

Graduates in the Labour Market

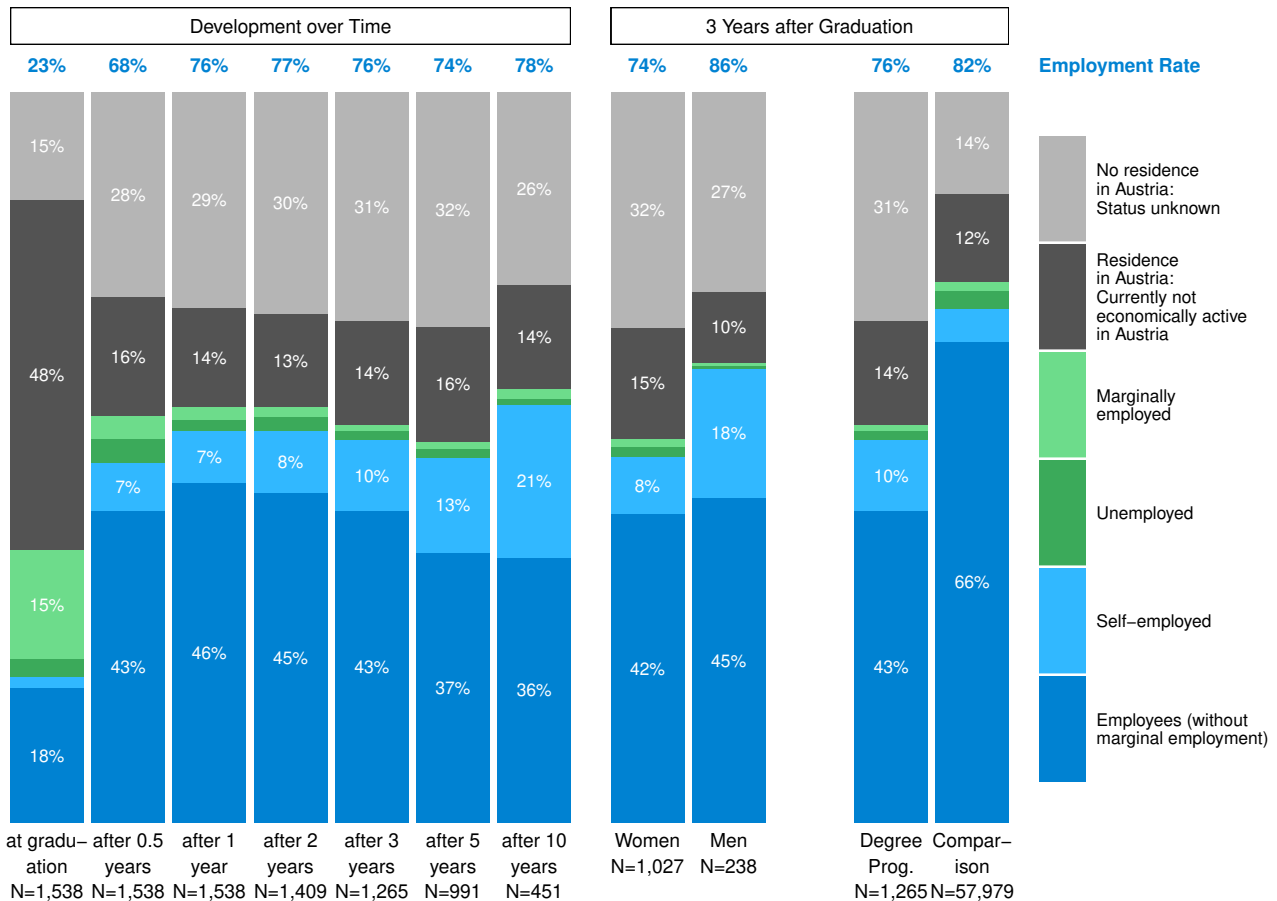
Diploma Programmes ISCED-Field of Education 'Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary'

The Fact Sheet 2023 provides systematic information about the employment status and labour market integration of graduates. The analyses focus on the professional careers of graduates up to 10 years after graduation. The underlying information is provided by register-based data from Statistics Austria. **For further information (including definitions of terms and data protection), please see page 4.**

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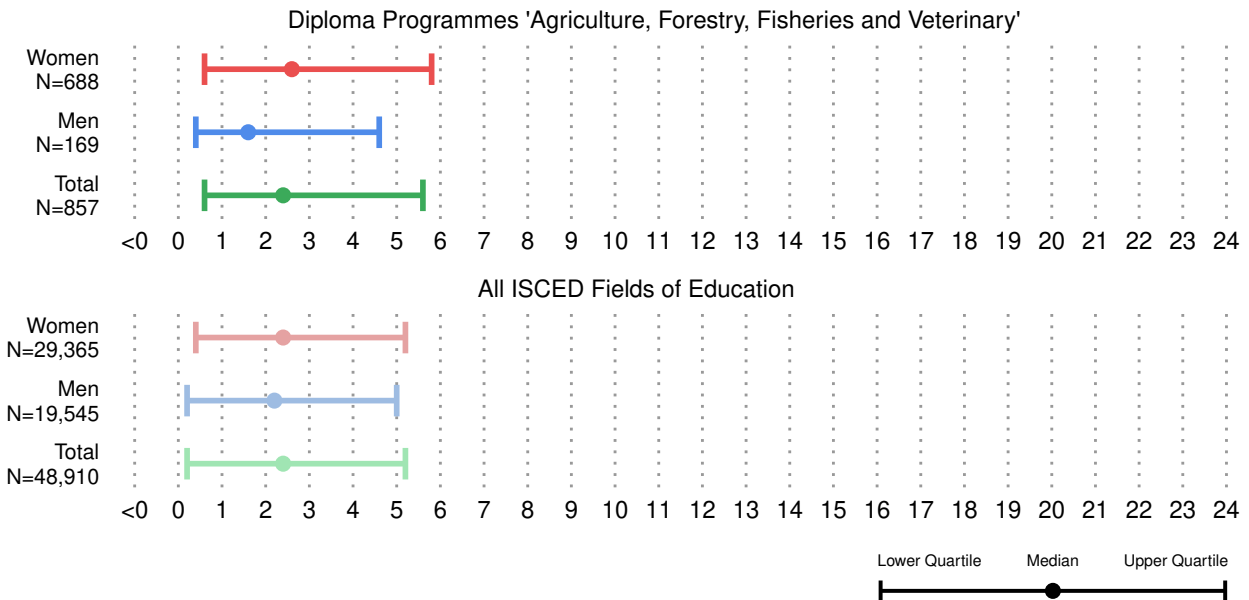
- Labour market status
- Time period until the first employment
- Top-5-sectors
- Gross monthly income for full-time employees

Status in the Austrian Labour Market



43% of the 1,265 graduates are employees 3 year(s) after graduating. 10% are self-employed. The employment rate amounts to 76%, it is calculated as the share of employees and persons in self-employment in the entire cohort of graduates, not including the group 'No residence in Austria' (it is unknown if they are economically active outside of Austria). The comparison group consists of all persons who graduate from a Diploma programme at an Austrian higher education institution.

Time Period until the First Employment in Months

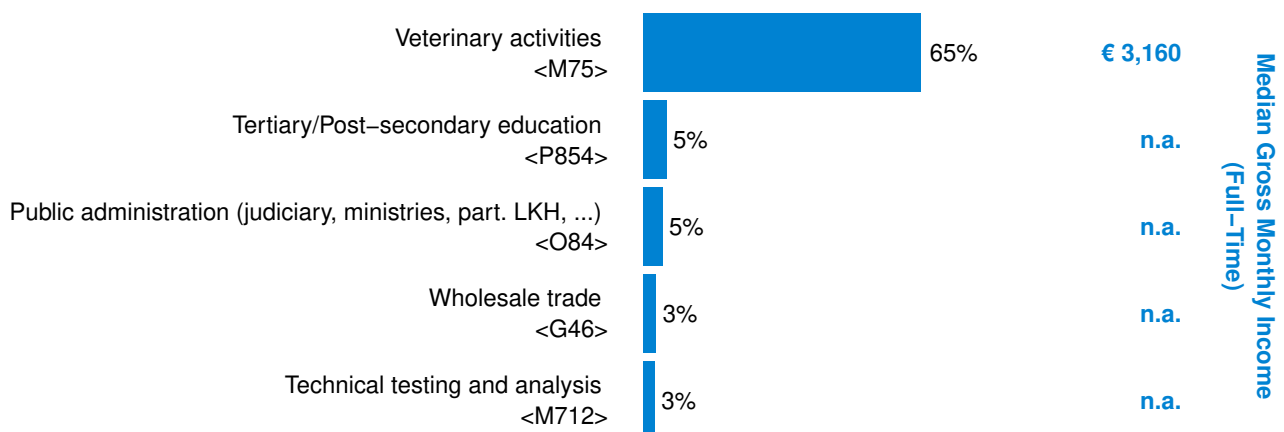


On average (median), the 857 graduates take up their first employment within 2 month(s) after graduation. The lower quartile is 1 month(s). This means that a quarter of the graduates take up their first employment 1 month(s) after graduation. The upper quartile is 6 month(s). Hence, 75% of graduates take up their first employment within this time after graduation.

An employment is counted as the first employment if it is still valid on the reference day 6 months after graduation (or begins after that day but within 2 years) and if it lasts for at least 3 months.

Within the first 3 years after graduation, the graduates are employed by on average 1.0 employers in Austria (Women: 1.1, Men: 0.8).

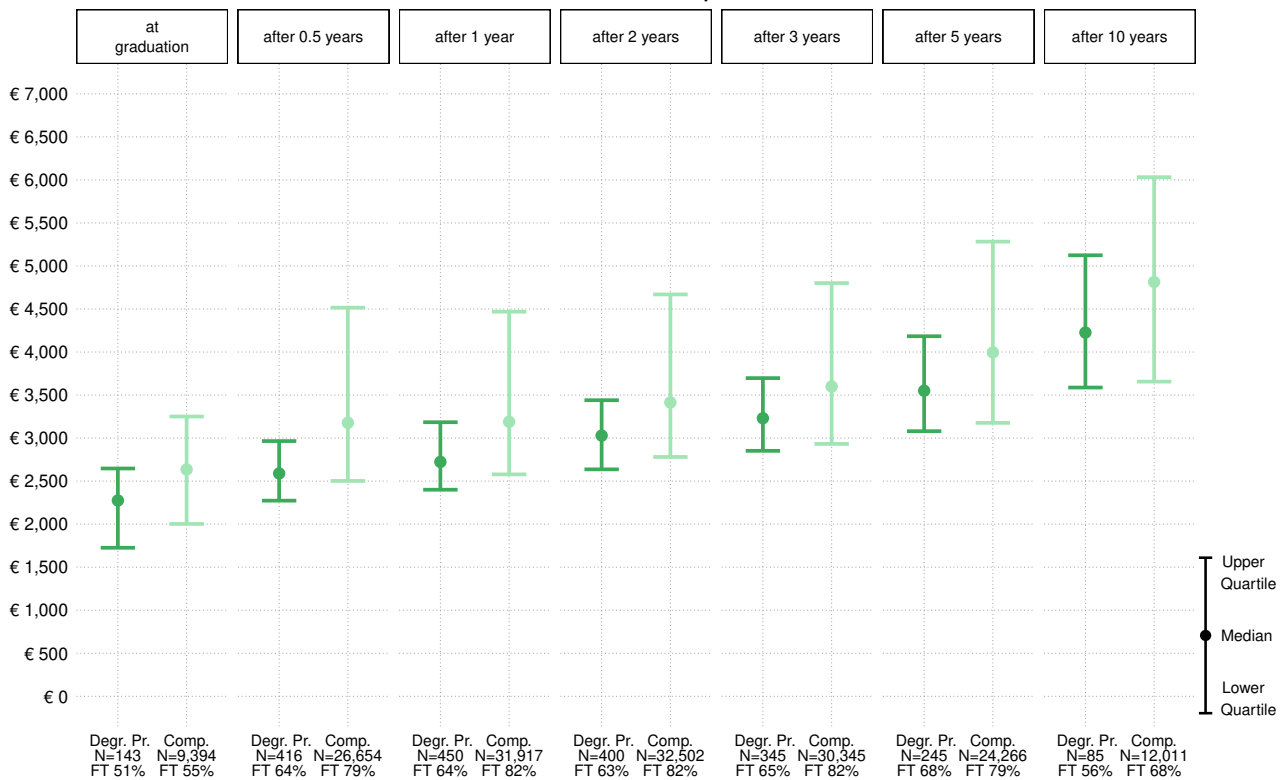
Top-5-Sectors 3 Years after Graduation



In total, 663 graduates are employed 3 years after graduating. 65% of the graduates work in the sector 'Veterinary activities' - their average (median) gross monthly income (in full-time employment) is €3,160. The classification is based on ÖNACE 2008 and refers to the main economic activity of the local unit of employment, or of the enterprise.

Gross Monthly Income for Full-Time Employees

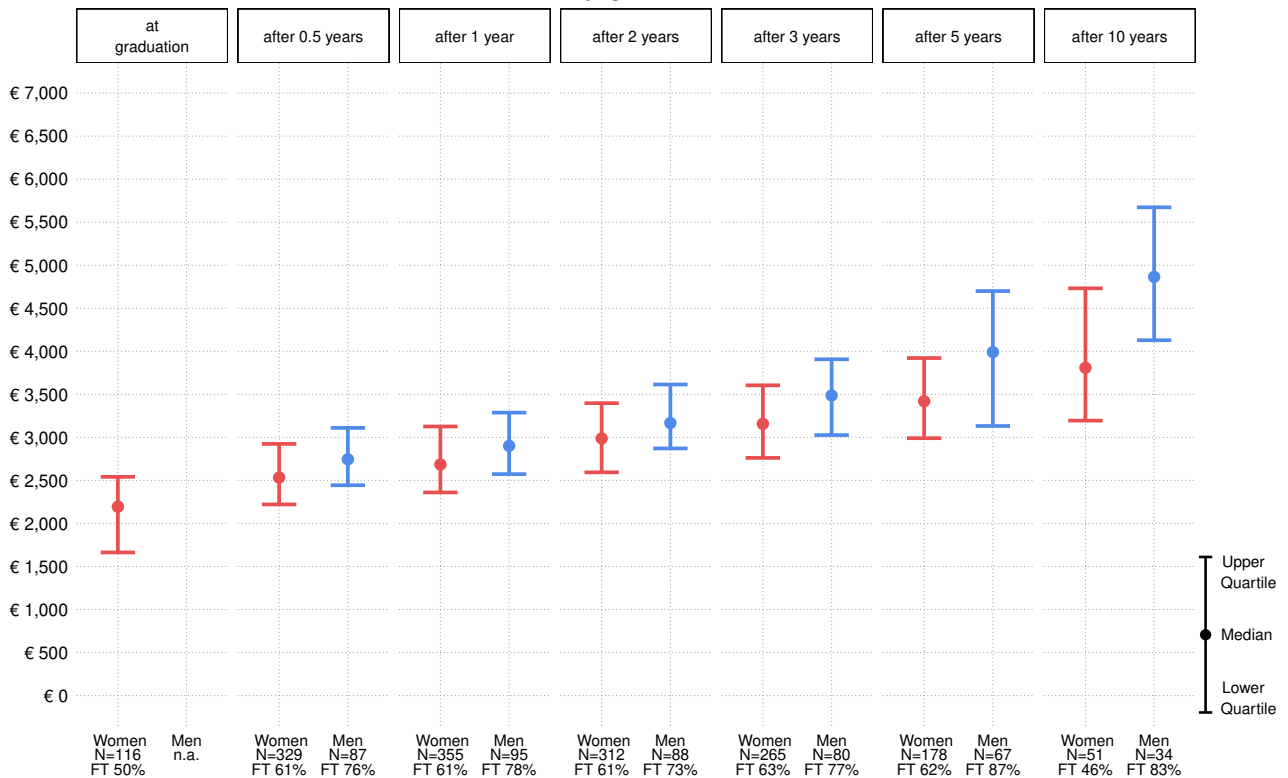
Austria-wide comparison



3 year(s) after graduation, 345 graduates are full-time (FT) employees (group 'Degree Programme') - that is 65% of all employees at that reference date. Their gross monthly income is €3,231 on average (median). The comparison group consists of all persons who graduate from a Diploma programme at an Austrian higher education institution.

Gross Monthly Income for Full-Time Employees

by gender



3 year(s) after graduation, 265 female graduates are full-time (FT) employees - those are 63% of all female graduates who are employees at that reference date. The gross monthly income of the female graduates is €3,157 on average (median). In comparison, the gross income of the male graduates is €3,487 on average.

Explanations

The **population** includes graduates of a Diploma programme relating to the ISCED field of education 'Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary' at an Austrian higher education institution in the academic years from 2008/09 to 2020/21. Please note that some reference dates for the most recent graduation years still lie ahead. Therefore, the number of graduations covered may vary. The analyses only consider graduates who are under 35 years at the time of graduation. Persons who have already obtained an equivalent or higher-level degree or who are enrolled in another degree after graduation are excluded. The comparison group consists of the graduates of a Diploma programme at an Austrian higher education institution.

The **data body** comprises data on formal education, labour market career and income. The data is derived from the register of currently economically active persons, the database for the Register-based Census and the Register-based Labour Market Statistics of Statistics Austria. When linking the registers, full compliance with data protection is ensured. By using the branch-specific personal identification number for official statistics (bPIN-OS), it is not possible to identify individual persons.

Labour Market Status: For building the labour market status, the processed data is linked and rendered free from any overlapping. For each day, an unambiguous labour market status is assigned to each person. Active employment dominates over temporary absences (e.g. maternity, parental or educational leave), followed by marginal employment, unemployment and additional education and training periods. If employments overlap, full-time employment is higher up in the hierarchy than part-time, and if there are

several equivalent employments at the same time, the employment with the highest income is considered in the analyses. Compulsory/voluntary military service, temporary absences and marginal employment are not counted as active employments in this project. Persons who are registered at the Public Employment Service Austria (AMS) (i.e. persons registered as unemployed (AL), apprenticeship-seekers (LS), persons in training (SC)) count as unemployed. All persons who are neither employed, nor marginally employed, nor unemployed are considered as 'Currently not economically active persons', that includes compulsory/voluntary military service, temporary absences, persons in education or persons receiving a pension. Persons who are neither employed, unemployed, nor in education or who are not otherwise insured for social security and do not have their main residence in Austria, are assigned the labour market status 'No residence in Austria'. The reference day for the labour market status is calculated from the exact graduation day by adding the correspondent number of years (e.g. labour market status 0.5 years after graduation: day of graduation 2010/06/30 + 0.5 years = 2010/12/30).

Income: The income from employment is calculated from the gross income, not including special payments (such as holiday and Christmas bonuses). This is used to calculate a daily income, which is then multiplied by 365/12 to project the monthly income. To ensure comparability of the income between the years, the income data is weighted using the price level of 2021 of the consumer price index (CPI).

Full-Time: The annual payslip of the year, in which the reference date falls, determines whether an employment was full-time or part-

time.

ISCED Fields of Education: The International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) of the UNESCO classifies different fields of education (ISCED-F 2013). All degree programmes are allocated to one of these fields of education. For further information, please visit the website of STATISTICS AUSTRIA: <https://www.klassifikationsdatenbank.at/KDBWeb/>

ÖNACE 2008: The top-5-sectors in this analysis are based on the ÖNACE 2008 - the Austrian version of the international NACE classification of economic activities. For employed persons, the allocation is made according to the local unit of employment, or of the enterprise. For further information, please visit the website of STATISTICS AUSTRIA: <https://www.klassifikationsdatenbank.at/KDBWeb/>

Quartiles divide ordered data sets into four equal parts. The median is the value in the middle. In the case of income data, for example, 50% of the persons lie above this median value and 50% below. The lower quartile means that a quarter of the values lies below the quartile value and that three quarters lie above it. Vice versa, three quarters of the values lie below the upper quartile and one quarter lies above it. The median is more resistant to extreme scores that can occur in the case of very uneven spreads.

For data privacy protection reasons, the statistical disclosure control method of 'Record Swapping' has been used. Therefore, in particular for cell values ≤ 30 , no reliable assertions can be made. For sample sizes ≤ 30 , the analysis does not list any values (**n.a.**).

Graduates in the Labour Market

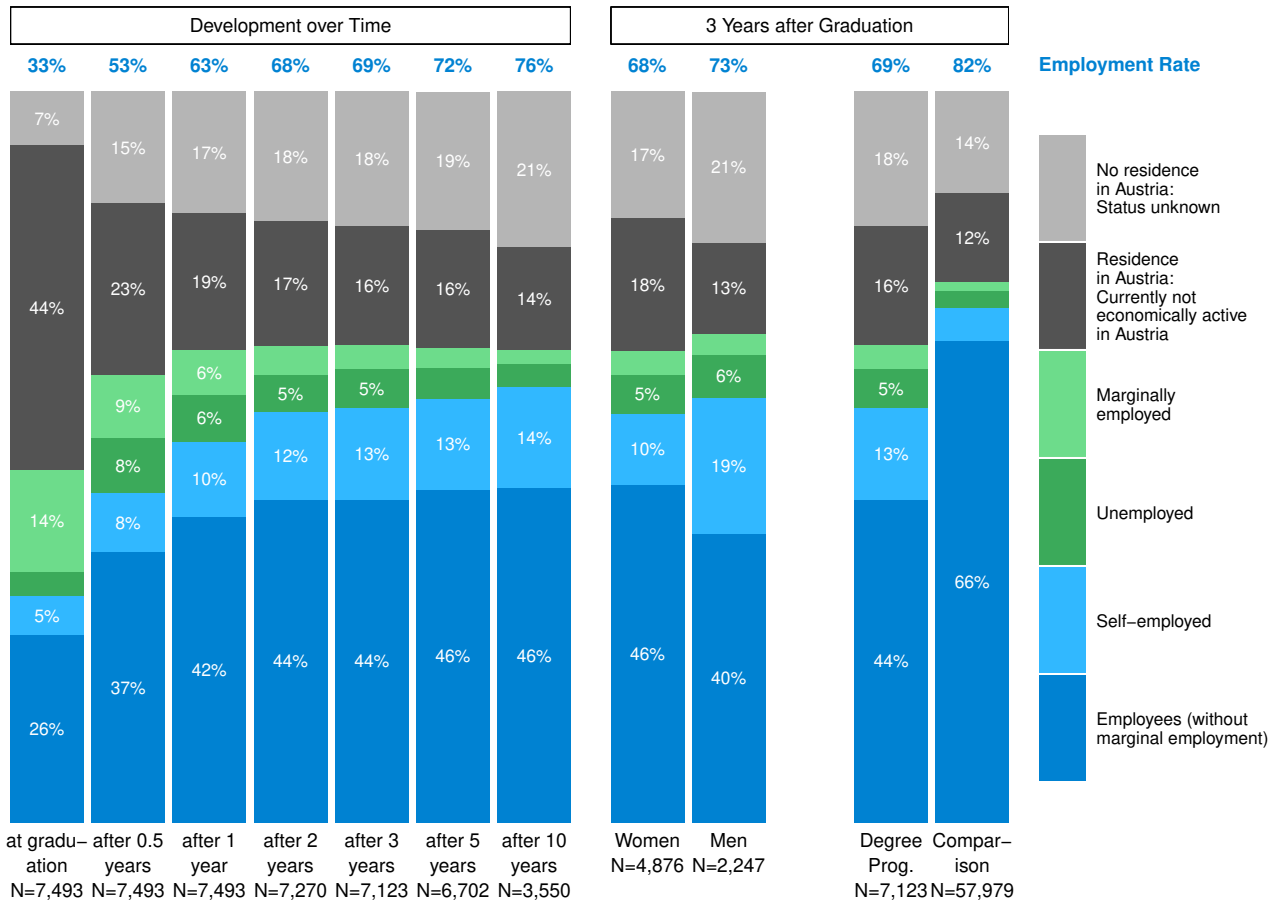
Diploma Programmes ISCED-Field of Education 'Arts and Humanities'

The Fact Sheet 2023 provides systematic information about the employment status and labour market integration of graduates. The analyses focus on the professional careers of graduates up to 10 years after graduation. The underlying information is provided by register-based data from Statistics Austria. **For further information (including definitions of terms and data protection), please see page 4.**

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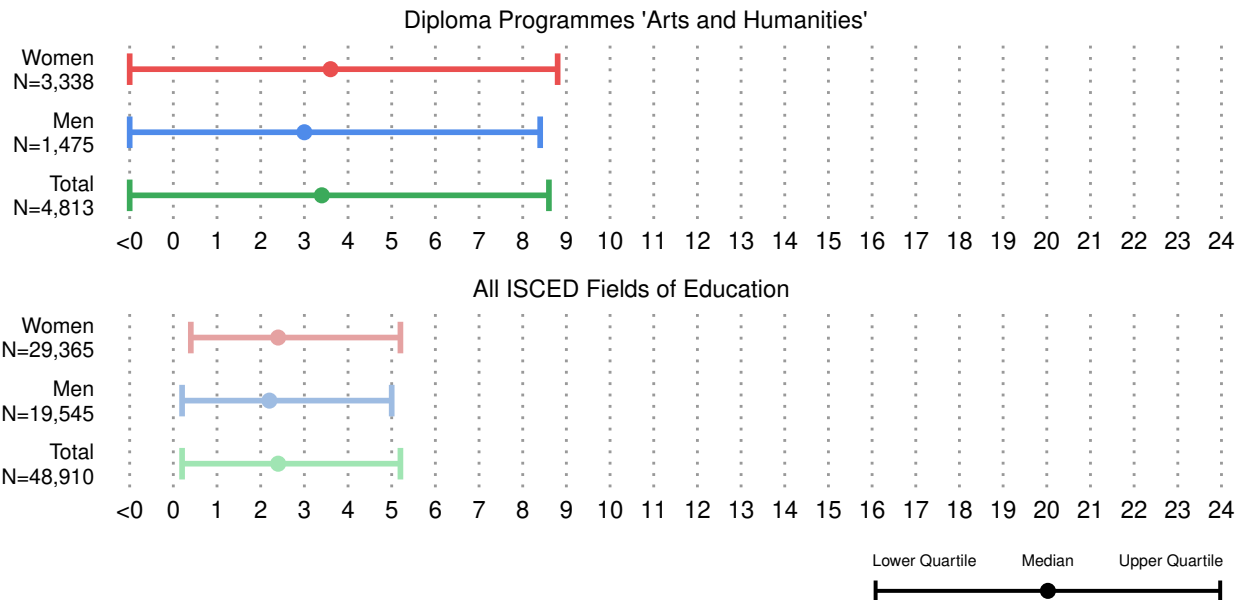
- Labour market status
- Time period until the first employment
- Top-5-sectors
- Gross monthly income for full-time employees

Status in the Austrian Labour Market



44% of the 7,123 graduates are employees 3 year(s) after graduating. 13% are self-employed. The employment rate amounts to 69%, it is calculated as the share of employees and persons in self-employment in the entire cohort of graduates, not including the group 'No residence in Austria' (it is unknown if they are economically active outside of Austria). The comparison group consists of all persons who graduate from a Diploma programme at an Austrian higher education institution.

Time Period until the First Employment in Months

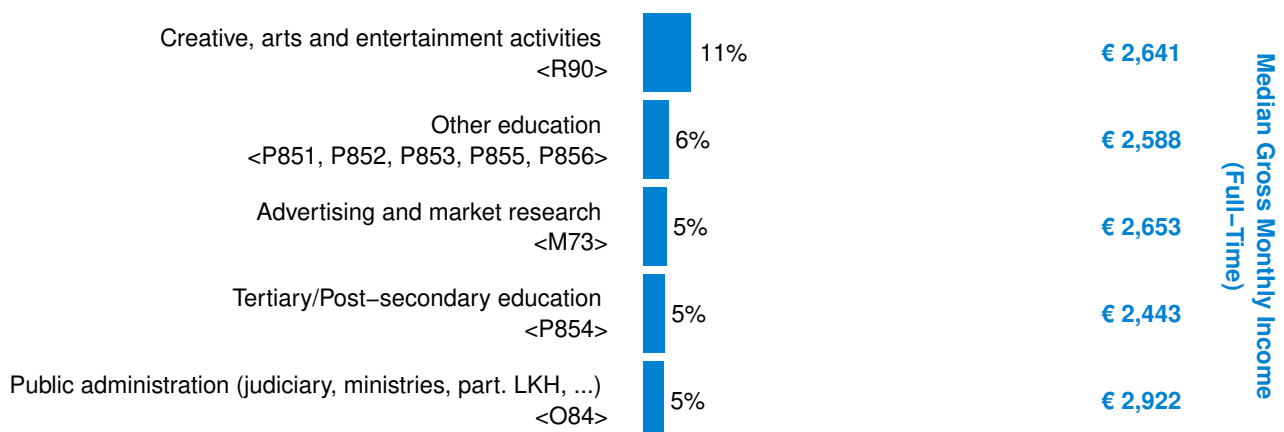


On average (median), the 4,813 graduates take up their first employment within 3 month(s) after graduation. The lower quartile falls in the time before graduation (lower quartile = '<0'). This means that a quarter of the graduates take up their first employment already before graduation. The upper quartile is 9 month(s). Hence, 75% of graduates take up their first employment within this time after graduation.

An employment is counted as the first employment if it is still valid on the reference day 6 months after graduation (or begins after that day but within 2 years) and if it lasts for at least 3 months.

Within the first 3 years after graduation, the graduates are employed by on average 1.3 employers in Austria (Women: 1.3, Men: 1.1).

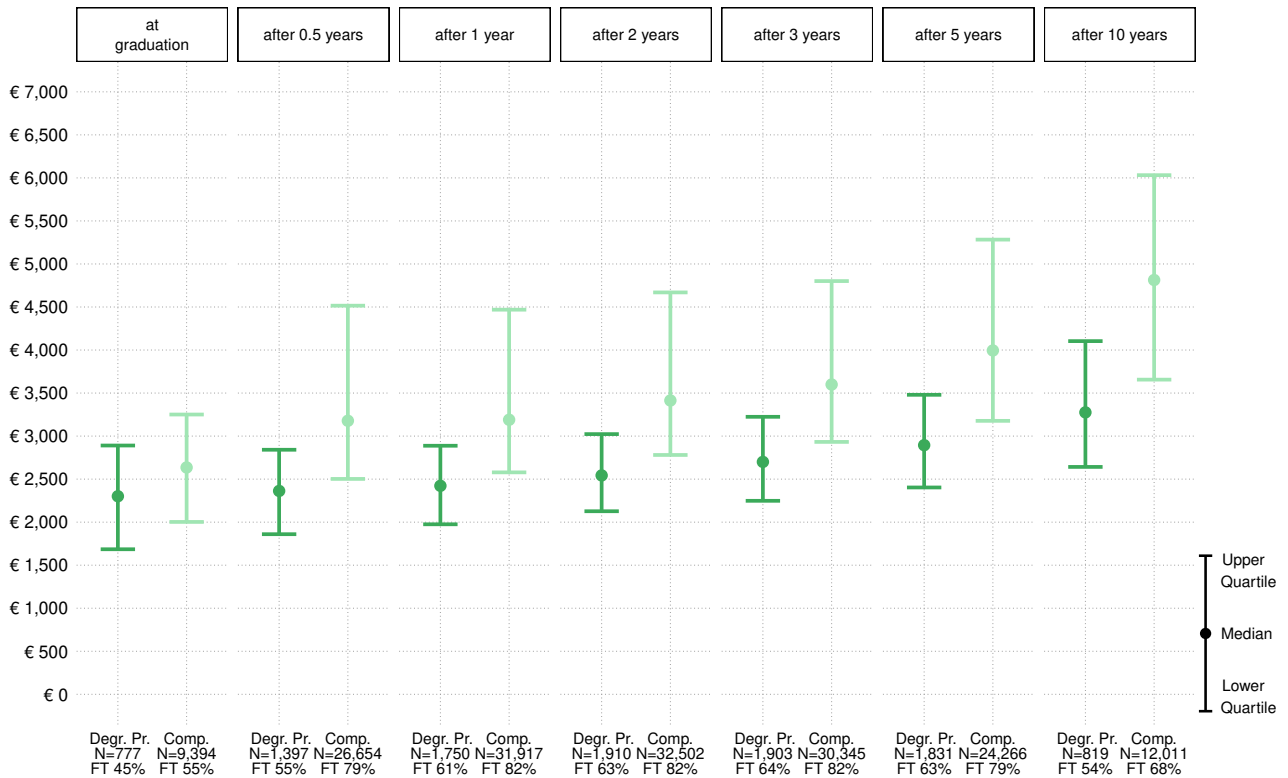
Top-5-Sectors 3 Years after Graduation



In total, 4,037 graduates are employed 3 years after graduating. 11% of the graduates work in the sector 'Creative, arts and entertainment activities' - their average (median) gross monthly income (in full-time employment) is €2,641. The classification is based on ÖNACE 2008 and refers to the main economic activity of the local unit of employment, or of the enterprise.

Gross Monthly Income for Full-Time Employees

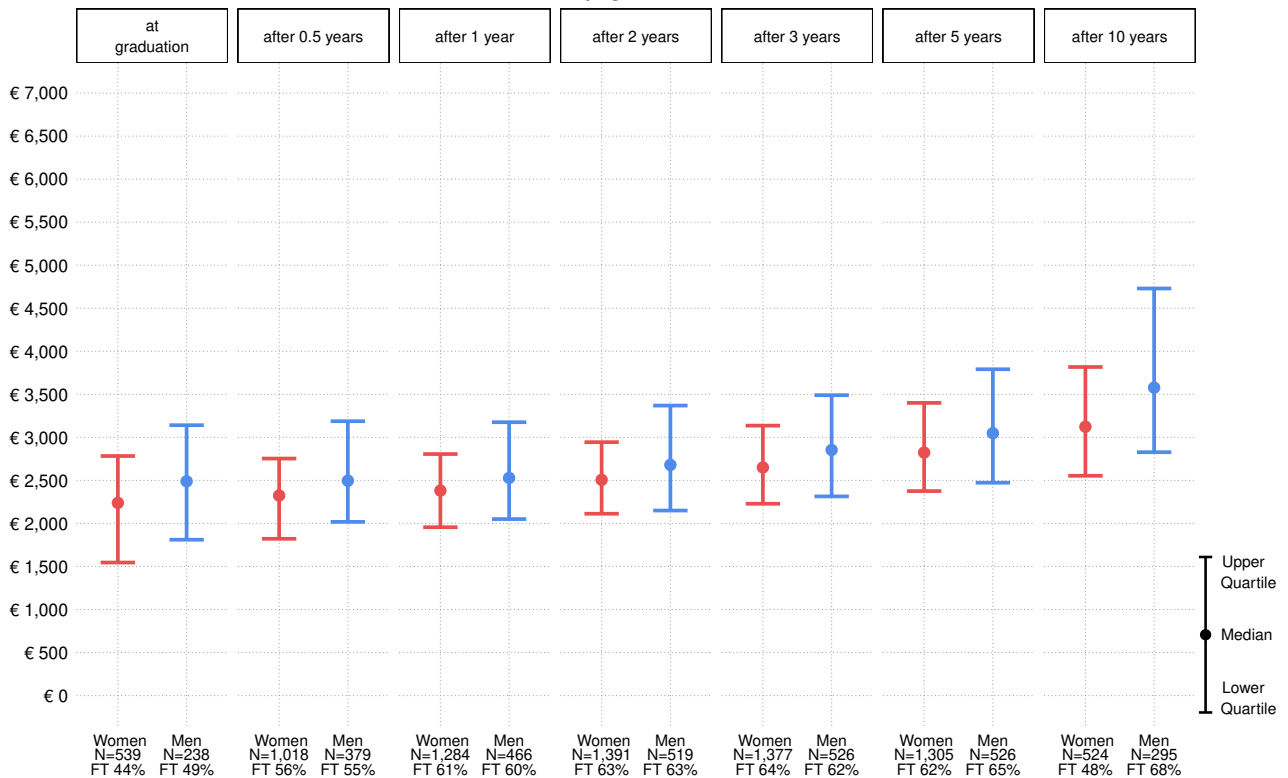
Austria-wide comparison



3 year(s) after graduation, 1,903 graduates are full-time (FT) employees (group 'Degree Programme') - that is 64% of all employees at that reference date. Their gross monthly income is €2,700 on average (median). The comparison group consists of all persons who graduate from a Diploma programme at an Austrian higher education institution.

Gross Monthly Income for Full-Time Employees

by gender



3 year(s) after graduation, 1,377 female graduates are full-time (FT) employees - those are 64% of all female graduates who are employees at that reference date. The gross monthly income of the female graduates is €2,650 on average (median). In comparison, the gross income of the male graduates is €2,854 on average.

Explanations

The **population** includes graduates of a Diploma programme relating to the ISCED field of education 'Arts and Humanities' at an Austrian higher education institution in the academic years from 2008/09 to 2020/21. Please note that some reference dates for the most recent graduation years still lie ahead. Therefore, the number of graduations covered may vary. The analyses only consider graduates who are under 35 years at the time of graduation. Persons who have already obtained an equivalent or higher-level degree or who are enrolled in another degree after graduation are excluded. The comparison group consists of the graduates of a Diploma programme at an Austrian higher education institution.

The **data body** comprises data on formal education, labour market career and income. The data is derived from the register of currently economically active persons, the database for the Register-based Census and the Register-based Labour Market Statistics of Statistics Austria. When linking the registers, full compliance with data protection is ensured. By using the branch-specific personal identification number for official statistics (bPIN-OS), it is not possible to identify individual persons.

Labour Market Status: For building the labour market status, the processed data is linked and rendered free from any overlapping. For each day, an unambiguous labour market status is assigned to each person. Active employment dominates over temporary absences (e.g. maternity, parental or educational leave), followed by marginal employment, unemployment and additional education and training periods. If employments overlap, full-time employment is higher up in the hierarchy than part-time, and if there are

several equivalent employments at the same time, the employment with the highest income is considered in the analyses. Compulsory/voluntary military service, temporary absences and marginal employment are not counted as active employments in this project. Persons who are registered at the Public Employment Service Austria (AMS) (i.e. persons registered as unemployed (AL), apprenticeship-seekers (LS), persons in training (SC)) count as unemployed. All persons who are neither employed, nor marginally employed, nor unemployed are considered as 'Currently not economically active persons', that includes compulsory/voluntary military service, temporary absences, persons in education or persons receiving a pension. Persons who are neither employed, unemployed, nor in education or who are not otherwise insured for social security and do not have their main residence in Austria, are assigned the labour market status 'No residence in Austria'. The reference day for the labour market status is calculated from the exact graduation day by adding the correspondent number of years (e.g. labour market status 0.5 years after graduation: day of graduation 2010/06/30 + 0.5 years = 2010/12/30).

Income: The income from employment is calculated from the gross income, not including special payments (such as holiday and Christmas bonuses). This is used to calculate a daily income, which is then multiplied by 365/12 to project the monthly income. To ensure comparability of the income between the years, the income data is weighted using the price level of 2021 of the consumer price index (CPI).

Full-Time: The annual payslip of the year, in which the reference date falls, determines whether an

employment was full-time or part-time.

ISCED Fields of Education: The International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) of the UNESCO classifies different fields of education (ISCED-F 2013). All degree programmes are allocated to one of these fields of education. For further information, please visit the website of STATISTICS AUSTRIA: <https://www.klassifikationsdatenbank.at/KDBWeb/>

ÖNACE 2008: The top-5-sectors in this analysis are based on the ÖNACE 2008 - the Austrian version of the international NACE classification of economic activities. For employed persons, the allocation is made according to the local unit of employment, or of the enterprise. For further information, please visit the website of STATISTICS AUSTRIA: <https://www.klassifikationsdatenbank.at/KDBWeb/>

Quartiles divide ordered data sets into four equal parts. The median is the value in the middle. In the case of income data, for example, 50% of the persons lie above this median value and 50% below. The lower quartile means that a quarter of the values lies below the quartile value and that three quarters lie above it. Vice versa, three quarters of the values lie below the upper quartile and one quarter lies above it. The median is more resistant to extreme scores that can occur in the case of very uneven spreads.

For data privacy protection reasons, the statistical disclosure control method of 'Record Swapping' has been used. Therefore, in particular for cell values ≤ 30 , no reliable assertions can be made. For sample sizes ≤ 30 , the analysis does not list any values (**n.a.**).

Graduates in the Labour Market

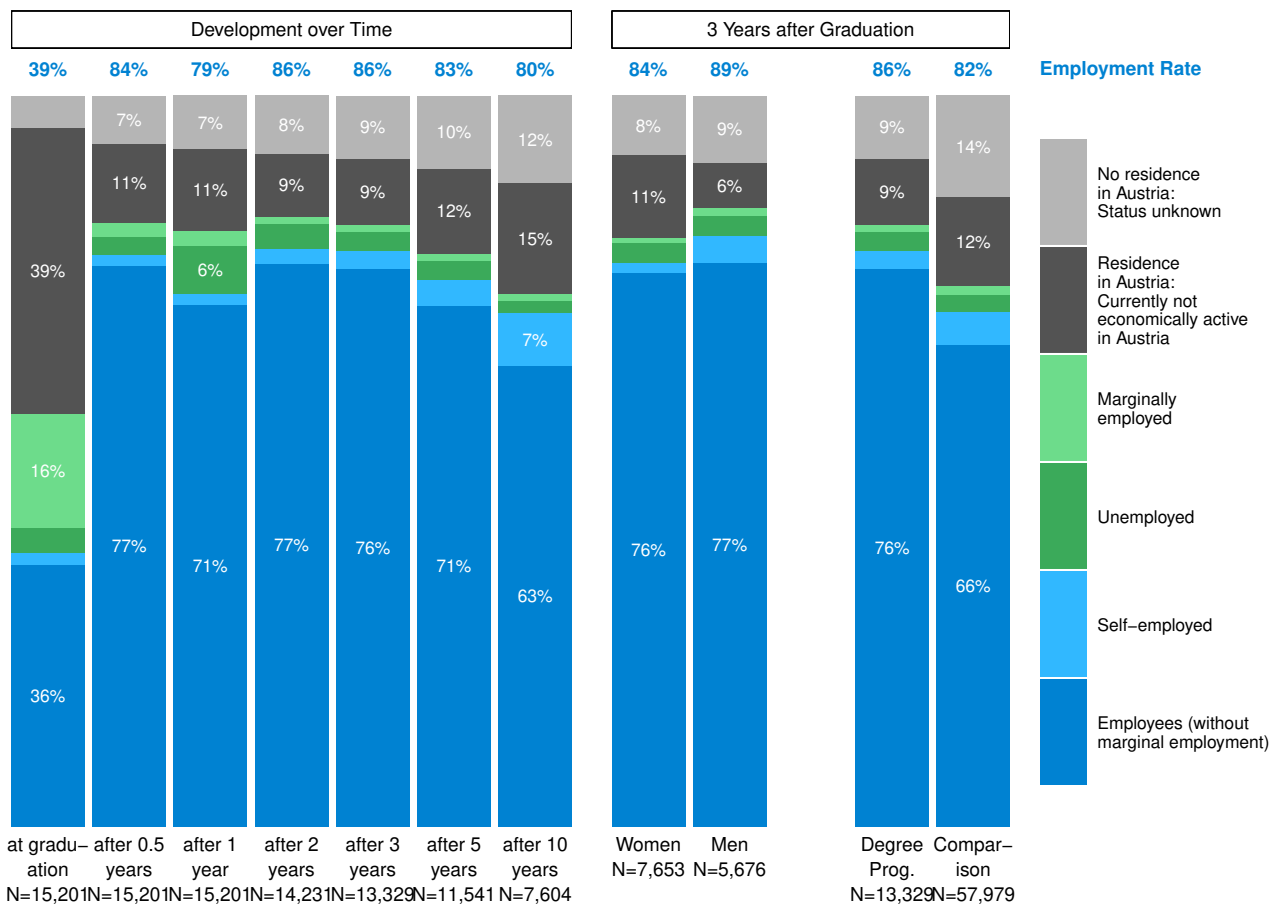
Diploma Programmes ISCED-Field of Education 'Business, Administration and Law'

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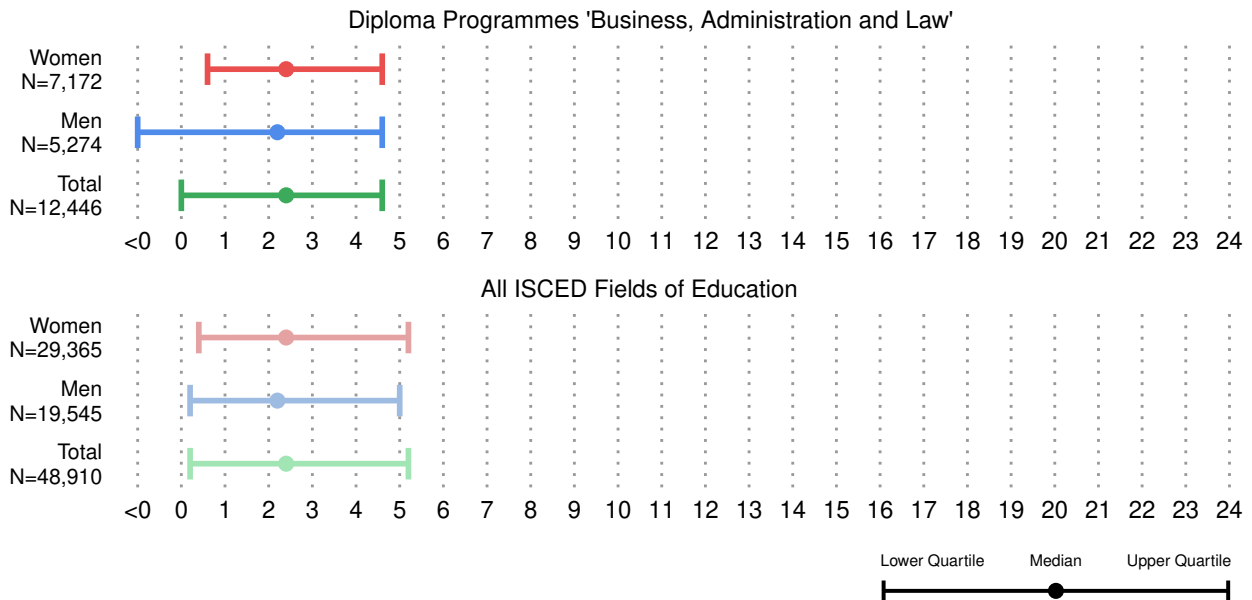
- Labour market status
- Time period until the first employment
- Top-5-sectors
- Gross monthly income for full-time employees

Status in the Austrian Labour Market



76% of the 13,329 graduates are employees 3 year(s) after graduating. 2% are self-employed. The employment rate amounts to 86%, it is calculated as the share of employees and persons in self-employment in the entire cohort of graduates, not including the group 'No residence in Austria' (it is unknown if they are economically active outside of Austria). The comparison group consists of all persons who graduate from a Diploma programme at an Austrian higher education institution.

Time Period until the First Employment in Months

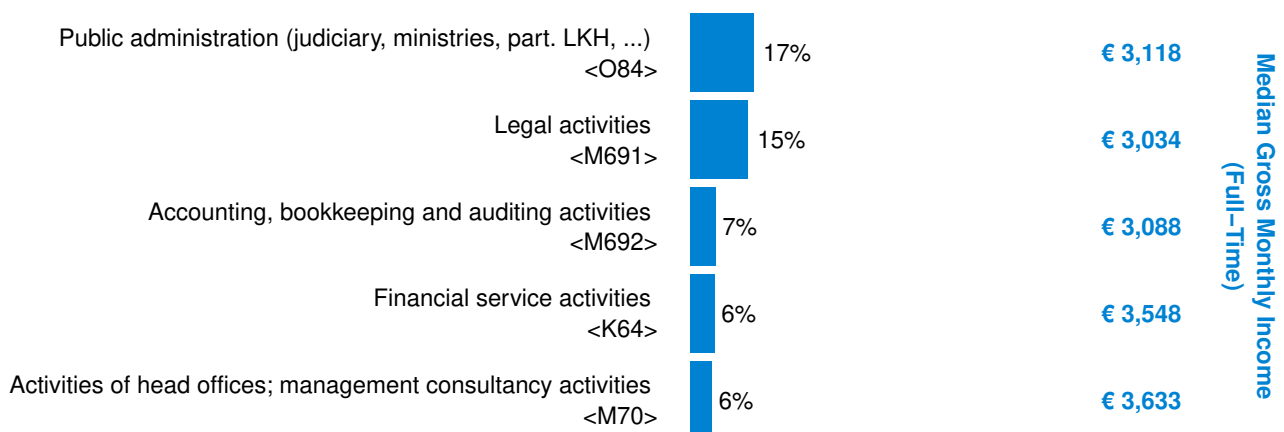


On average (median), the 12,446 graduates take up their first employment within 2 month(s) after graduation. The lower quartile is 0 month(s). This means that a quarter of the graduates take up their first employment 0 month(s) after graduation. The upper quartile is 5 month(s). Hence, 75% of graduates take up their first employment within this time after graduation.

An employment is counted as the first employment if it is still valid on the reference day 6 months after graduation (or begins after that day but within 2 years) and if it lasts for at least 3 months.

Within the first 3 years after graduation, the graduates are employed by on average 2.0 employers in Austria (Women: 2.1, Men: 1.9).

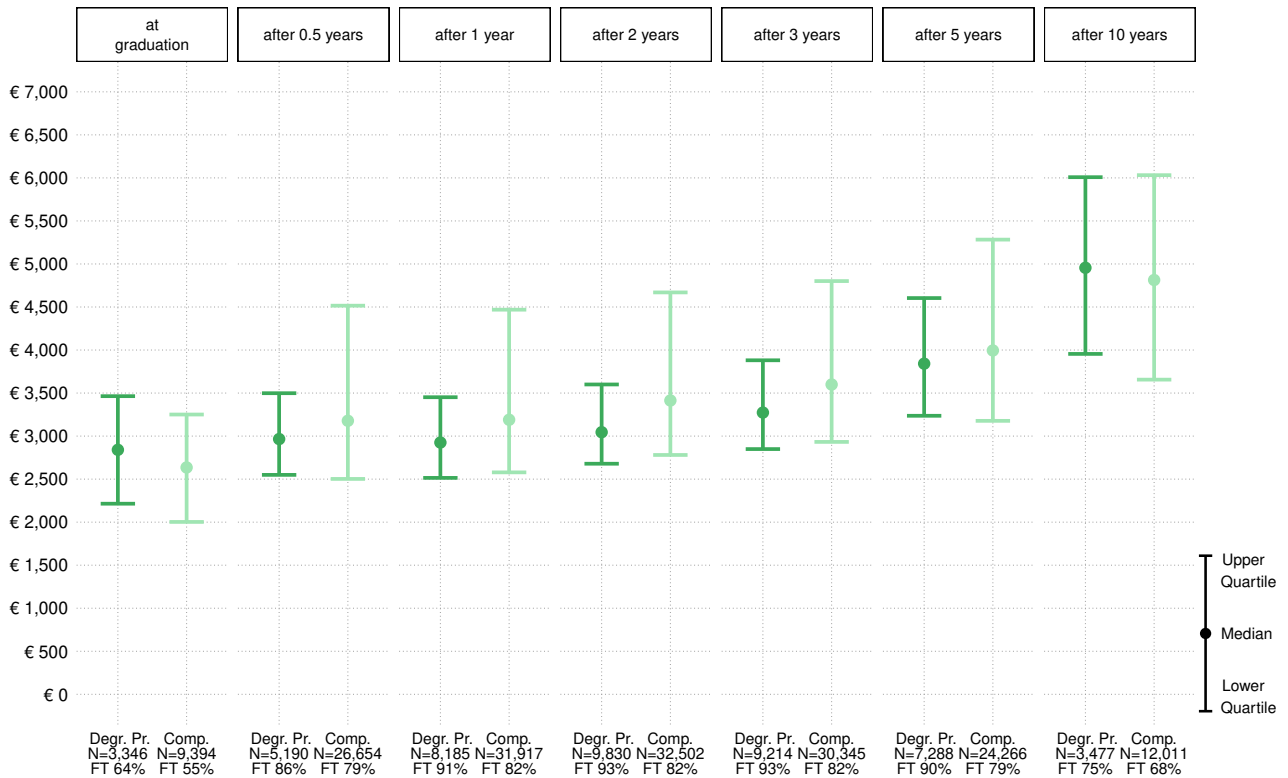
Top-5-Sectors 3 Years after Graduation



In total, 10,500 graduates are employed 3 years after graduating. 17% of the graduates work in the sector 'Public administration (judiciary, ministries, part. LKH, ...)' - their average (median) gross monthly income (in full-time employment) is €3,118. The classification is based on ÖNACE 2008 and refers to the main economic activity of the local unit of employment, or of the enterprise.

Gross Monthly Income for Full-Time Employees

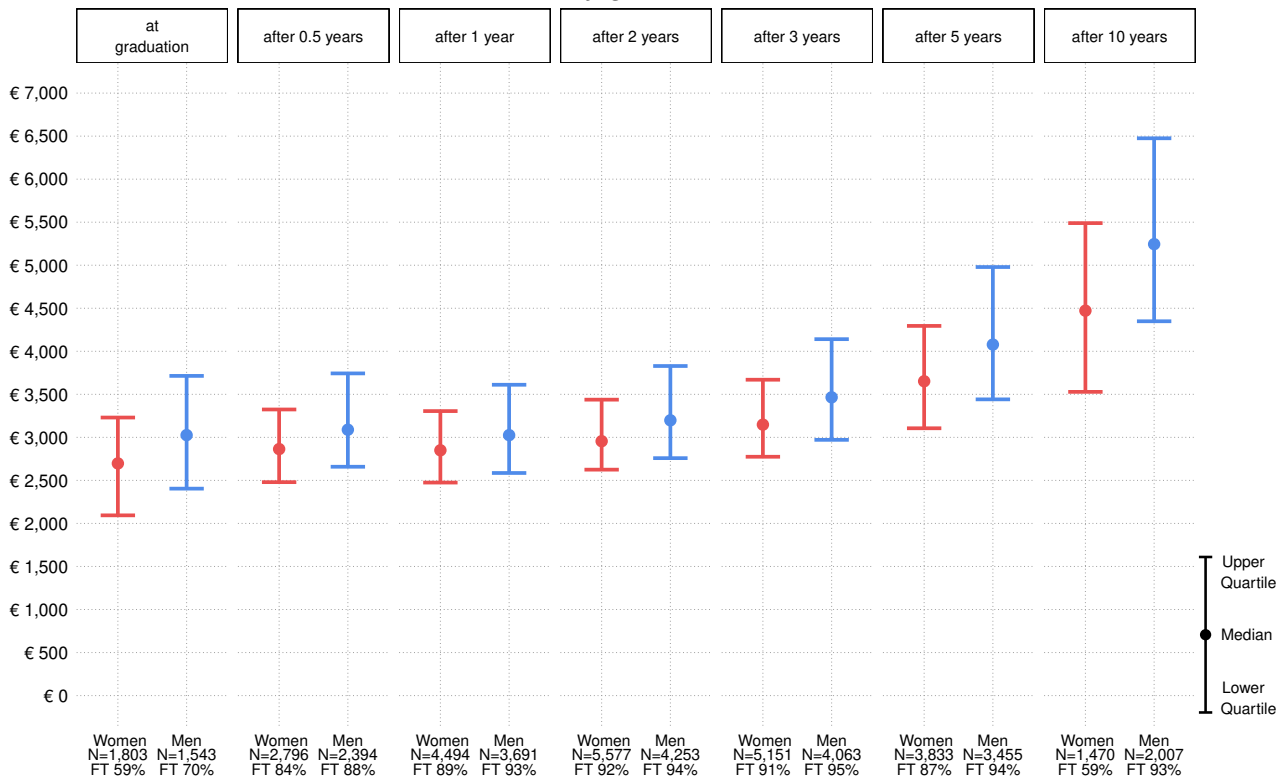
Austria-wide comparison



3 year(s) after graduation, 9,214 graduates are full-time (FT) employees (group 'Degree Programme') - that is 93% of all employees at that reference date. Their gross monthly income is €3,273 on average (median). The comparison group consists of all persons who graduate from a Diploma programme at an Austrian higher education institution.

Gross Monthly Income for Full-Time Employees

by gender



3 year(s) after graduation, 5,151 female graduates are full-time (FT) employees - those are 91% of all female graduates who are employees at that reference date. The gross monthly income of the female graduates is €3,148 on average (median). In comparison, the gross income of the male graduates is €3,465 on average.

Explanations

The **population** includes graduates of a Diploma programme relating to the ISCED field of education 'Business, Administration and Law' at an Austrian higher education institution in the academic years from 2008/09 to 2020/21. Please note that some reference dates for the most recent graduation years still lie ahead. Therefore, the number of graduations covered may vary. The analyses only consider graduates who are under 35 years at the time of graduation. Persons who have already obtained an equivalent or higher-level degree or who are enrolled in another degree after graduation are excluded. The comparison group consists of the graduates of a Diploma programme at an Austrian higher education institution.

The **data body** comprises data on formal education, labour market career and income. The data is derived from the register of currently economically active persons, the database for the Register-based Census and the Register-based Labour Market Statistics of Statistics Austria. When linking the registers, full compliance with data protection is ensured. By using the branch-specific personal identification number for official statistics (bPIN-OS), it is not possible to identify individual persons.

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Income: The income from employment is calculated from the gross income, not including special payments (such as holiday and Christmas bonuses). This is used to calculate a daily income, which is then multiplied by 365/12 to project the monthly income. To ensure comparability of the income between the years, the income data is weighted using the price level of 2021 of the consumer price index (CPI).

Full-Time: The annual payslip of the year, in which the reference date falls, determines whether an employment was full-time or part-

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Graduates in the Labour Market

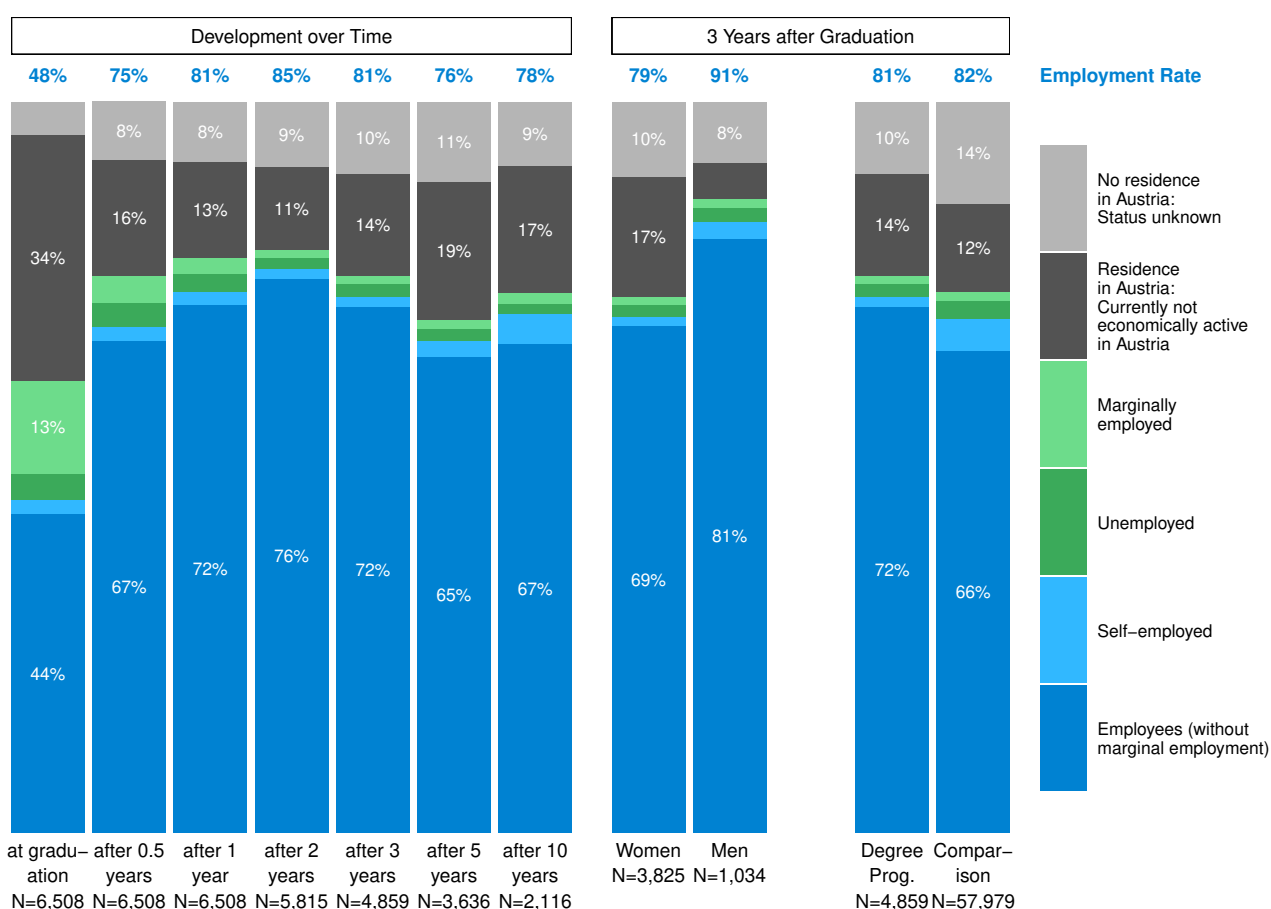
Diploma Programmes ISCED-Field of Education 'Education'

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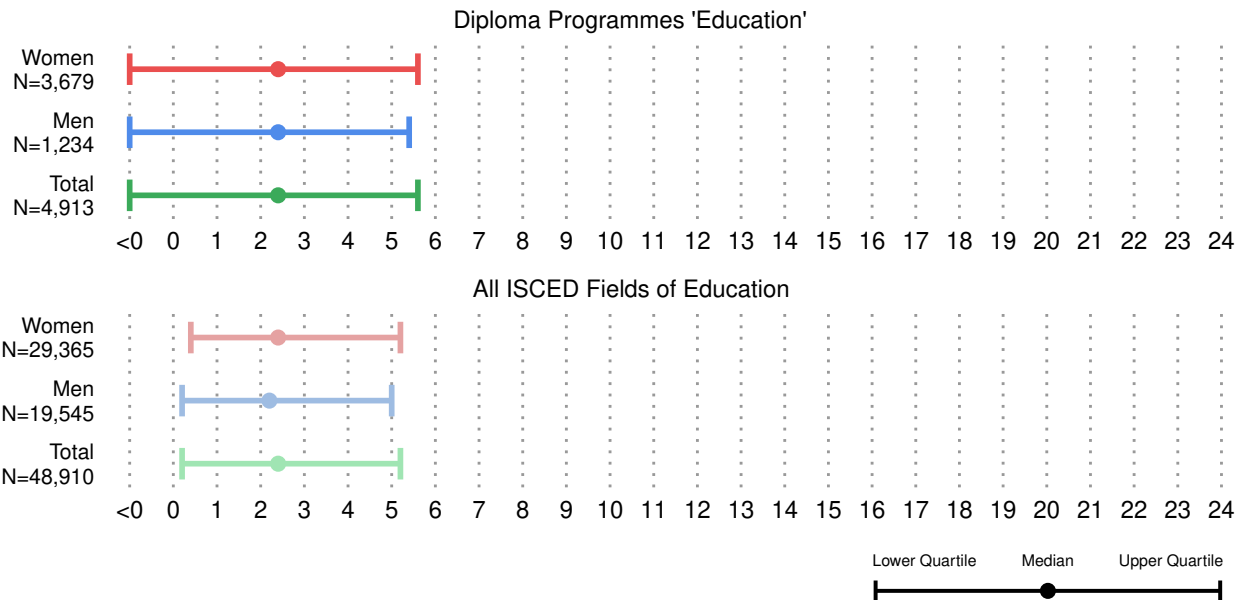
- Labour market status
- Time period until the first employment
- Top-5-sectors
- Gross monthly income for full-time employees

Status in the Austrian Labour Market



72% of the 4,859 graduates are employees 3 year(s) after graduating. 2% are self-employed. The employment rate amounts to 81%, it is calculated as the share of employees and persons in self-employment in the entire cohort of graduates, not including the group 'No residence in Austria' (it is unknown if they are economically active outside of Austria). The comparison group consists of all persons who graduate from a Diploma programme at an Austrian higher education institution.

Time Period until the First Employment in Months

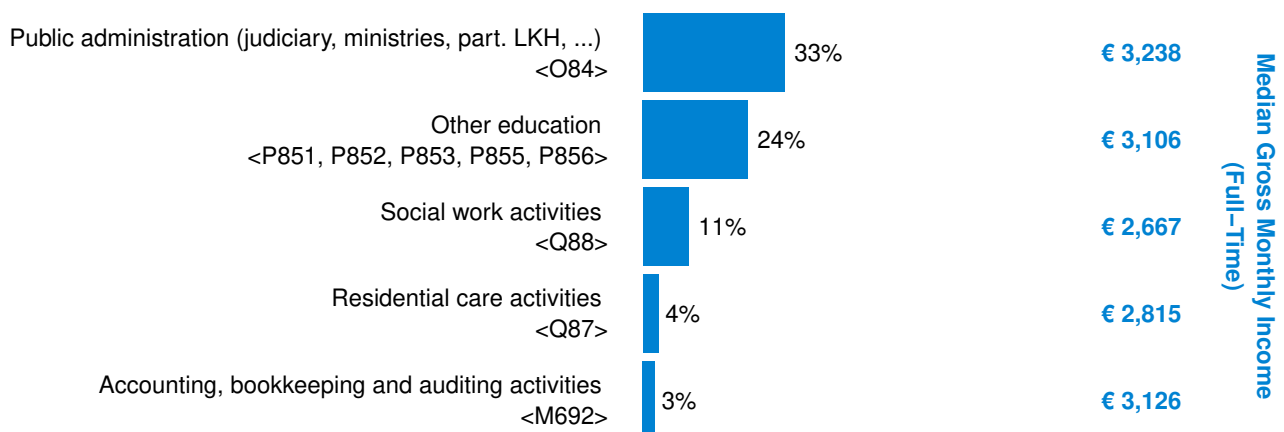


On average (median), the 4,913 graduates take up their first employment within 2 month(s) after graduation. The lower quartile falls in the time before graduation (lower quartile = '<0'). This means that a quarter of the graduates take up their first employment already before graduation. The upper quartile is 6 month(s). Hence, 75% of graduates take up their first employment within this time after graduation.

An employment is counted as the first employment if it is still valid on the reference day 6 months after graduation (or begins after that day but within 2 years) and if it lasts for at least 3 months.

Within the first 3 years after graduation, the graduates are employed by on average 1.6 employers in Austria (Women: 1.6, Men: 1.5).

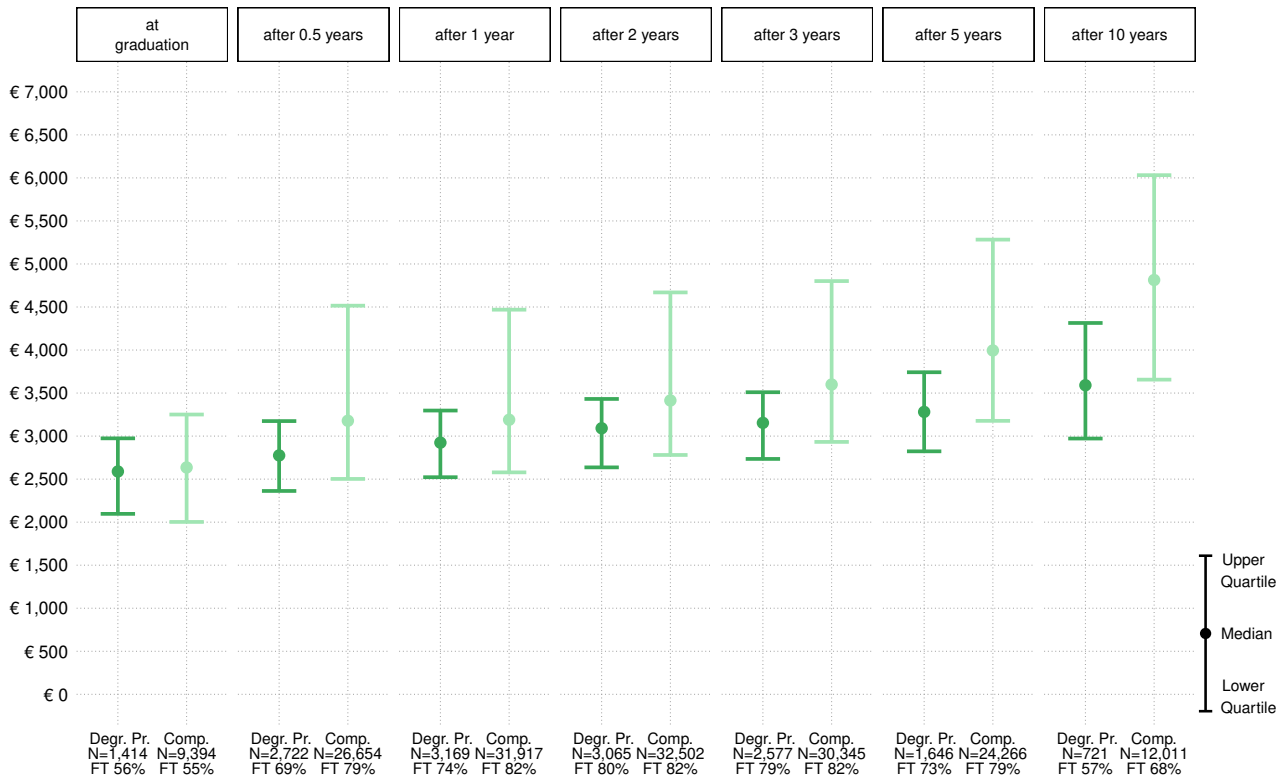
Top-5-Sectors 3 Years after Graduation



In total, 3,566 graduates are employed 3 years after graduating. 33% of the graduates work in the sector 'Public administration (judiciary, ministries, part. LKH, ...)' - their average (median) gross monthly income (in full-time employment) is €3,238. The classification is based on ÖNACE 2008 and refers to the main economic activity of the local unit of employment, or of the enterprise.

Gross Monthly Income for Full-Time Employees

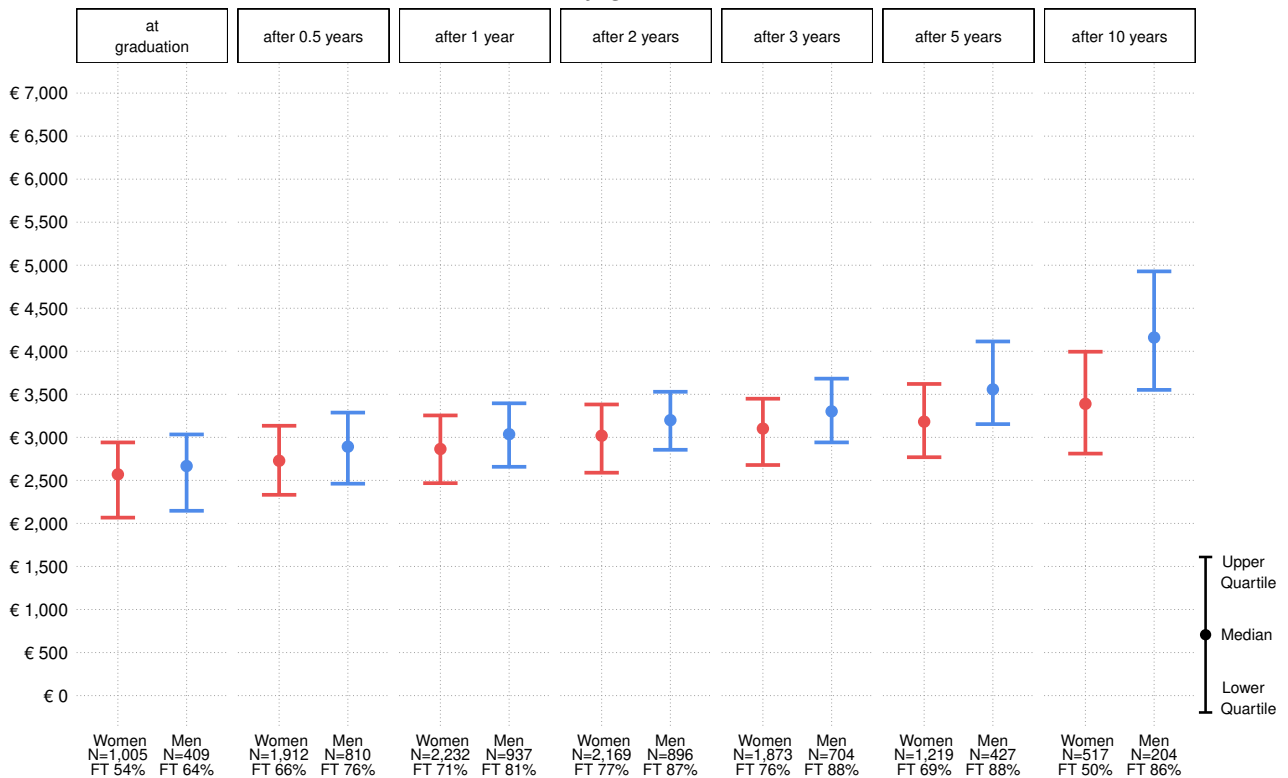
Austria-wide comparison



3 year(s) after graduation, 2,577 graduates are full-time (FT) employees (group 'Degree Programme') - that is 79% of all employees at that reference date. Their gross monthly income is €3,154 on average (median). The comparison group consists of all persons who graduate from a Diploma programme at an Austrian higher education institution.

Gross Monthly Income for Full-Time Employees

by gender



3 year(s) after graduation, 1,873 female graduates are full-time (FT) employees - those are 76% of all female graduates who are employees at that reference date. The gross monthly income of the female graduates is €3,102 on average (median). In comparison, the gross income of the male graduates is €3,302 on average.

Explanations

The **population** includes graduates of a Diploma programme relating to the ISCED field of education 'Education' at an Austrian higher education institution in the academic years from 2008/09 to 2020/21. Please note that some reference dates for the most recent graduation years still lie ahead. Therefore, the number of graduations covered may vary. The analyses only consider graduates who are under 35 years at the time of graduation. Persons who have already obtained an equivalent or higher-level degree or who are enrolled in another degree after graduation are excluded. The comparison group consists of the graduates of a Diploma programme at an Austrian higher education institution.

The **data body** comprises data on formal education, labour market career and income. The data is derived from the register of currently economically active persons, the database for the Register-based Census and the Register-based Labour Market Statistics of Statistics Austria. When linking the registers, full compliance with data protection is ensured. By using the branch-specific personal identification number for official statistics (bPIN-OS), it is not possible to identify individual persons.

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several equivalent employments at the same time, the employment with the highest income is considered in the analyses. Compulsory/voluntary military service, temporary absences and marginal employment are not counted as active employments in this project. Persons who are registered at the Public Employment Service Austria (AMS) (i.e. persons registered as unemployed (AL), apprenticeship-seekers (LS), persons in training (SC)) count as unemployed. All persons who are neither employed, nor marginally employed, nor unemployed are considered as 'Currently not economically active persons', that includes compulsory/voluntary military service, temporary absences, persons in education or persons receiving a pension. Persons who are neither employed, unemployed, nor in education or who are not otherwise insured for social security and do not have their main residence in Austria, are assigned the labour market status 'No residence in Austria'. The reference day for the labour market status is calculated from the exact graduation day by adding the correspondent number of years (e.g. labour market status 0.5 years after graduation: day of graduation 2010/06/30 + 0.5 years = 2010/12/30).

Income: The income from employment is calculated from the gross income, not including special payments (such as holiday and Christmas bonuses). This is used to calculate a daily income, which is then multiplied by 365/12 to project the monthly income. To ensure comparability of the income between the years, the income data is weighted using the price level of 2021 of the consumer price index (CPI).

Full-Time: The annual payslip of the year, in which the reference date falls, determines whether an

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Quartiles divide ordered data sets into four equal parts. The median is the value in the middle. In the case of income data, for example, 50% of the persons lie above this median value and 50% below. The lower quartile means that a quarter of the values lies below the quartile value and that three quarters lie above it. Vice versa, three quarters of the values lie below the upper quartile and one quarter lies above it. The median is more resistant to extreme scores that can occur in the case of very uneven spreads.

For data privacy protection reasons, the statistical disclosure control method of 'Record Swapping' has been used. Therefore, in particular for cell values ≤ 30 , no reliable assertions can be made. For sample sizes ≤ 30 , the analysis does not list any values (**n.a.**).

Graduates in the Labour Market

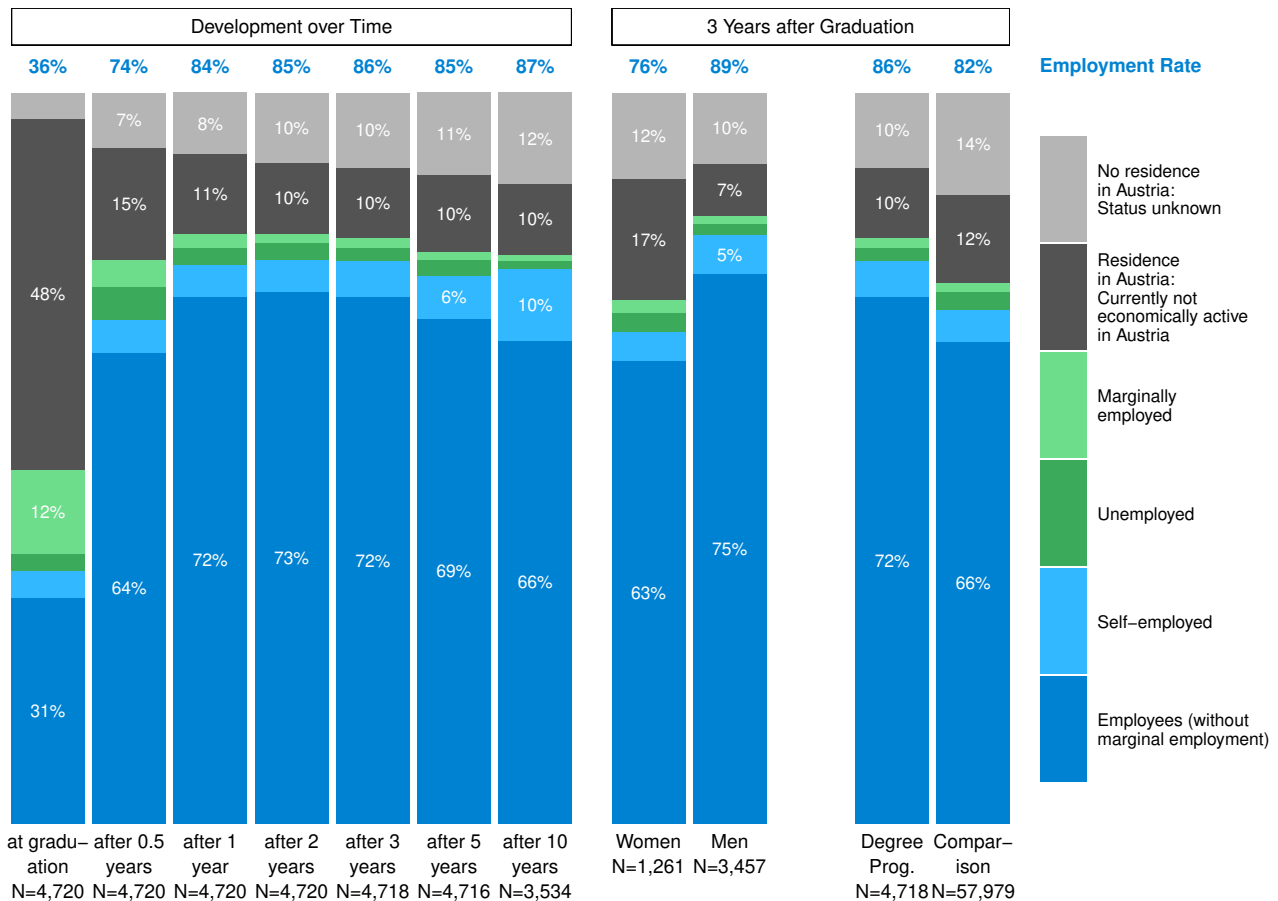
Diploma Programmes ISCED-Field of Education 'Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction'

The Fact Sheet 2023 provides systematic information about the employment status and labour market integration of graduates. The analyses focus on the professional careers of graduates up to 10 years after graduation. The underlying information is provided by register-based data from Statistics Austria. **For further information (including definitions of terms and data protection), please see page 4.**

The subsequent diagrams show results from the following sub-areas:

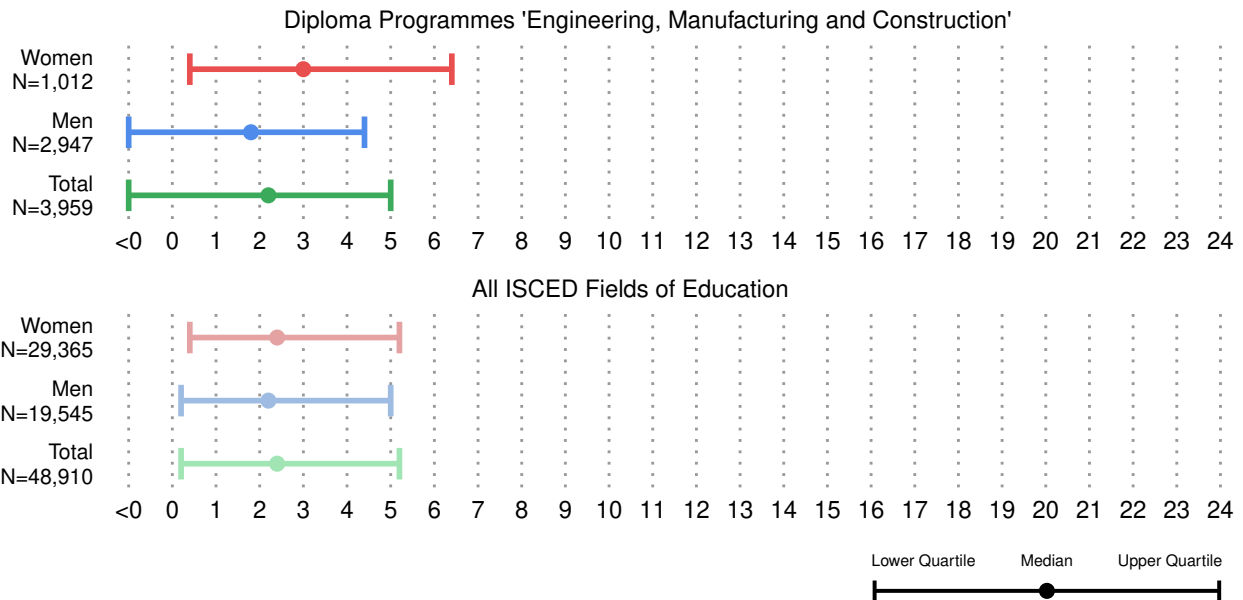
- Labour market status
- Time period until the first employment
- Top-5-sectors
- Gross monthly income for full-time employees

Status in the Austrian Labour Market



72% of the 4,718 graduates are employees 3 year(s) after graduating. 5% are self-employed. The employment rate amounts to 86%, it is calculated as the share of employees and persons in self-employment in the entire cohort of graduates, not including the group 'No residence in Austria' (it is unknown if they are economically active outside of Austria). The comparison group consists of all persons who graduate from a Diploma programme at an Austrian higher education institution.

Time Period until the First Employment in Months

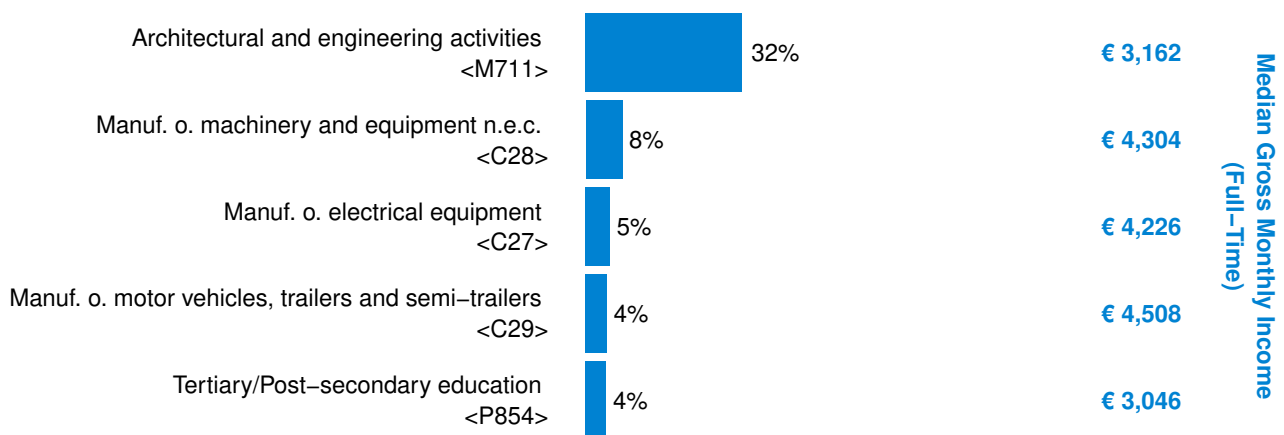


On average (median), the 3,959 graduates take up their first employment within 2 month(s) after graduation. The lower quartile falls in the time before graduation (lower quartile = '<0'). This means that a quarter of the graduates take up their first employment already before graduation. The upper quartile is 5 month(s). Hence, 75% of graduates take up their first employment within this time after graduation.

An employment is counted as the first employment if it is still valid on the reference day 6 months after graduation (or begins after that day but within 2 years) and if it lasts for at least 3 months.

Within the first 3 years after graduation, the graduates are employed by on average 1.4 employers in Austria (Women: 1.4, Men: 1.4).

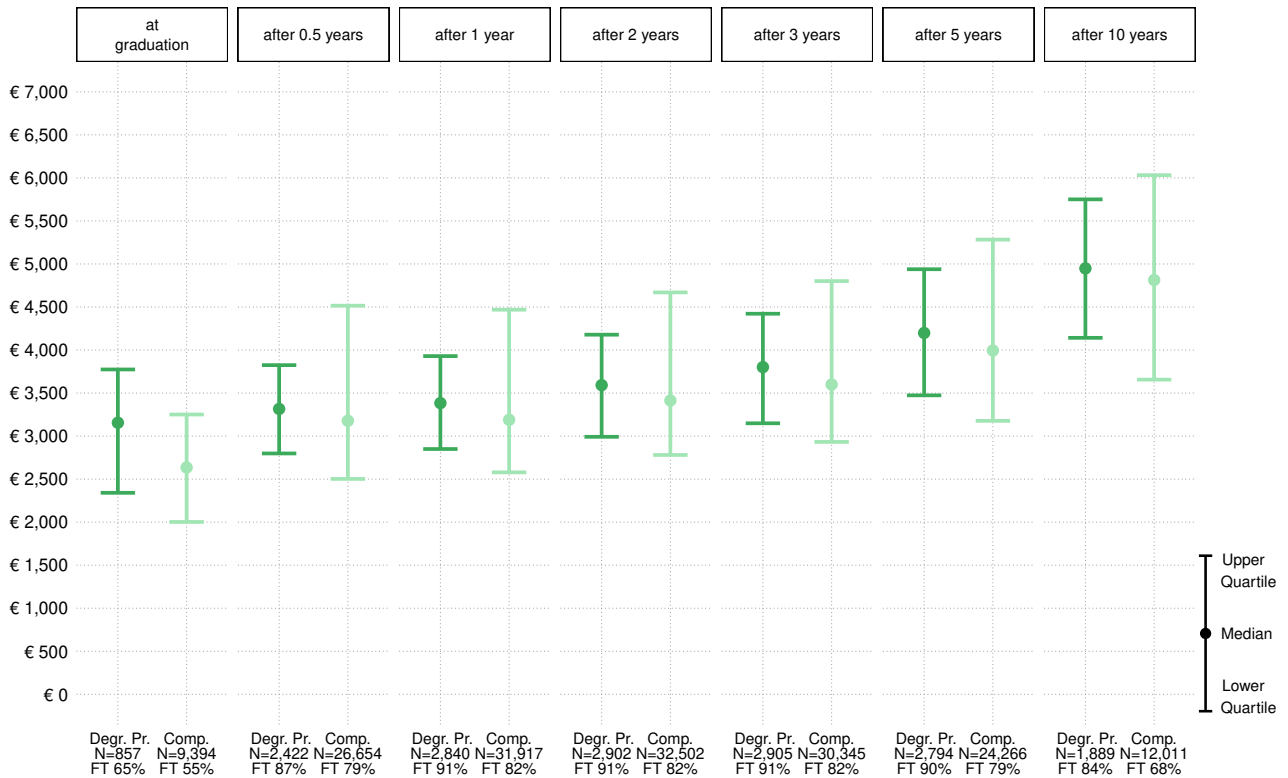
Top-5-Sectors 3 Years after Graduation



In total, 3,631 graduates are employed 3 years after graduating. 32% of the graduates work in the sector 'Architectural and engineering activities' - their average (median) gross monthly income (in full-time employment) is €3,162. The classification is based on ÖNACE 2008 and refers to the main economic activity of the local unit of employment, or of the enterprise.

Gross Monthly Income for Full-Time Employees

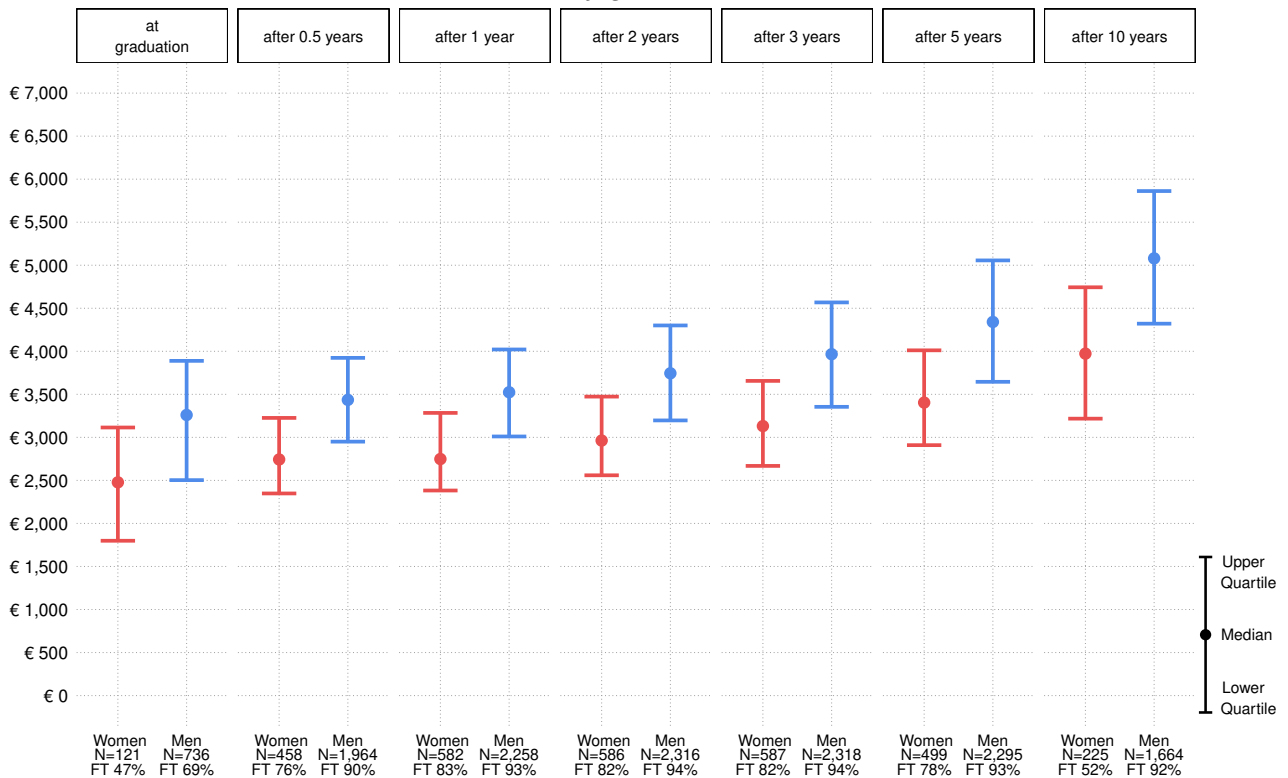
Austria-wide comparison



3 year(s) after graduation, 2,905 graduates are full-time (FT) employees (group 'Degree Programme') - that is 91% of all employees at that reference date. Their gross monthly income is €3,802 on average (median). The comparison group consists of all persons who graduate from a Diploma programme at an Austrian higher education institution.

Gross Monthly Income for Full-Time Employees

by gender



3 year(s) after graduation, 587 female graduates are full-time (FT) employees - those are 82% of all female graduates who are employees at that reference date. The gross monthly income of the female graduates is €3,132 on average (median). In comparison, the gross income of the male graduates is €3,967 on average.

Explanations

The **population** includes graduates of a Diploma programme relating to the ISCED field of education 'Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction' at an Austrian higher education institution in the academic years from 2008/09 to 2020/21. Please note that some reference dates for the most recent graduation years still lie ahead. Therefore, the number of graduations covered may vary. The analyses only consider graduates who are under 35 years at the time of graduation. Persons who have already obtained an equivalent or higher-level degree or who are enrolled in another degree after graduation are excluded. The comparison group consists of the graduates of a Diploma programme at an Austrian higher education institution.

The **data body** comprises data on formal education, labour market career and income. The data is derived from the register of currently economically active persons, the database for the Register-based Census and the Register-based Labour Market Statistics of Statistics Austria. When linking the registers, full compliance with data protection is ensured. By using the branch-specific personal identification number for official statistics (bPIN-OS), it is not possible to identify individual persons.

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several equivalent employments at the same time, the employment with the highest income is considered in the analyses. Compulsory/voluntary military service, temporary absences and marginal employment are not counted as active employments in this project. Persons who are registered at the Public Employment Service Austria (AMS) (i.e. persons registered as unemployed (AL), apprenticeship-seekers (LS), persons in training (SC)) count as unemployed. All persons who are neither employed, nor marginally employed, nor unemployed are considered as 'Currently not economically active persons', that includes compulsory/voluntary military service, temporary absences, persons in education or persons receiving a pension. Persons who are neither employed, unemployed, nor in education or who are not otherwise insured for social security and do not have their main residence in Austria, are assigned the labour market status 'No residence in Austria'. The reference day for the labour market status is calculated from the exact graduation day by adding the correspondent number of years (e.g. labour market status 0.5 years after graduation: day of graduation 2010/06/30 + 0.5 years = 2010/12/30).

Income: The income from employment is calculated from the gross income, not including special payments (such as holiday and Christmas bonuses). This is used to calculate a daily income, which is then multiplied by 365/12 to project the monthly income. To ensure comparability of the income between the years, the income data is weighted using the price level of 2021 of the consumer price index (CPI).

Full-Time: The annual payslip of the year, in which the reference date falls, determines whether an employment was full-time or part-

time.

ISCED Fields of Education: The International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) of the UNESCO classifies different fields of education (ISCED-F 2013). All degree programmes are allocated to one of these fields of education. For further information, please visit the website of STATISTICS AUSTRIA: <https://www.klassifikationsdatenbank.at/KDBWeb/>

ÖNACE 2008: The top-5-sectors in this analysis are based on the ÖNACE 2008 - the Austrian version of the international NACE classification of economic activities. For employed persons, the allocation is made according to the local unit of employment, or of the enterprise. For further information, please visit the website of STATISTICS AUSTRIA: <https://www.klassifikationsdatenbank.at/KDBWeb/>

Quartiles divide ordered data sets into four equal parts. The median is the value in the middle. In the case of income data, for example, 50% of the persons lie above this median value and 50% below. The lower quartile means that a quarter of the values lies below the quartile value and that three quarters lie above it. Vice versa, three quarters of the values lie below the upper quartile and one quarter lies above it. The median is more resistant to extreme scores that can occur in the case of very uneven spreads.

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Graduates in the Labour Market

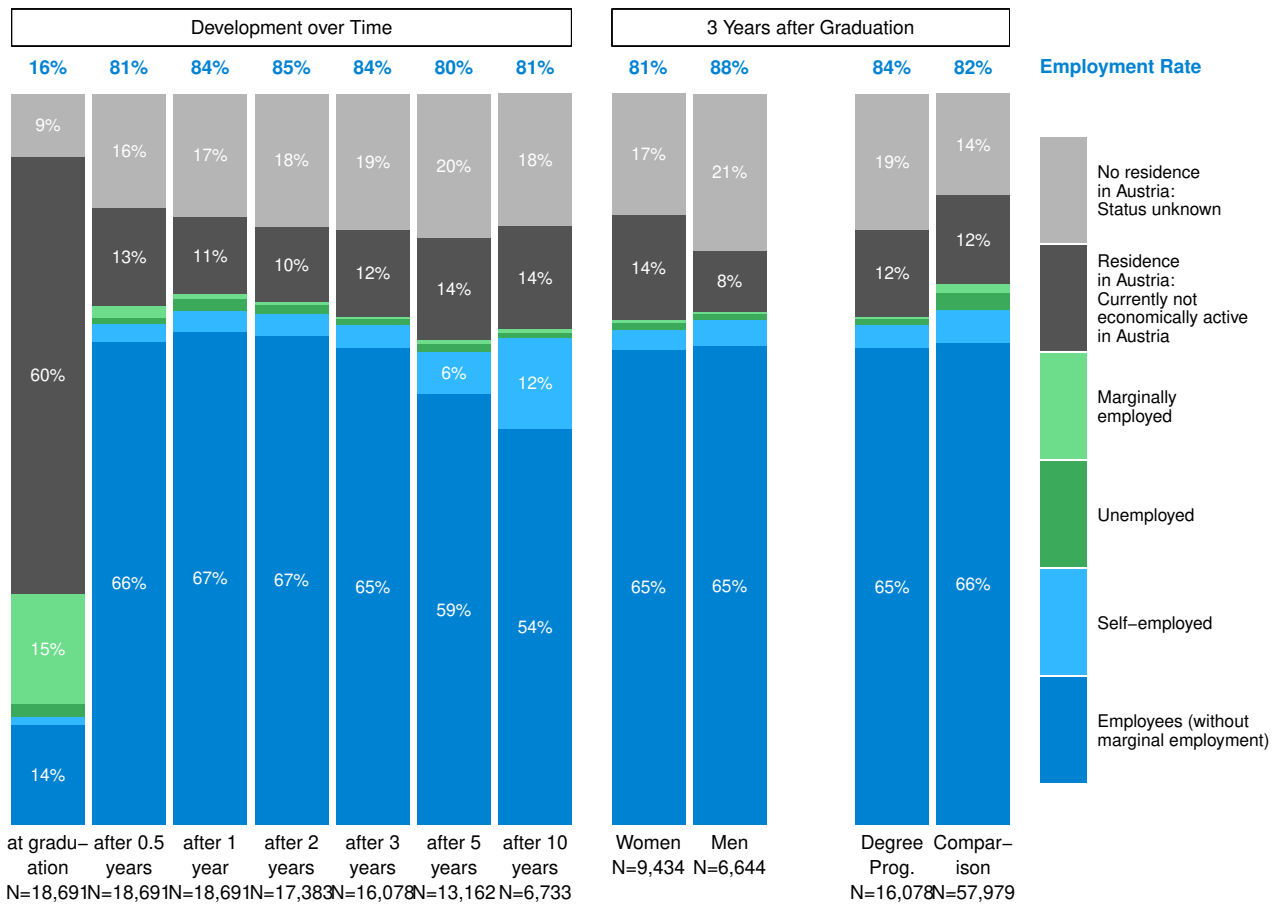
Diploma Programmes ISCED-Field of Education 'Health and Welfare'

The Fact Sheet 2023 provides systematic information about the employment status and labour market integration of graduates. The analyses focus on the professional careers of graduates up to 10 years after graduation. The underlying information is provided by register-based data from Statistics Austria. **For further information (including definitions of terms and data protection), please see page 4.**

The subsequent diagrams show results from the following sub-areas:

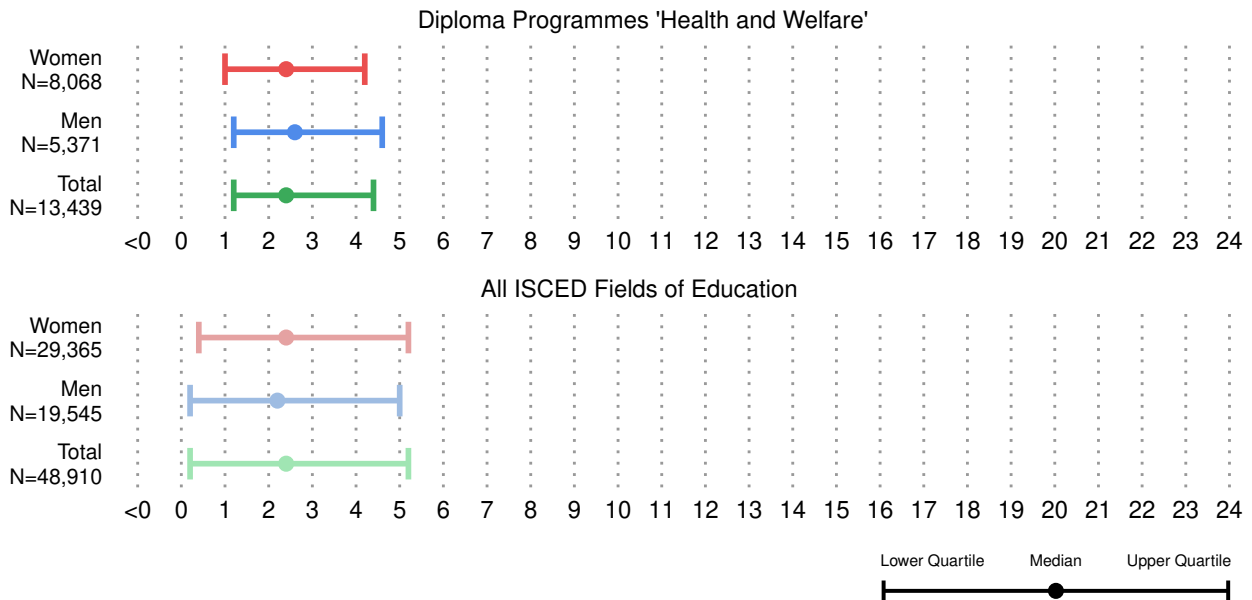
- Labour market status
- Time period until the first employment
- Top-5-sectors
- Gross monthly income for full-time employees

Status in the Austrian Labour Market



65% of the 16,078 graduates are employees 3 year(s) after graduating. 3% are self-employed. The employment rate amounts to 84%, it is calculated as the share of employees and persons in self-employment in the entire cohort of graduates, not including the group 'No residence in Austria' (it is unknown if they are economically active outside of Austria). The comparison group consists of all persons who graduate from a Diploma programme at an Austrian higher education institution.

Time Period until the First Employment in Months

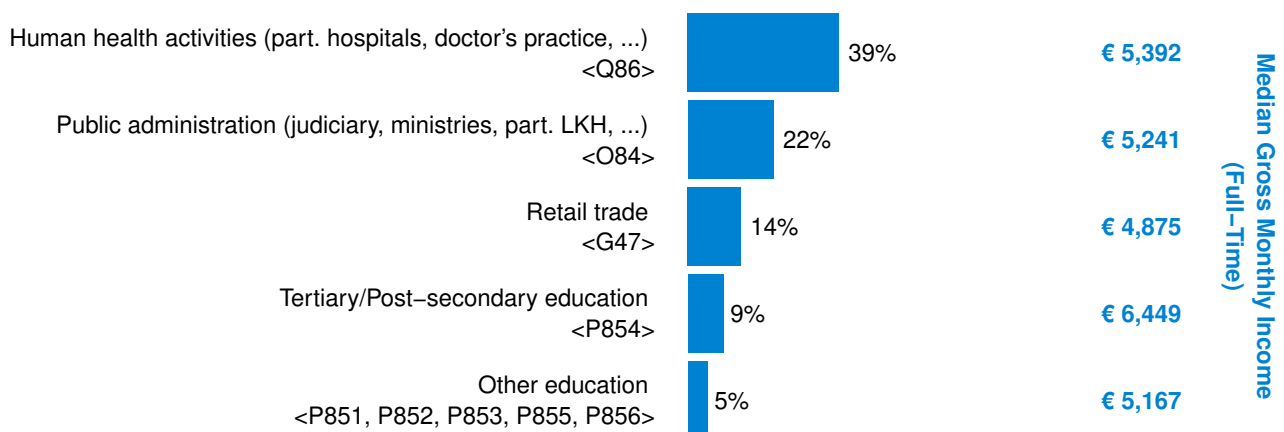


On average (median), the 13,439 graduates take up their first employment within 2 month(s) after graduation. The lower quartile is 1 month(s). This means that a quarter of the graduates take up their first employment 1 month(s) after graduation. The upper quartile is 4 month(s). Hence, 75% of graduates take up their first employment within this time after graduation.

An employment is counted as the first employment if it is still valid on the reference day 6 months after graduation (or begins after that day but within 2 years) and if it lasts for at least 3 months.

Within the first 3 years after graduation, the graduates are employed by on average 1.6 employers in Austria (Women: 1.6, Men: 1.5).

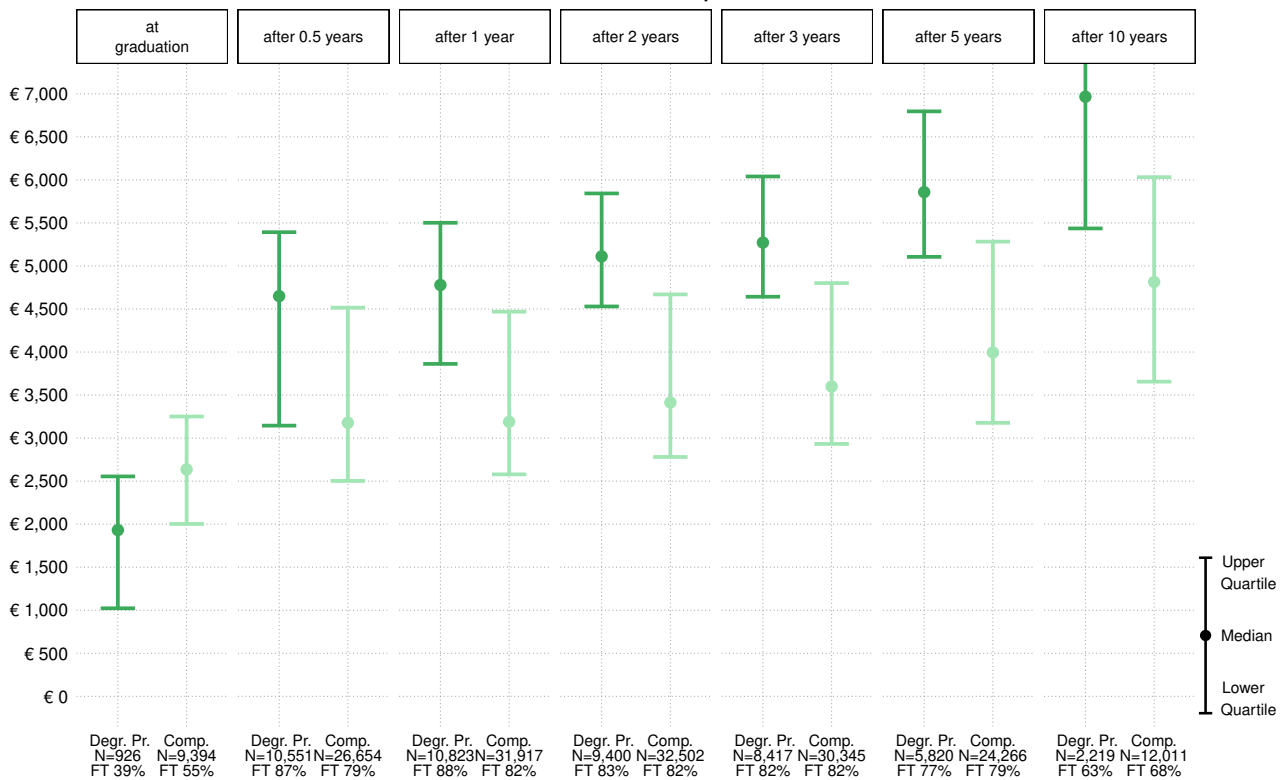
Top-5-Sectors 3 Years after Graduation



In total, 10,987 graduates are employed 3 years after graduating. 39% of the graduates work in the sector 'Human health activities (part. hospitals, doctor's practice, ...)' - their average (median) gross monthly income (in full-time employment) is €5,392. The classification is based on ÖNACE 2008 and refers to the main economic activity of the local unit of employment, or of the enterprise.

Gross Monthly Income for Full-Time Employees

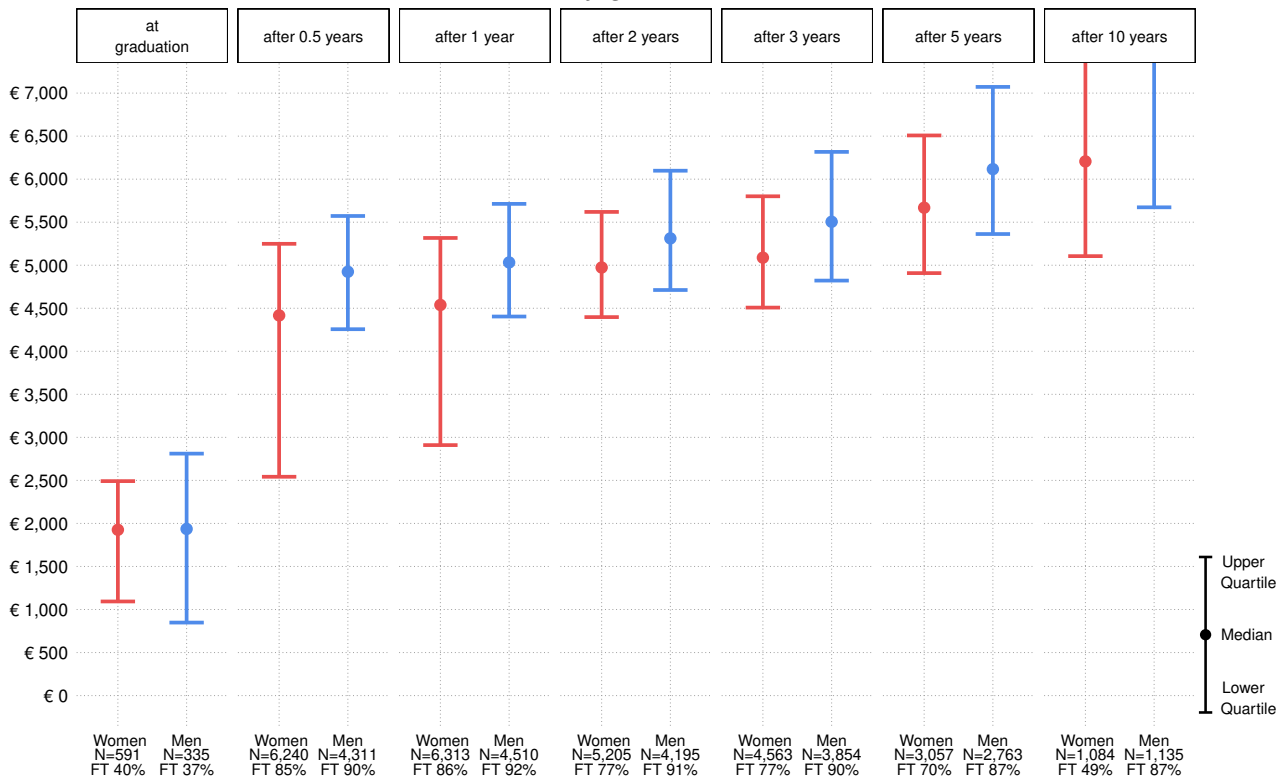
Austria-wide comparison



3 year(s) after graduation, 8,417 graduates are full-time (FT) employees (group 'Degree Programme') - that is 82% of all employees at that reference date. Their gross monthly income is €5,272 on average (median). The comparison group consists of all persons who graduate from a Diploma programme at an Austrian higher education institution.

Gross Monthly Income for Full-Time Employees

by gender



3 year(s) after graduation, 4,563 female graduates are full-time (FT) employees - those are 77% of all female graduates who are employees at that reference date. The gross monthly income of the female graduates is €5,088 on average (median). In comparison, the gross income of the male graduates is €5,505 on average.

Explanations

The **population** includes graduates of a Diploma programme relating to the ISCED field of education 'Health and Welfare' at an Austrian higher education institution in the academic years from 2008/09 to 2020/21. Please note that some reference dates for the most recent graduation years still lie ahead. Therefore, the number of graduations covered may vary. The analyses only consider graduates who are under 35 years at the time of graduation. Persons who have already obtained an equivalent or higher-level degree or who are enrolled in another degree after graduation are excluded. The comparison group consists of the graduates of a Diploma programme at an Austrian higher education institution.

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Income: The income from employment is calculated from the gross income, not including special payments (such as holiday and Christmas bonuses). This is used to calculate a daily income, which is then multiplied by 365/12 to project the monthly income. To ensure comparability of the income between the years, the income data is weighted using the price level of 2021 of the consumer price index (CPI).

Full-Time: The annual payslip of the year, in which the reference date falls, determines whether an

employment was full-time or part-time.

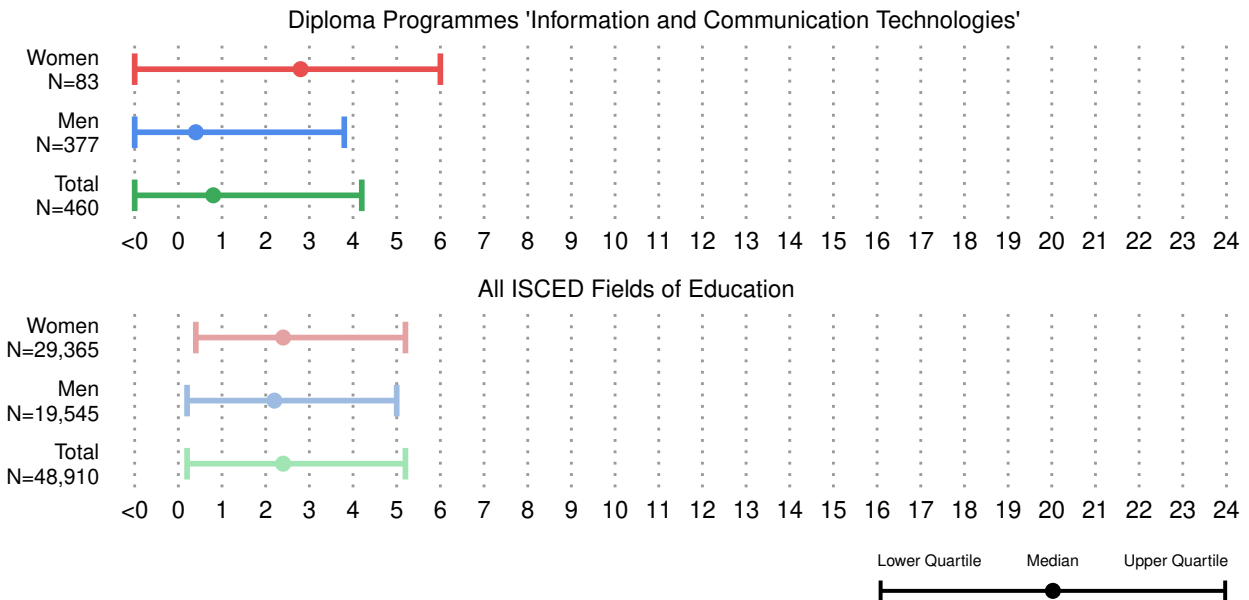
ISCED Fields of Education: The International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) of the UNESCO classifies different fields of education (ISCED-F 2013). All degree programmes are allocated to one of these fields of education. For further information, please visit the website of STATISTICS AUSTRIA: <https://www.klassifikationsdatenbank.at/KDBWeb/>

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Time Period until the First Employment in Months

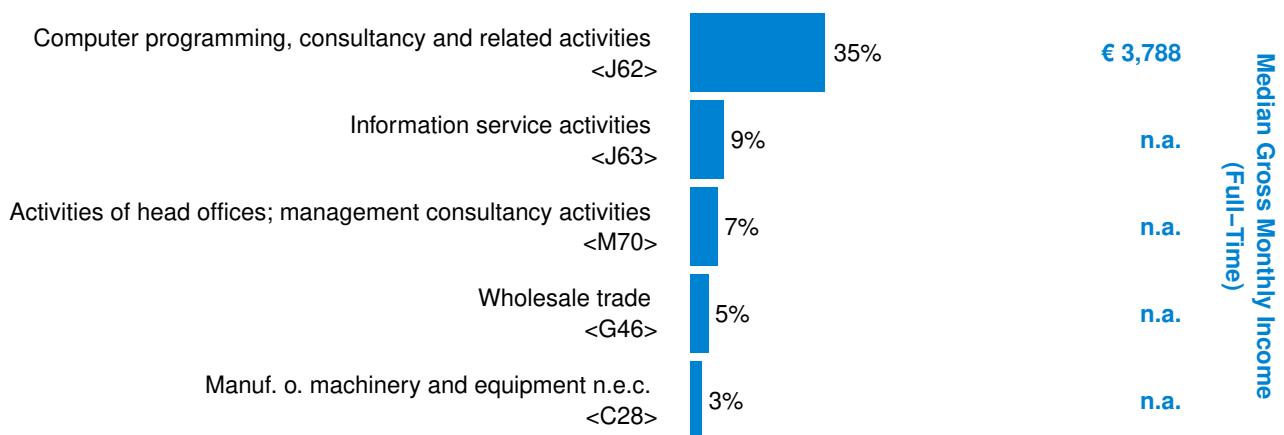


On average (median), the 460 graduates take up their first employment within 1 month(s) after graduation. The lower quartile falls in the time before graduation (lower quartile = '<0'). This means that a quarter of the graduates take up their first employment already before graduation. The upper quartile is 4 month(s). Hence, 75% of graduates take up their first employment within this time after graduation.

An employment is counted as the first employment if it is still valid on the reference day 6 months after graduation (or begins after that day but within 2 years) and if it lasts for at least 3 months.

Within the first 3 years after graduation, the graduates are employed by on average 1.4 employers in Austria (Women: 1.4, Men: 1.4).

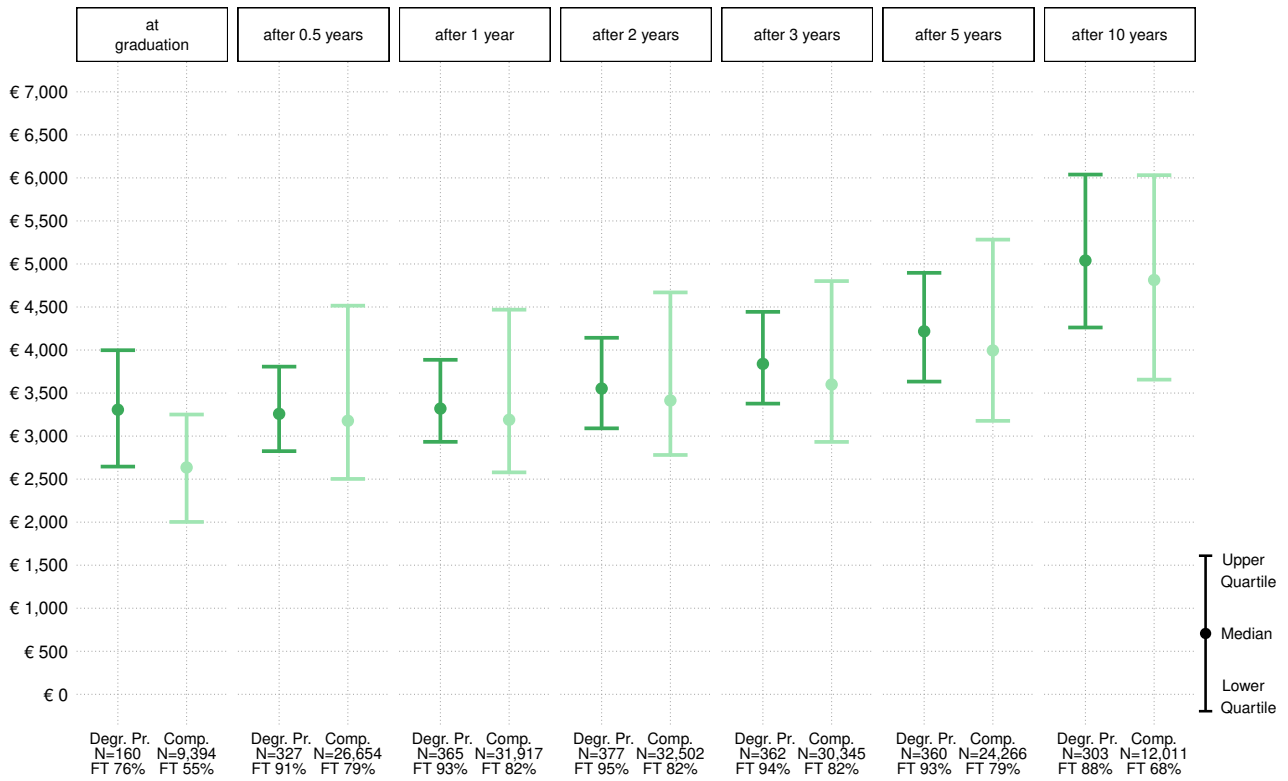
Top-5-Sectors 3 Years after Graduation



In total, 422 graduates are employed 3 years after graduating. 35% of the graduates work in the sector 'Computer programming, consultancy and related activities' - their average (median) gross monthly income (in full-time employment) is €3,788. The classification is based on ÖNACE 2008 and refers to the main economic activity of the local unit of employment, or of the enterprise.

Gross Monthly Income for Full-Time Employees

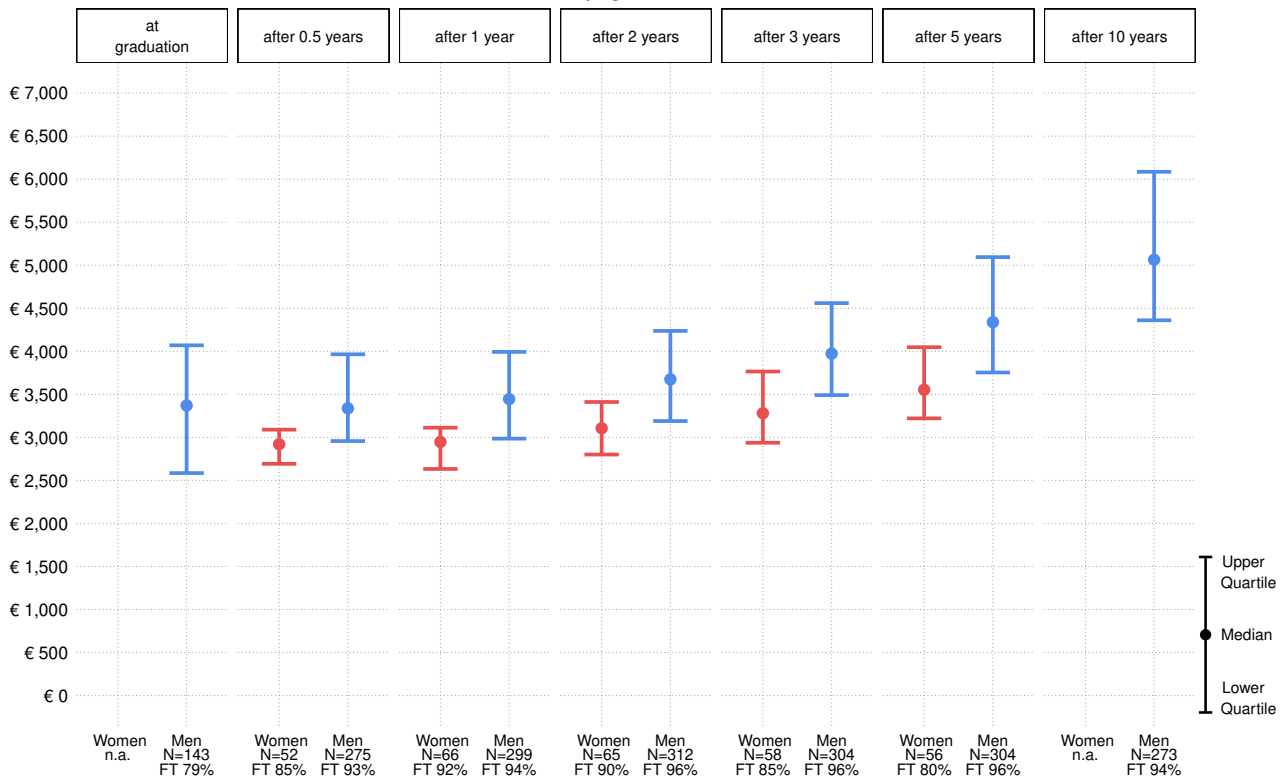
Austria-wide comparison



3 year(s) after graduation, 362 graduates are full-time (FT) employees (group 'Degree Programme') - that is 94% of all employees at that reference date. Their gross monthly income is €3,839 on average (median). The comparison group consists of all persons who graduate from a Diploma programme at an Austrian higher education institution.

Gross Monthly Income for Full-Time Employees

by gender



3 year(s) after graduation, 58 female graduates are full-time (FT) employees - those are 85% of all female graduates who are employees at that reference date. The gross monthly income of the female graduates is €3,280 on average (median). In comparison, the gross income of the male graduates is €3,973 on average.

Explanations

The **population** includes graduates of a Diploma programme relating to the ISCED field of education 'Information and Communication Technologies' at an Austrian higher education institution in the academic years from 2008/09 to 2020/21. Please note that some reference dates for the most recent graduation years still lie ahead. Therefore, the number of graduations covered may vary. The analyses only consider graduates who are under 35 years at the time of graduation. Persons who have already obtained an equivalent or higher-level degree or who are enrolled in another degree after graduation are excluded. The comparison group consists of the graduates of a Diploma programme at an Austrian higher education institution.

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Income: The income from employment is calculated from the gross income, not including special payments (such as holiday and Christmas bonuses). This is used to calculate a daily income, which is then multiplied by 365/12 to project the monthly income. To ensure comparability of the income between the years, the income data is weighted using the price level of 2021 of the consumer price index (CPI).

Full-Time: The annual payslip of the year, in which the reference date falls, determines whether an employment was full-time or part-

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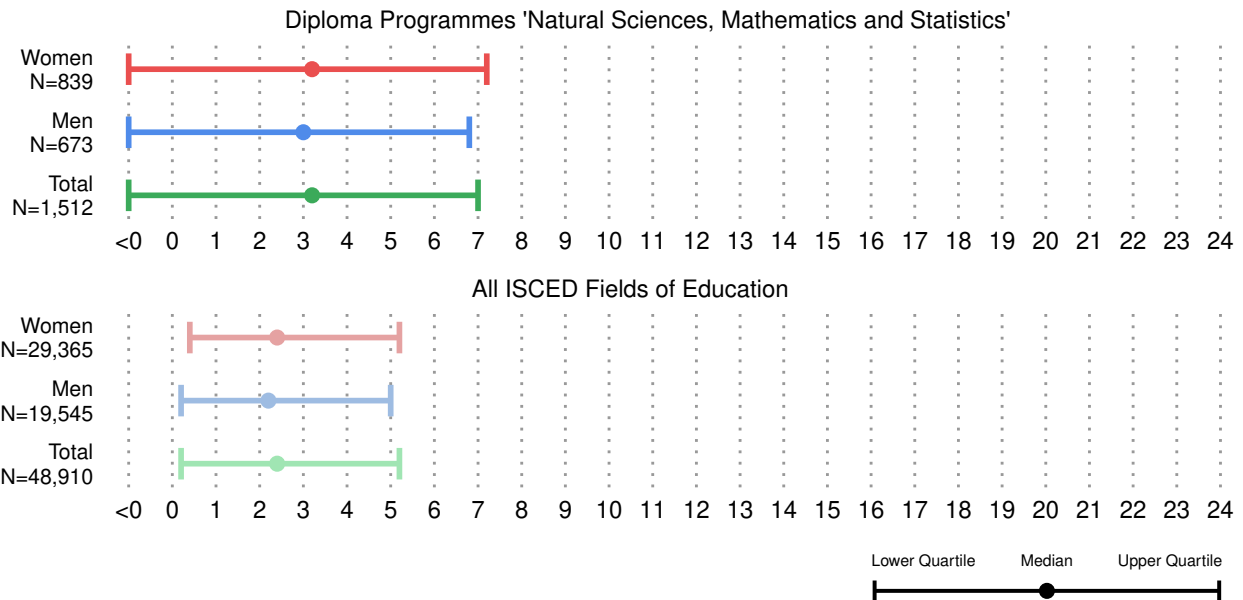
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Time Period until the First Employment in Months

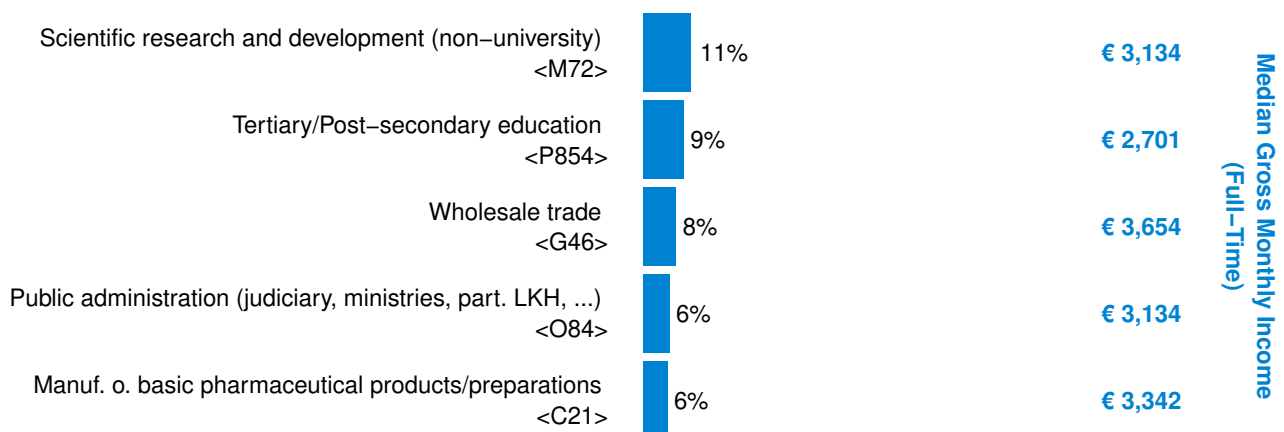


On average (median), the 1,512 graduates take up their first employment within 3 month(s) after graduation. The lower quartile falls in the time before graduation (lower quartile = '<0'). This means that a quarter of the graduates take up their first employment already before graduation. The upper quartile is 7 month(s). Hence, 75% of graduates take up their first employment within this time after graduation.

An employment is counted as the first employment if it is still valid on the reference day 6 months after graduation (or begins after that day but within 2 years) and if it lasts for at least 3 months.

Within the first 3 years after graduation, the graduates are employed by on average 1.4 employers in Austria (Women: 1.5, Men: 1.3).

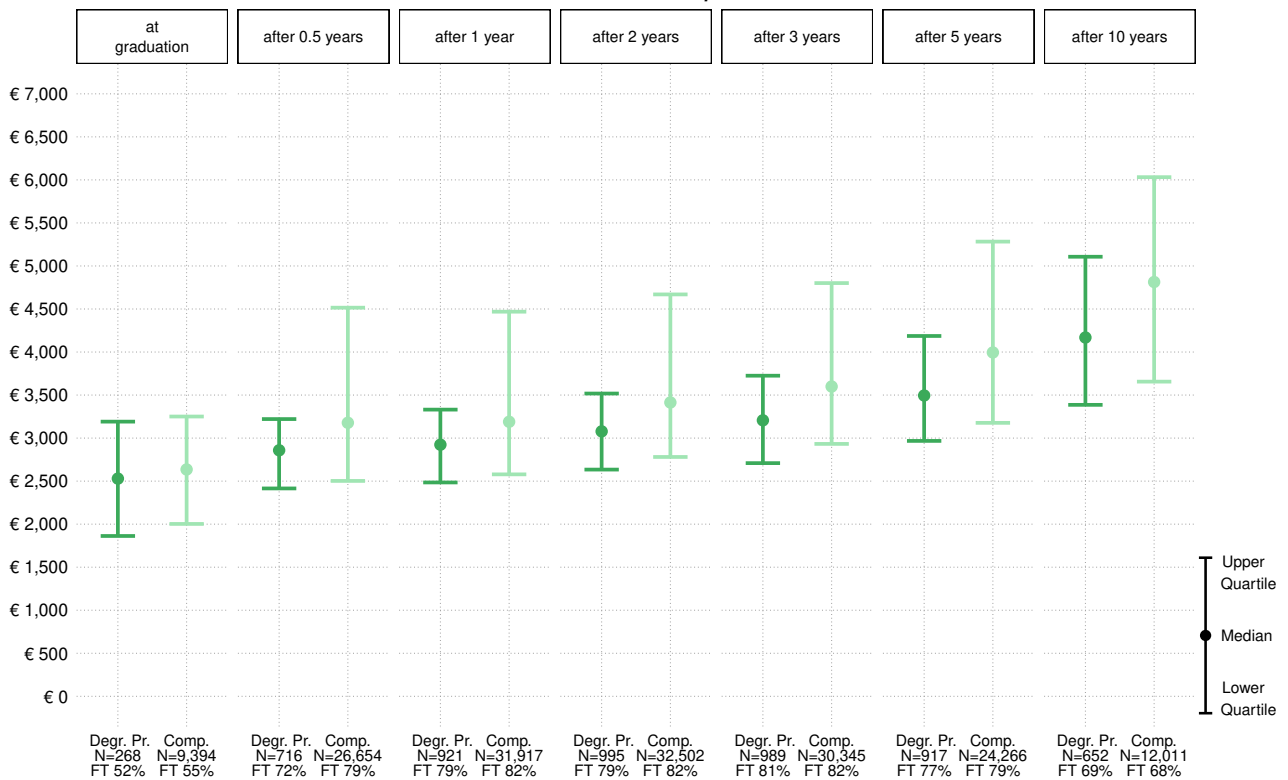
Top-5-Sectors 3 Years after Graduation



In total, 1,334 graduates are employed 3 years after graduating. 11% of the graduates work in the sector 'Scientific research and development (non-university)' - their average (median) gross monthly income (in full-time employment) is €3,134. The classification is based on ÖNACE 2008 and refers to the main economic activity of the local unit of employment, or of the enterprise.

Gross Monthly Income for Full-Time Employees

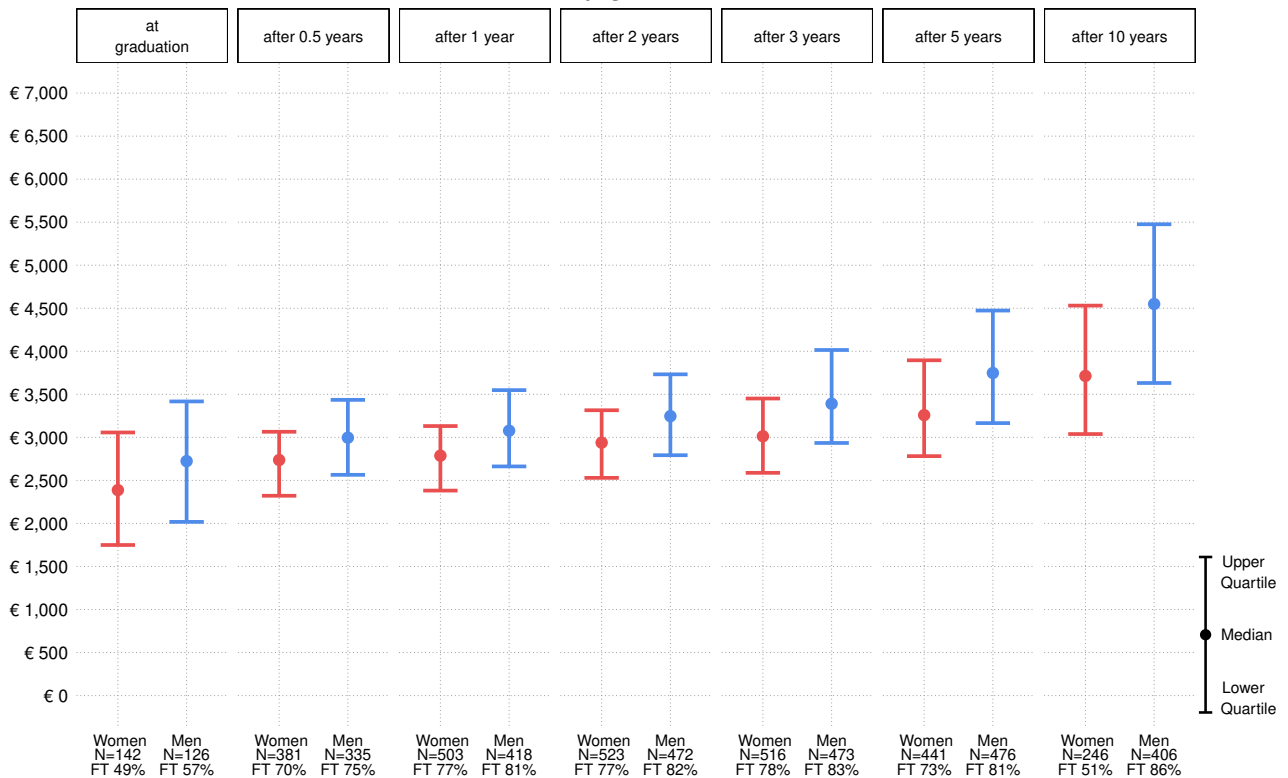
Austria-wide comparison



3 year(s) after graduation, 989 graduates are full-time (FT) employees (group 'Degree Programme') - that is 81% of all employees at that reference date. Their gross monthly income is €3,207 on average (median). The comparison group consists of all persons who graduate from a Diploma programme at an Austrian higher education institution.

Gross Monthly Income for Full-Time Employees

by gender



3 year(s) after graduation, 516 female graduates are full-time (FT) employees - those are 78% of all female graduates who are employees at that reference date. The gross monthly income of the female graduates is €3,013 on average (median). In comparison, the gross income of the male graduates is €3,391 on average.

Explanations

The **population** includes graduates of a Diploma programme relating to the ISCED field of education 'Natural Sciences, Mathematics and Statistics' at an Austrian higher education institution in the academic years from 2008/09 to 2020/21. Please note that some reference dates for the most recent graduation years still lie ahead. Therefore, the number of graduations covered may vary. The analyses only consider graduates who are under 35 years at the time of graduation. Persons who have already obtained an equivalent or higher-level degree or who are enrolled in another degree after graduation are excluded. The comparison group consists of the graduates of a Diploma programme at an Austrian higher education institution.

The **data body** comprises data on formal education, labour market career and income. The data is derived from the register of currently economically active persons, the database for the Register-based Census and the Register-based Labour Market Statistics of Statistics Austria. When linking the registers, full compliance with data protection is ensured. By using the branch-specific personal identification number for official statistics (bPIN-OS), it is not possible to identify individual persons.

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several equivalent employments at the same time, the employment with the highest income is considered in the analyses. Compulsory/voluntary military service, temporary absences and marginal employment are not counted as active employments in this project. Persons who are registered at the Public Employment Service Austria (AMS) (i.e. persons registered as unemployed (AL), apprenticeship-seekers (LS), persons in training (SC)) count as unemployed. All persons who are neither employed, nor marginally employed, nor unemployed are considered as 'Currently not economically active persons', that includes compulsory/voluntary military service, temporary absences, persons in education or persons receiving a pension. Persons who are neither employed, unemployed, nor in education or who are not otherwise insured for social security and do not have their main residence in Austria, are assigned the labour market status 'No residence in Austria'. The reference day for the labour market status is calculated from the exact graduation day by adding the correspondent number of years (e.g. labour market status 0.5 years after graduation: day of graduation 2010/06/30 + 0.5 years = 2010/12/30).

Income: The income from employment is calculated from the gross income, not including special payments (such as holiday and Christmas bonuses). This is used to calculate a daily income, which is then multiplied by 365/12 to project the monthly income. To ensure comparability of the income between the years, the income data is weighted using the price level of 2021 of the consumer price index (CPI).

Full-Time: The annual payslip of the year, in which the reference date falls, determines whether an employment was full-time or part-

time.

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Quartiles divide ordered data sets into four equal parts. The median is the value in the middle. In the case of income data, for example, 50% of the persons lie above this median value and 50% below. The lower quartile means that a quarter of the values lies below the quartile value and that three quarters lie above it. Vice versa, three quarters of the values lie below the upper quartile and one quarter lies above it. The median is more resistant to extreme scores that can occur in the case of very uneven spreads.

For data privacy protection reasons, the statistical disclosure control method of 'Record Swapping' has been used. Therefore, in particular for cell values ≤ 30 , no reliable assertions can be made. For sample sizes ≤ 30 , the analysis does not list any values (**n.a.**).

Graduates in the Labour Market

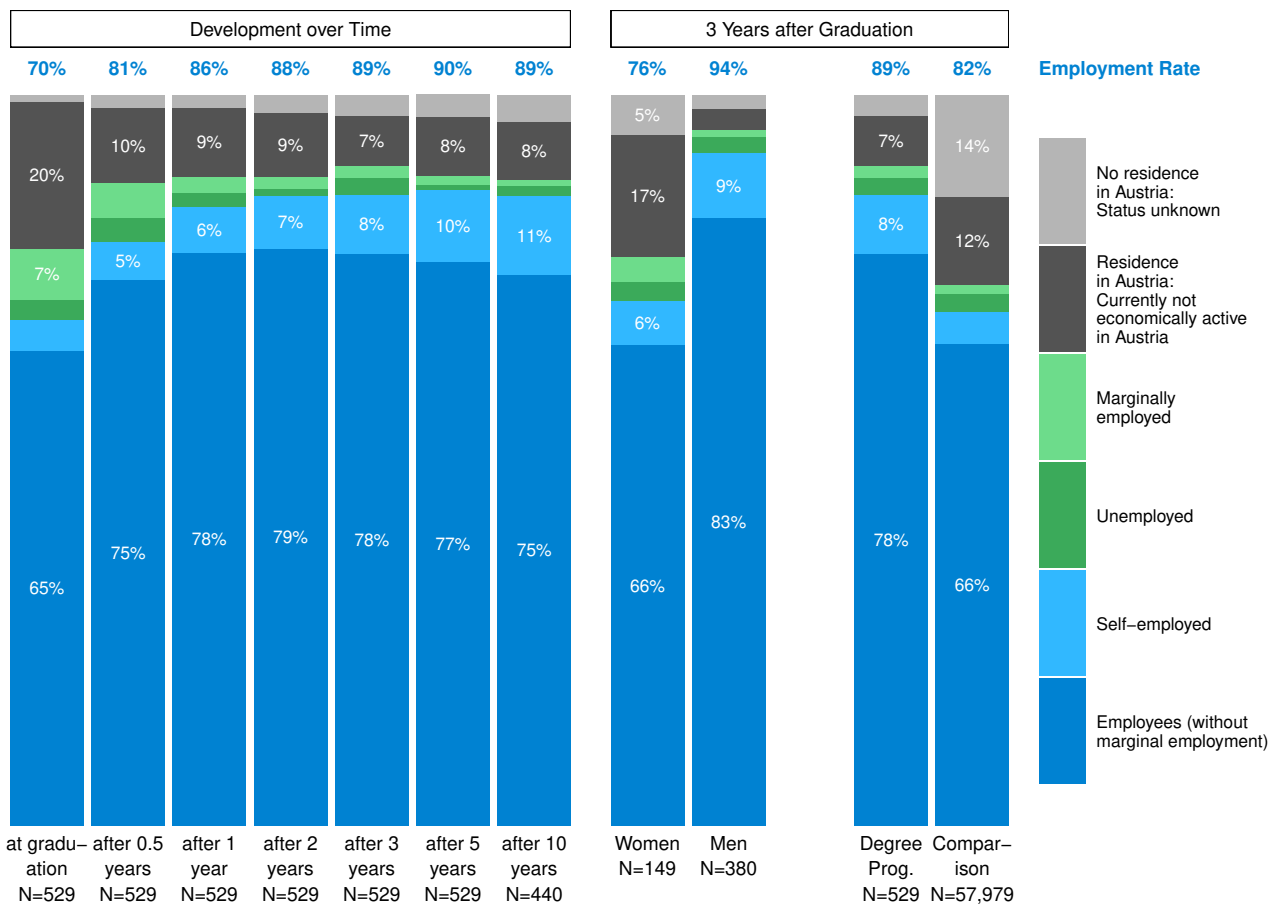
Diploma Programmes ISCED-Field of Education 'Services'

The Fact Sheet 2023 provides systematic information about the employment status and labour market integration of graduates. The analyses focus on the professional careers of graduates up to 10 years after graduation. The underlying information is provided by register-based data from Statistics Austria. **For further information (including definitions of terms and data protection), please see page 4.**

The subsequent diagrams show results from the following sub-areas:

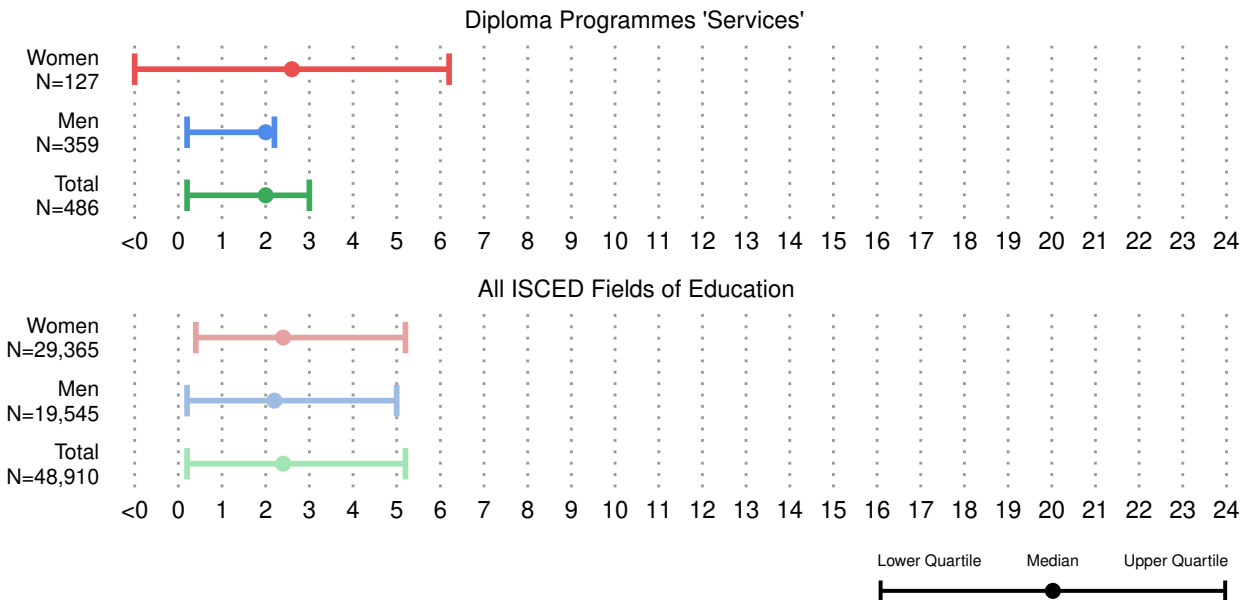
- Labour market status
- Time period until the first employment
- Top-5-sectors
- Gross monthly income for full-time employees

Status in the Austrian Labour Market



78% of the 529 graduates are employees 3 year(s) after graduating. 8% are self-employed. The employment rate amounts to 89%, it is calculated as the share of employees and persons in self-employment in the entire cohort of graduates, not including the group 'No residence in Austria' (it is unknown if they are economically active outside of Austria). The comparison group consists of all persons who graduate from a Diploma programme at an Austrian higher education institution.

Time Period until the First Employment in Months

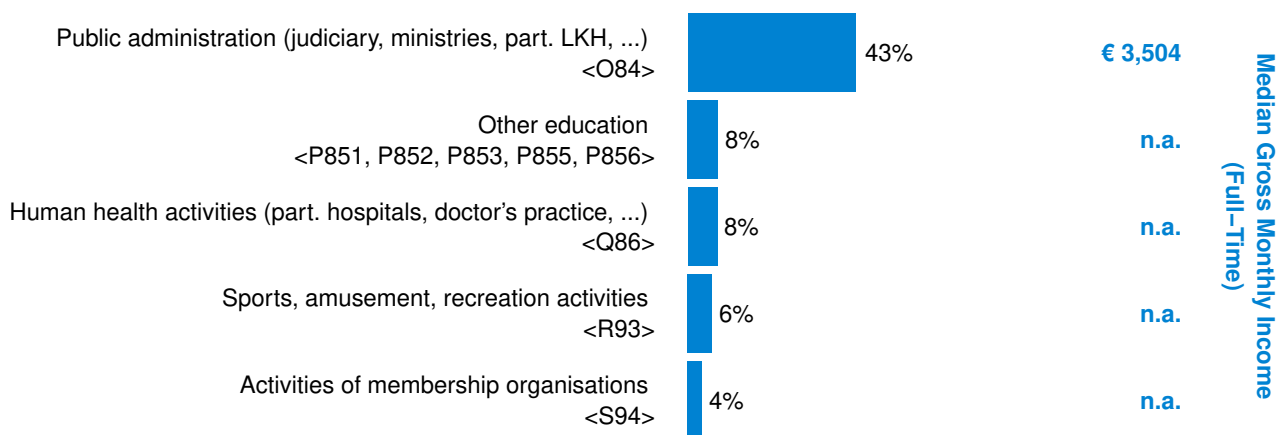


On average (median), the 486 graduates take up their first employment within 2 month(s) after graduation. The lower quartile is 0 month(s). This means that a quarter of the graduates take up their first employment 0 month(s) after graduation. The upper quartile is 3 month(s). Hence, 75% of graduates take up their first employment within this time after graduation.

An employment is counted as the first employment if it is still valid on the reference day 6 months after graduation (or begins after that day but within 2 years) and if it lasts for at least 3 months.

Within the first 3 years after graduation, the graduates are employed by on average 1.9 employers in Austria (Women: 1.8, Men: 1.9).

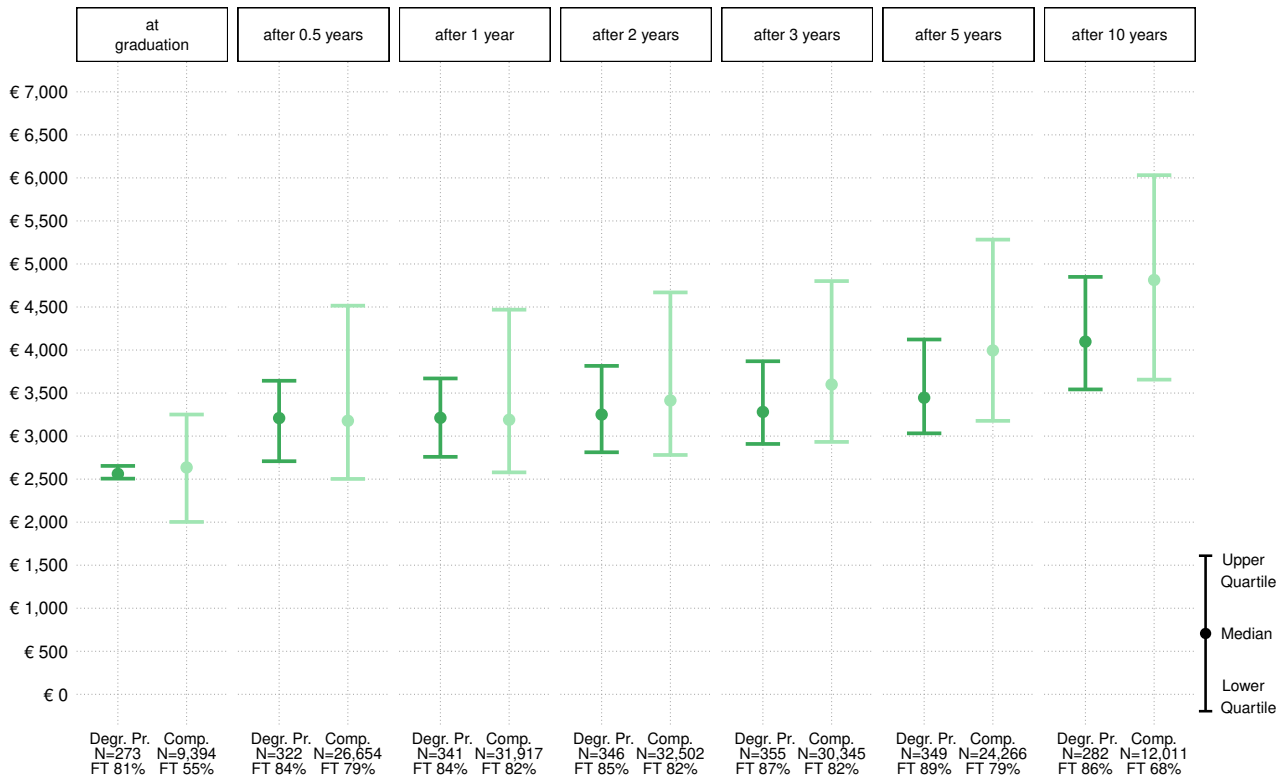
Top-5-Sectors 3 Years after Graduation



In total, 457 graduates are employed 3 years after graduating. 43% of the graduates work in the sector 'Public administration (judiciary, ministries, part. LKH, ...)' - their average (median) gross monthly income (in full-time employment) is €3,504. The classification is based on ÖNACE 2008 and refers to the main economic activity of the local unit of employment, or of the enterprise.

Gross Monthly Income for Full-Time Employees

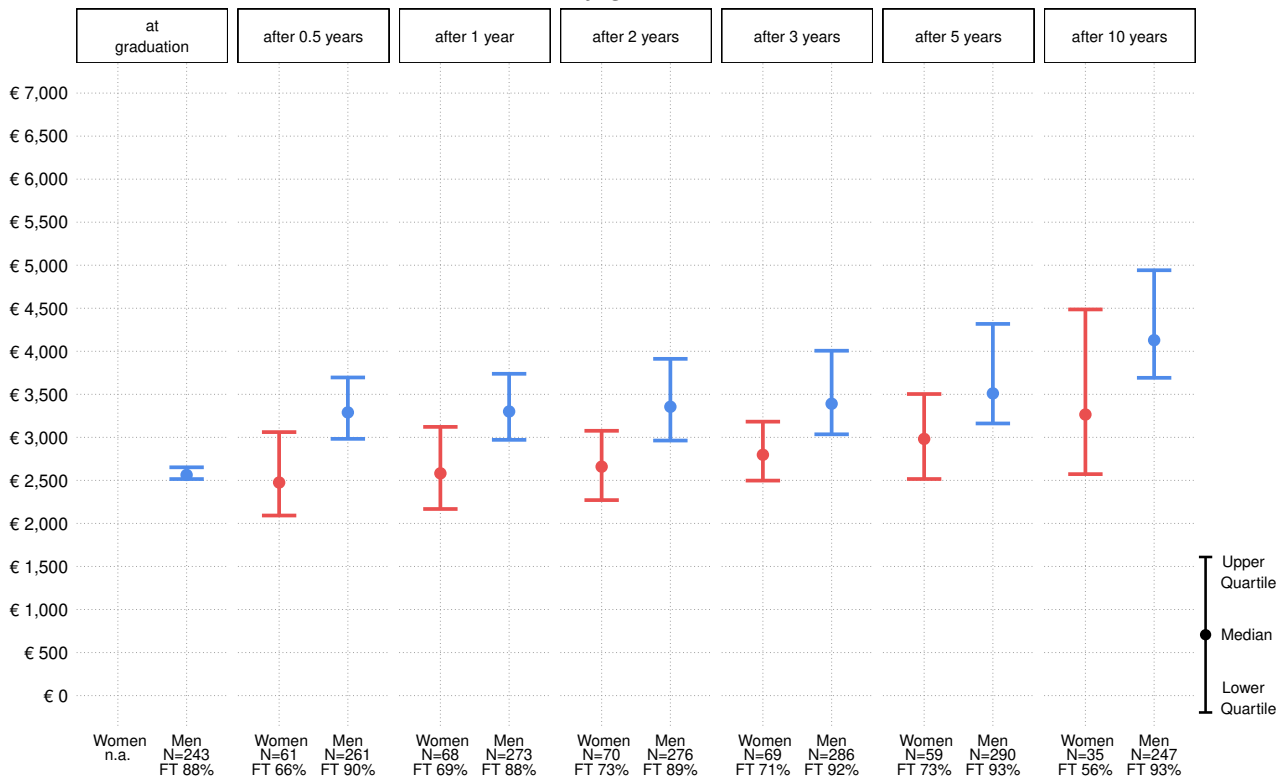
Austria-wide comparison



3 year(s) after graduation, 355 graduates are full-time (FT) employees (group 'Degree Programme') - that is 87% of all employees at that reference date. Their gross monthly income is €3,281 on average (median). The comparison group consists of all persons who graduate from a Diploma programme at an Austrian higher education institution.

Gross Monthly Income for Full-Time Employees

by gender



3 year(s) after graduation, 69 female graduates are full-time (FT) employees - those are 71% of all female graduates who are employees at that reference date. The gross monthly income of the female graduates is €2,798 on average (median). In comparison, the gross income of the male graduates is €3,391 on average.

Explanations

The **population** includes graduates of a Diploma programme relating to the ISCED field of education 'Services' at an Austrian higher education institution in the academic years from 2008/09 to 2020/21. Please note that some reference dates for the most recent graduation years still lie ahead. Therefore, the number of graduations covered may vary. The analyses only consider graduates who are under 35 years at the time of graduation. Persons who have already obtained an equivalent or higher-level degree or who are enrolled in another degree after graduation are excluded. The comparison group consists of the graduates of a Diploma programme at an Austrian higher education institution.

The **data body** comprises data on formal education, labour market career and income. The data is derived from the register of currently economically active persons, the database for the Register-based Census and the Register-based Labour Market Statistics of Statistics Austria. When linking the registers, full compliance with data protection is ensured. By using the branch-specific personal identification number for official statistics (bPIN-OS), it is not possible to identify individual persons.

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several equivalent employments at the same time, the employment with the highest income is considered in the analyses. Compulsory/voluntary military service, temporary absences and marginal employment are not counted as active employments in this project. Persons who are registered at the Public Employment Service Austria (AMS) (i.e. persons registered as unemployed (AL), apprenticeship-seekers (LS), persons in training (SC)) count as unemployed. All persons who are neither employed, nor marginally employed, nor unemployed are considered as 'Currently not economically active persons', that includes compulsory/voluntary military service, temporary absences, persons in education or persons receiving a pension. Persons who are neither employed, unemployed, nor in education or who are not otherwise insured for social security and do not have their main residence in Austria, are assigned the labour market status 'No residence in Austria'. The reference day for the labour market status is calculated from the exact graduation day by adding the correspondent number of years (e.g. labour market status 0.5 years after graduation: day of graduation 2010/06/30 + 0.5 years = 2010/12/30).

Income: The income from employment is calculated from the gross income, not including special payments (such as holiday and Christmas bonuses). This is used to calculate a daily income, which is then multiplied by 365/12 to project the monthly income. To ensure comparability of the income between the years, the income data is weighted using the price level of 2021 of the consumer price index (CPI).

Full-Time: The annual payslip of the year, in which the reference date falls, determines whether an

employment was full-time or part-time.

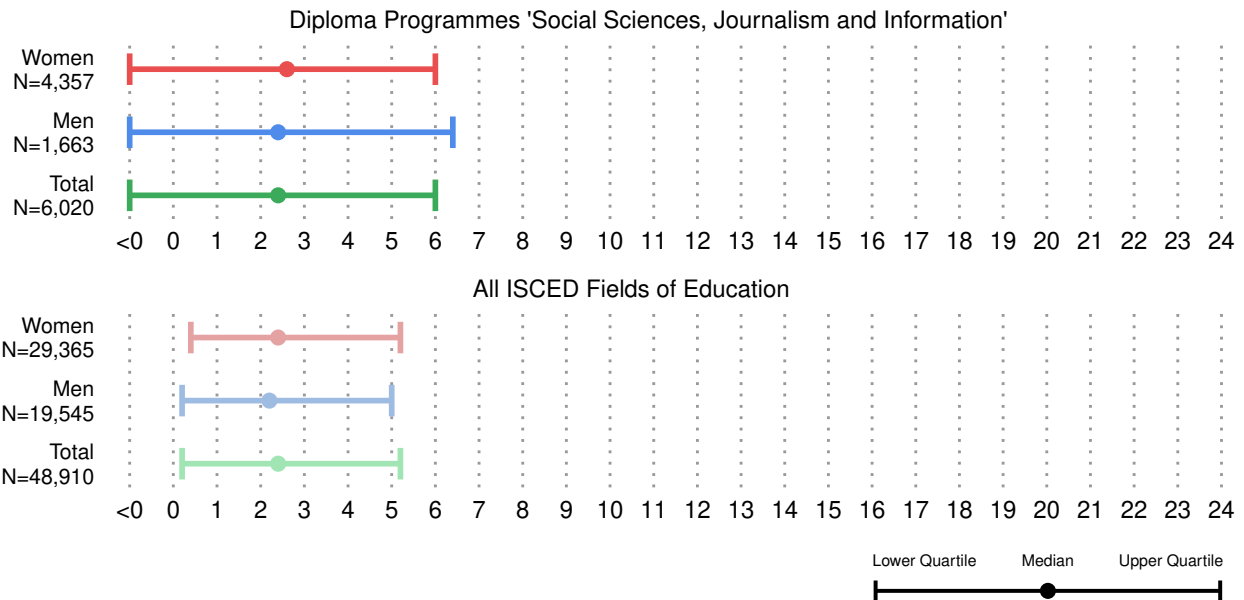
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Time Period until the First Employment in Months

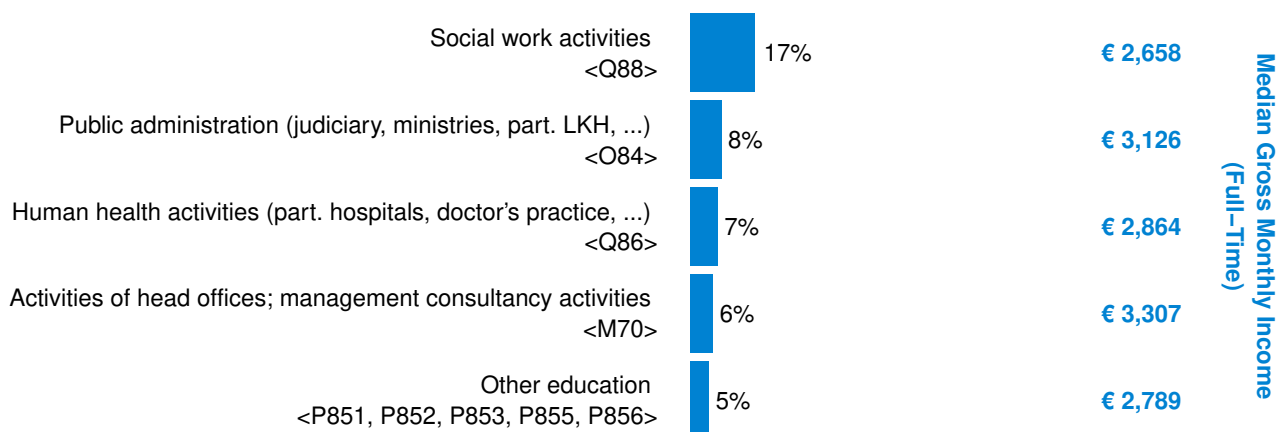


On average (median), the 6,020 graduates take up their first employment within 2 month(s) after graduation. The lower quartile falls in the time before graduation (lower quartile = '<0'). This means that a quarter of the graduates take up their first employment already before graduation. The upper quartile is 6 month(s). Hence, 75% of graduates take up their first employment within this time after graduation.

An employment is counted as the first employment if it is still valid on the reference day 6 months after graduation (or begins after that day but within 2 years) and if it lasts for at least 3 months.

Within the first 3 years after graduation, the graduates are employed by on average 1.7 employers in Austria (Women: 1.7, Men: 1.5).

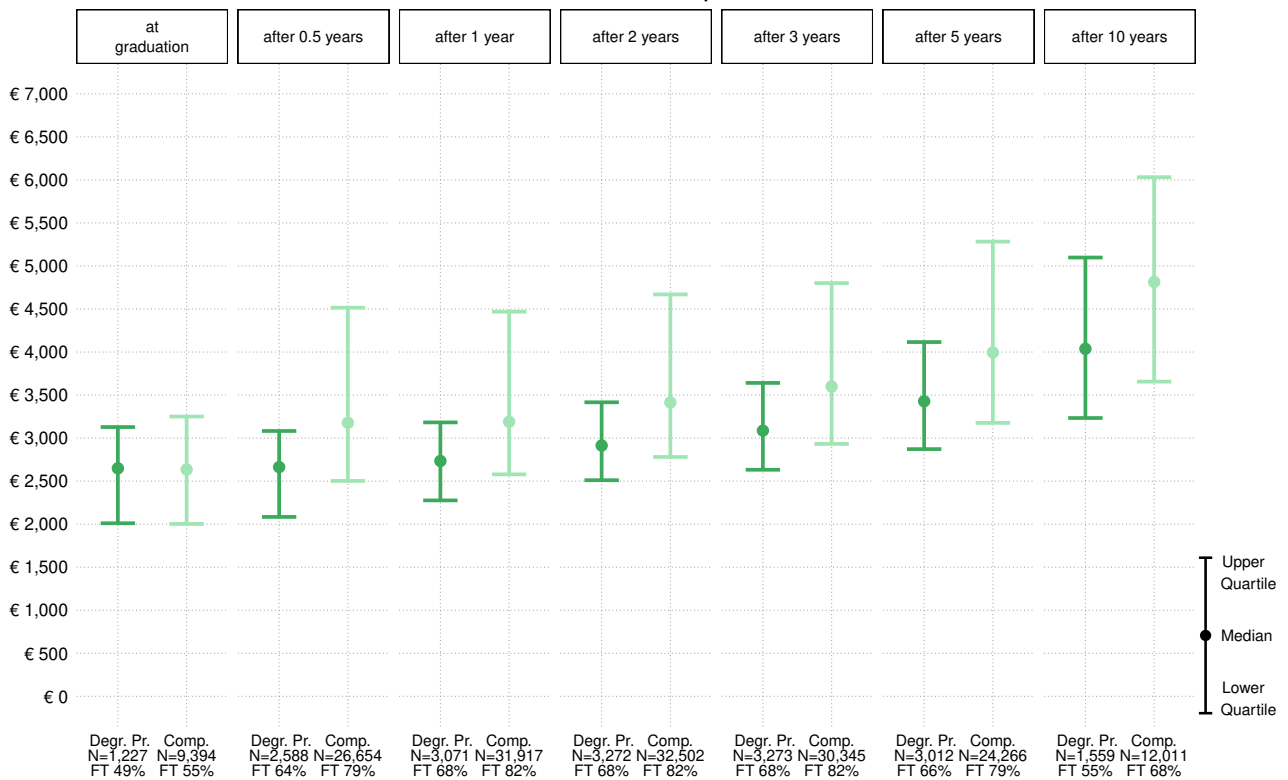
Top-5-Sectors 3 Years after Graduation



In total, 5,187 graduates are employed 3 years after graduating. 17% of the graduates work in the sector 'Social work activities' - their average (median) gross monthly income (in full-time employment) is €2,658. The classification is based on ÖNACE 2008 and refers to the main economic activity of the local unit of employment, or of the enterprise.

Gross Monthly Income for Full-Time Employees

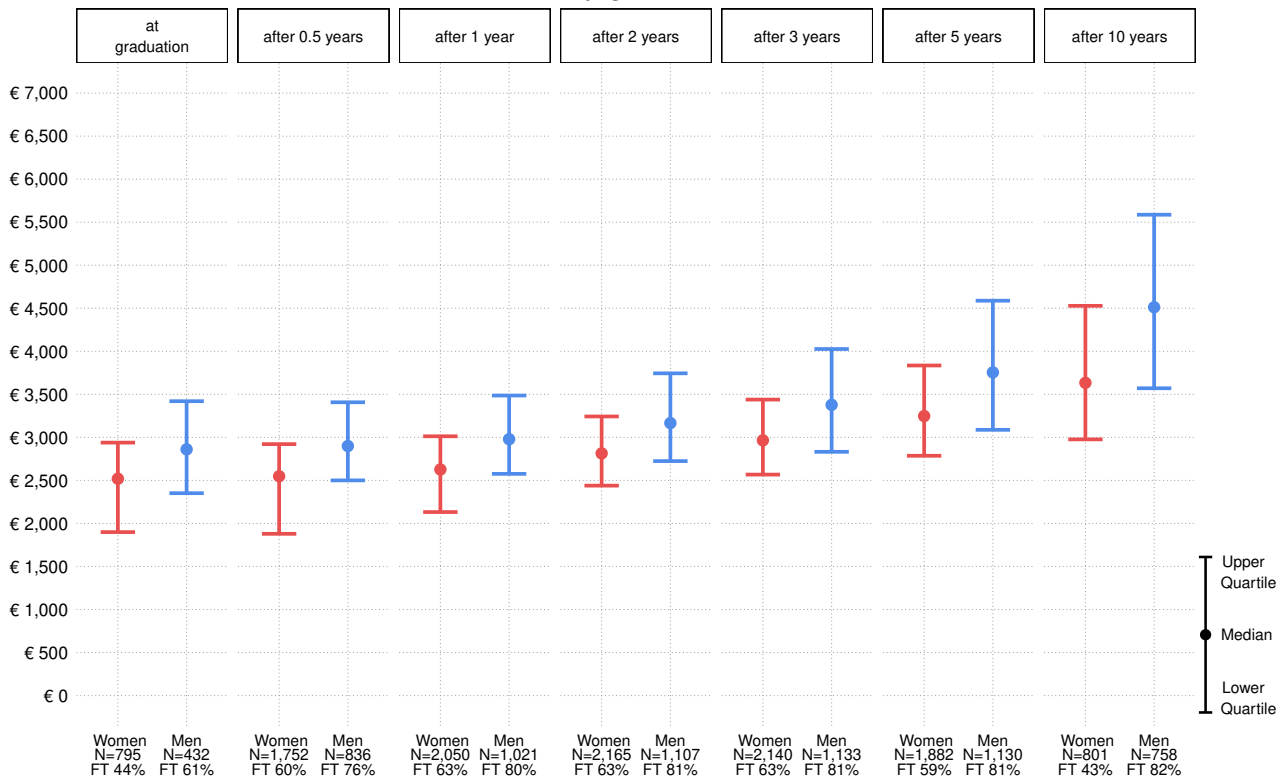
Austria-wide comparison



3 year(s) after graduation, 3,273 graduates are full-time (FT) employees (group 'Degree Programme') - that is 68% of all employees at that reference date. Their gross monthly income is €3,087 on average (median). The comparison group consists of all persons who graduate from a Diploma programme at an Austrian higher education institution.

Gross Monthly Income for Full-Time Employees

by gender



3 year(s) after graduation, 2,140 female graduates are full-time (FT) employees - those are 63% of all female graduates who are employees at that reference date. The gross monthly income of the female graduates is €2,966 on average (median). In comparison, the gross income of the male graduates is €3,378 on average.

Explanations

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