

Poland

Introduction

According to the analysis in St. Aubyn et al. (2009), the tertiary education system in Poland is below efficiency. As regards changes over time (DEA analysis), the efficiency scores have improved between the two periods (1998 to 2001 and 2002 to 2005). The analysis suggests that the system is more efficient if teaching is considered than in what concerns research.

Indicators

Table - Summary of indicators in St. Aubyn (2009)

Scores of efficiency indicators						
	Average ISI citation		Recruiter review		Peer review	
	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank
PL	2,98	17	1,07	14	1,07	15
best performer	NL - 5,51	1	IE - 2	1	FI - 2	1
worst performer	RO - 1,63	26	CZ -1,06	16	GR - 1,02	16

Indicators of main determinants of efficiency						
	Funding rules		Staff policy		Evaluation	
	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank
PL	:	:	:	:	:	:
best performer	PT - 7,8	1	CZ, DK, NL, AT, SK, SE,	1	HU - 8,3	1
worst performer	SK - 2,9	18	FR - 1,8	18	GR - 2,3	19

Descriptive indicators						
	Academic staff	Students	Graduates	Publications	Students	Graduates
			per capita		per academic staff	per student
PL	2,2	39,2	9,4	0,2	18,2	4,3
EU27	1,9	33,7	7,1	0,6	17,8	3,7

PISA		
	Score 2000*	Rank
PL	:	:
best performer	FI - 540	1
worst performer	RO - 410	18

Poland shows above-average number of students and graduates, both in per capita terms and per academic staff and above average ratio of graduates per students, which would suggest relative efficiency in teaching and production of graduates.

Unfortunately, the indicators of the main determinants of efficiency are not available.

Additional funds may be granted for programmes of a particular high quality which allows rewarding high quality. Decomposing the production of articles shows that while Poland employs an above average academic staff, the number of articles per academic staff is below average.

Higher education institutions have the right to define the conditions of admission to degree programmes, including the number of places.

Policy developments

There are a number of planned reforms, in particular to give more autonomy to TEIs in management, to make scientific careers more attractive, and to improve the financial support of students. There is a target for Polish TEIs to be between the first 20 TEIs in European rankings by 2020.