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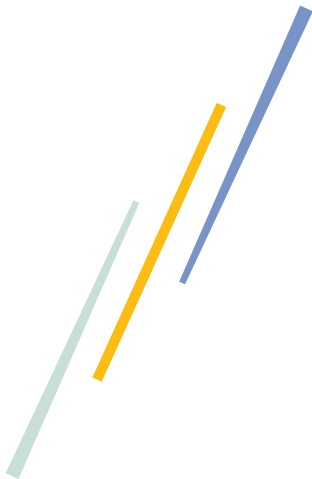
How Employment Rates of Graduates in Lithuania Influence Decisions on State-Financed Places

2024 04 18

Tallinn

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The classifier of study fields

Studies in Lithuania are classified into 17 groups of study fields:

#	GROUP OF STUDY FIELDS
1.	MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES
2.	INFORMATICS
3.	PHYSICAL SCIENCES
4.	LIFE SCIENCES
5.	ENGINEERING
6.	TECHNOLOGICAL SCIENCES
7.	HEALTH SCIENCES
8.	VETERINARY MEDICINE
9.	AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE
10.	SOCIAL SCIENCES
11.	LAW
12.	BUSINESS AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
13.	EDUCATION SCIENCES
14.	HUMANITIES
15.	THE ARTS
16.	SPORTS SCIENCE
17.	PUBLIC SECURITY

The scheme of the distribution of state-financed places

ŠMSM

The Government and the Ministry of Education, Sience and Sport (MESS) distribute state-financed places for short studies, first cycle and integrated studies among these groups of study fields

In several separate cases, the places are distributing according to the fields of study (e.g., medicine, social work, etc.) or even study programs (e.g., music, art, etc.).

The admission to short, first cycle and integrated studies in Lithuania is organized in a centralized way. Applicants to all higher education institutions submit their multiple applications in the order of priority.

The points influencing the allocation of state-funded places   ŠMSM

When MESS is drafting funds that have been allocated for the admission in the coming academic years to state-financed places for studies in particular group of study fields the following points are considered:

→

• **three main employment indicators of graduates**, which is the main point;
• the number of state-financed places allocated last year for the group of study fields,

in addition, to some extent but not as strictly, as in the case of employment rates, the following points are considered:
• if there were any vacant state-financed study places after the end of last year's admissions;
• students dropout during the academic year.

Three main graduate employment indicators

The employment of graduates **12 months after graduation** is measured using the following indicators:

• a share of employed graduates (under employment contracts and/or self-employed) of all graduates, we briefly call self-employed graduates those, who work under business certificate, have their own individual company, work under authorship agreement, etc.;

• a share of graduates employed according to the level of higher education obtained;

• a share of the income of graduates working under employment contracts, compared to the income of all graduates of that academic year.

Values of indicators for decision making I   ŠMSM

The employment rates of graduates of evaluated group should be compared to the following values:

• the first indicator – a share of employed graduates – is compared to 85 percent (of all graduates);

• the second indicator - a share of graduates employed according to the level of higher education obtained – is compared to two-thirds (of all graduates);

• the third indicator – a share of the income of graduates – should be no more than 10 percent lower than the average income of graduates of all groups.

Values of indicators for decision making II

If at least two of these indicators are not met, admission to state-funded places is reduced.

If the first two are met and the graduates' income is more than 10 percent higher than the average income of all, then admission is increased.

Remarks   ŠMSM

Please note:
• That those graduates who do not work and have a justifiable reason for not working (raising a child, serving in the army, officially declared departure abroad, etc.) are not counted when evaluating employment indicators.

• The proposal of the Ministry of Education, Science and Sports is agreed with other interested ministries, which have the right to submit additional arguments that may not be known to the Ministry of Education, Science and Sports regarding the need for graduates of one or another field of study in the future, e.g., the development strategy of one or another sector is planned to be implemented.

Recently, we have also started considering how the employment rates of the graduates change after more years after graduation, for example after 3 or 5 years.
Such a change of indicators shows not only the ability of graduates to adapt to the needs of the labour market, but to a certain extent also shows the changing trends of the labour market itself.

Example of values of indicators   ŠMSM

First cycle, integrated studies	2020-2022 average							formal conclusion
Group of study fields/ Study field	number of graduates who have to work - graduates	number of graduates employed by education level	**graduates employed by education level from the total, %**	number of employed graduates, working under employment contracts	average income of graduates under employment contracts, EUR	**income from the average income of all graduates, %**	number of graduates working under an employment contract and/or self-employed	**graduates working under an employment contract and/or self-employed from the total, %**	
HUMANITIES	511	269	**53%**	399	1539	**88%**	441	**86%**	reduce
INFORMATICS	733	586	**80%**	637	2380	**136%**	675	**92%**	increase
MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES, PHYSICAL SCIENCES	167	109	**65%**	142	1817	**107%**	148	**88%**	do not change
THE ARTS	251	171	**68%**	138	1269	**73%**	202	**81%**	reduce
SOCIAL SCIENCES WITHOUT SOCIAL WORK	912	543	**60%**	733	1658	**95%**	800	**88%**	do not change
SOCIAL WORK	86	52	**61%**	76	1391	**79%**	79	**92%**	reduce
SPORTS SCIENCE	86	44	**51%**	49	1183	**68%**	68	**79%**	reduce
				share > 67%			income >110 % of average		share > 85%
				share <=67%			90% of average <= income <=110 % of average		share <=85%
							income < 90% of average		

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Thank you!

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