

Graduates in the Labour Market

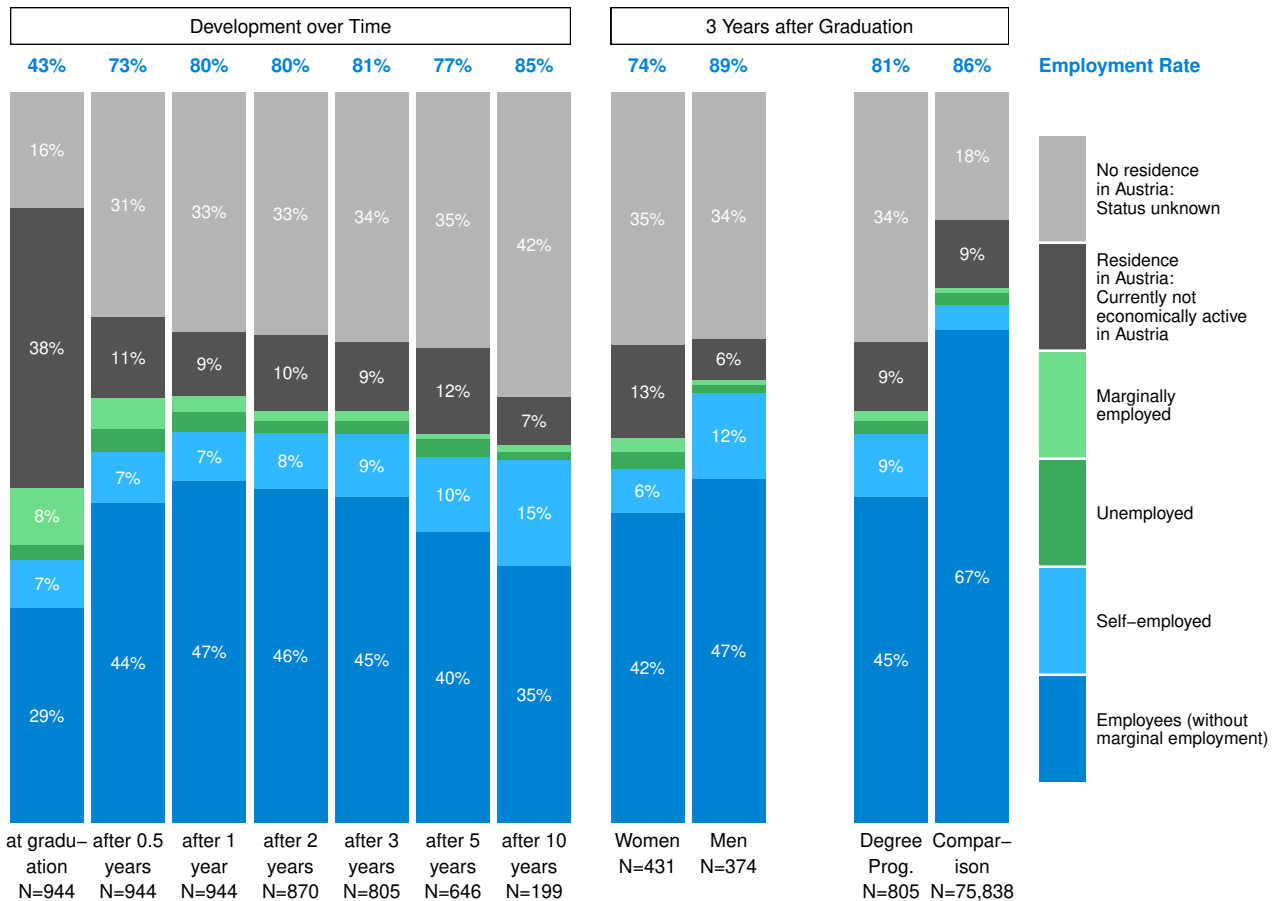
Master's Programmes ISCED-Field of Education 'Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary'

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.**

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

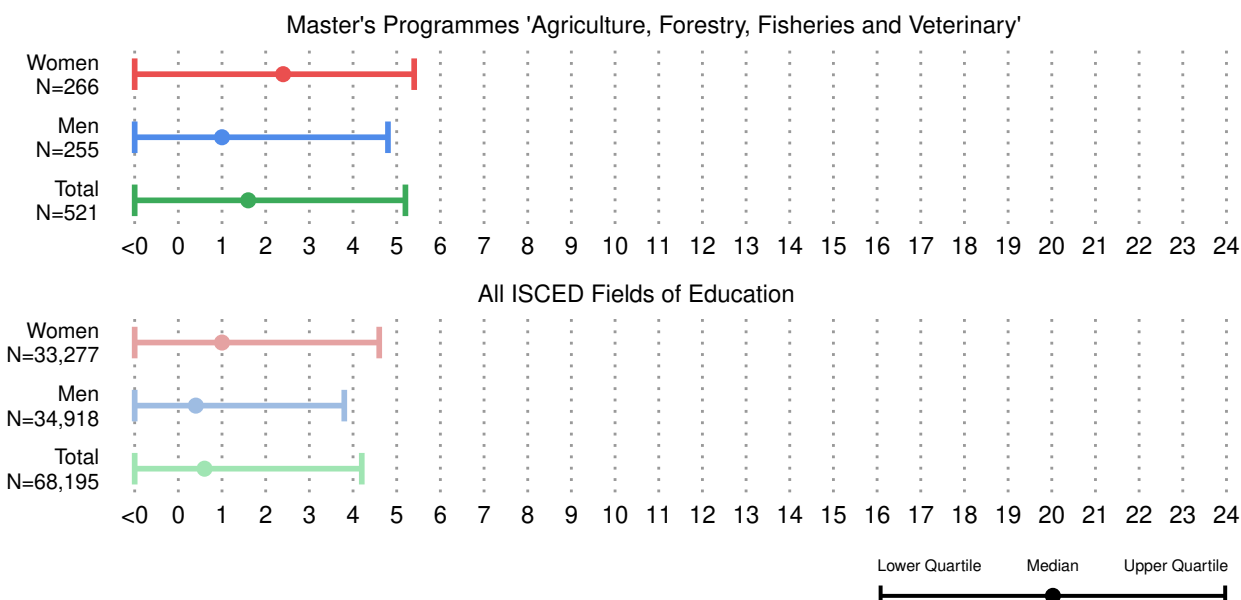
- Labour market status
- Time period until the first employment
- Top-5-sectors
- Gross monthly income for full-time employees

Status in the Austrian Labour Market



45% of the 805 graduates are employees 3 year(s) after graduating. 9% 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 Master's programme at an Austrian higher education institution.

Time Period until the First Employment in Months

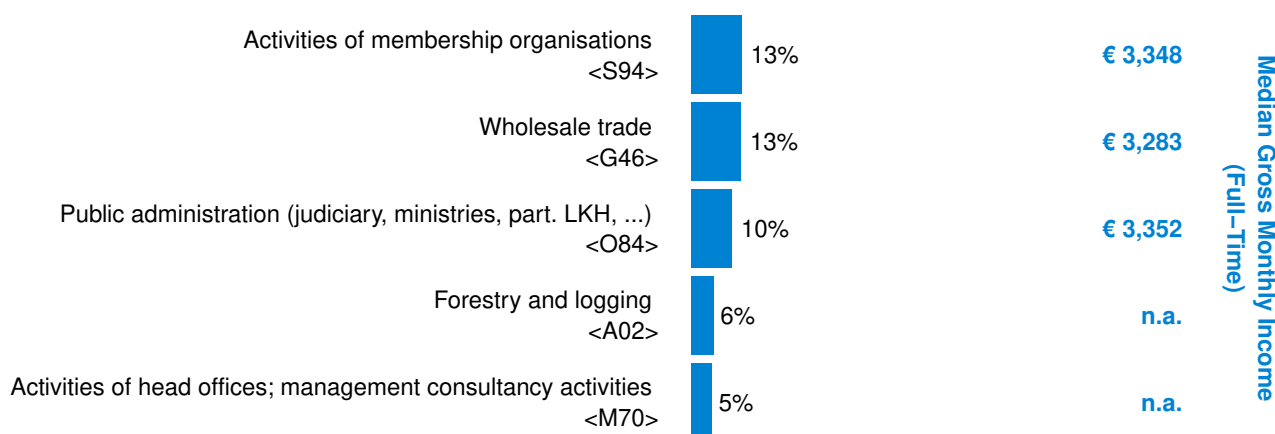


On average (median), the 521 graduates take up their first employment within 2 month(s) after graduation. The lower quartile falls in the time before graduation (lower quartile = '<0'). This means that a quarter of the graduates take up their first employment already before graduation. The upper quartile 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 1.1 employers in Austria (Women: 1.1, Men: 1.1).

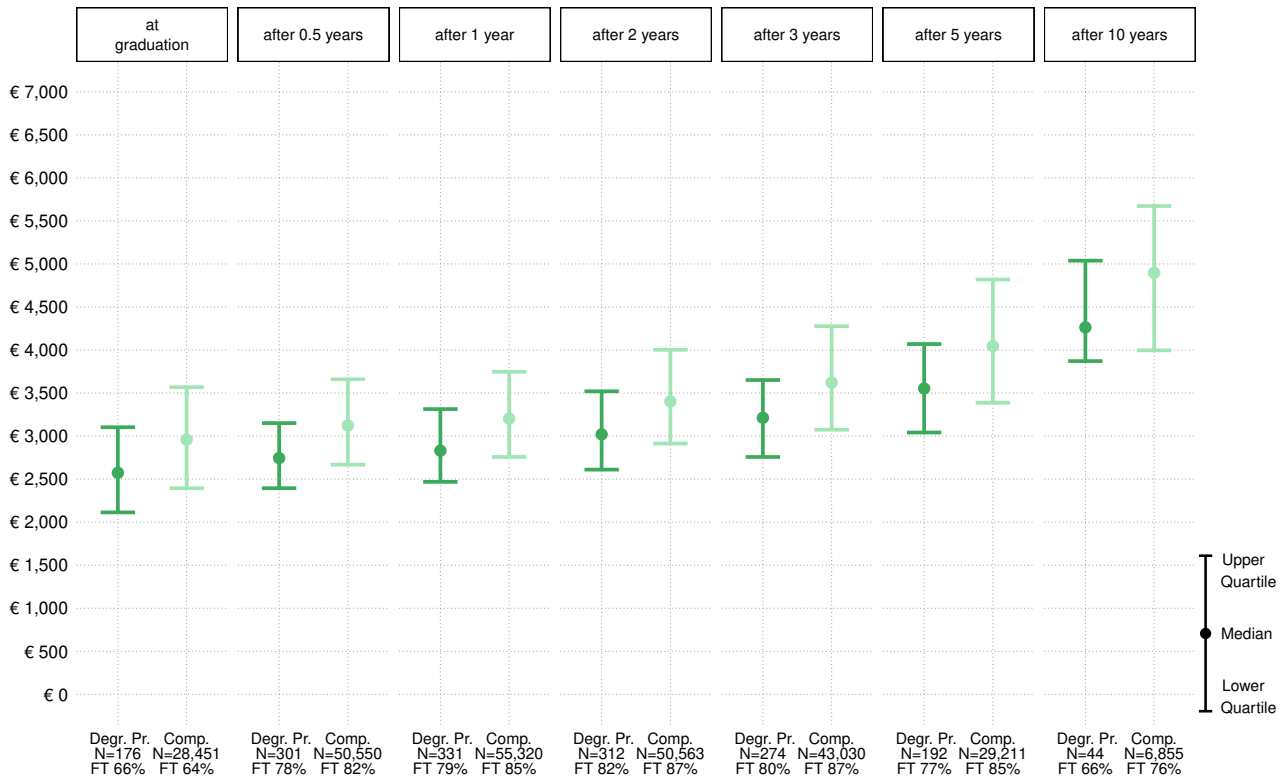
Top-5-Sectors 3 Years after Graduation



In total, 429 graduates are employed 3 years after graduating. 13% of the graduates work in the sector 'Activities of membership organisations' - their average (median) gross monthly income (in full-time employment) is €3,348. 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

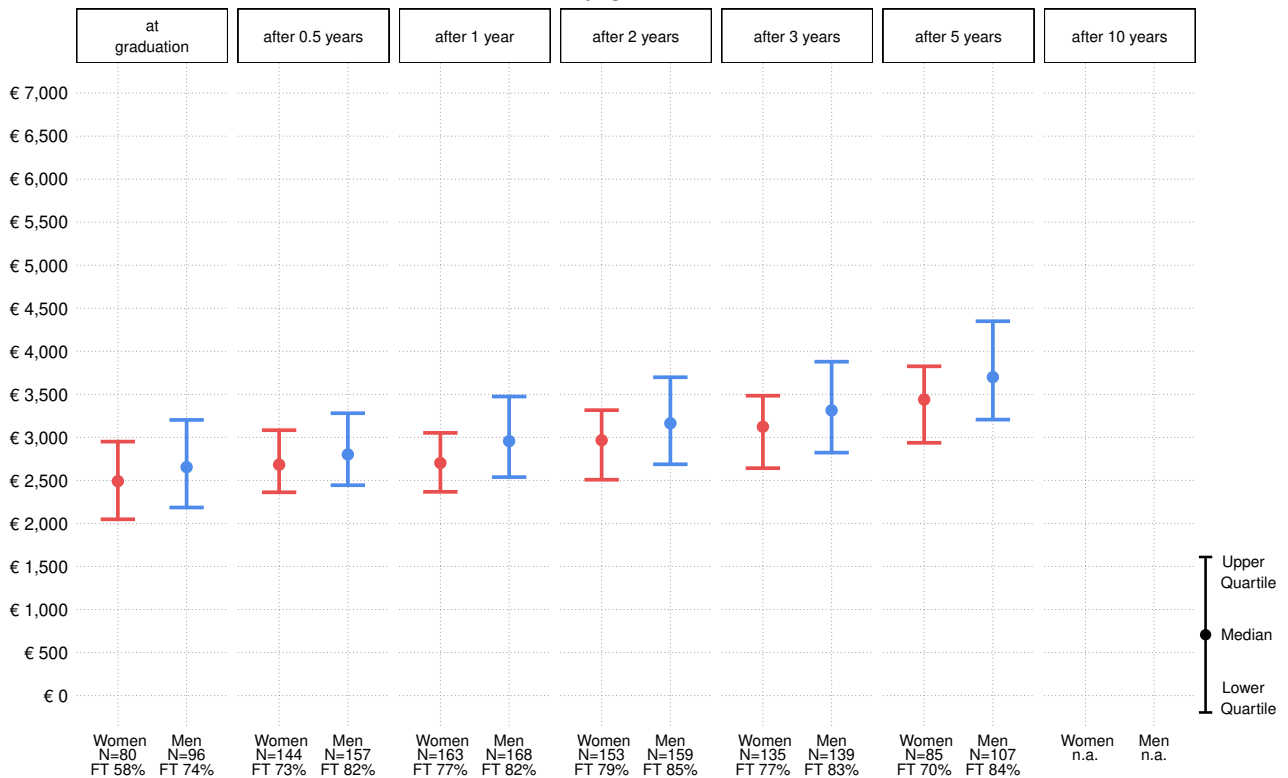
Austria-wide comparison



3 year(s) after graduation, 274 graduates are full-time (FT) employees (group 'Degree Programme') - that is 80% of all employees at that reference date. Their gross monthly income is €3,213 on average (median). The comparison group consists of all persons who graduate from a Master's programme at an Austrian higher education institution.

Gross Monthly Income for Full-Time Employees

by gender



3 year(s) after graduation, 135 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 €3,124 on average (median). In comparison, the gross income of the male graduates is €3,313 on average.

Explanations

The **population** includes graduates of a Master's 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 Master's 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

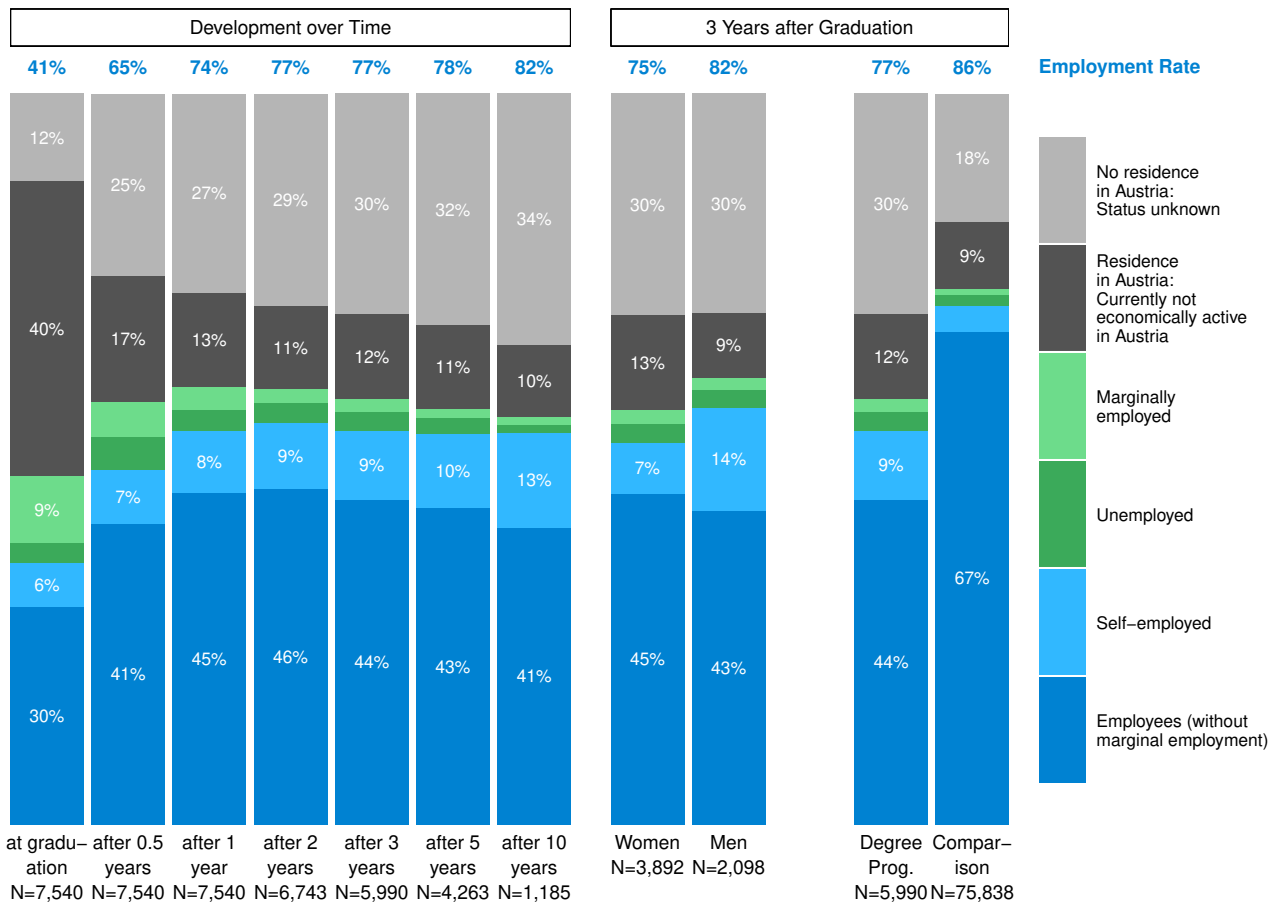
Master's Programmes ISCED-Field of Education 'Arts and Humanities'

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.**

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

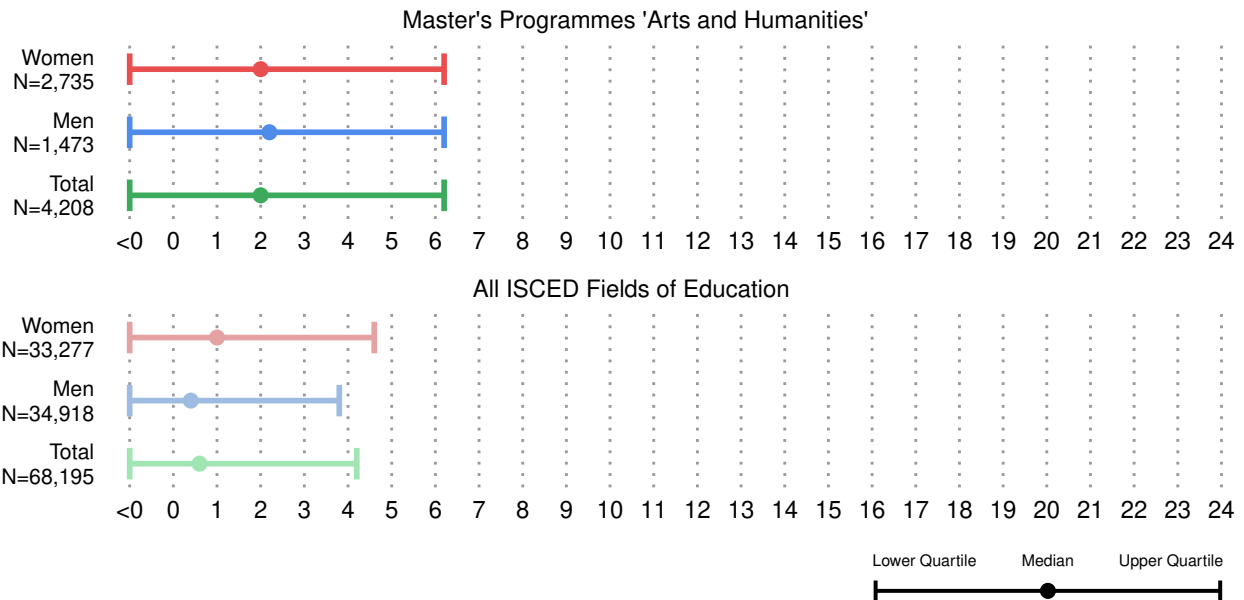
- Labour market status
- Time period until the first employment
- Top-5-sectors
- Gross monthly income for full-time employees

Status in the Austrian Labour Market



44% of the 5,990 graduates are employees 3 year(s) after graduating. 9% are self-employed. The employment rate amounts to 77%, 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 Master's programme at an Austrian higher education institution.

Time Period until the First Employment in Months

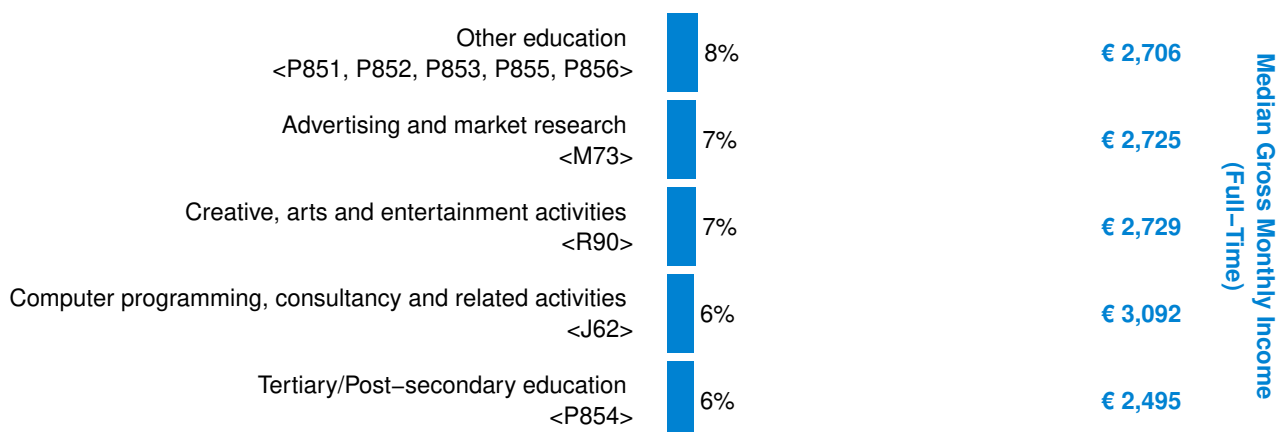


On average (median), the 4,208 graduates take up their first employment within 2 month(s) after graduation. The lower quartile falls in the time before graduation (lower quartile = '<0'). This means that a quarter of the graduates take up their first employment already before graduation. The upper quartile 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 1.1 employers in Austria (Women: 1.2, Men: 1.1).

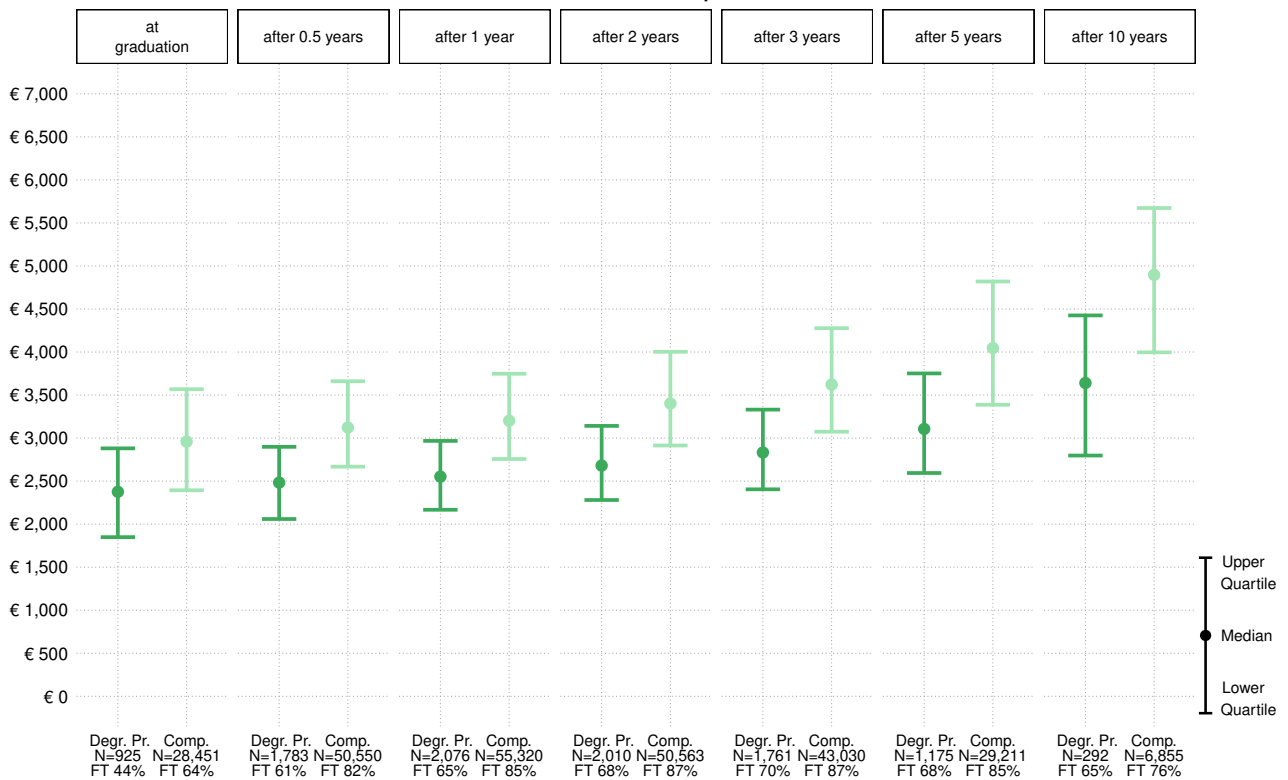
Top-5-Sectors 3 Years after Graduation



In total, 3,232 graduates are employed 3 years after graduating. 8% of the graduates work in the sector 'Other education' - their average (median) gross monthly income (in full-time employment) is €2,706. 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

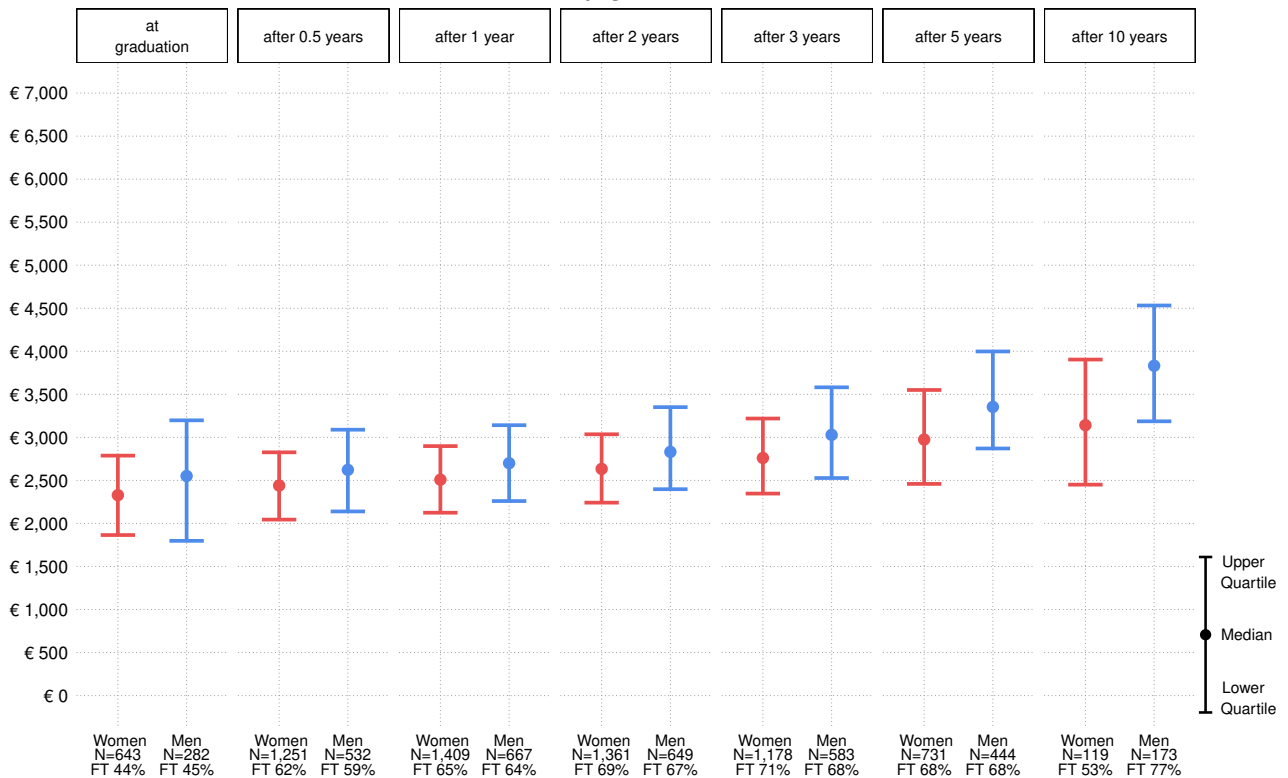
Austria-wide comparison



3 year(s) after graduation, 1,761 graduates are full-time (FT) employees (group 'Degree Programme') - that is 70% of all employees at that reference date. Their gross monthly income is €2,833 on average (median). The comparison group consists of all persons who graduate from a Master's programme at an Austrian higher education institution.

Gross Monthly Income for Full-Time Employees

by gender



3 year(s) after graduation, 1,178 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 €2,761 on average (median). In comparison, the gross income of the male graduates is €3,029 on average.

Explanations

The **population** includes graduates of a Master's 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 Master's 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

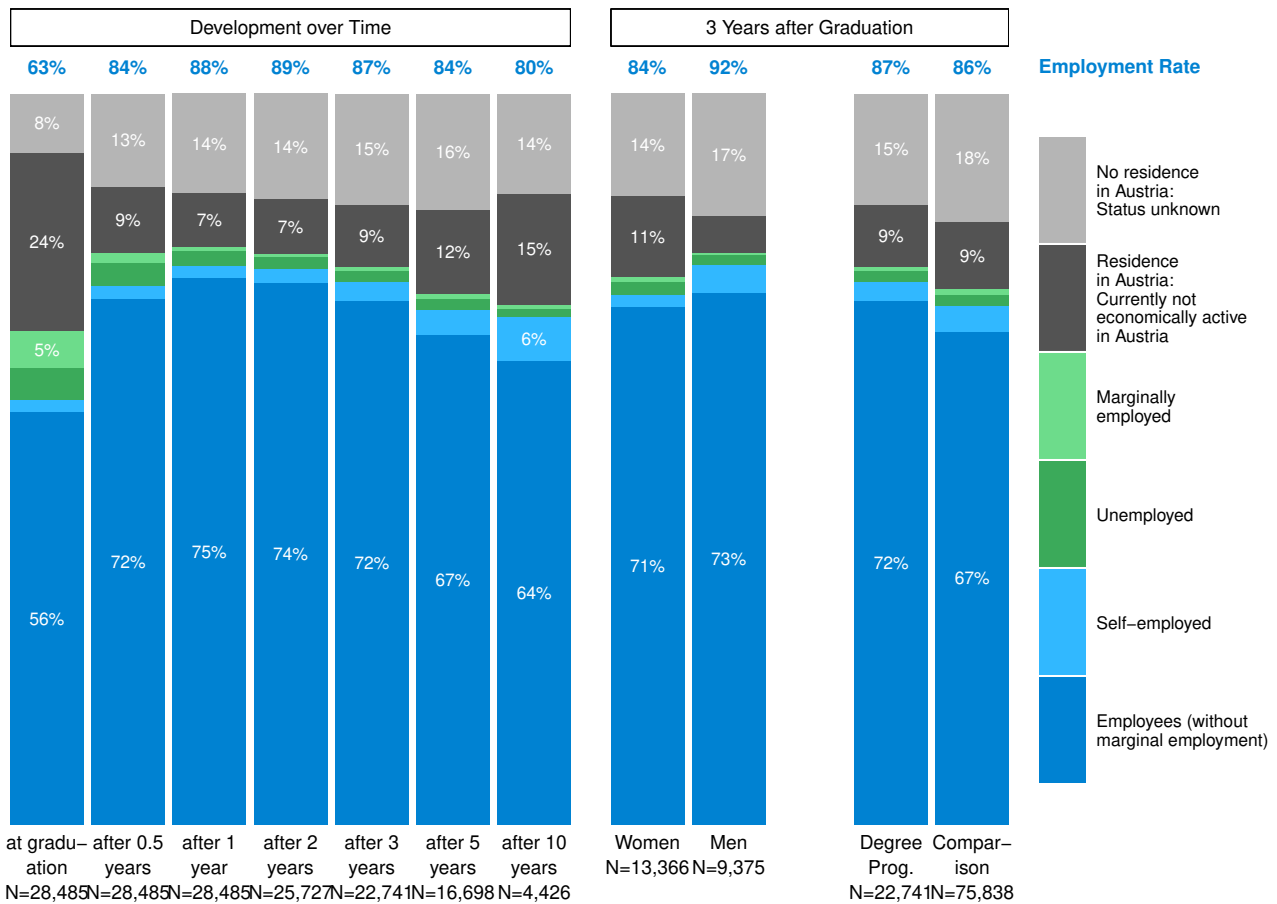
Master's Programmes ISCED-Field of Education 'Business, Administration and Law'

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:

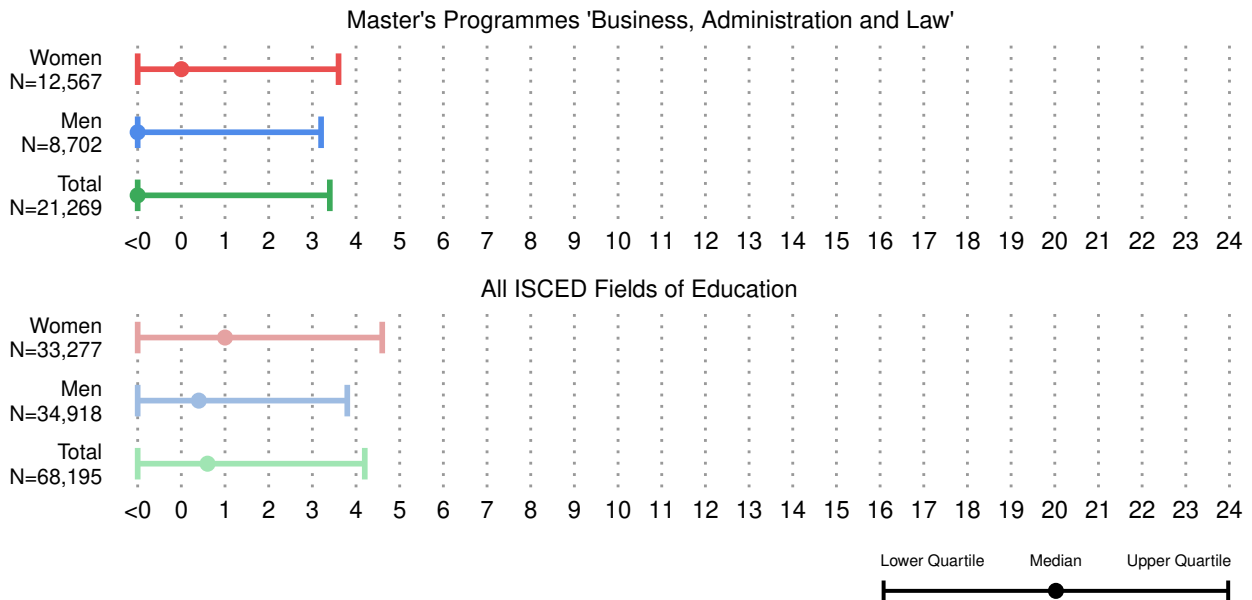
- Labour market status
- Time period until the first employment
- Top-5-sectors
- Gross monthly income for full-time employees

Status in the Austrian Labour Market



72% of the 22,741 graduates are employees 3 year(s) after graduating. 3% are self-employed. The employment rate amounts to 87%, 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 Master's programme at an Austrian higher education institution.

Time Period until the First Employment in Months

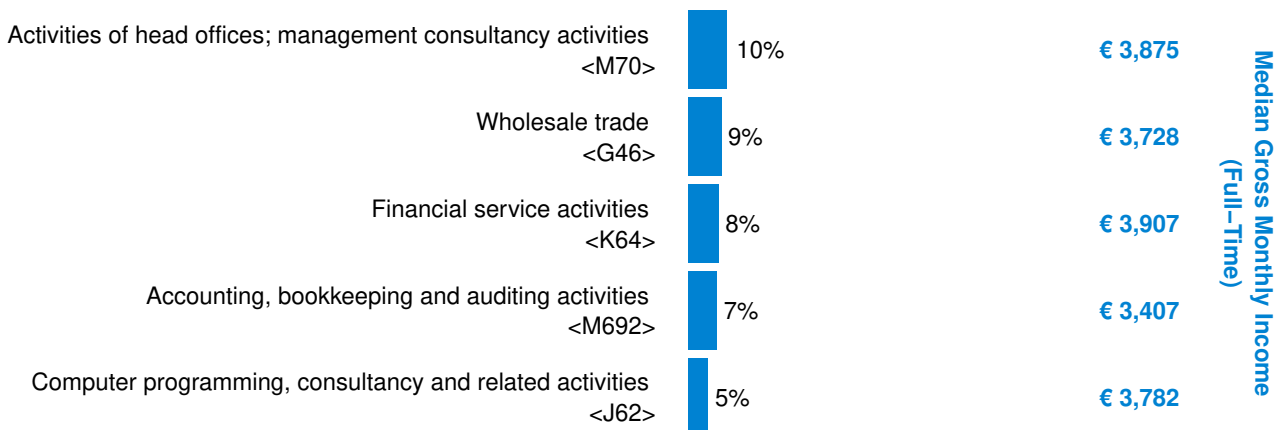


On average (median), the 21,269 graduates take up their first employment already before graduation (median = '<0'). Therefore, the lower quartile also falls in the time before graduation. The upper quartile is 3 month(s). Hence, 75% of graduates take up their first employment within this time after graduation.

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 1.5 employers in Austria (Women: 1.5, Men: 1.4).

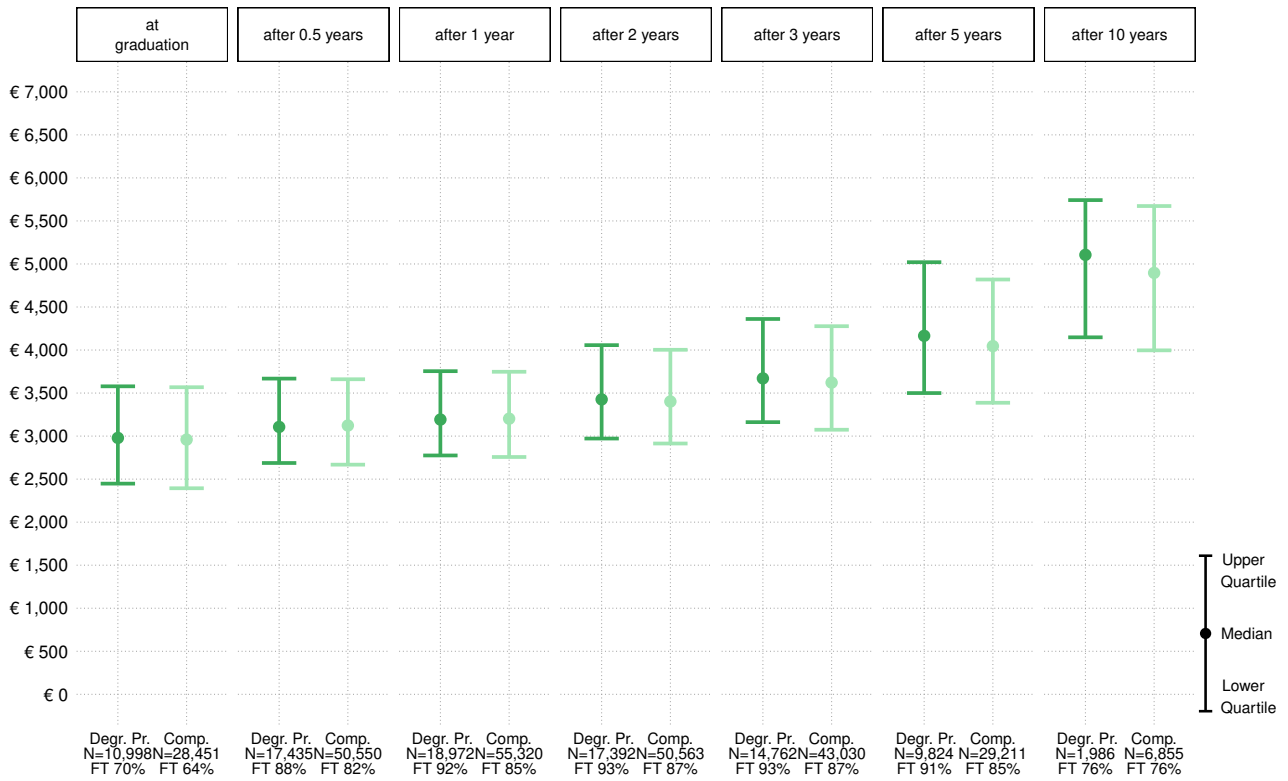
Top-5-Sectors 3 Years after Graduation



In total, 16,882 graduates are employed 3 years after graduating. 10% of the graduates work in the sector 'Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities' - their average (median) gross monthly income (in full-time employment) is €3,875. 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

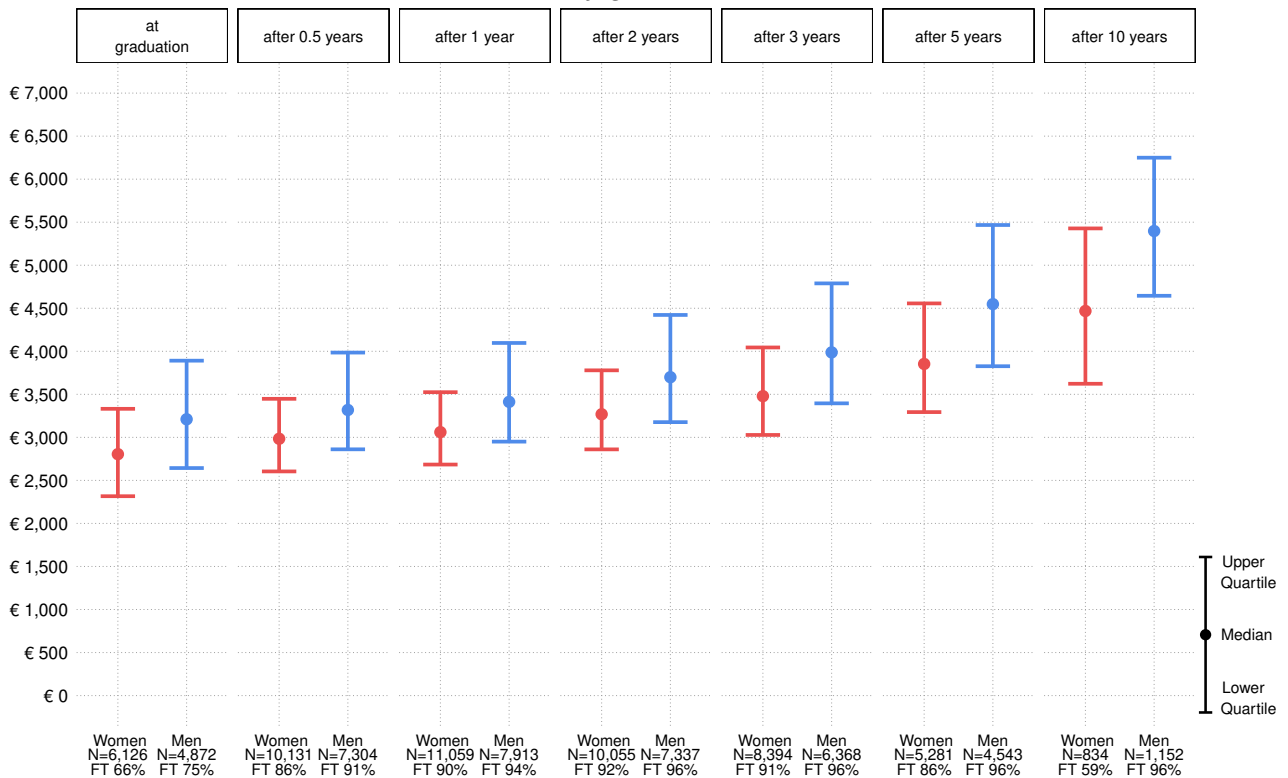
Austria-wide comparison



3 year(s) after graduation, 14,762 graduates are full-time (FT) employees (group 'Degree Programme') - that is 93% of all employees at that reference date. Their gross monthly income is €3,670 on average (median). The comparison group consists of all persons who graduate from a Master's programme at an Austrian higher education institution.

Gross Monthly Income for Full-Time Employees

by gender



3 year(s) after graduation, 8,394 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 €3,479 on average (median). In comparison, the gross income of the male graduates is €3,987 on average.

Explanations

The **population** includes graduates of a Master's 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 Master's 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

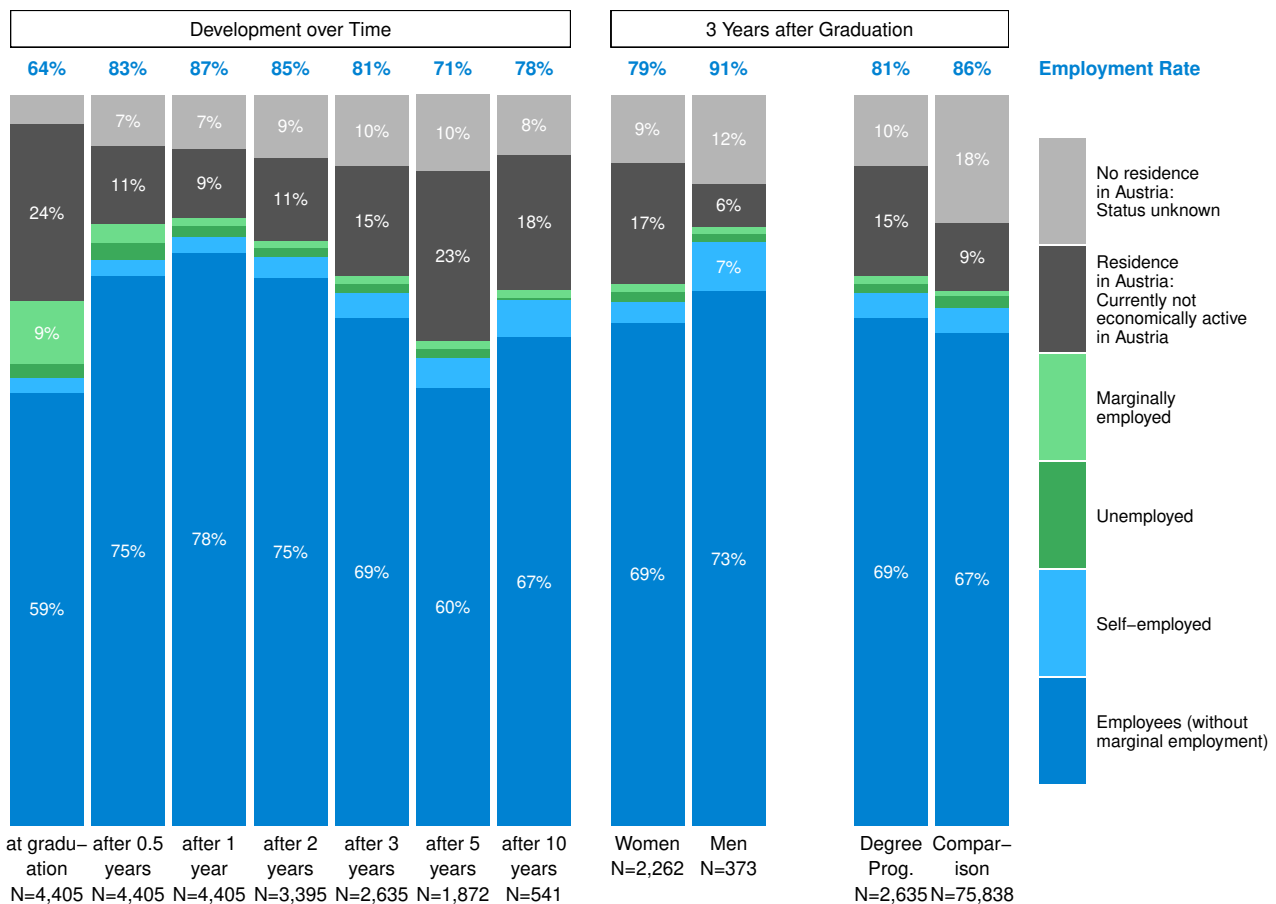
Master's Programmes ISCED-Field of Education 'Education'

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:

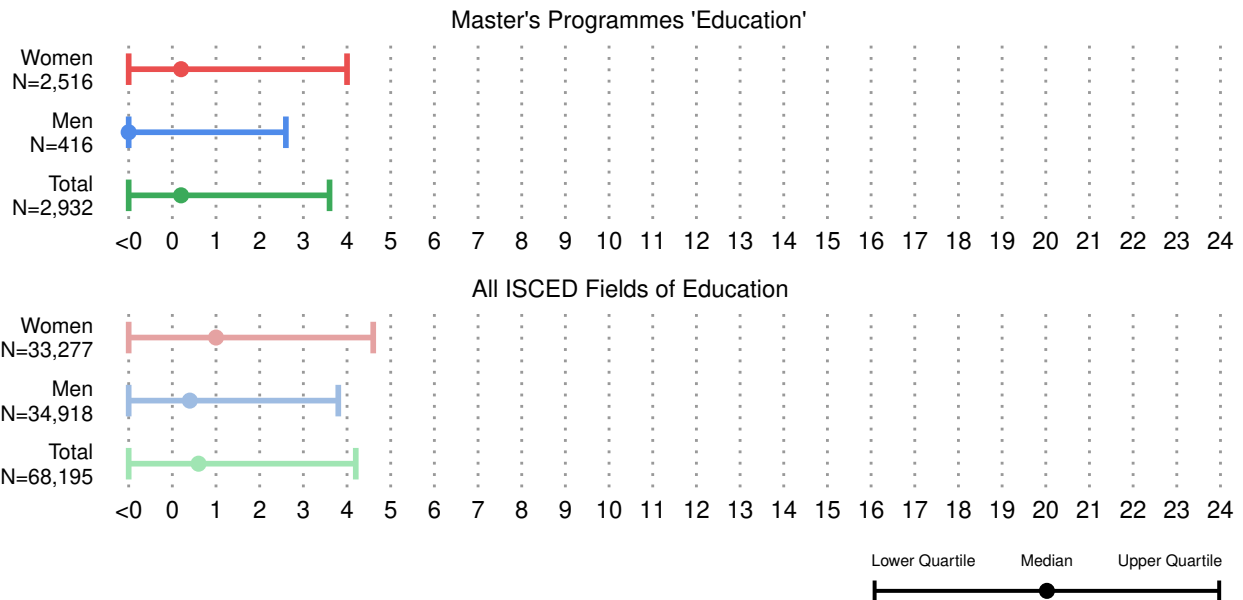
- Labour market status
- Time period until the first employment
- Top-5-sectors
- Gross monthly income for full-time employees

Status in the Austrian Labour Market



69% of the 2,635 graduates are employees 3 year(s) after graduating. 3% 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 Master's programme at an Austrian higher education institution.

Time Period until the First Employment in Months

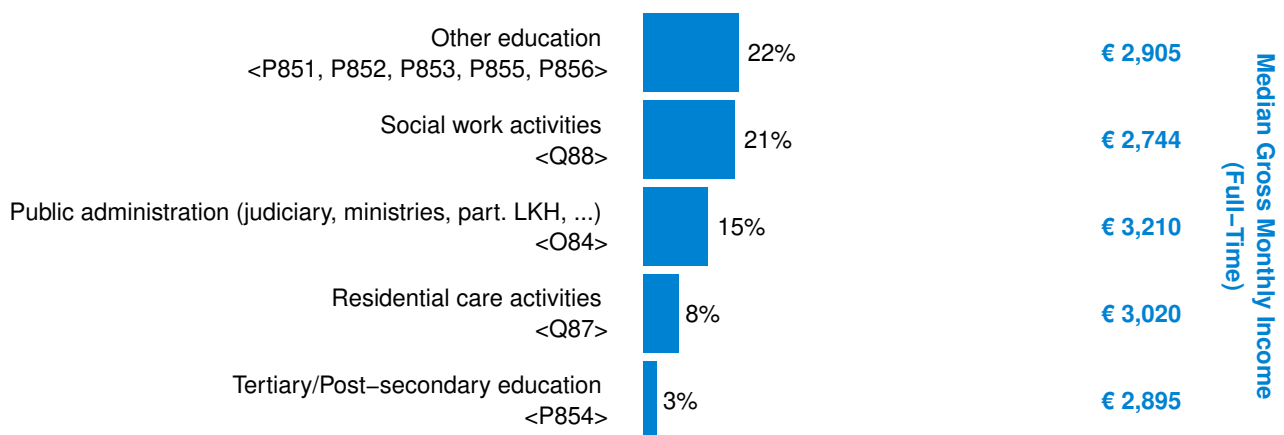


On average (median), the 2,932 graduates take up their first employment within 0 month(s) after graduation. The lower quartile falls in the time before graduation (lower quartile = '<0'). This means that a quarter of the graduates take up their first employment already before graduation. The upper quartile 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 1.5 employers in Austria (Women: 1.5, Men: 1.5).

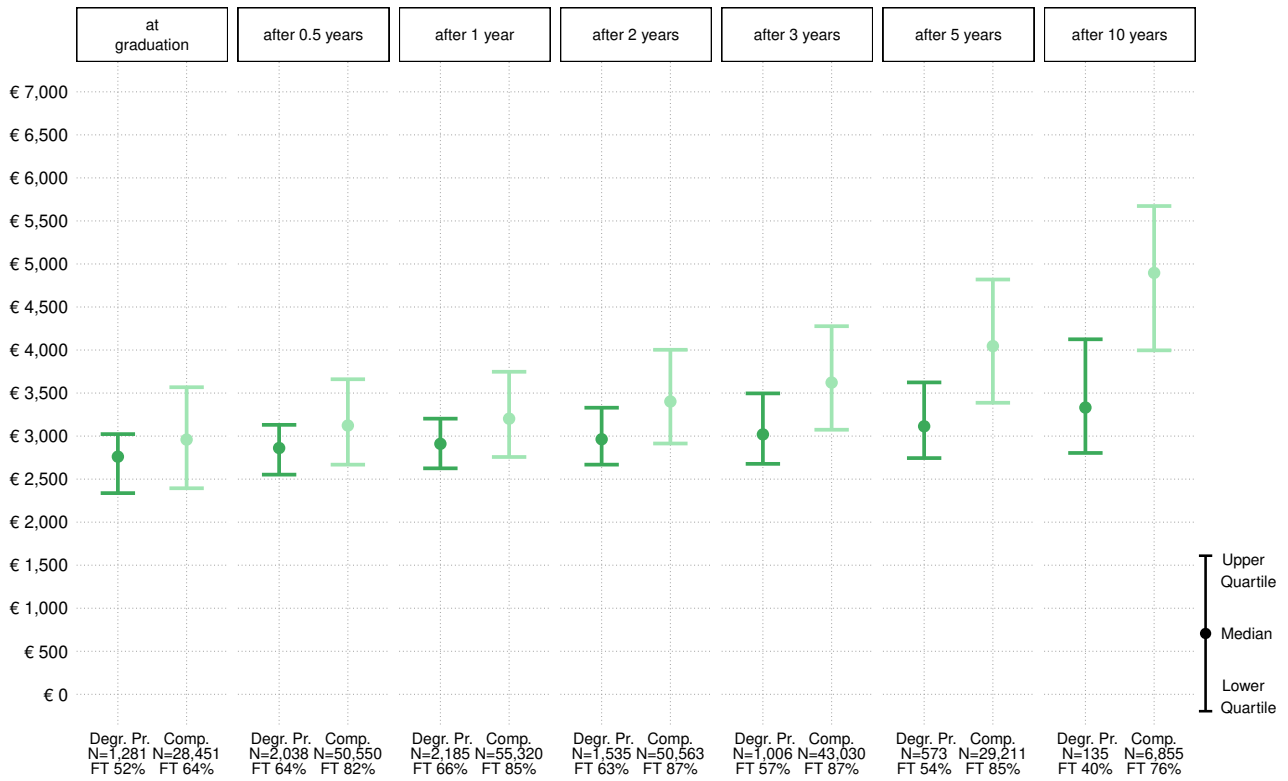
Top-5-Sectors 3 Years after Graduation



In total, 1,921 graduates are employed 3 years after graduating. 22% of the graduates work in the sector 'Other education' - their average (median) gross monthly income (in full-time employment) is €2,905. 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

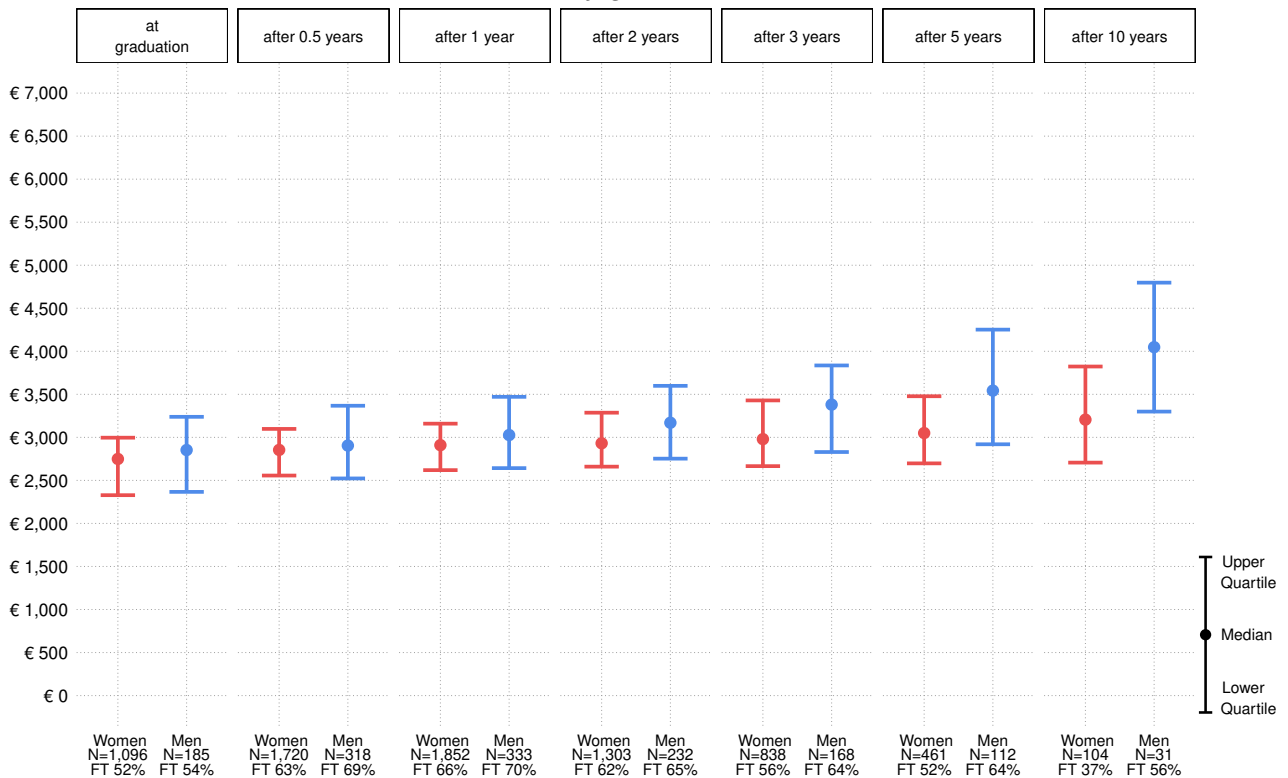
Austria-wide comparison



3 year(s) after graduation, 1,006 graduates are full-time (FT) employees (group 'Degree Programme') - that is 57% of all employees at that reference date. Their gross monthly income is €3,020 on average (median). The comparison group consists of all persons who graduate from a Master's programme at an Austrian higher education institution.

Gross Monthly Income for Full-Time Employees

by gender



3 year(s) after graduation, 838 female graduates are full-time (FT) employees - those are 56% of all female graduates who are employees at that reference date. The gross monthly income of the female graduates is €2,980 on average (median). In comparison, the gross income of the male graduates is €3,380 on average.

Explanations

The **population** includes graduates of a Master's 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 Master's 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

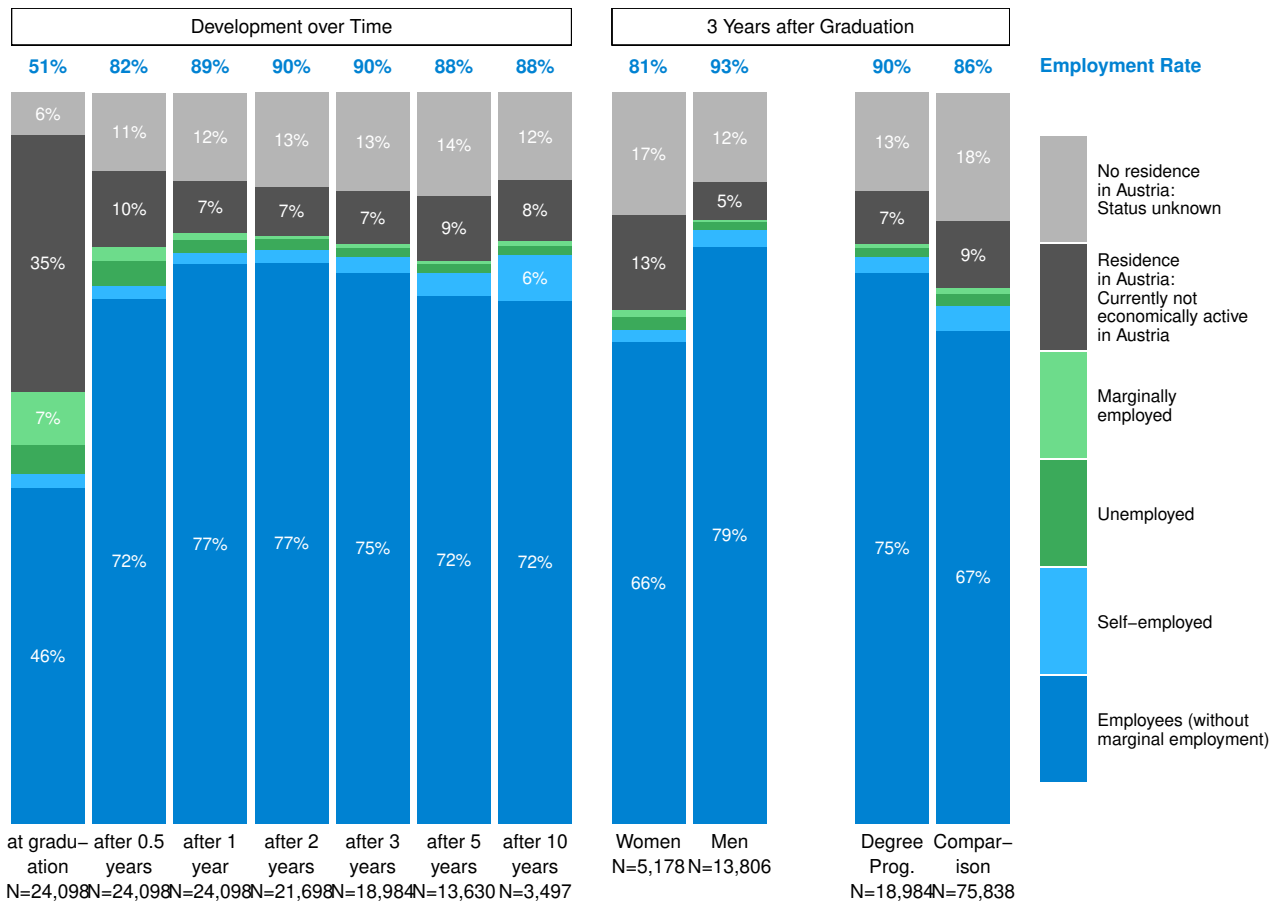
Master's Programmes ISCED-Field of Education 'Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction'

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:

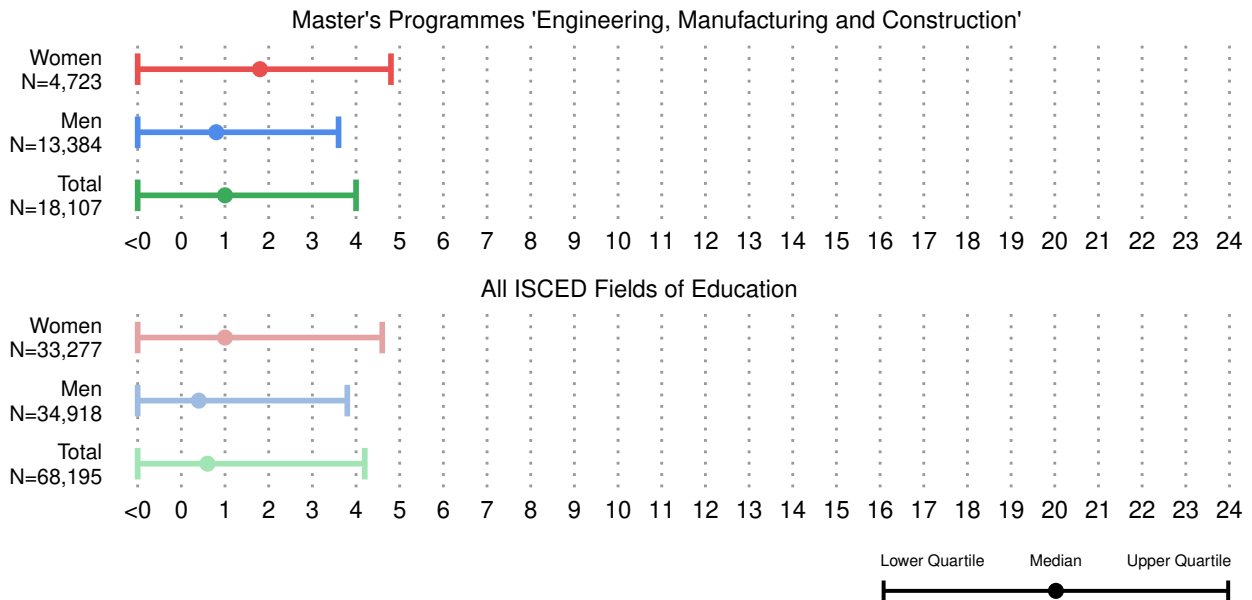
- Labour market status
- Time period until the first employment
- Top-5-sectors
- Gross monthly income for full-time employees

Status in the Austrian Labour Market



75% of the 18,984 graduates are employees 3 year(s) after graduating. 2% are self-employed. The employment rate amounts to 90%, 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 Master's programme at an Austrian higher education institution.

Time Period until the First Employment in Months

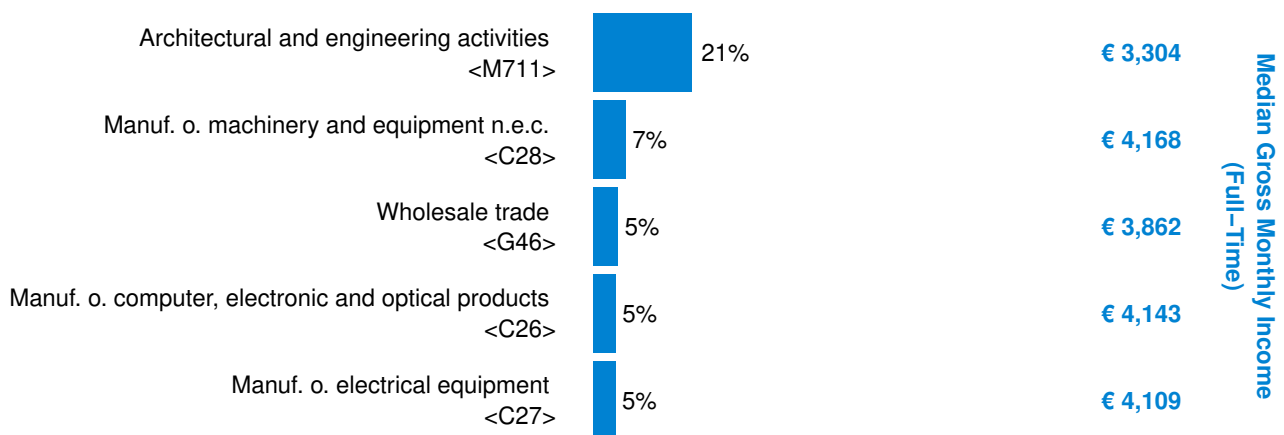


On average (median), the 18,107 graduates take up their first employment within 1 month(s) after graduation. The lower quartile falls in the time before graduation (lower quartile = '<0'). This means that a quarter of the graduates take up their first employment already before graduation. The upper quartile 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).

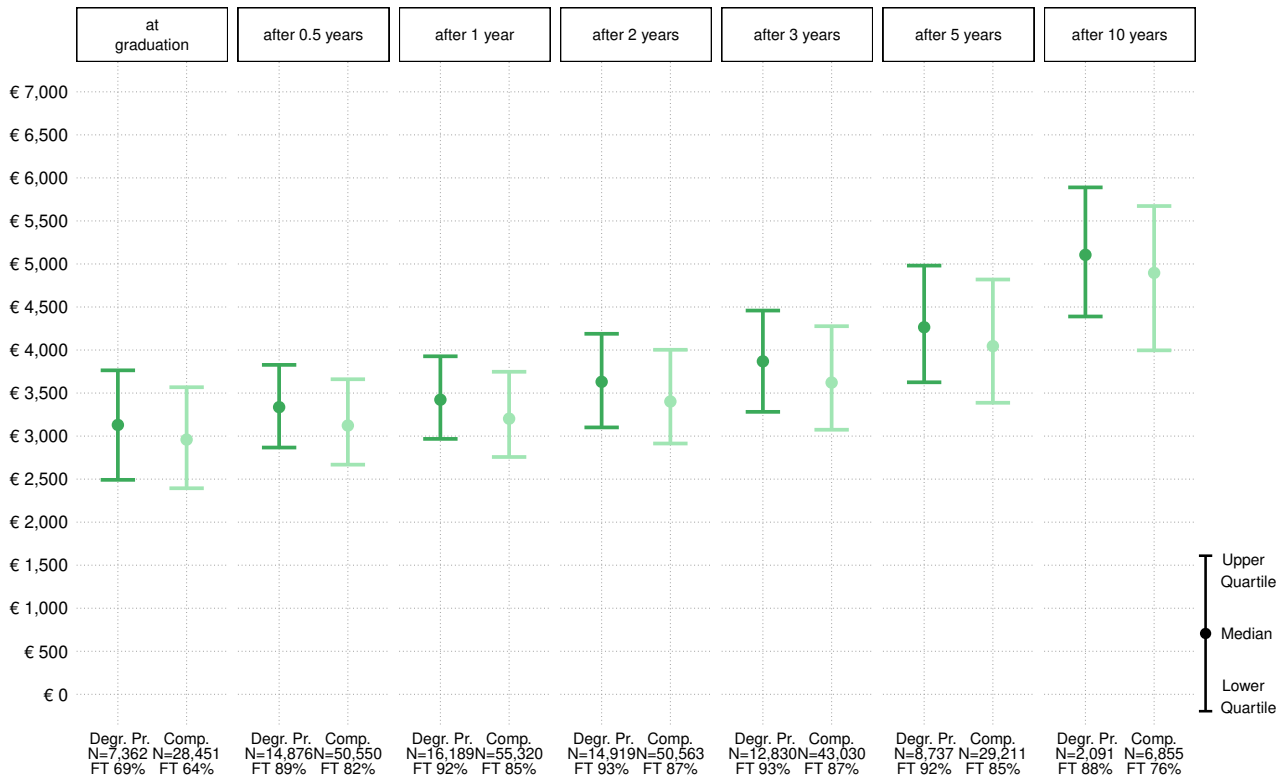
Top-5-Sectors 3 Years after Graduation



In total, 14,712 graduates are employed 3 years after graduating. 21% of the graduates work in the sector 'Architectural and engineering activities' - their average (median) gross monthly income (in full-time employment) is €3,304. 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

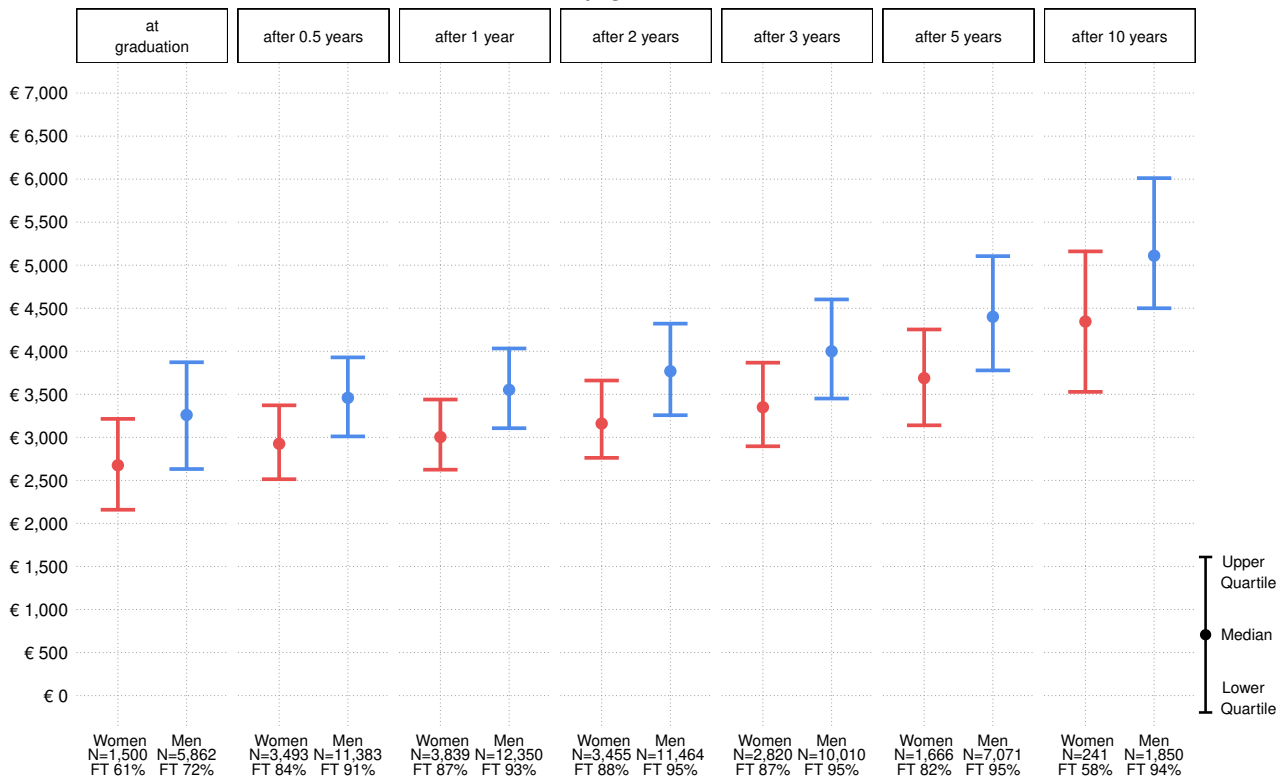
Austria-wide comparison



3 year(s) after graduation, 12,830 graduates are full-time (FT) employees (group 'Degree Programme') - that is 93% of all employees at that reference date. Their gross monthly income is €3,868 on average (median). The comparison group consists of all persons who graduate from a Master's programme at an Austrian higher education institution.

Gross Monthly Income for Full-Time Employees

by gender



3 year(s) after graduation, 2,820 female graduates are full-time (FT) employees - those are 87% of all female graduates who are employees at that reference date. The gross monthly income of the female graduates is €3,350 on average (median). In comparison, the gross income of the male graduates is €4,000 on average.

Explanations

The **population** includes graduates of a Master's 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 Master's 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

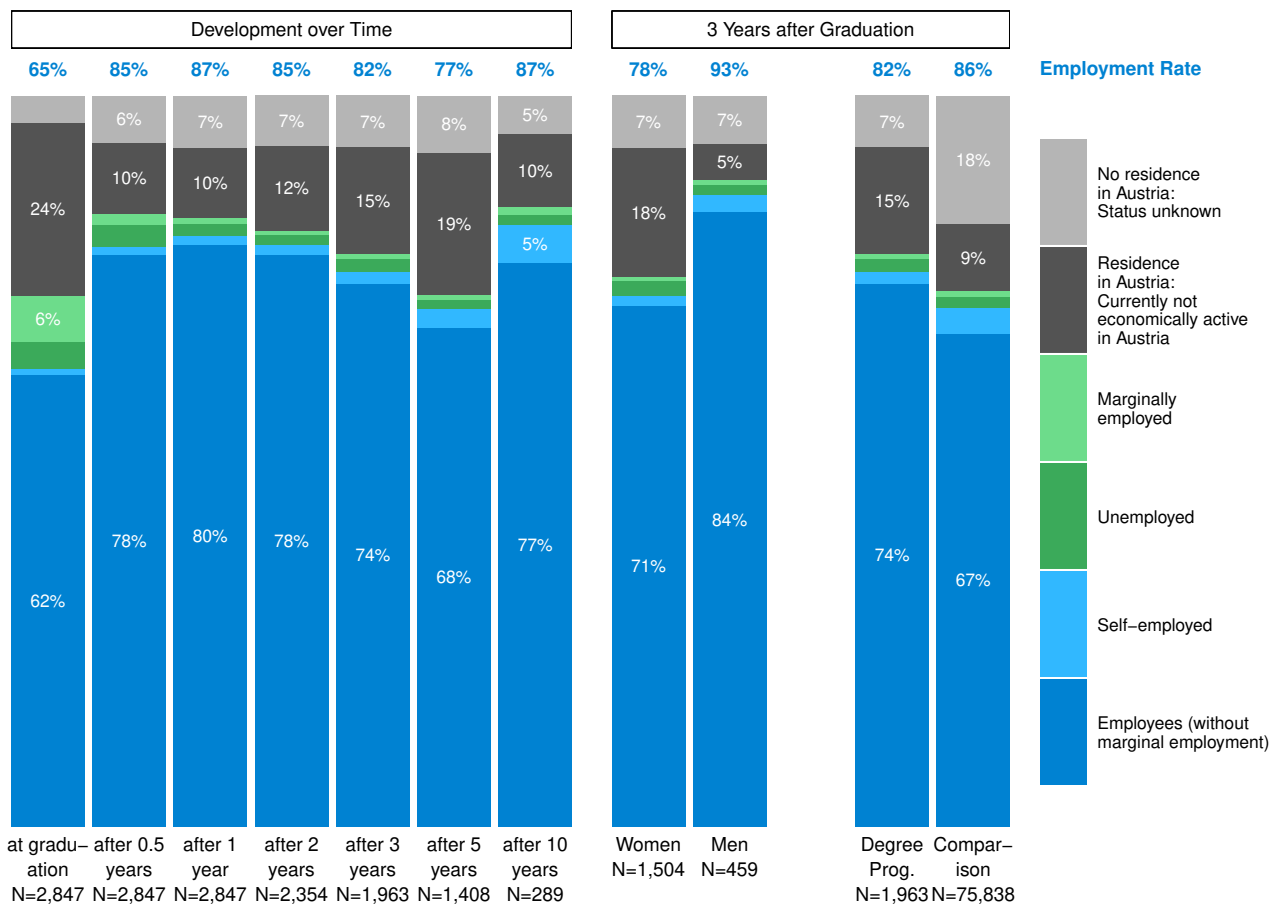
Master's Programmes ISCED-Field of Education 'Health and Welfare'

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:

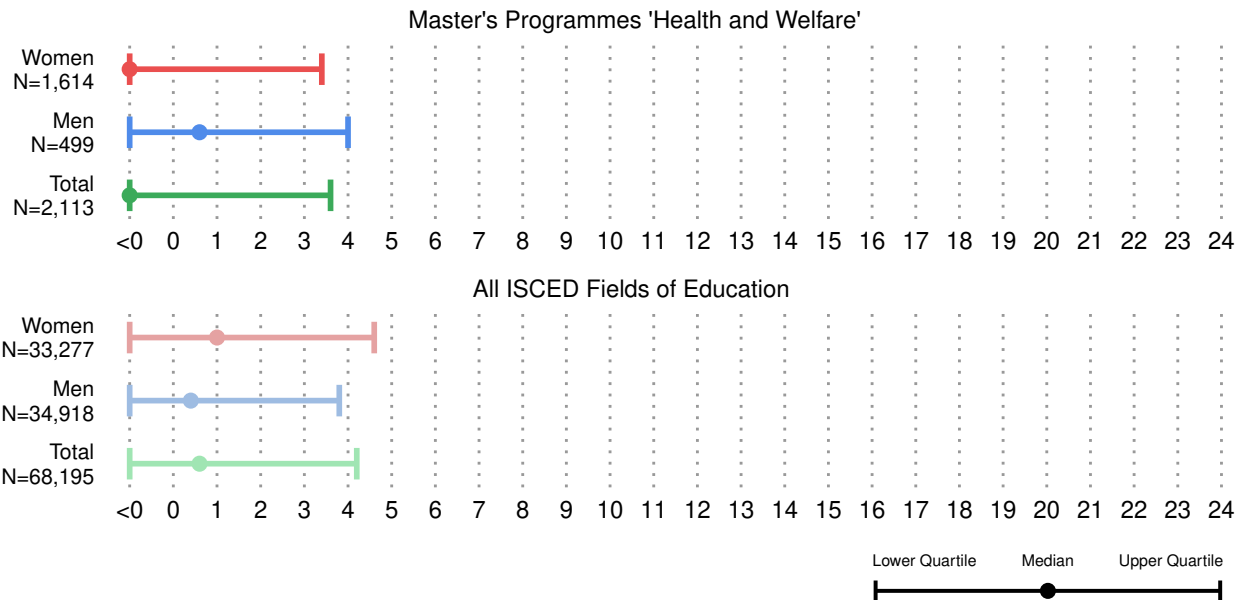
- Labour market status
- Time period until the first employment
- Top-5-sectors
- Gross monthly income for full-time employees

Status in the Austrian Labour Market



74% of the 1,963 graduates are employees 3 year(s) after graduating. 2% are self-employed. The employment rate amounts to 82%, 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 Master's programme at an Austrian higher education institution.

Time Period until the First Employment in Months

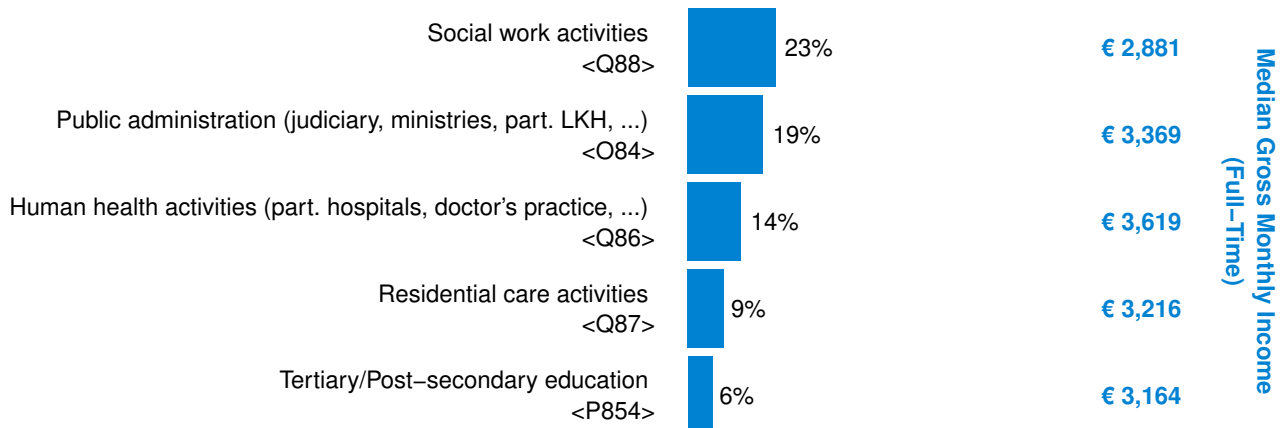


On average (median), the 2,113 graduates take up their first employment already before graduation (median = '<0'). Therefore, the lower quartile also falls in the time before graduation. The upper quartile is 4 month(s). Hence, 75% of graduates take up their first employment within this time after graduation.

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 1.6 employers in Austria (Women: 1.6, Men: 1.6).

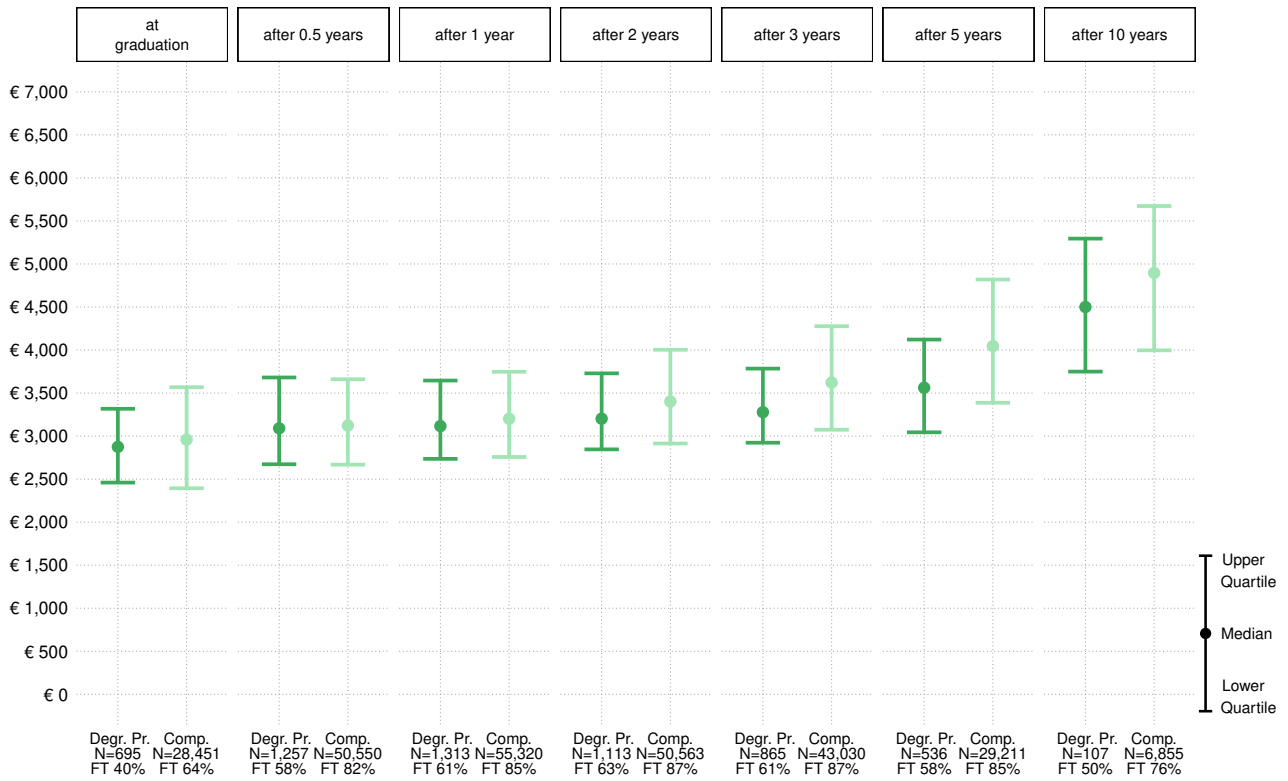
Top-5-Sectors 3 Years after Graduation



In total, 1,489 graduates are employed 3 years after graduating. 23% of the graduates work in the sector 'Social work activities' - their average (median) gross monthly income (in full-time employment) is €2,881. 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

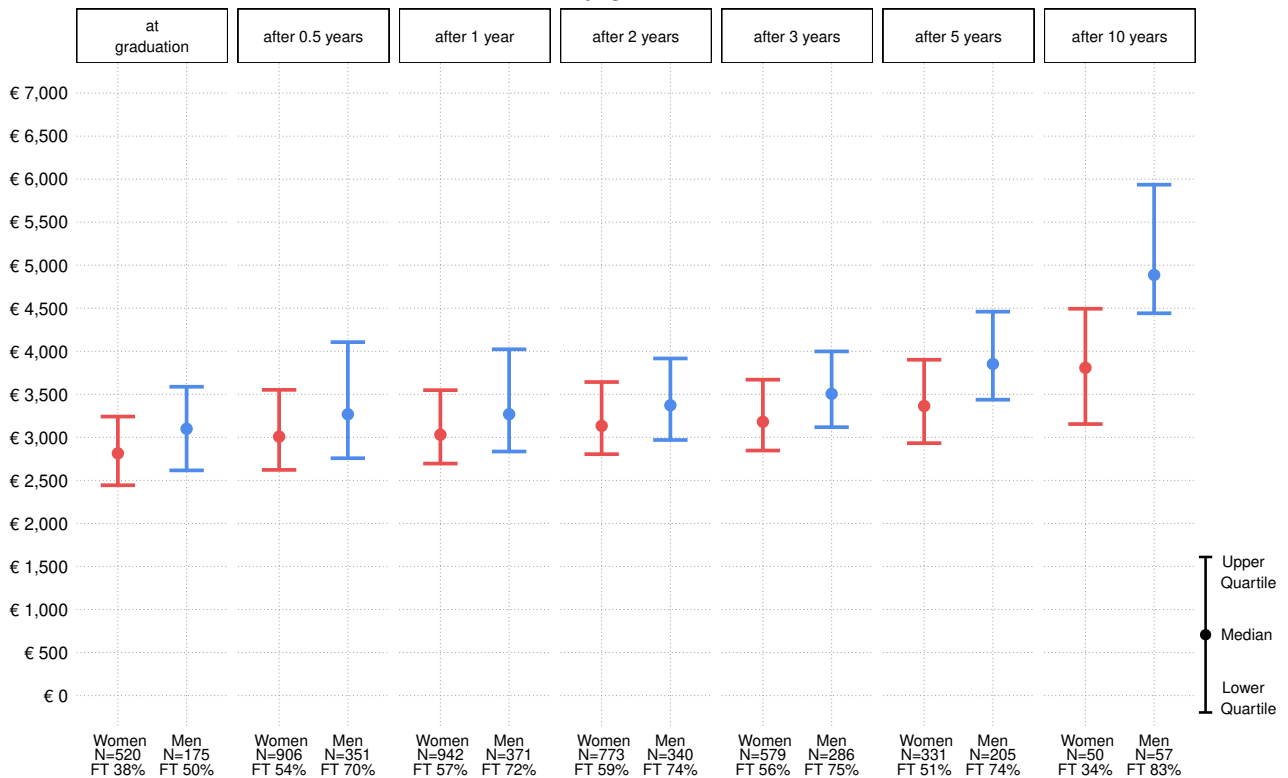
Austria-wide comparison



3 year(s) after graduation, 865 graduates are full-time (FT) employees (group 'Degree Programme') - that is 61% of all employees at that reference date. Their gross monthly income is €3,278 on average (median). The comparison group consists of all persons who graduate from a Master's programme at an Austrian higher education institution.

Gross Monthly Income for Full-Time Employees

by gender



3 year(s) after graduation, 579 female graduates are full-time (FT) employees - those are 56% of all female graduates who are employees at that reference date. The gross monthly income of the female graduates is €3,182 on average (median). In comparison, the gross income of the male graduates is €3,506 on average.

Explanations

The **population** includes graduates of a Master's 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 Master's 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

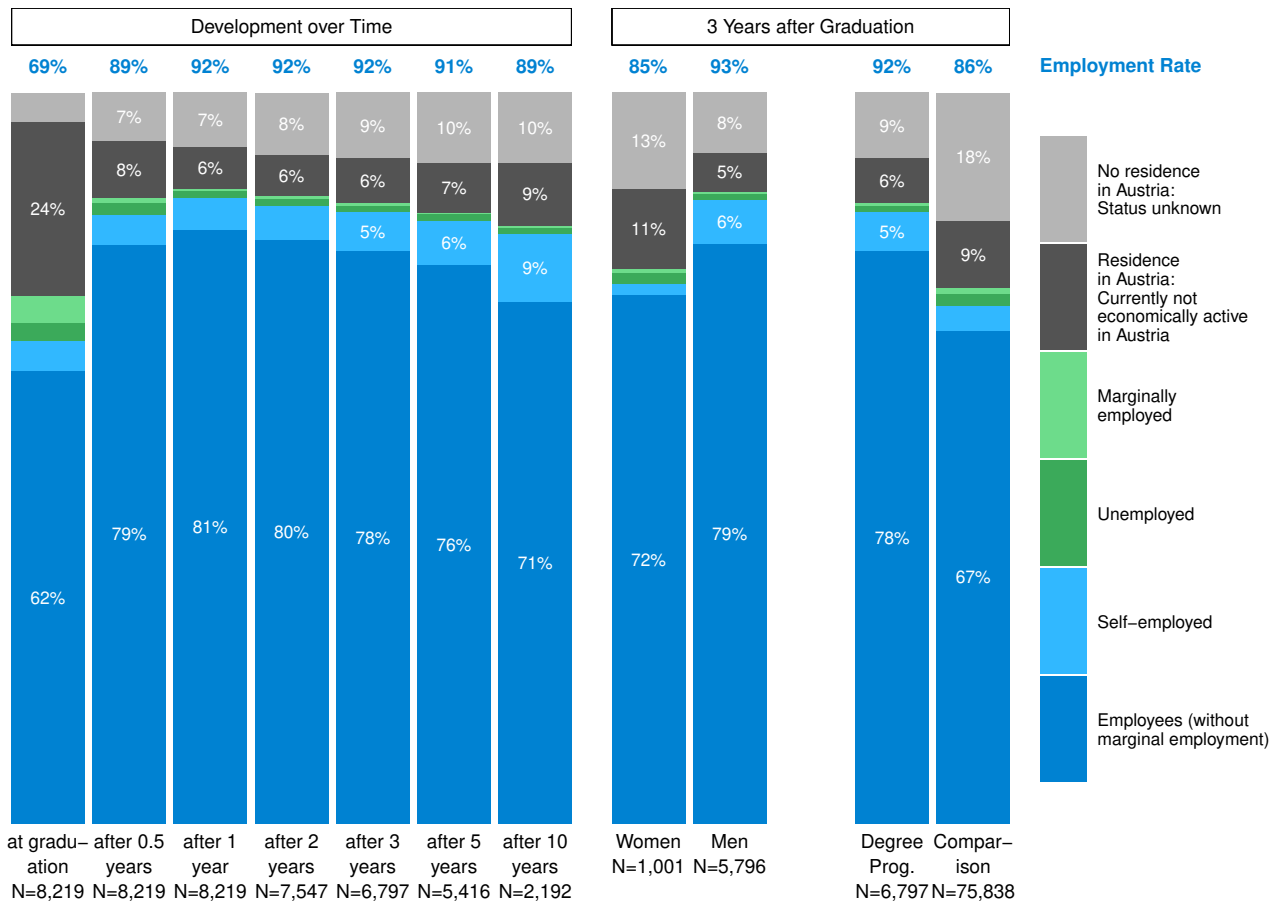
Master's Programmes ISCED-Field of Education 'Information and Communication Technologies'

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:

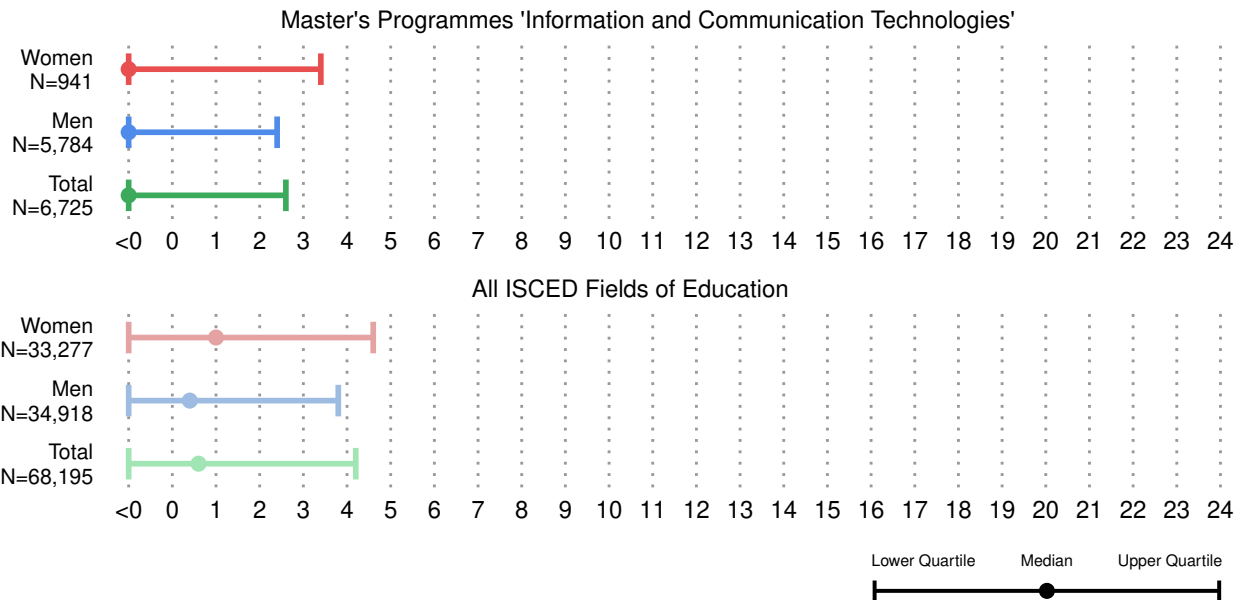
- Labour market status
- Time period until the first employment
- Top-5-sectors
- Gross monthly income for full-time employees

Status in the Austrian Labour Market



78% of the 6,797 graduates are employees 3 year(s) after graduating. 5% are self-employed. The employment rate amounts to 92%, 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 Master's programme at an Austrian higher education institution.

Time Period until the First Employment in Months

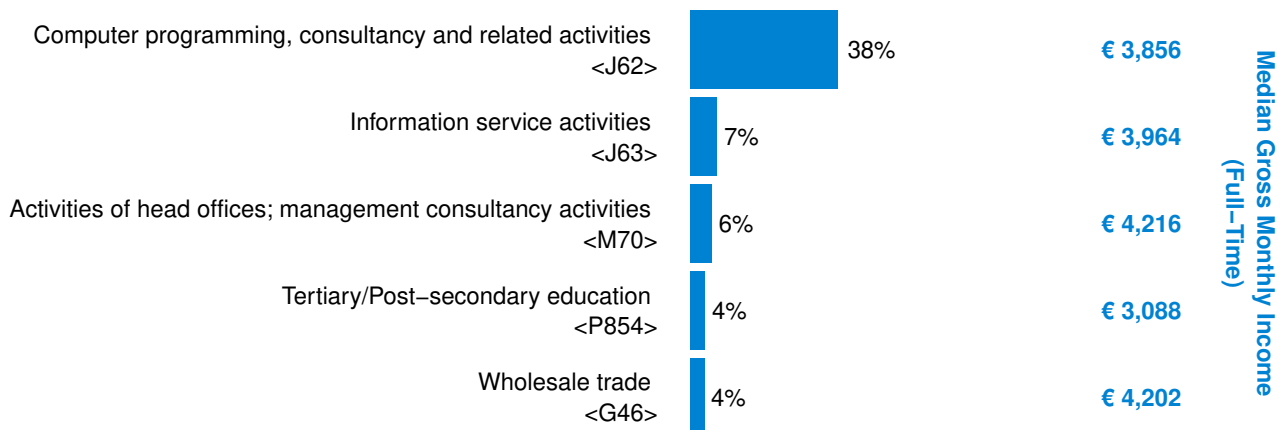


On average (median), the 6,725 graduates take up their first employment already before graduation (median = '<0'). Therefore, the lower quartile also falls in the time before graduation. The upper quartile is 3 month(s). Hence, 75% of graduates take up their first employment within this time after graduation.

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 1.4 employers in Austria (Women: 1.4, Men: 1.4).

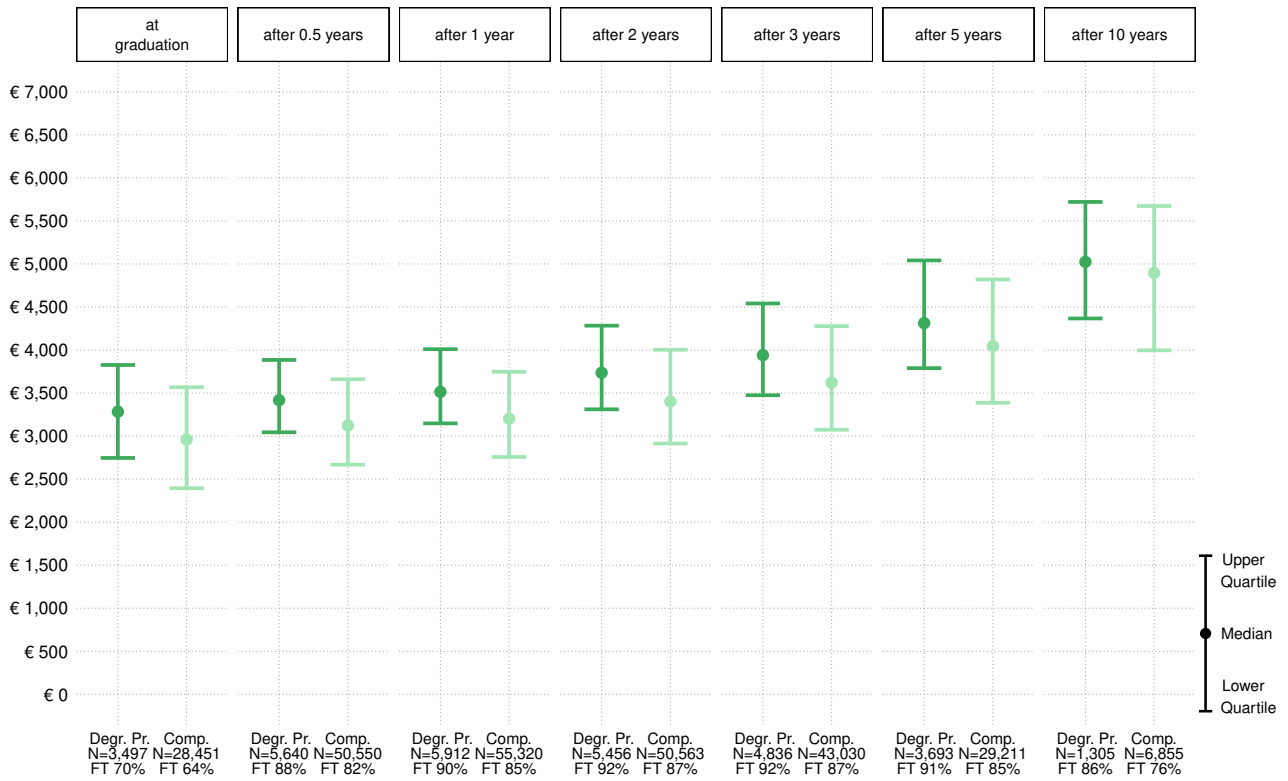
Top-5-Sectors 3 Years after Graduation



In total, 5,684 graduates are employed 3 years after graduating. 38% of the graduates work in the sector 'Computer programming, consultancy and related activities' - their average (median) gross monthly income (in full-time employment) is €3,856. 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

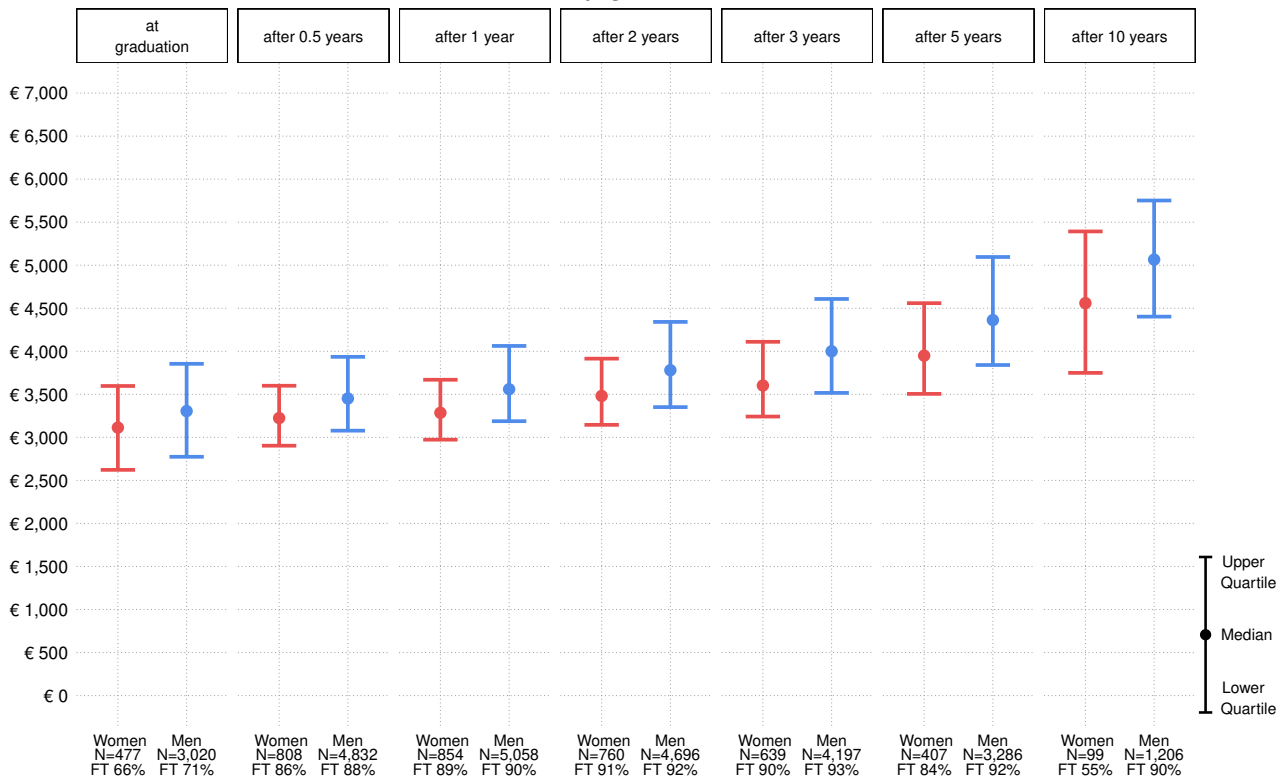
Austria-wide comparison



3 year(s) after graduation, 4,836 graduates are full-time (FT) employees (group 'Degree Programme') - that is 92% of all employees at that reference date. Their gross monthly income is €3,941 on average (median). The comparison group consists of all persons who graduate from a Master's programme at an Austrian higher education institution.

Gross Monthly Income for Full-Time Employees

by gender



3 year(s) after graduation, 639 female graduates are full-time (FT) employees - those are 90% of all female graduates who are employees at that reference date. The gross monthly income of the female graduates is €3,603 on average (median). In comparison, the gross income of the male graduates is €4,000 on average.

Explanations

The **population** includes graduates of a Master's 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 Master's 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

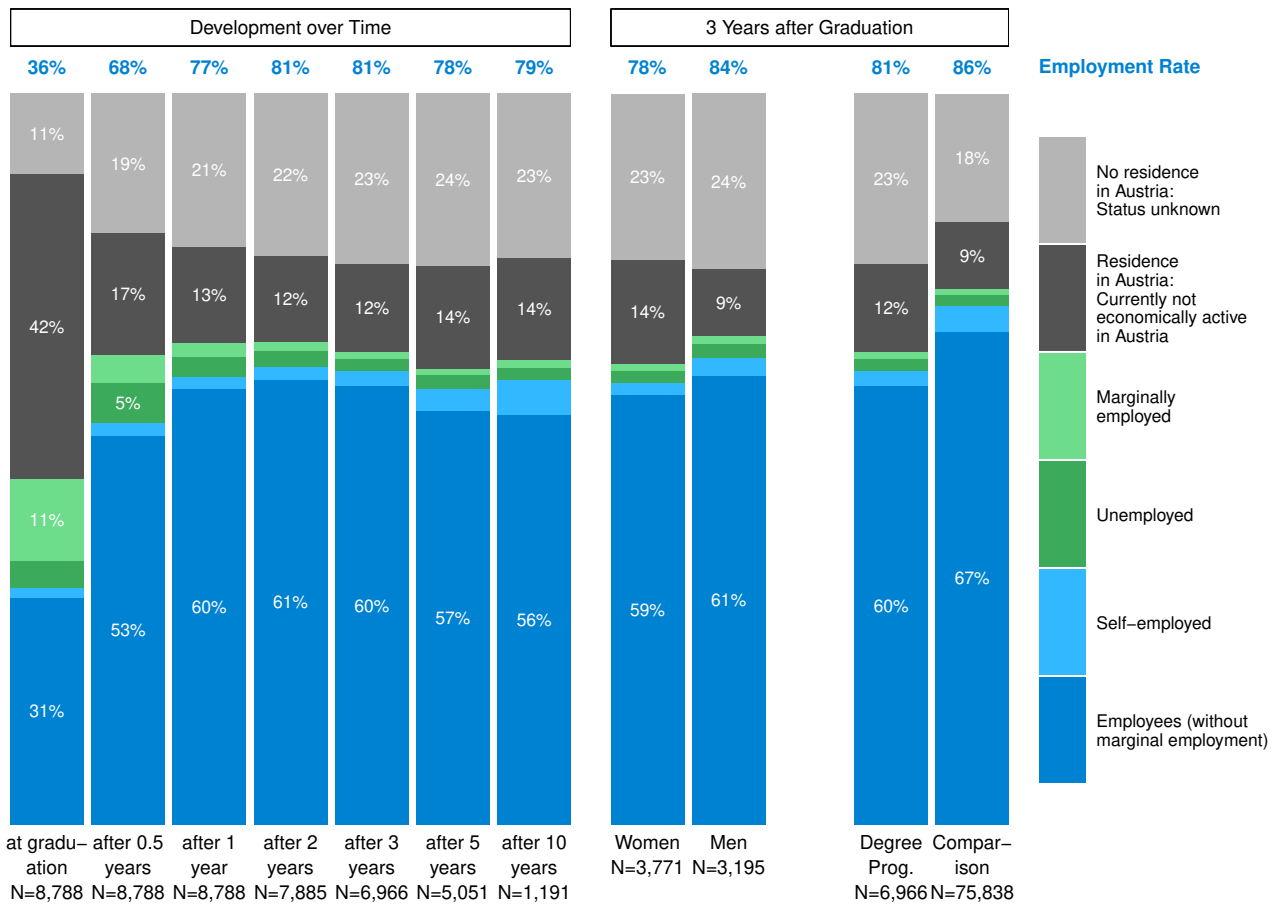
Master's Programmes ISCED-Field of Education 'Natural Sciences, Mathematics and Statistics'

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:

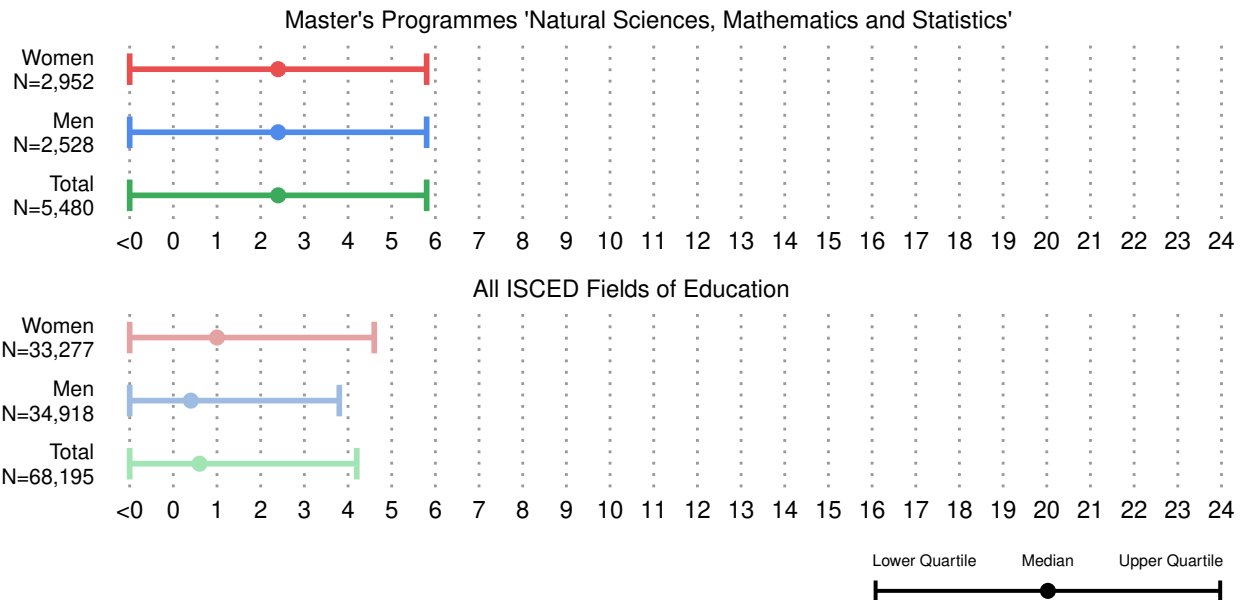
- Labour market status
- Time period until the first employment
- Top-5-sectors
- Gross monthly income for full-time employees

Status in the Austrian Labour Market



60% of the 6,966 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 Master's programme at an Austrian higher education institution.

Time Period until the First Employment in Months

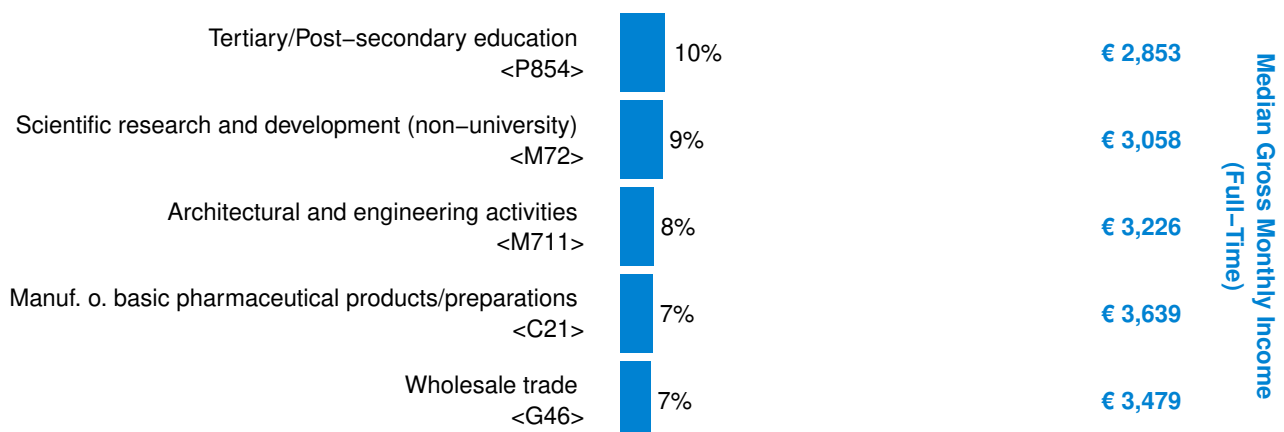


On average (median), the 5,480 graduates take up their first employment within 2 month(s) after graduation. The lower quartile falls in the time before graduation (lower quartile = '<0'). This means that a quarter of the graduates take up their first employment already before graduation. The upper quartile 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 1.3 employers in Austria (Women: 1.3, Men: 1.2).

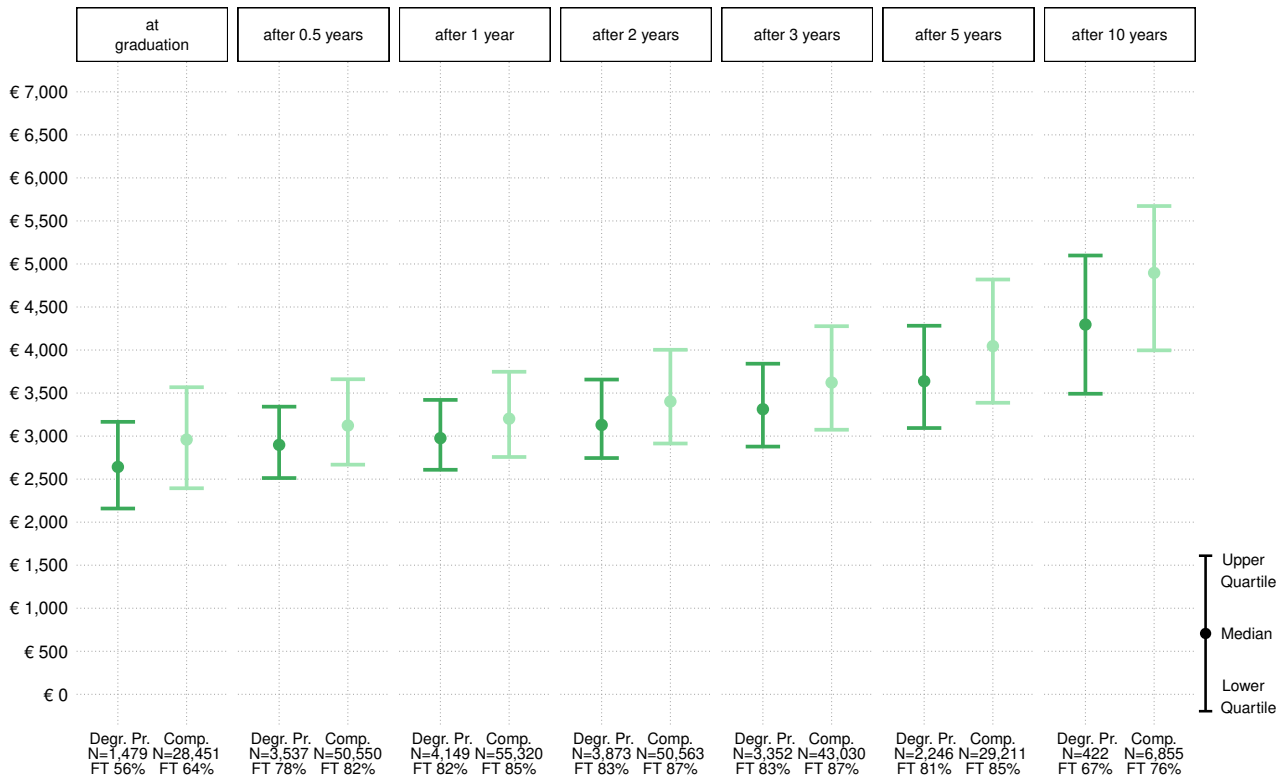
Top-5-Sectors 3 Years after Graduation



In total, 4,319 graduates are employed 3 years after graduating. 10% of the graduates work in the sector 'Tertiary/Post-secondary education' - their average (median) gross monthly income (in full-time employment) is €2,853. 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

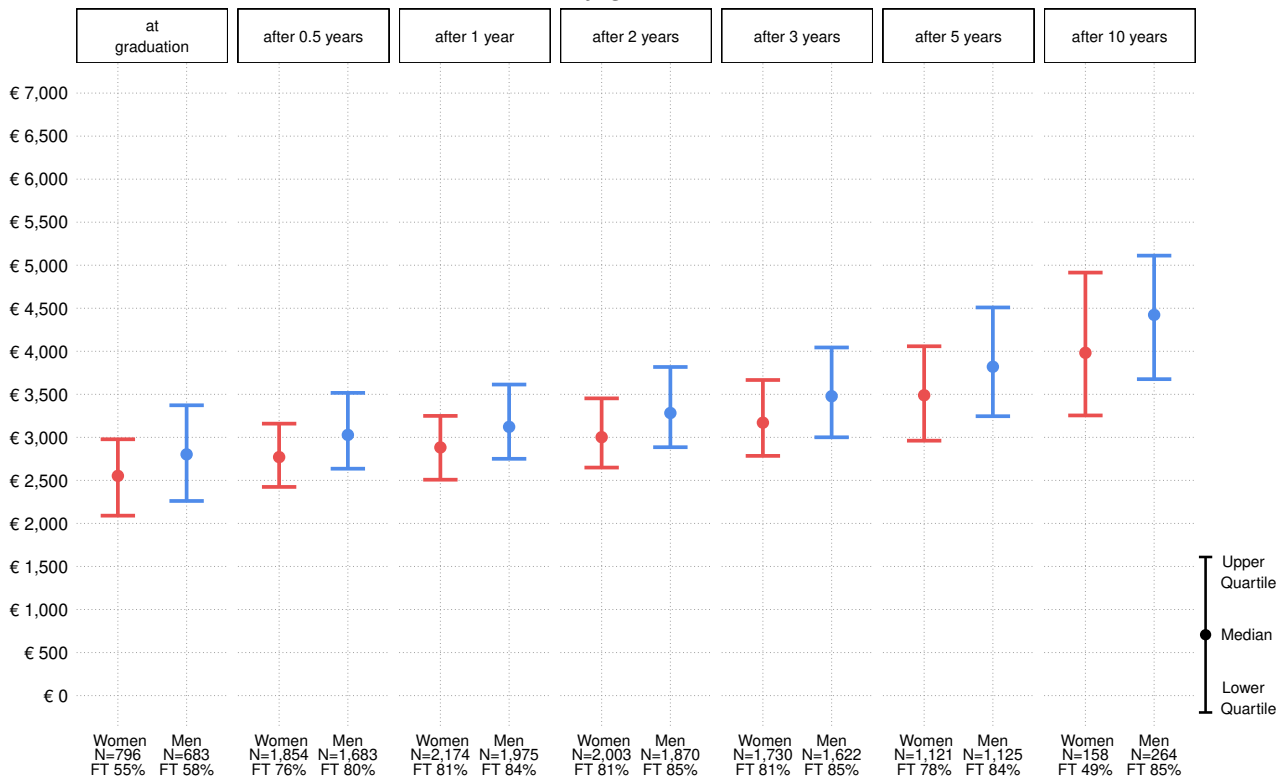
Austria-wide comparison



3 year(s) after graduation, 3,352 graduates are full-time (FT) employees (group 'Degree Programme') - that is 83% of all employees at that reference date. Their gross monthly income is €3,312 on average (median). The comparison group consists of all persons who graduate from a Master's programme at an Austrian higher education institution.

Gross Monthly Income for Full-Time Employees

by gender



3 year(s) after graduation, 1,730 female graduates are full-time (FT) employees - those are 81% of all female graduates who are employees at that reference date. The gross monthly income of the female graduates is €3,171 on average (median). In comparison, the gross income of the male graduates is €3,478 on average.

Explanations

The **population** includes graduates of a Master's 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 Master's 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

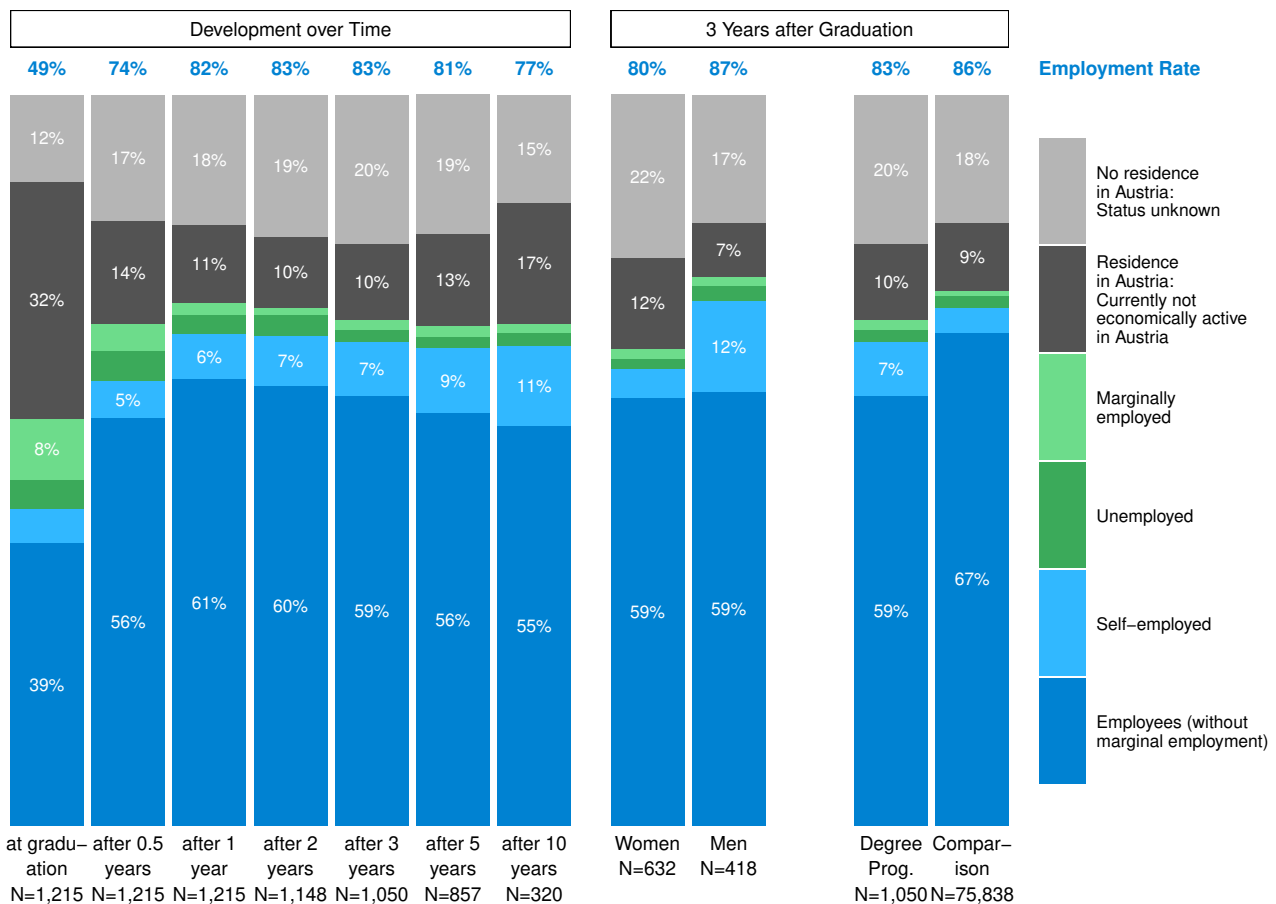
Master's Programmes ISCED-Field of Education 'Services'

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:

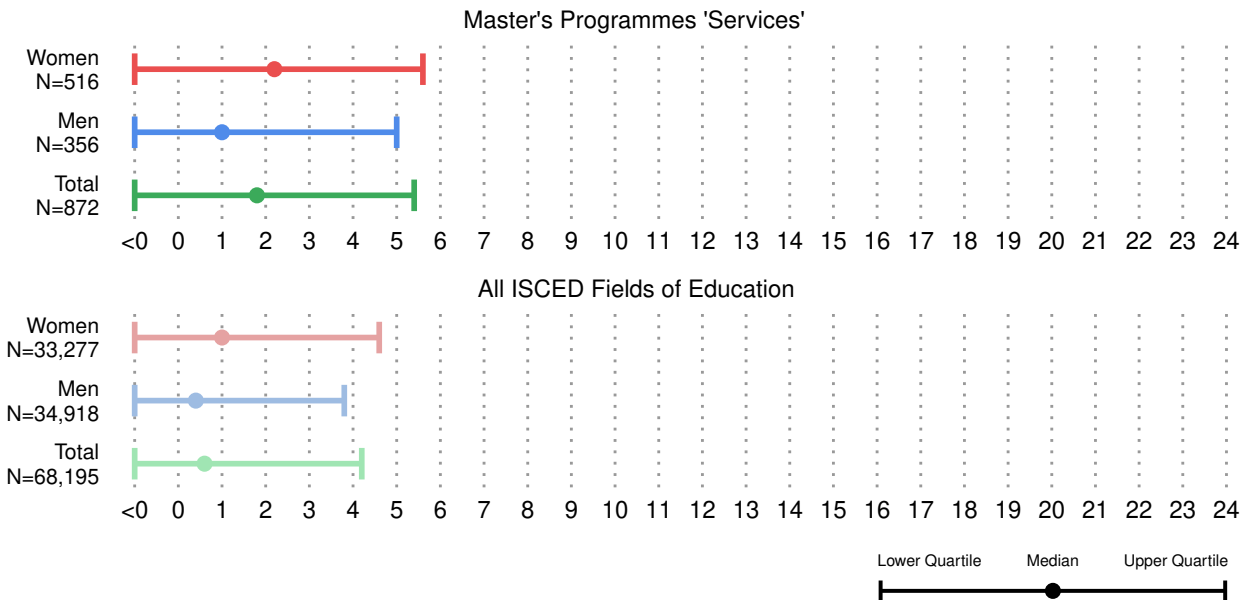
- Labour market status
- Time period until the first employment
- Top-5-sectors
- Gross monthly income for full-time employees

Status in the Austrian Labour Market



59% of the 1,050 graduates are employees 3 year(s) after graduating. 7% are self-employed. The employment rate amounts to 83%, 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 Master's programme at an Austrian higher education institution.

Time Period until the First Employment in Months

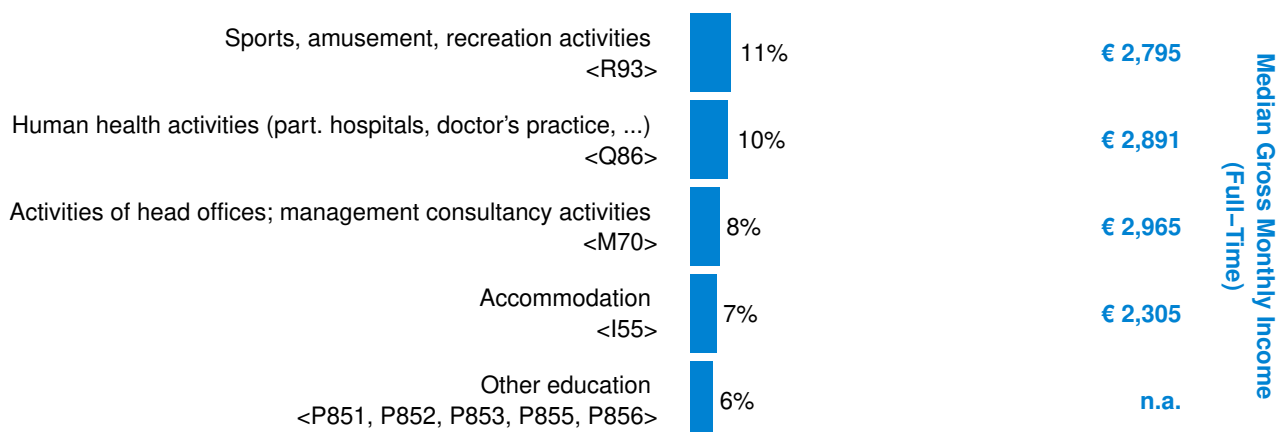


On average (median), the 872 graduates take up their first employment within 2 month(s) after graduation. The lower quartile falls in the time before graduation (lower quartile = '<0'). This means that a quarter of the graduates take up their first employment already before graduation. The upper quartile 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 1.5 employers in Austria (Women: 1.6, Men: 1.4).

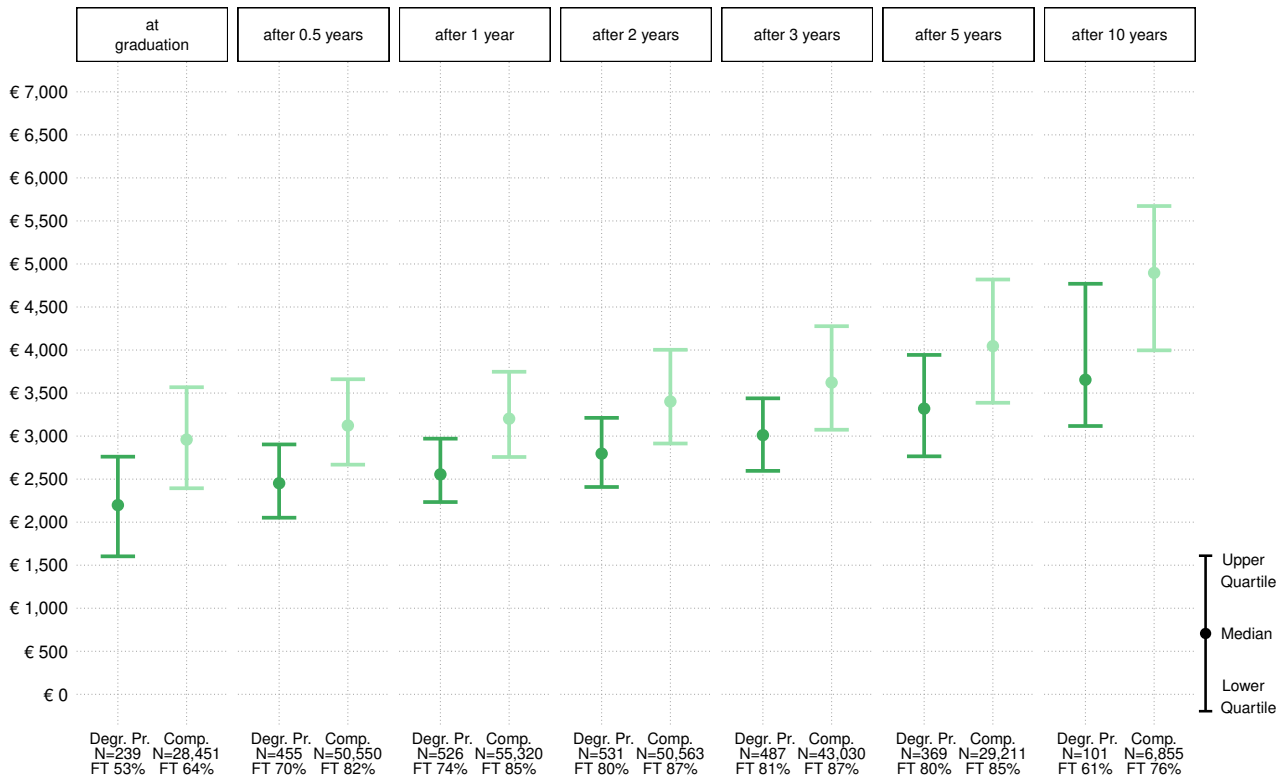
Top-5-Sectors 3 Years after Graduation



In total, 695 graduates are employed 3 years after graduating. 11% of the graduates work in the sector 'Sports, amusement, recreation activities' - their average (median) gross monthly income (in full-time employment) is €2,795. 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

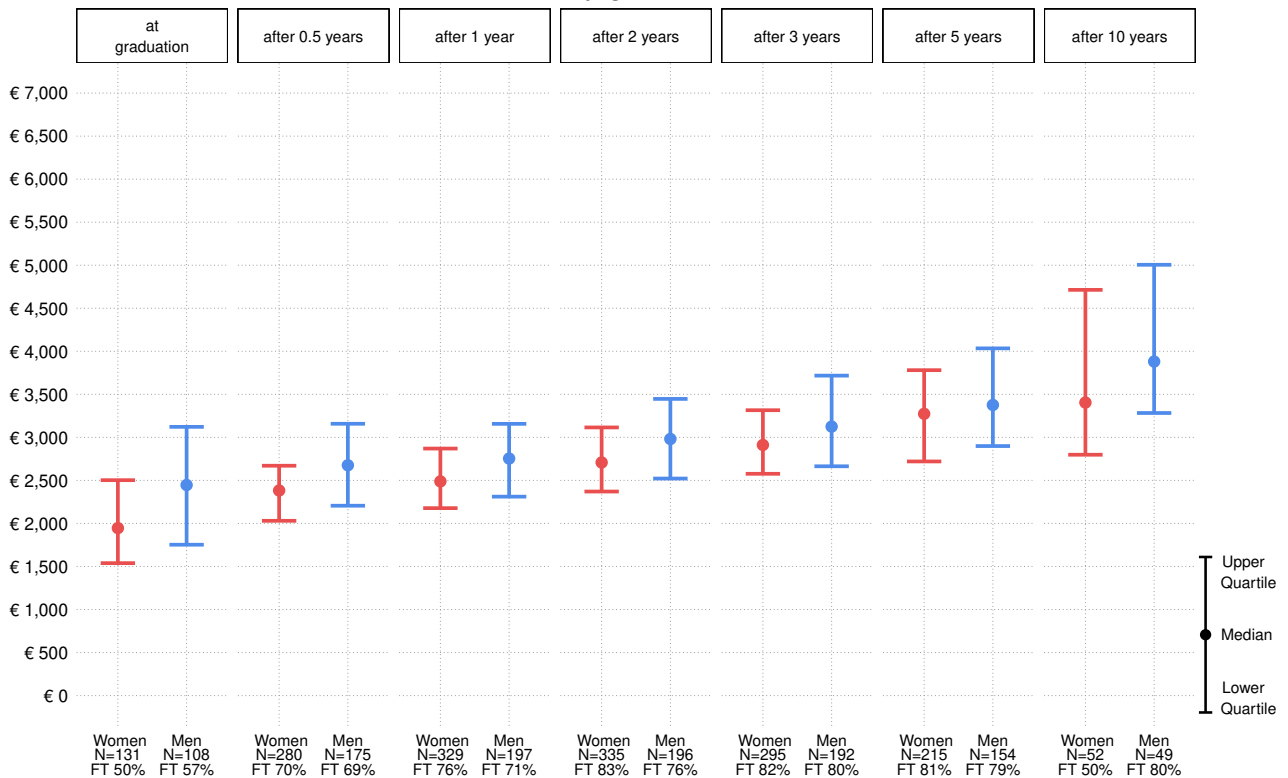
Austria-wide comparison



3 year(s) after graduation, 487 graduates are full-time (FT) employees (group 'Degree Programme') - that is 81% of all employees at that reference date. Their gross monthly income is €3,011 on average (median). The comparison group consists of all persons who graduate from a Master's programme at an Austrian higher education institution.

Gross Monthly Income for Full-Time Employees

by gender



3 year(s) after graduation, 295 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 €2,912 on average (median). In comparison, the gross income of the male graduates is €3,126 on average.

Explanations

The **population** includes graduates of a Master's 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 Master's 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

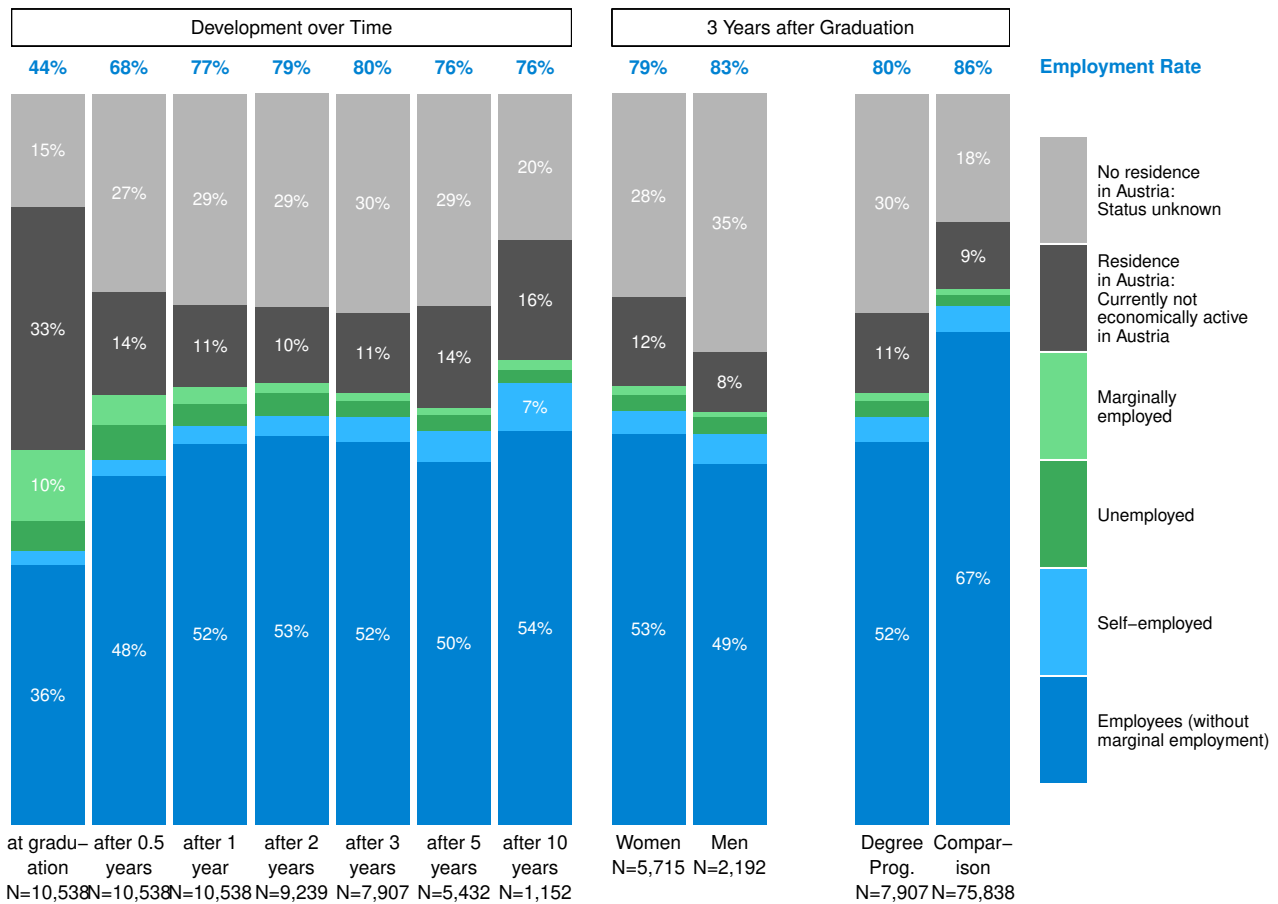
Master's Programmes ISCED-Field of Education 'Social Sciences, Journalism and Information'

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:

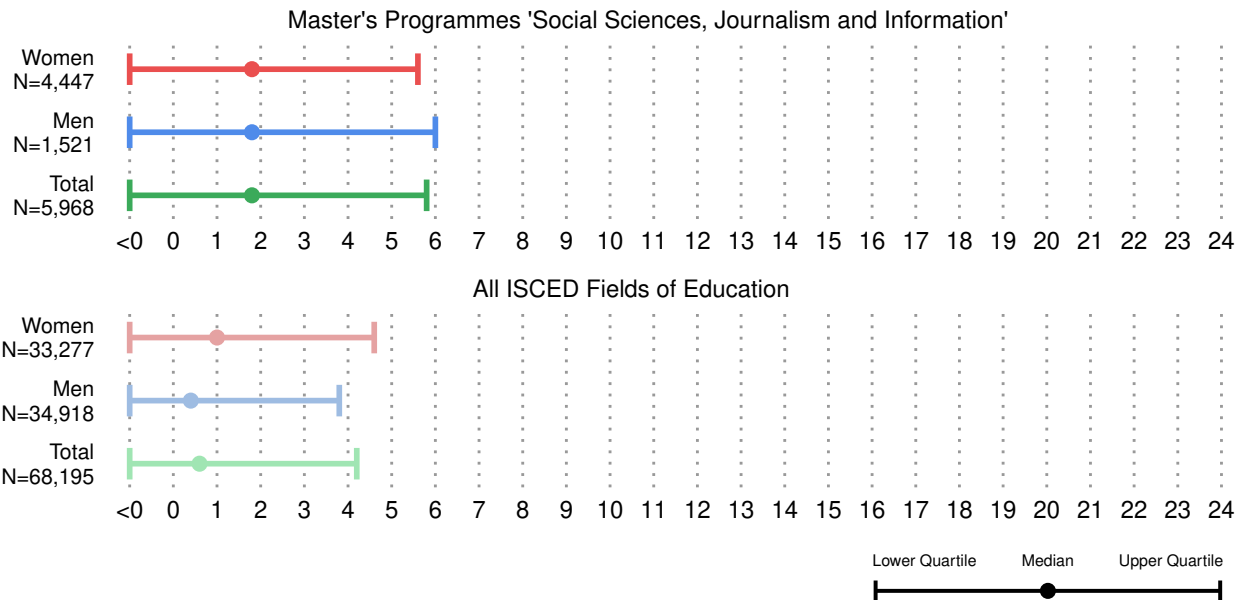
- Labour market status
- Time period until the first employment
- Top-5-sectors
- Gross monthly income for full-time employees

Status in the Austrian Labour Market



52% of the 7,907 graduates are employees 3 year(s) after graduating. 3% are self-employed. The employment rate amounts to 80%, 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 Master's programme at an Austrian higher education institution.

Time Period until the First Employment in Months

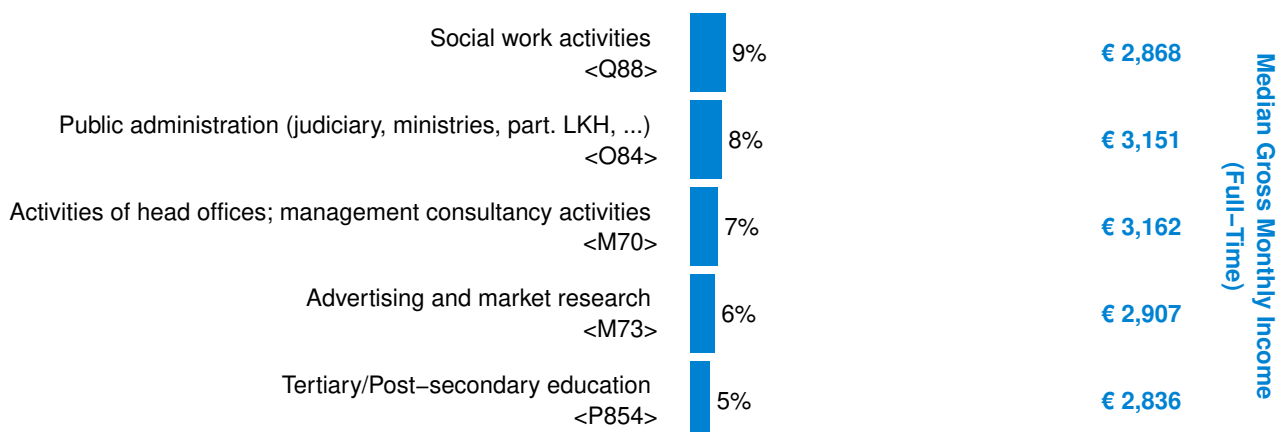


On average (median), the 5,968 graduates take up their first employment within 2 month(s) after graduation. The lower quartile falls in the time before graduation (lower quartile = '<0'). This means that a quarter of the graduates take up their first employment already before graduation. The upper quartile 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 1.3 employers in Austria (Women: 1.4, Men: 1.1).

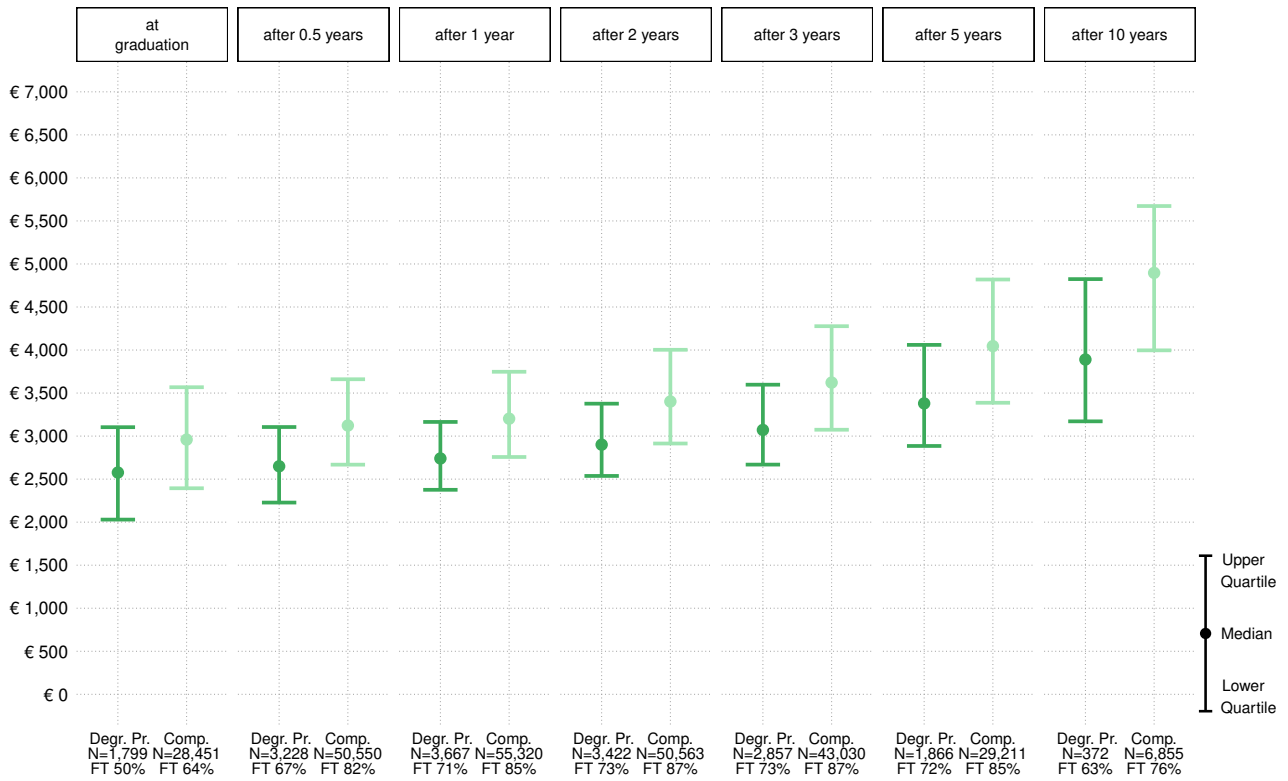
Top-5-Sectors 3 Years after Graduation



In total, 4,412 graduates are employed 3 years after graduating. 9% of the graduates work in the sector 'Social work activities' - their average (median) gross monthly income (in full-time employment) is €2,868. 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

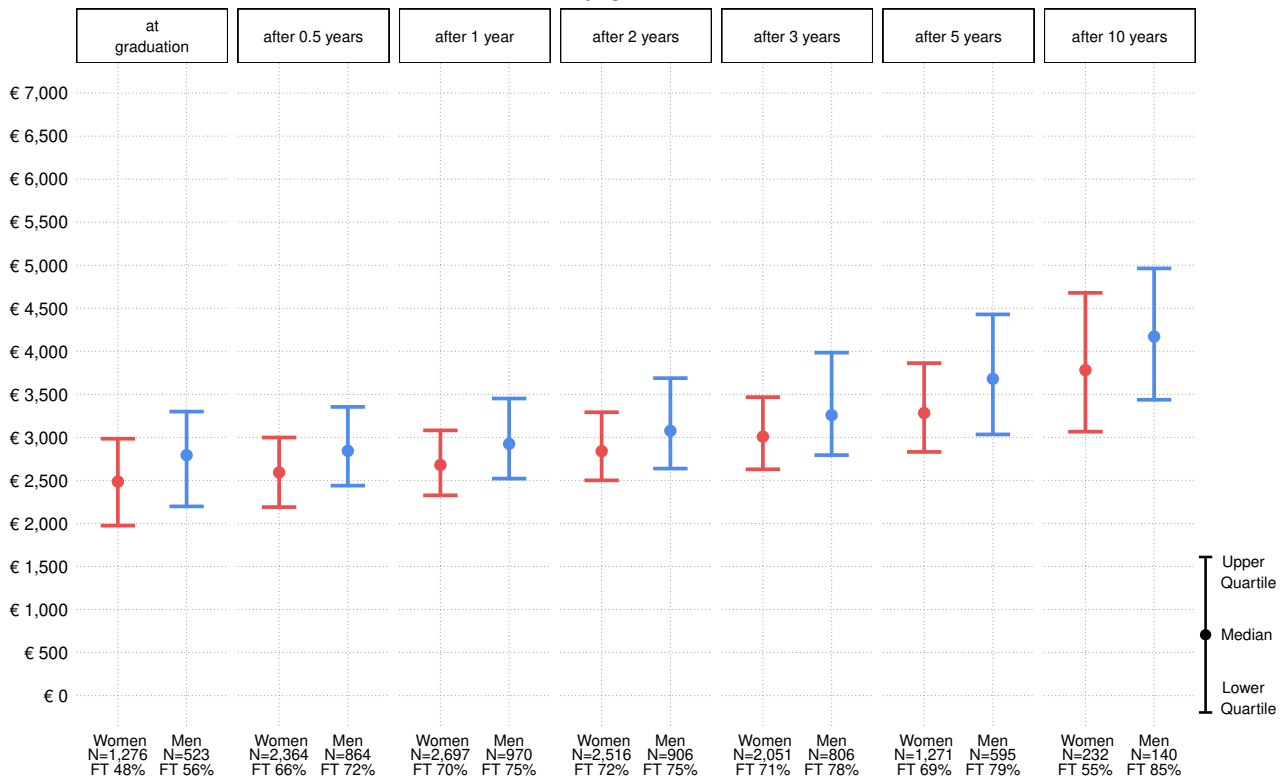
Austria-wide comparison



3 year(s) after graduation, 2,857 graduates are full-time (FT) employees (group 'Degree Programme') - that is 73% of all employees at that reference date. Their gross monthly income is €3,071 on average (median). The comparison group consists of all persons who graduate from a Master's programme at an Austrian higher education institution.

Gross Monthly Income for Full-Time Employees

by gender



3 year(s) after graduation, 2,051 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 €3,009 on average (median). In comparison, the gross income of the male graduates is €3,258 on average.

Explanations

The **population** includes graduates of a Master's programme relating to the ISCED field of education 'Social Sciences, Journalism and Information' 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 Master's 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.**).