



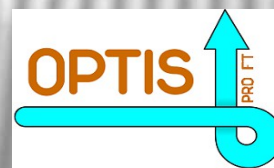
INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

## The System of High Education in Poland

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# General Information



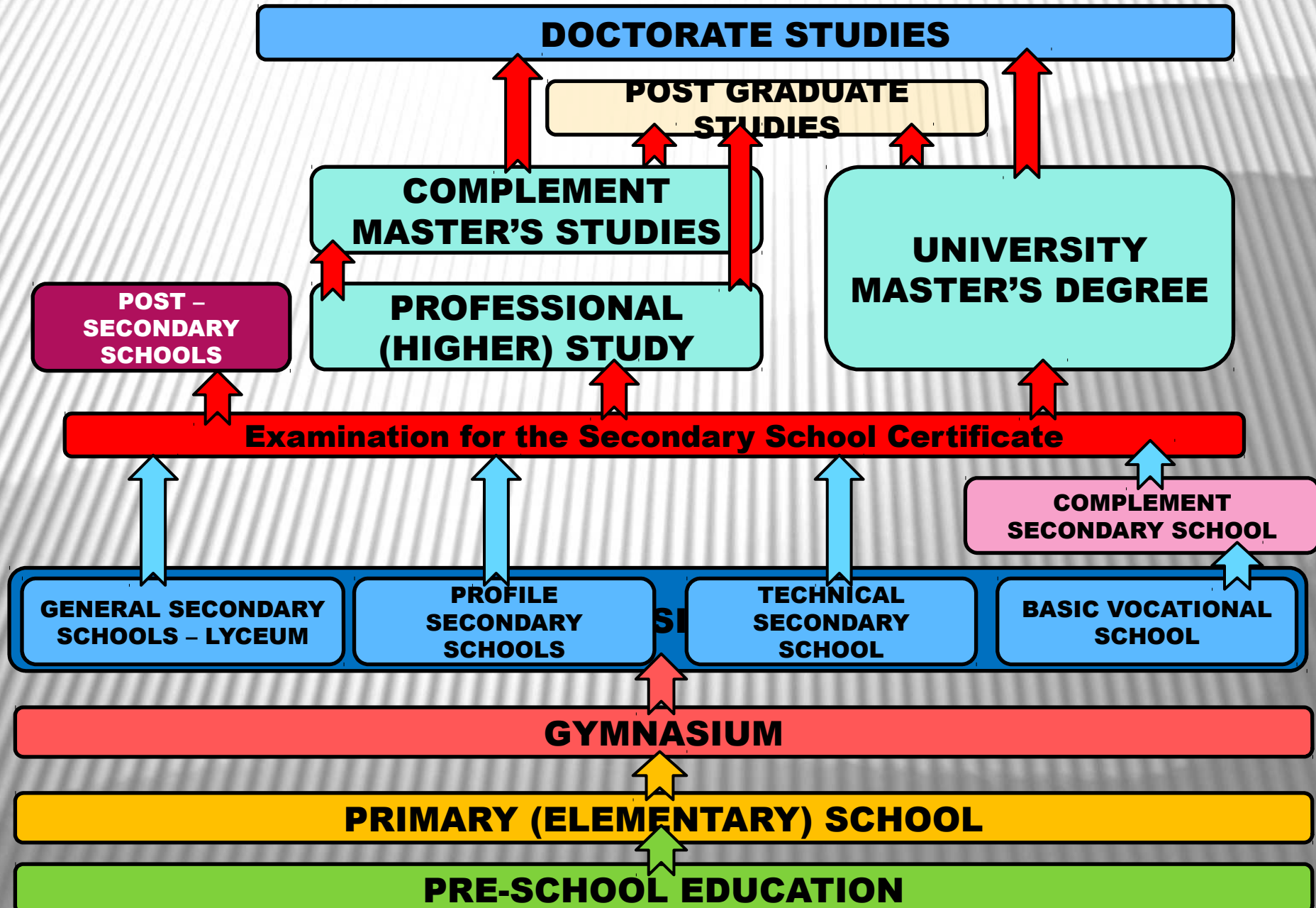
## Legal basis:

The legal framework for the present education system in Poland is provided by the following legislation:

- The Act on Education System of the 08 January 1999,
- The Act on Higher Education of the 27th July 2005
- The Act on Academic Degrees and Title as well as on Degrees and Title in the field of Arts of 14 March 2003.

**In accordance with these Acts, there is the following system of schools in Poland:**

# Diagram of The System of Education In



# General Information



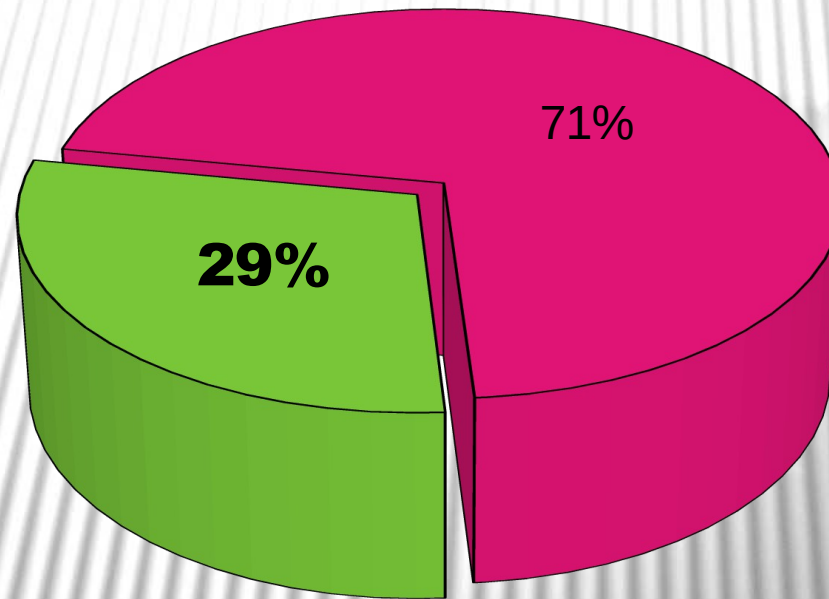
The turn of the 80-ties and 90-ties saw the establishment of a considerable number of non-public schools; hardly known in Poland previously.

Currently, in Poland there are **465 universities**, of which 132 are public universities and 333 is private universities.

**Tab. 1** Number of high schools

<b>Academic year</b>	<b>Total university</b>	<b>Non-public high schools</b>
<b>1992/93</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>1995/96</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>2000/2001</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>195</b>
<b>2005/2006</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>315</b>
<b>2008/2009</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>326</b>
<b>2010/2011</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>338</b>
<b>2011/2012</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>333</b>

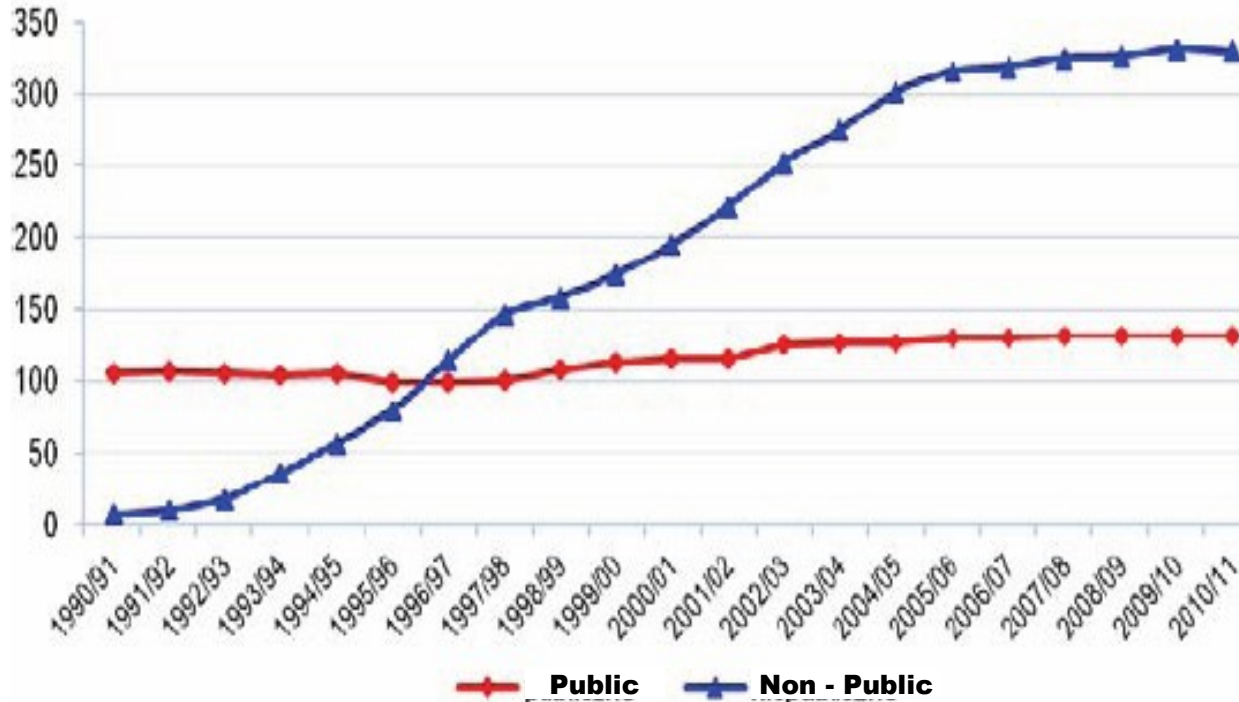
# General Information



■ Public schools

**Fig. 1 Percentage of High Schools in Poland**

# General Information



**Fig. 2. Number of Public and Non- Public High Schools**

# General Information

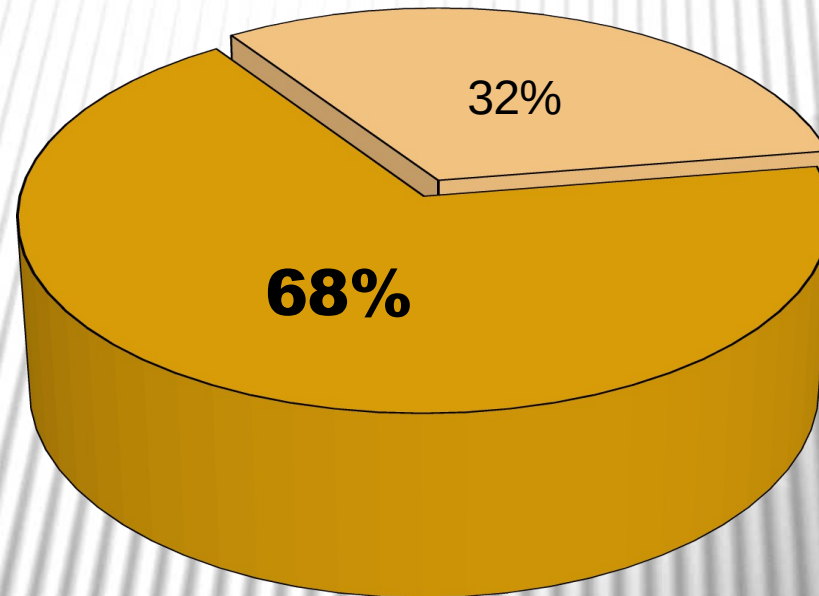


In high schools educate nearly **2 million students**, giving Poland one of the highest enrolment rates in the world and the largest number of higher education institutions in Europe

**Tab. 2** Number of students according to the forms of education

	<b>Total</b>	<b>The kind of study</b>	
		<b>Full -time study</b>	<b>Part time study</b>
<b>Total</b>	1 927 762	928 133	999 629
<b>Public schools</b>	1 268 366	807 615	460 751
<b>Non public schools</b>	659 396	120 518	538 878

# General Information

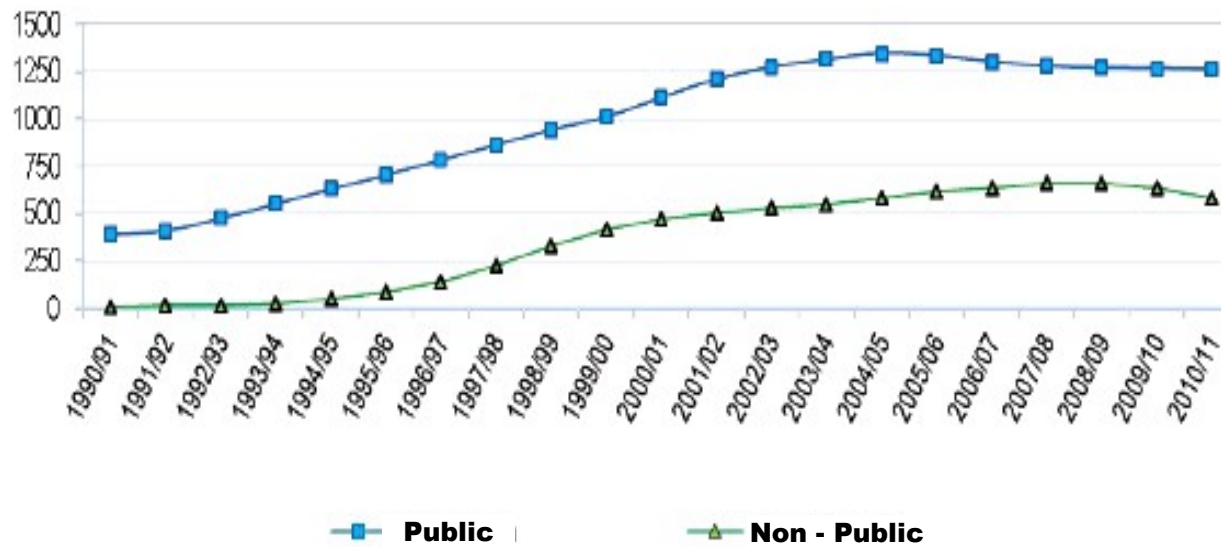


■ Public schools

**Fig. 3 Percentage of Students in Poland**



# General Information

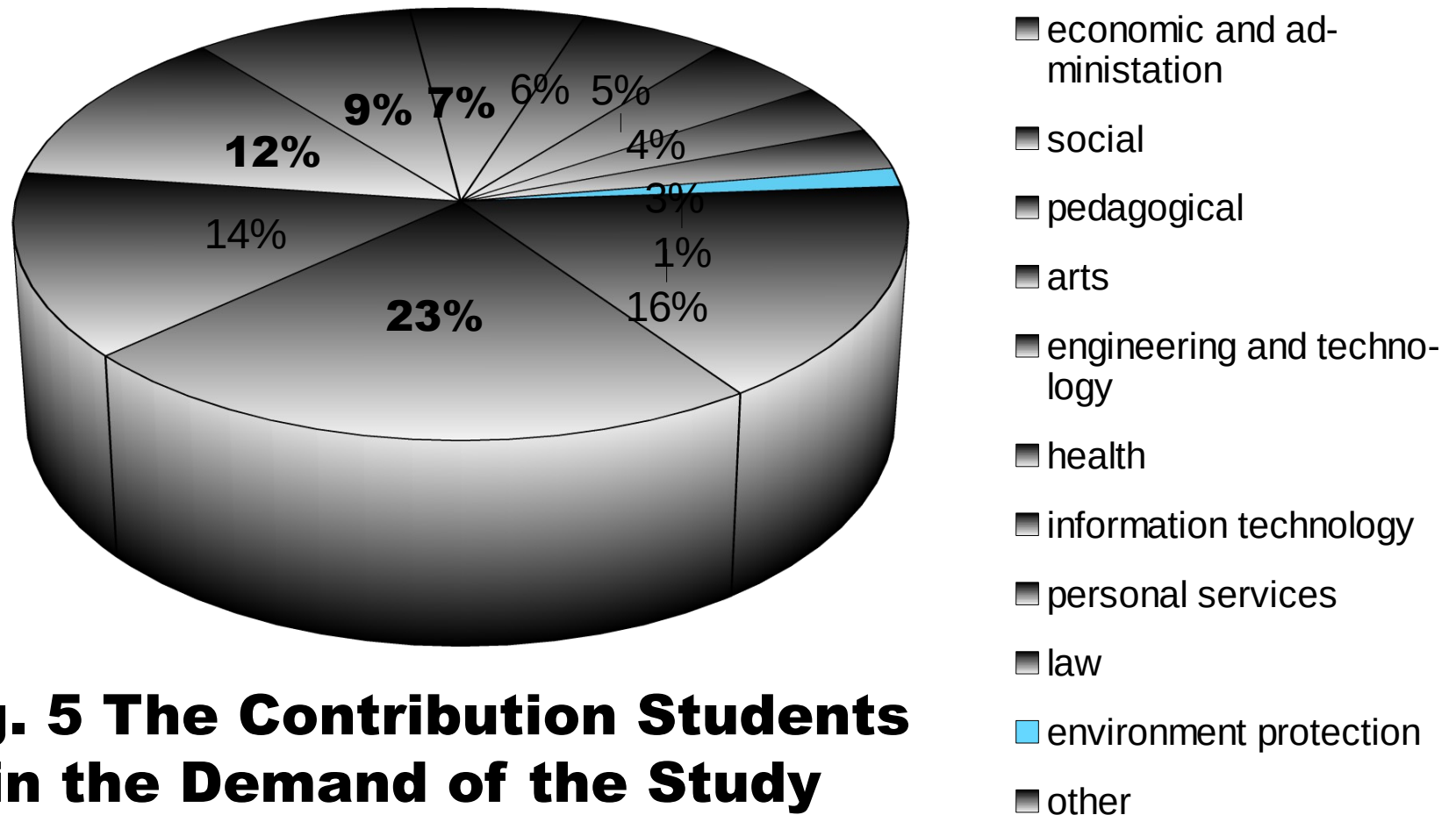


**Fig. 4 Students of Public and Non- Public High Schools**

From 2005 to 2010 the number of students decreased by 5.8%, and in recent years the decline was 3.1%.

# General Information

Currently in Poland, students are trained in more than 200 fields, including unique and macro-fields.

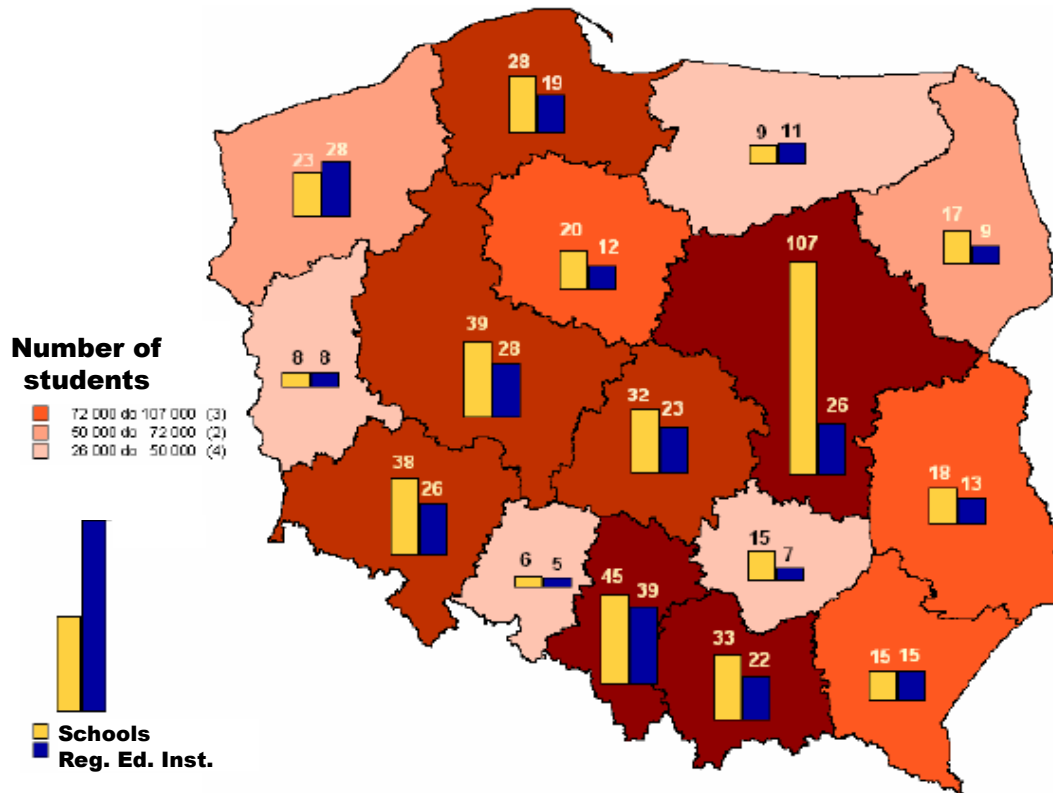


**Fig. 5 The Contribution Students in the Demand of the Study**

# General Information



**Fig. 6 Students and universities by province**



Mazovia  
Malopolska  
Silesia

In Poland, the largest number of academic centers with more than 100 thousand students, are four centers: Warsaw, Krakow, Wroclaw and Poznan.

# General Information



**Tab. 3** The Number of High Schools According The Type.

No.	Type of high school	Number of schools	Number of students (thousand.)
1	Universities	18	526,4
2	Technical Universities	24	322,1
3	Agricultural Universities	8	87,6
4	High Schools of Economics	83	356,6
5	Teacher Education High Schools	18	107,7
6	Medical Universities	9	58,0
7	Maritime High Schools	2	10,1
8	Academy of Physical Education	6	28,2
9	Academy of Arts	21	15,7
10	High Schools of Theology	15	7,4
11	Military, Police Academies	7	16,2
12	Others	245	391,8

# Scientists



By the end of December 2012 the Polish higher education employs a total of **170** thousands employees, of which about 100 thousands are academic teachers, working mainly in the public schools (84 thousands), and only 16 thousands in private institutions.

# Scientists



In the group of 100 thousand of academics were about 2 thousand. foreigners.

Among the academic teachers were:

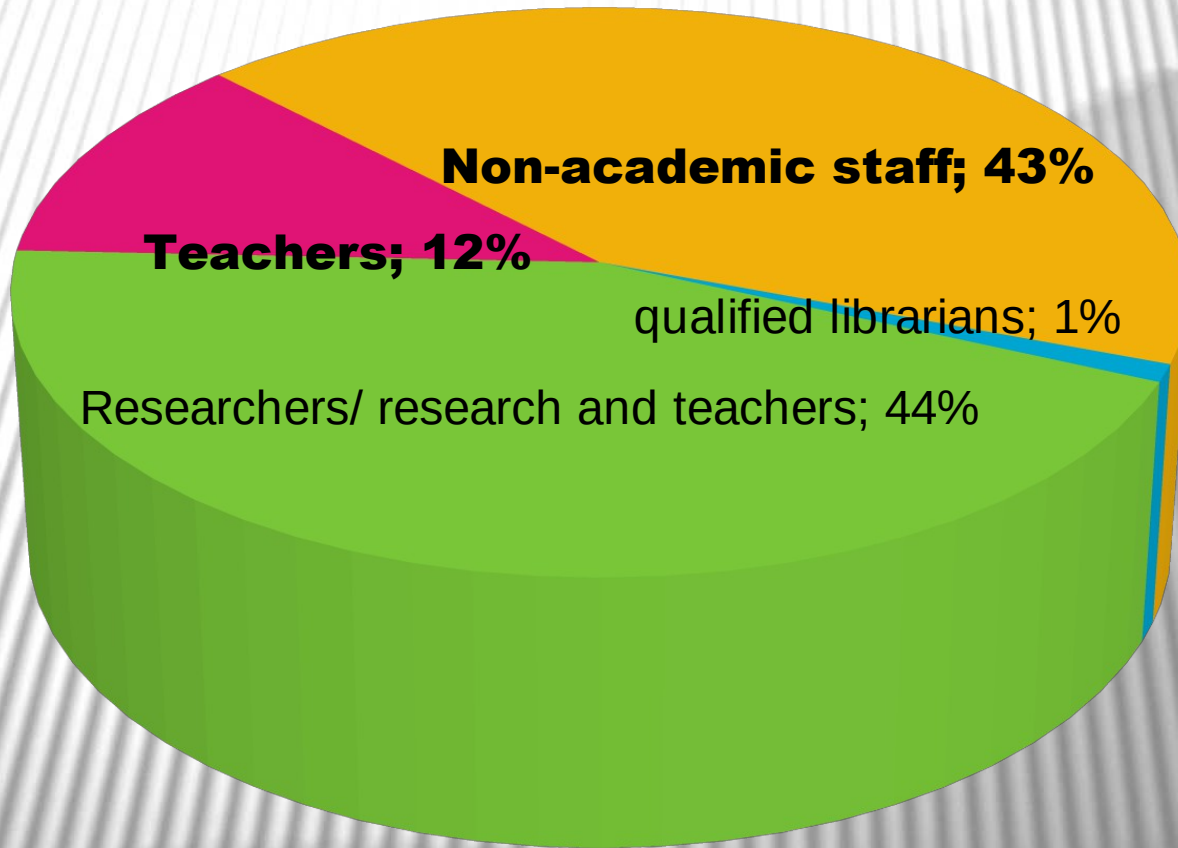
- professors - 24.2 thousand.,
- associate professors - 1.4 thousand.,
- assistants of professors - 43.4 thousand.,
- assistants - 13.0 thousand.

Teachers working in public schools accounted for almost 82.7% of total employment in higher education and the teachers of private schools - 17.3%.

Among of the academic staff 42.7% were women.

As a professor at Polish universities worked almost 6 thousand women.

# Scientists

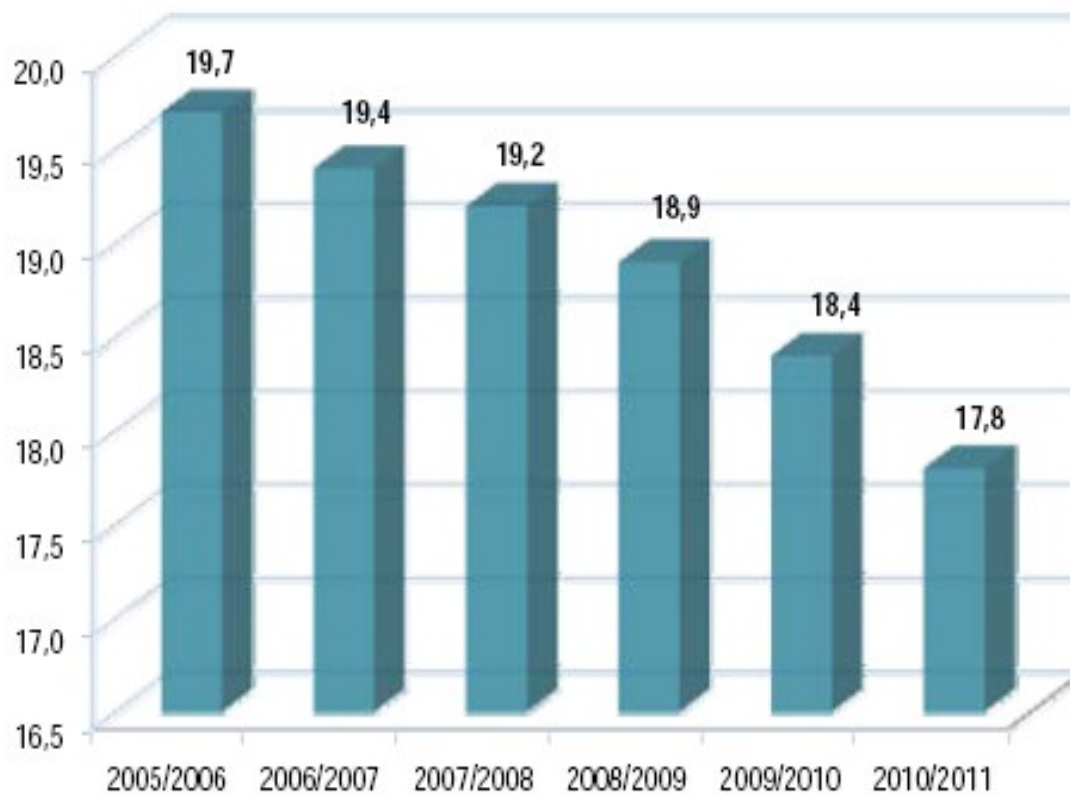


**Fig. 7 The Percentage of Employment in Public Universities**

# Scientists



**Fig. 8** The number of students per one academic teacher





## Polish System in European Higher Education Area



Poland has signed the Bologna Declaration along with 29 other countries, aiming to create the **European Area of Higher Education**.

Institutions of higher education in Poland have implemented the ECTS (European Credit Transfer System).

They are also engaged in the international exchange of students, based on individual schools activity and programs like SOCRATES/Erasmus..



# Levels and Forms of Study

**First Degree Study** - a form of education, which are admitted candidates with matriculation certificate –

**Bachelor's Study (PROFESIONAL)**

**Second Degree Study** - a form of education, which are admitted candidates with a minimum qualification of first degree study - **Complement Master's Studies**

**The University Master's Study** - a form of education, which are admitted candidates with matriculation certificate, ending with a qualification of the second degree - **One Unit Master's Study..**



# Levels and Forms of Study

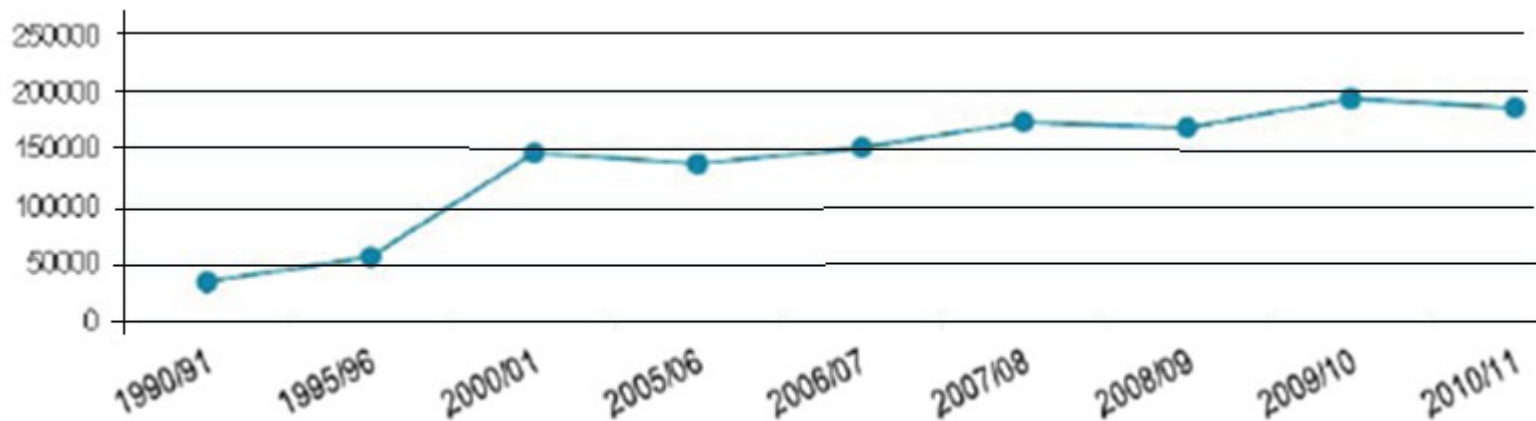
**Third Degree Study** - doctoral studies (PhD study), conducted by an authorized agency of the university, research institute of the Polish Academy of Sciences, research institute or international research institute, which are admitted candidates qualified second degree – **PhD Study** .

**Postgraduate studies** - a form of education, which are admitted candidates with qualifications at least the first stage, carried out in universities, research institute of the Polish Academy of Sciences, research institute or the Medical Centre of Postgraduate Education, leading to a postgraduate qualification.



# Levels and Forms of Study

**Fig. 9. Number of the Postgraduate students**



**Among the post-graduate students the most popular courses were:**

- **Economic and Administration - 54.7 thousand. students,**
- **Teaching - 47.9 thousand. students**
- **Medical - 24.4 thousand.**
- **Engineering – 6.3 thousand.**



# Levels and Forms of Study

**Full-time studies** - a form of higher education, in which at least half of the training program is implemented in the form of classes require direct participation of teachers and students.

**Part-time studies** - a form of higher education, other than full-time - classes are usually conducted in the evenings or on weekends.


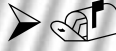



# Levels of Higher Education Institutions



Since 2007/2008 academic year Polish higher education system has been divided to three stages, which are:

- 1. Bachelor (Licencjat, Inżynier),**
- 2. Master (Magister),**
- 3. Doctor PhD (Doktor).**

This system applies to all fields of education except:

-  Law,
-  Pharmacy,
-  Psychology,
-  Veterinary Medicine,
-  Medicine and Dentistry,

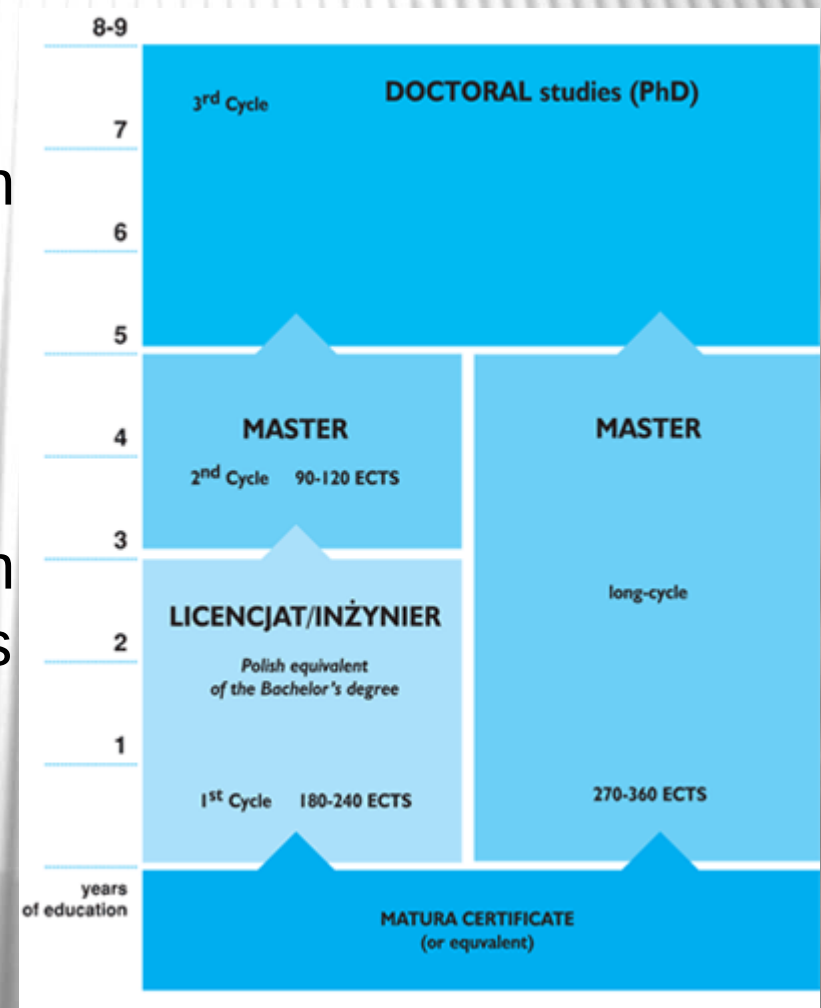
which are still based on two-stage system (Master and Doctor).

## Higher Education Institutions Degrees Granted



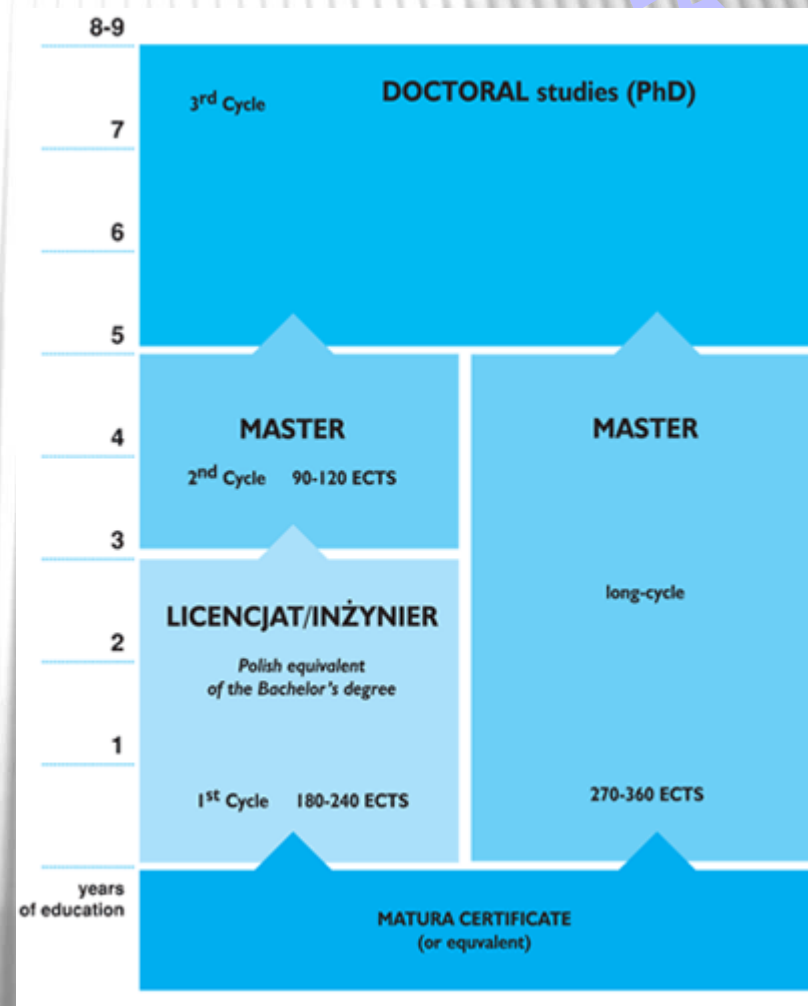
**Bachelor (BA, Licencjat)** -  
obtained following the completion  
of 3-3,5 year-long humanistic /  
vocational college studies

**Bachelor (BSc, Inżynier)** -  
obtained following the completion  
of 3,5-4 year-long college studies  
in technical sciences, agriculture  
and economy.



## Higher Education Institutions Degrees Granted

**Master (MA, MSc, Magister)** - equivalent degrees: Master of Art, Master Engineer, Master Engineer Architect, qualified physician, dental surgeon or veterinarian. Granted following the completion of 5-6 year long uniform university studies. The MSc may also be obtained following the completion of 1,5-2,0 years-long supplementary master's degree studies which may be taken by persons with a Bachelor diploma.

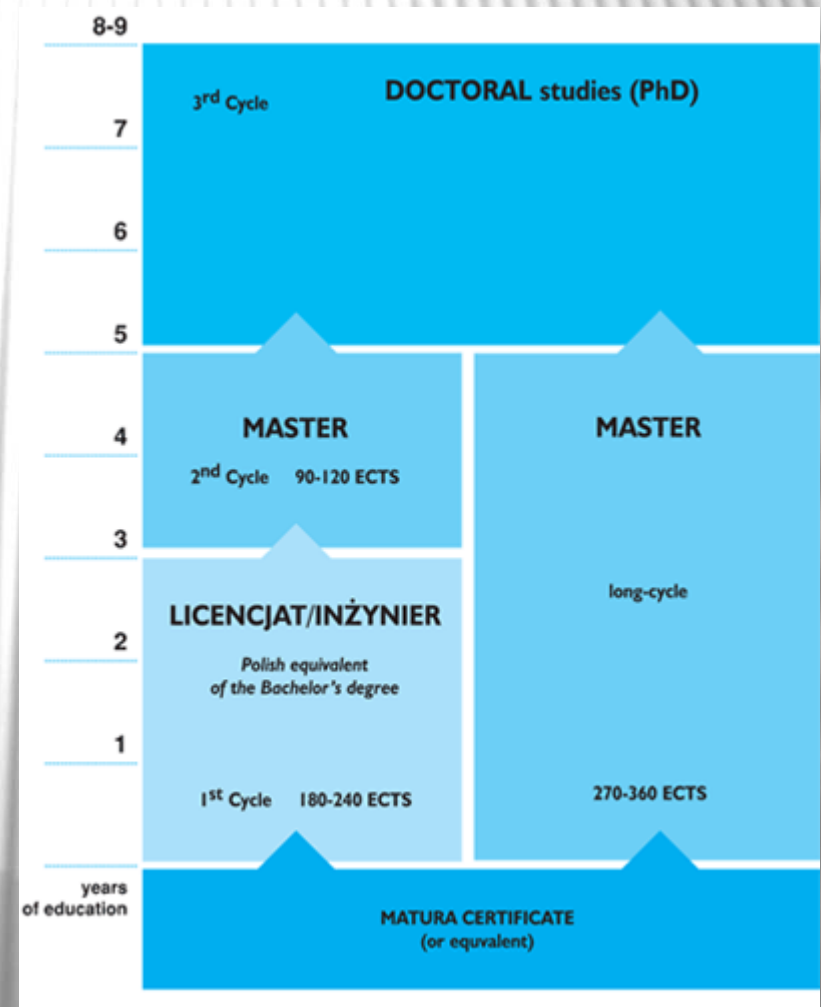




## Higher Education Institutions Degrees Granted



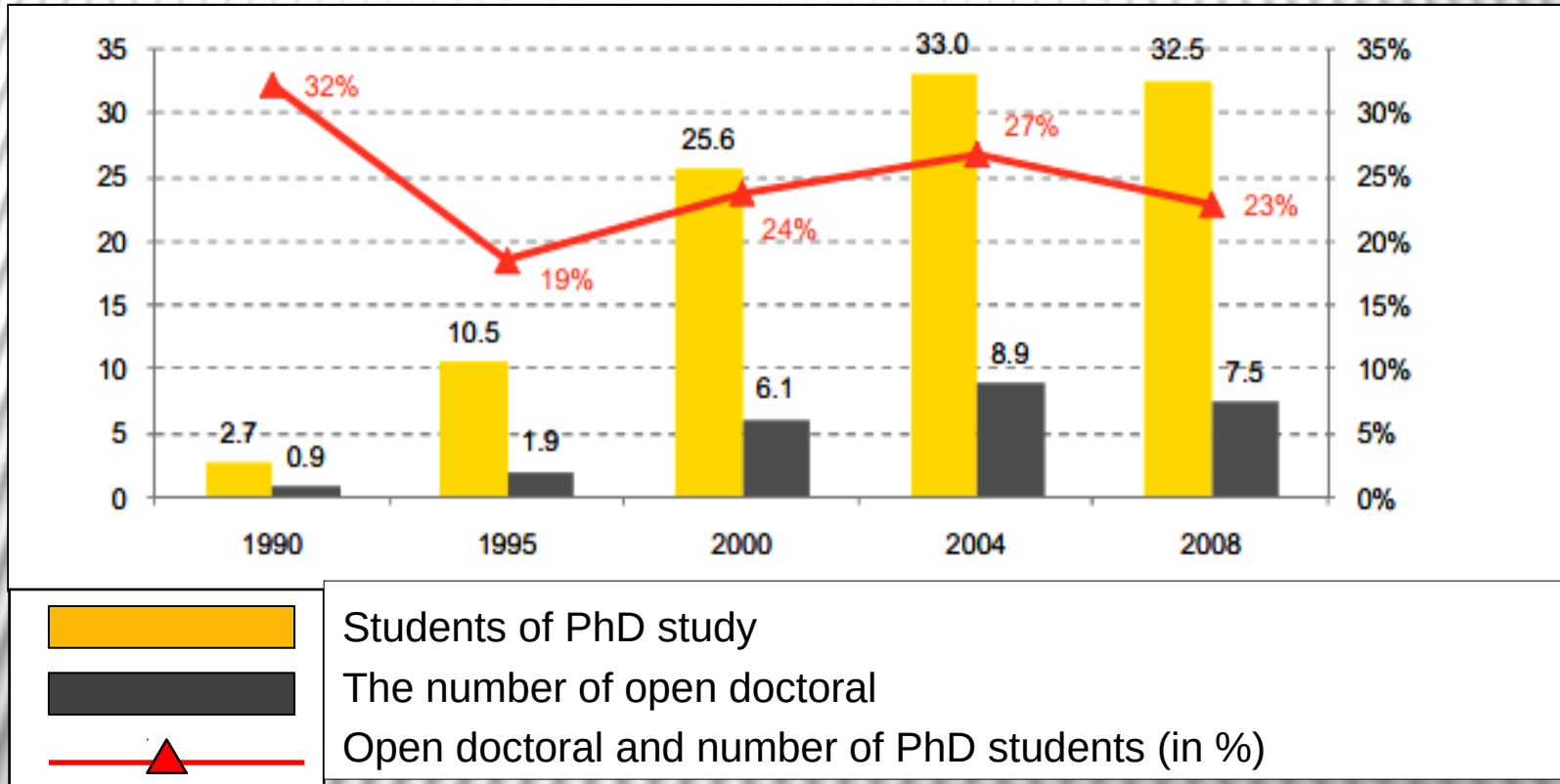
**Doktor (PhD, Doktor)** - a degree awarded to those who pass doctoral exam and successfully defend dissertation. To qualify for the academic degree of doctor one must hold a master or equivalent degree.



# PhD Studies



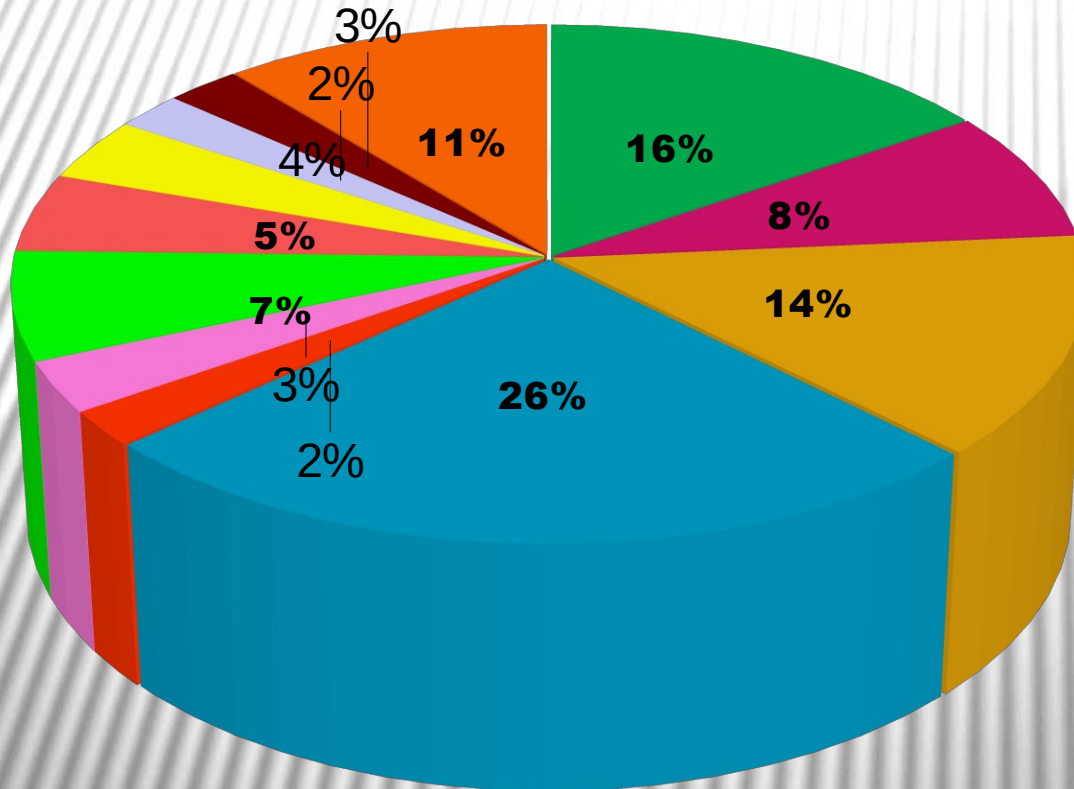
**Fig. 10. Number of the PhD students**



# Graduates



- **Pedagogical**
- **Humanites**
- **Social**
- **Economic and Administration**
- **Biology**
- **Informatics**
- **Medical**
- **Engineering - Technical**
- **Public service**
- **Architecture and Construction**
- **Production and Processing**
- **Others**

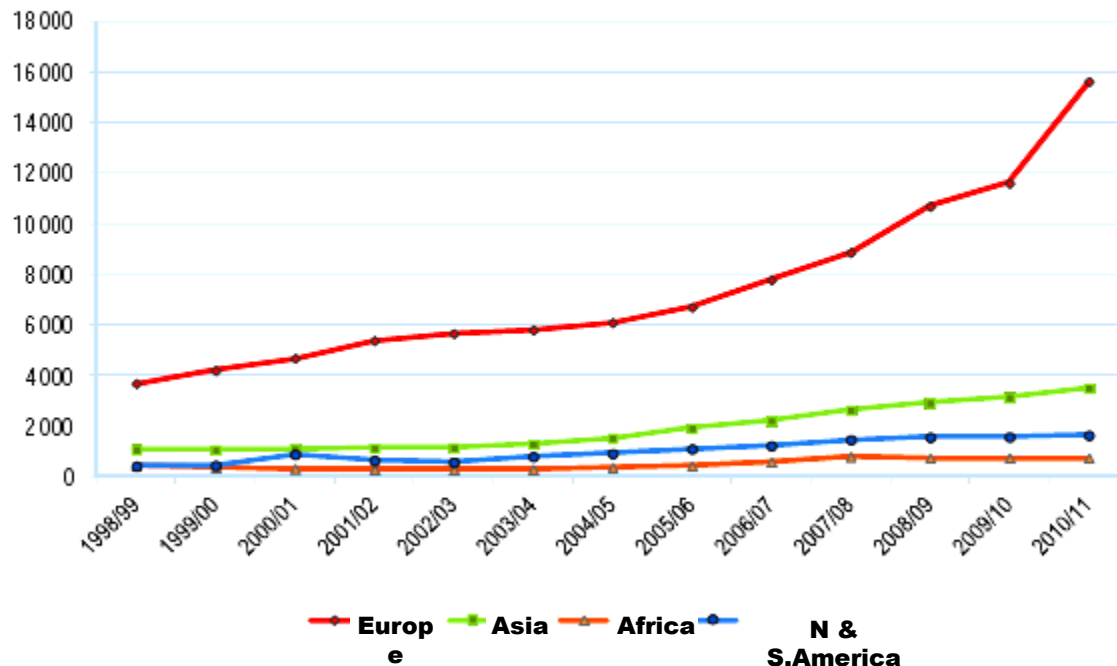


**Fig. 11 Graduates of High Schools by Fields**

# Foreign Students in Poland



**Fig. 12 Foreign Students By Continent**



**The most popular were the economic and administrative courses - 765 students (27.0%), followed by medical - 563 students (19.9%), social - 458 students (16.2%) and humanities - 335 students (11.8%).**

# University Fee



In Poland full-time education at state institutions of higher education is free for Polish citizens.

It is also free for foreigners who commence studies in at state university on terms applicable to Polish citizens.

All other foreigners are required to pay tuition fees of no less than:

- 2000 EUR per year for professional higher study, master's and postgraduate master's courses;
- 3000 EUR per year for doctoral, postgraduate and specialist courses and scientific, artistic, specialist internships;
- 3000 EUR per year for vocational courses and apprenticeships;
- 2000 EUR per year for a language course, including a course preparing for study in Polish.

\* In justified cases the Rector may, at the student's request, reduce the tuition fee or waive it altogether

# University Fee



Financial support for students:

- social scholarships,
- scholarships for academic or sports,
- special scholarships for people with disabilities,
- Minister scholarships for academic achievement,
- Minister of scholarships for outstanding achievements in sport,
- scholarships for food,
- housing scholarships,
- handouts.

It is possible to simultaneously receive several benefits of financial aid for one student.







# Academic Year

The academic year is divided into two parts:

1. the fall semester (October-mid February),
2. the spring semester (mid February-June).

Each of them ends with the examination period usually with 3 to 5 exams - **Examination Session**.

Teaching is given in the form of:

-  lectures,
-  classes,
-  seminars,
-  laboratory classes
-  projects classes,
-  discussion groups.

# Examination



To complete a semester successfully a student must receive passing notes for all examinations.

The grading scale comprises the following marks:

- very good (5),
- good plus (4,5),
- good (4),
- satisfactory plus (3,5),
- satisfactory (3),
- failing (2).

Under the European Credit Transfer System (ECTS) a certain number of credits are allocated to a given subject independently of marks received on exams.





# Summary

1. In the past decade, Poland passed the stage of elite higher education to the stage of mass education. Never in our history, the Poles were not as educated and higher education has never been so strongly associated with increasing employment opportunities and a higher than average wages.
2. The number of students in higher education institutions year-on-year falls slowly. This is due to demographic changes (year by year the population aged 19-24 has been decreasing).
3. 71,3% of all higher schools are non-public.
4. Economy and administration, social sciences as well as teacher training and education science were most often chosen subgroups among the fields of education.
5. The number of foreign students in Polish higher schools increased.
6. In the 2011/2012 academic year the number of students attending Ph.D. studies amounted to 37.5 thous., It is about 2 thous. more than a year before.



INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

## The System of High Education in Poland

# Thank You Very Much For Your Attention!

**Monika Bogusławska – Bączek, PhD**

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