

## **Job and study careers for upper secondary and university graduates**

Survey 2015 on upper secondary and university graduates 2011

The estimate of high school graduates who obtained the diploma in 2011 and were working in 2015 is 43.5% (45.7% in 2011 for the 2007 high school graduates), while 21.8% were looking for a job (16.2% in 2011).

The worsening of the employment outcomes affected primarily men (46.8% were employed in 2015, 51.2% in 2011); the proportion of female employed remained stable at 40.4%.

In the southern regions the transition into the labor market of the high school graduates continued to be difficult (37% work in 2015); in the central regions the percentage was higher than 42% while in the northern regions was 50%.

In 2015, 48.3% of high school graduates were studying at university (50% in 2011), only seven out of 100 had already obtained a degree (mainly a bachelor degree) and had chosen not to continue the studies.

Statistics and Economics (14.5% of the enrolled), Medicine (13.8% of the enrolled) and Engineering (13.1% of the enrolled) were the most frequently chosen area of study. 25.3% of the employed were permanent, 11.5% were self-employed and 63.2% had a “non-stable” job.

Four years after the high school graduation eight out of ten graduates were still living with their parents.

The estimate of the 2011 bachelor graduates who were working in 2015 was 72.8%; 80.3% for the master degree long cycle graduates and 84.5% for the master degree short cycle. Data are stable compared to the past.

The gender gap on the rate of employment has reduced: the gap was greater for the master degree graduates compared to the bachelor graduates’ one.

In 2015 the master degree graduates in Defense and security, Medicine and Engineering had the highest employment level (99.4%, 96.5% and 93.9%).

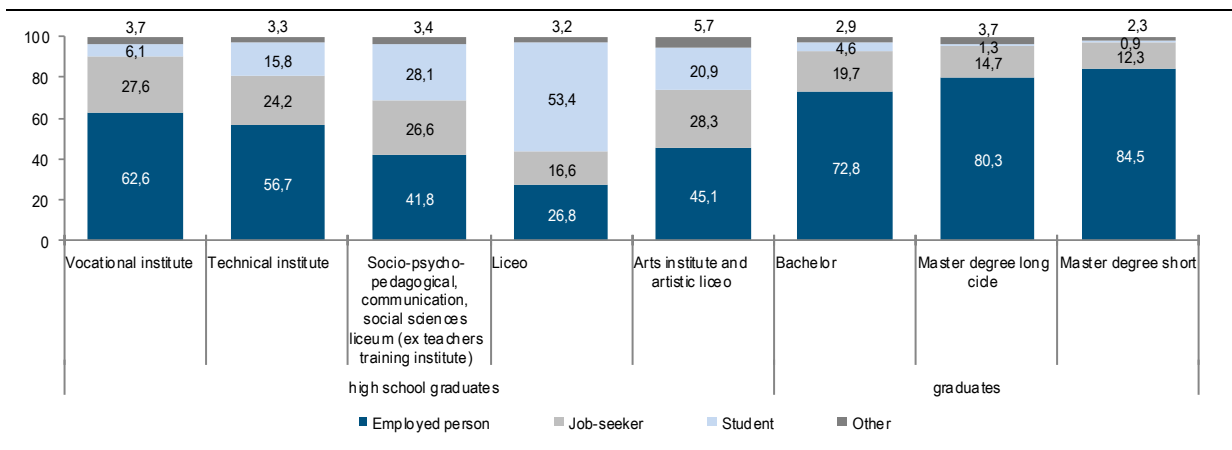
The transition into the labor market was rather difficult for the graduates (master degree and bachelor graduates) in Humanities (61.7% of the bachelor graduates are employed, 73.4% of the master degree graduates) and Earth sciences (58.6% of the bachelor graduates were employed and 76.5% of the master degree graduates).

The situation was also worse for the bachelor graduates in Psychology (54.4% employed) and the master degree graduates in Law (67.6% employed).

52.8% of the bachelor graduates and 41.9% of master degree graduates were employed in a “non- stable” job.

The master degree graduates in Defense and security, Medicine and Engineering earned the highest income (the monthly median income was higher than 1,600 euro).

**Figure 1. UPPER SECONDARY AND UNIVERSITY GRADUATES IN 2011 PER LABOUR CONDITION IN 2015. Percentage values**



**For more details please refer to the Italian version**

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