five years after graduation.

KEY POINTS ON GRADUATES' MOBILITY AFTER GRADUATION:

- **Most graduates stay where they studied.** Graduates who become mobile are much more likely to move within the country than to move abroad. Less than 10% move abroad.
- In some countries, moving abroad after graduation is associated with being in a matched job. However, this does not appear to be linked to greater job satisfaction. Instead, it is graduates' life satisfaction that seems to be positively associated with living abroad⁵.

⁵Data on the effects of moving abroad after graduation are not displayed here and can be found in the EUROGRADUATE 2022 comparative synthesis report.

COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION



The graph shows the top two places of residence after graduation per country if graduates reported living outside the country of their reference study programme.

METHODS

Displayed results are cross-country averages, unless reference to individual countries is made. In cross-country averages, all countries have the same weight irrespective of their real size. The set of countries with available information differs between indicators.

	AT	BG	CY	CZ	DE	EE	GR	HR	HU	IE*	IT	LV	MT**	NO***	PT	RO	SI	SK
Employment Rates	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Occupation	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Entrepreneurship	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Job Match	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Graduate Mobility	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

*Ireland did not provide microdata, but aggregated indicators on a limited number of variables, based on register data.

**low number of cases - results should be interpreted with caution.

***cohort of graduates one year after graduation (2020/21) includes only bachelor graduates.

FURTHER INFORMATION

For further information and contact visit www.eurograduate.eu. The results displayed are taken from the EUROGRADUATE 2022 comparative synthesis report "Career, Competences and Values of European Higher Education Graduates in 2022". You can find the report on <https://data.europa.eu/doi/10.2766/5393637>. The scientific use file with the EUROGRADUATE 2022 data is provided by the Research Data Centre for Higher Education Research and Science Studies. You can find the scientific use file on <https://doi.org/10.21249/DZHW:egr2022:1.0.0>.

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survey 2022

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German Centre for Higher Education Research
and Science Studies

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