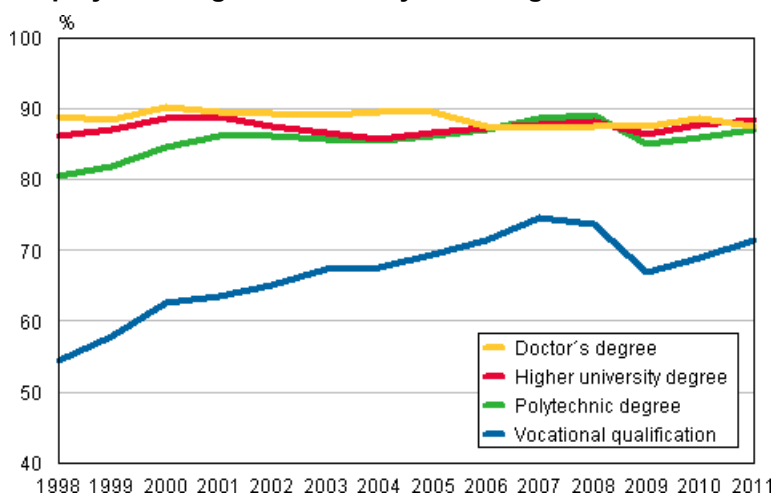


Transition from school to further education and work 2011

Most recent graduates found employment more easily than one year before in 2011

According to Statistics Finland, the majority of recent graduates found employment more easily in 2011 than one year earlier. The employment of graduates with upper secondary vocational qualifications improved most, or by good two percentage points. Of them, 71 per cent were employed and 12 per cent were unemployed. Three-quarters of unemployed persons were aged under 30. Employment was found by 87 per cent of those with polytechnic degrees, by 88 per cent of those with higher university degrees, such as master's degrees, similarly by 88 per cent of those with doctor's degrees. Employment of recent graduates has improved or remained unchanged during good ten years despite the weakening of employment in 2009.

Employment of graduates one year after graduation 1998–2011, %



Employment among recent graduates is measured one year after their graduation. Employment among all recent graduates improved by two percentage points from the previous year, 70 per cent were employed. Of all recent graduates, 17 per cent were studying while working and 14 per cent were full-time students; this was so for 38 per cent of the passers of the matriculation examination and for 29 per cent of those with lower university degrees.

The proportion of the unemployed decreased by half a percentage point. The proportion of the unemployed was seven per cent. At 12 per cent, the proportion of the unemployed was the highest among attainers of upper secondary vocational qualifications. Close on six per cent of the graduates from polytechnics and four-and-a-half per cent of the graduates with higher university degrees were unemployed.

Men's and women's transition to working life improved, men's by good three percentage points and women's by nearly two percentage points. However, women found employment more easily than men did. The proportion of employed women was ten percentage points higher than that of men. Of all recent graduates, 64 per cent of men and 74 per cent of women were working. The rate of employment was 66 per cent for men and 77 per cent for women among attainers of upper secondary vocational qualifications. Eighty-six per cent of men and 88 per cent of women with polytechnic degrees were employed. Ninety per cent of men and 87 per cent of women with higher university degrees had found jobs.

There were differences in the transition to working life by field of education. Finding employment was most difficult for those graduating from the field of culture. Their employment rate was 66 per cent. The transition was smoothest for attainers of qualifications in the fields of safety and security, welfare, health and sport. Their employment rate was over 88 per cent. In all fields of education the transition was easier for those with university degrees than for those with upper secondary qualifications. At 18 per cent, the rate of unemployment was highest for those with upper secondary qualifications in the field of natural sciences, vocational qualifications in information and communications technology.

Examined by region, the rate of employment varied from 82 per cent in Åland to 60 per cent in North Karelia. Besides Åland, the rate of employment was higher than the average for the whole country in the regions of Uusimaa, Kanta-Häme and Ostrobothnia.

Contents

Tables

Appendix tables

Appendix table 1. Main type of activity of graduates one year after graduation at the end of 2011.....4

Figures

Appendix figures

Appendix figure 1. Employment of graduates one year after graduation by level of education 2009–2011, %.....5

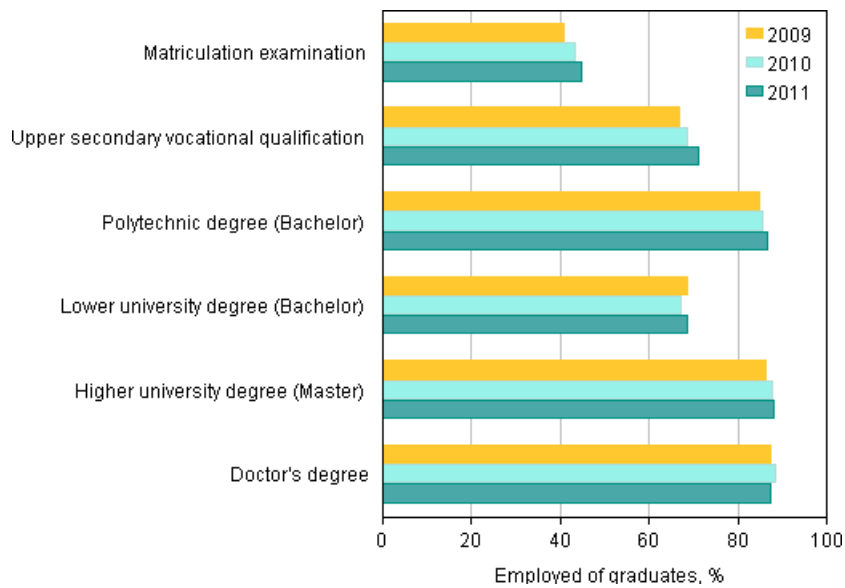
Appendix tables

Appendix table 1. Main type of activity of graduates one year after graduation at the end of 2011

Level of education	Graduates, total 2010		Employed, total		Of the employed studying while working		Full-time students		Unemployed		Others	
		%		%		%		%		%		%
Total	131 514	100,0	92 043	70,0	21 805	16,6	18 690	14,2	9 722	7,4	11 059	8,4
Matriculation examination	29 764	100,0	13 401	45,0	7 751	26,0	11 280	37,9	796	2,7	4 287	14,4
Upper secondary vocational qualification	57 956	100,0	41 410	71,5	5 847	10,1	4 233	7,3	7 009	12,1	5 304	9,2
Post-secondary non-higher vocational qualification	108	100,0	107	99,1	24	22,2	-	-	1	0,9	-	-
Polytechnic degree (Bachelor)	19 878	100,0	17 292	87,0	1 651	8,3	745	3,7	1 153	5,8	688	3,5
Lower university degree (Bachelor)	6 800	100,0	4 668	68,6	3 999	58,8	1 992	29,3	66	1,0	74	1,1
Higher polytechnic degree (Master)	1 234	100,0	1 193	96,7	90	7,3	10	0,8	15	1,2	16	1,3
Higher university degree (Master)	13 754	100,0	12 157	88,4	2 161	15,7	394	2,9	629	4,6	574	4,2
Specialist training of doctors	448	100,0	437	97,5	77	17,2	7	1,6	-	-	4	0,9
Licentiate's degree	209	100,0	184	88,0	97	46,4	11	5,3	5	2,4	9	4,3
Doctor's degree	1 363	100,0	1 194	87,6	108	7,9	18	1,3	48	3,5	103	7,6

Appendix figures

Appendix figure 1. Employment of graduates one year after graduation by level of education 2009–2011, %



Inquiries

Ritva Kaukonen 09 1734 3311

Anna Loukkola 09 1734 3678

Director in charge:

Riitta Harala

koulutustilastot@stat.fi

www.stat.fi

Source: Education 2013. Statistics Finland