



Maastricht University Graduate Surveys 2023

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As in previous years, this factsheet provides a detailed report on the employability of graduates of Maastricht University (UM). The report sheds light on how well UM graduates are prepared for the labour market. More precisely, we answer the following questions: What are the labour market conditions for UM alumni shortly after graduation and what are their career paths five and ten years after graduation? How do they look back on their Masters studies at UM? We report on some key labour market outcomes, both for individual faculties and for UM as a whole. These include the unemployment rate, working hours and income, as well as satisfaction with the Master's programme at Maastricht University. Additionally, based on questions initiated and financed by EDLAB, we report on alumni's international career orientation and international skills. We show to what extent graduates perceive that the International Classroom, one of the pillars of Maastricht University education, contributes in terms of being able to cope with the internationalisation of the labour market.

The results are based on alumni research among three cohorts that participated in a survey in 2022. The first cohort graduated in the academic year 2020-2021 (1.5 years prior to the survey), the second in 2016-2017 (five years prior to the survey) and the third in 2011-2012 (ten years prior to the survey).¹ We also compare the findings of this year to those of earlier years.

KPIs of UM graduates

Position in the labour market

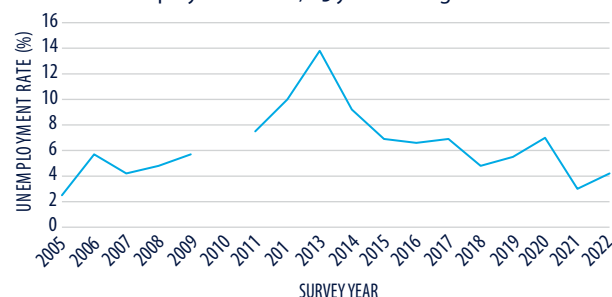
Among the Maastricht graduates who graduated one and a half years ago, 95% are reported to be part of the labour force.² Of those not currently in the labour force, 60% are still studying, which is 6 percentage points higher than last year. Almost all graduates are part of the labour force five and ten years after graduation (97% and 98% respectively). Five years after graduation, 50% of those not currently in the labour force are still studying, while the proportion of graduates still studying ten years after graduation is much lower, 17%.

1 The response rates for these graduation cohorts are: 26.0% for 2020-2021, 37.3 % for 2016-2017 and 29.5 % for 2011-2012.

2 Based on the ILO definition of the labour force.

FIGURE 01.

Trends in unemployment rates, 1.5 years after graduation



Unemployment

Figure 1 shows unemployment trends from 2005 to 2022 for UM graduates who graduated 1.5 years before the survey.³ The unemployment rate is defined as the share of alumni in the labour force who are not currently working but are looking for work. As shown in Figure 1, unemployment reached its peak in 2013. Reflecting the recovery from the economic crisis, it then declined in the following years until 2018.

The unemployment rate accelerated between 2019 and 2020, probably due to the COVID-19 crisis. In general, the corona crisis led to a widespread change in the structure of employment and demand for various groups of professions.⁴ Notably, the unemployment rate fell significantly between 2020 and 2021, and last year's 3% unemployment rate was the lowest in 15 years despite the ongoing COVID-19 crisis.⁵ Also among graduates of applied universities, this trend was found.⁶ In general, several studies have shown that the negative employment effects of the COVID-19 crisis among labour-market entrants in the Netherlands were relatively small and short-term.⁷ In fact, the recovery of economic activity

3 The trends five and ten years ago are not shown as they vary little over time. For faculty specific unemployment trends, see Table 6 in the appendix.

4 Astratova, G. V., Bedrina, E. B., Chowdhury, D., & Gaikar Vilas, B. (2022). Labor market, wage rates and unemployment: A study of general trends during the corona crisis. *International Journal of Health Sciences*, 6, 2861-2879.

5 It is important to note that the NAE changed since 2021. Different questions, answer possibilities and routings might cause a disruption in the trend as well.

6 HBO-monitor 2021.

7 Graus, E., Dijkman, S., & Pestel, N. (2022). *De gevolgen van Covid-19 voor de arbeidsmarktkansen van mbo-geplomeerden* ROA-R-2022/3; Bussink, H., Vervliet, T., & Ter Weel, B. (2022). The short-term effect of the COVID-19 crisis on employment probabilities of labour-market entrants in the Netherlands. *De Economist*, 170(2), 279-303.

from the COVID-19 crisis was faster than expected and youth labour market outcomes improved quickly with the economic recovery.⁸

We now see a slight increase of the unemployment rate for the most recently graduated master's cohort to 4%.⁹ However, this percentage still represents the second lowest value since more than 15 years. The unemployment rates for the other cohorts is, like in most other years, lower: 2% among those who graduated five years ago, and 1% among those who graduated ten years ago. Both figures are the lowest for the last ten years.

Table 1 shows the graduates' unemployment rates by cohort and faculty. Importantly, unemployment rates vary considerably across faculties.¹⁰ The Faculty of Science and Engineering (FSE), stands out with an unemployment rate of 0%. This is likely related to the current times of rapid technological innovation and the development of science, making technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) competencies more important. STEM skills are currently already in short supply on the Dutch labour market and further shortages are expected.¹¹ The highest unemployment rate was found among alumni of FASoS (Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences) 1.5 years after graduation (9%), which increased by 3 percentage points in comparison to last year. Also, for LAW alumni the unemployment rate increased by 3 percentage points to 6%. For alumni who graduated five years ago from FPN (Faculty of Psychology and Neuroscience) the unemployment rate decreased by 6 percentage points. For LAW alumni in this cohort, the unemployment rate fell by 5 percentage points to zero. Among alumni from SBE (School of Business and Economics), FHML (Faculty of Health, Medicine and Life Sciences) and FASoS the unemployment rate is rather stable. The percentage of unemployed alumni who graduated ten years ago slightly decreased or remained stable for all faculties.

8 OECD (2022), OECD Employment Outlook 2022: Building Back More Inclusive Labour Markets, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/1bb305a6-en>.

9 In comparison, this year's unemployment rate of HBO graduates is 2.6% (HBO-monitor 2022).

10 The unemployment rate is also different within FHML. The unemployment rate for Health and Life Sciences alumni is 6%, 3% and 3% respectively. The unemployment rate among Medicine alumni is 0% for all cohorts.

11 Bakens, J., & Fouarge, D. (2022). Huidige vacatures zijn slechte raadgever voor studiekeuze. *Economisch Statistische Berichten*, 107(4809), 211-213.

TABLE 01.

Percentage of alumni who are unemployed

	% unemployed		
	2020-2021	2016-2017	2011-2012
Science and Engineering	0	X	X
Business and Economics	3	1	1
Health, Medicine and Life Sciences	4	2	2
Arts and Social Sciences	9	3	3
Psychology and Neuroscience	4	2	1
Law	6	0	1
Maastricht University	4	2	1

X = insufficient data

Vertical and horizontal match

However, it is not only important to be employed, but also to be employed in a job that corresponds to the level and field of education of the worker. So that the knowledge and skills acquired during study can be applied in the workplace. A job that matches the level and/or field is generally associated with better labour market outcomes (e.g. higher job satisfaction¹²), while in contrast mismatches can contribute to e.g. lower wages.¹³

Table 2a shows the extent to which UM graduates experience a vertical match. It examines whether graduates are working in a job that requires a Master's degree and thus are not overeducated or overqualified.¹⁴ Importantly, the overeducated suffer a disadvantage (e.g. in terms of wages) when compared to matched workers with the same level of education.¹⁵

Among the most recent cohort, 79% of the UM graduates are working at a master's level or higher. Five and ten years after graduation, the figure is slightly lower, with 76% of UM alumni holding jobs requiring a master's level or higher. We also observe differences between faculties. FHML graduates have the highest percentage of good

12 See e.g. Lee, Y., & Sabharwal, M. (2016). Education-job match, salary, and job satisfaction across the public, non-profit, and for-profit sectors: Survey of recent college graduates. *Public Management Review*, 18(1), 40-64;

13 See e.g. Levels, M., Van der Velden, R., & Allen, J. (2014). Educational mismatches and skills: new empirical tests of old hypotheses. *Oxford Economic Papers*, 66(4), 959-982.; Bédoué, C., & Giret, J. F. (2011). Mismatch of vocational graduates: What penalty on French labour market? *Journal of vocational behavior*, 78(1), 68-79.

14 Since 2018, we report the percentage of UM alumni working in a job that requires an HBO-master or university-master.

15 McGuinness, S. (2006). Overeducation in the labour market. *Journal of economic surveys*, 20(3), 387-418.

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vertical match among the most recently graduated cohort (90%) and among those who graduated ten years ago (85%).¹⁶ Among the most recent cohort of graduates, the reported figure for FSE graduates (83%) is also higher than the UM average. Similar to previous years, we also see a high proportion of FPN graduates with a vertical match (87%). Five years after graduation, LAW graduates have the highest percentage of vertical matches (82%), and we see an increase of 8 percentage points for SBE graduates and 9 percentage points for FASoS graduates.

TABLE 02A.

Percentage of alumni with a good vertical match

	% working at master's level or higher		
	2020-2021	2016-2017	2011-2012
Science and Engineering	83	X	X
Business and Economics	67	72	72
Health, Medicine and Life Sciences	90	81	85
Arts and Social Sciences	70	65	69
Psychology and Neuroscience	87	79	74
Law	66	82	79
Maastricht University	79	76	76

X = insufficient data

TABLE 02B.

Percentage of alumni with a good horizontal match

	% working in own or related field of study		
	2020-2021	2016-2017	2011-2012
Science and Engineering	93	X	X
Business and Economics	71	81	75
Health, Medicine and Life Sciences	84	81	87
Arts and Social Sciences	71	62	52
Psychology and Neuroscience	89	81	78
Law	86	81	75
Maastricht University	81	79	76

X = insufficient data

Table 2b presents the proportion of UM graduates who are currently working in their own or a related field of study (horizontal match). It is important to note that employees who are horizontally well-matched are more satisfied with their jobs and less likely to regret

¹⁶ The percentages of Health and Life Sciences alumni with a vertical match are 84%, 76% and 77% respectively. In contrast, Medicine alumni are vertically matched to 100%, 98% and 100% respectively.

their study programme.¹⁷ In comparison, horizontal mismatches are associated with an increase in the desire to look for another job, even if the job is qualified, permanent and reasonably well paid.¹⁸

On average, similar to last year, around four out of five graduates find a job in a sector related to their field of study. Of the cohort that graduated 1.5 years ago, 81% have found a job related to their field of study and can therefore be considered as horizontally well matched.¹⁹ Five and ten years after graduation, respectively 79% and 76% of UM Masters graduates are well matched. Compared to last year, these figures have decreased slightly for the total UM (2 percentage points and 3 percentage points, respectively).

For the most recent cohort, the alumni of the FSE show not only a high probability to have a job at Masters level but also have the highest probability of holding a job in their own or related field of study (93%). Moreover, we observe a high horizontal match for alumni of FPN (89%) and LAW (86%). In comparison to last year, SBE alumni's horizontal match decreased by 9 percentage points to 71%. Also for the cohorts five and ten years after graduation, we see some differences among faculties at UM. At least four out of five alumni who graduated five years ago from SBE, FHML, FPN or LAW are horizontally well matched. For FASoS alumni this figure is 62%. As in previous years, for the cohort graduating ten years ago, FHML graduates have the highest percentage of good horizontal matches. This is again driven by Medicine graduates, almost all of whom are horizontally matched as they are educated for a small range of occupations.²⁰

¹⁷ Somers, M. A., Cabus, S. J., Groot, W., & van den Brink, H. M. (2019). Horizontal mismatch between employment and field of education: Evidence from a systematic literature review. *Journal of Economic Surveys*, 33(2), 567-603.

¹⁸ Béduwé, C., & Giret, J. F. (2011). Mismatch of vocational graduates: What penalty on French labour market? *Journal of vocational behavior*, 78(1), 68-79.

¹⁹ Recent HBO graduates, have a slightly lower percentage of vertically well matched graduates (77%). Source: HBO-monitor 2022.

²⁰ There are differences in horizontal match among FHML alumni. The percentages of Health and Life Sciences alumni with a good horizontal match are 81%, 78% and 82% respectively. Among Medicine alumni, these figures are 92%, 92% and 96%.

TABLE 03.

Median monthly income and weekly working hours

	Gross income per month in € (median)			Regular working hours per week (median)		
	2020 - 2021	2016 - 2017	2011 - 2012	2020 - 2021	2016 - 2017	2011 - 2012
Science and Engineering	2930	X	X	40	X	X
Business and Economics	3125	5000	6495	40	40	40
Health, Medicine and Life Sciences	3200	3900	5000	38	40	40
Arts and Social Sciences	2478	3585	5000	38	40	40
Psychology and Neuroscience	2650	3607	4000	38	37	37
Law	3098	4300	5200	40	40	40
Maastricht University	3000	4071	5460	40	40	40

X = insufficient data

Income and working hours

Table 3 shows the median gross monthly income (in €) and weekly working hours of UM graduates. On average, UM graduates have a median monthly income of €3000 1.5 years after graduation. Five and ten years later, this income increases to an average of €4071 and €5460, respectively. The median monthly income of the most recently graduated cohort did not increase, compared to the previous year, when it increased by €175. The UM-wide median increased by €71 and €460 for the cohorts that graduated five and ten years ago respectively compared to last year.

We can also observe substantial differences in terms of monthly income across faculties. The average income of FSE graduates who graduated 1.5 years ago is about the same as the UM-wide average monthly income at €2930. Similar to last year, we see above-average income 1.5 years after graduation for alumni of SBE (€3125) and FHML (€3200).²¹ Furthermore, LAW graduates report above-average earnings 1.5 years after graduation. We also observe a similar pattern for faculties five and ten years after graduation. Among alumni who graduated five and ten years ago, we see the highest median incomes among SBE graduates, namely €5000 and €6495. This represents a significant increase of €500 and €650 compared to the median income of the previous year. We also observe an increase in median income for all graduates of the cohort that graduated five years ago and for graduates of SBE, FHML and FASoS who

²¹ The median monthly income is different within FHML. Alumni of Health and Life Sciences have a median income of €2933, €3800, €4700 (1.5, five and ten years after graduation). Whereas alumni of Medicine have a median income of €3898, €4345 and €7027.

graduated ten years ago. In particular, FASoS and FPN graduates have a lower median income than the UM average for all cohorts, but it should also be noted that the latter group (FPN graduates) works fewer hours. However, compared to last year, we see an increase in the median income of FASoS graduates of €585 to €3585 and €1000 to €5000, respectively, five and ten years after graduation.

The UM-wide median is 40 working hours per week for all three cohorts. This corresponds to the weekly working hours of FSE, SBE and LAW alumni of the cohort that graduated 1.5 years ago. In comparison, alumni of FHML²², FASoS and FPN work on average 38 hours. Among the cohorts that graduated five and ten years ago, only FPN alumni work less than the UM-wide average of 40 hours, which probably also explains the relatively low monthly income. For FPN alumni who graduated ten years ago, the number of hours worked increased by two compared to the previous year, while income remained stable.

International career orientation and - skills: the role of the International Classroom

Maastricht University advocates the internationalisation of education and research. In this context, UM has embraced the concept of the International Classroom, a cornerstone of its internationalisation strategy, with

²² There are differences in regular working hours per week among FHML alumni. Alumni of Health and Life Sciences have regular working hours of 40, 40 and 38 hours per week, respectively. Whereas alumni of Medicine have regular working hours of 38, 40 and 40 hours per week.

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one of its goals being to prepare students for the global labour market. We report to what extent the international learning experience at UM prepares graduates for the international labour market. We report this for all alumni together, and also show their perspectives in relation to alumni's country of residence before and after studying. The results indeed show that the international learning environment at UM enables graduates to deal with the internationalisation/interculturalisation at the labour market. This seems to be the case for all students, independent of their country of residence before and after study.

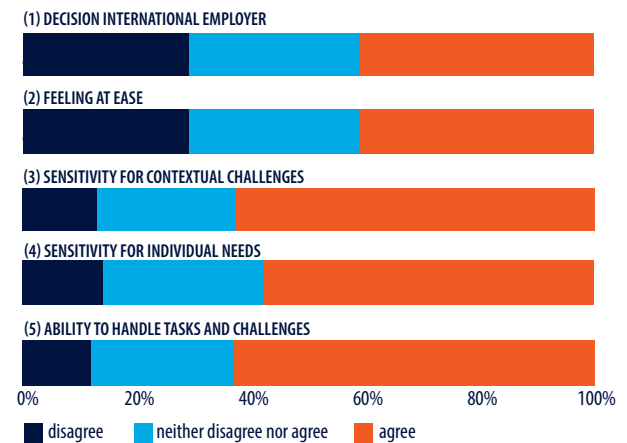
Figure 2²³ shows the extent to which graduates choose for an international career and feel prepared to function in today's (international) labour market.²⁴ Overall, the largest proportion of graduates agrees with the perceived benefits of the international learning experience at UM, while a smaller proportion is neutral and a slight minority disagrees.

The international/intercultural learning experience at UM seems to have the least impact on the decision to join an international employer or work environment (41% agree, 30% neutral, 31% disagree). In contrast, the international classroom experience seems to enable graduates to cope with internationalisation/interculturalisation on the labour market: they feel at ease in an international environment (67%), it increases their

sensitivity to contextual challenges (63%) and individual needs (58%). Only a minority of 13-14% disagree with these benefits of an international classroom experience.

FIGURE 02.

The role of the International classroom on international career orientation and skills



It is important to note that the international classroom also makes a positive contribution to the overall ability to cope with tasks and challenges in the work environment (63%). A further 25% are neutral. Thus, the international learning environment at UM seems to prepare graduates to deal with the internationalisation/interculturalisation at the labour market (in and outside the Netherlands) but seems to matter less for graduates' career orientation in terms of the decision to join an international employer or work environment.

Figure 3 further distinguishes the international career orientation and perceived international skills depending on combinations of country of residence before and after graduation:

1. Dutch alumni living in the Netherlands
2. Dutch alumni living abroad
3. Foreign alumni who are now living in the Netherlands
4. Foreign alumni who are now living abroad

Among the most recently graduated cohort, 39% of all graduates are Dutch alumni living in the Netherlands, 2% are Dutch alumni living abroad, 13% are foreign alumni living in the Netherlands and the other 46% are foreign alumni living abroad at the time of the survey.

23 The figure shows the responses of all cohorts together. Importantly, there are no major differences between cohorts. Particularly among SBE graduates, there is a high level of agreement with the statements (probably due to the international focus of many Master's programmes and the established tradition of an internationally oriented education).

24 Full statements are as follows:
 (1) My international/intercultural learning experience at UM influenced my decision to join an international/intercultural employer or international/intercultural work environment.
 (2) The international/intercultural learning experience at UM positively contributed to me feeling at ease in an international/intercultural professional setting.
 (3) The international/intercultural learning experience at UM increased my sensitivity for the contextual challenges that are characteristic of an international/intercultural professional setting.
 (4) The international/intercultural learning experience at UM increased my sensitivity for the individual needs that are characteristic for an international/intercultural professional setting.
 (5) The international/intercultural knowledge and skills I acquired at UM positively contributed to my ability to handle tasks and challenges in my current work environment.

Put differently, 95% of all Dutch alumni stay in the Netherlands²⁵, and 22% of all foreign alumni still live in the Netherlands 1.5 year after graduation.²⁶

For all graduates, regardless of their country of residence before and after their studies, the international learning experience seems to contribute to their international skills. Not surprisingly, those who live and work abroad after their studies at UM agree to a higher degree with the positive influence of the international learning experience at UM.

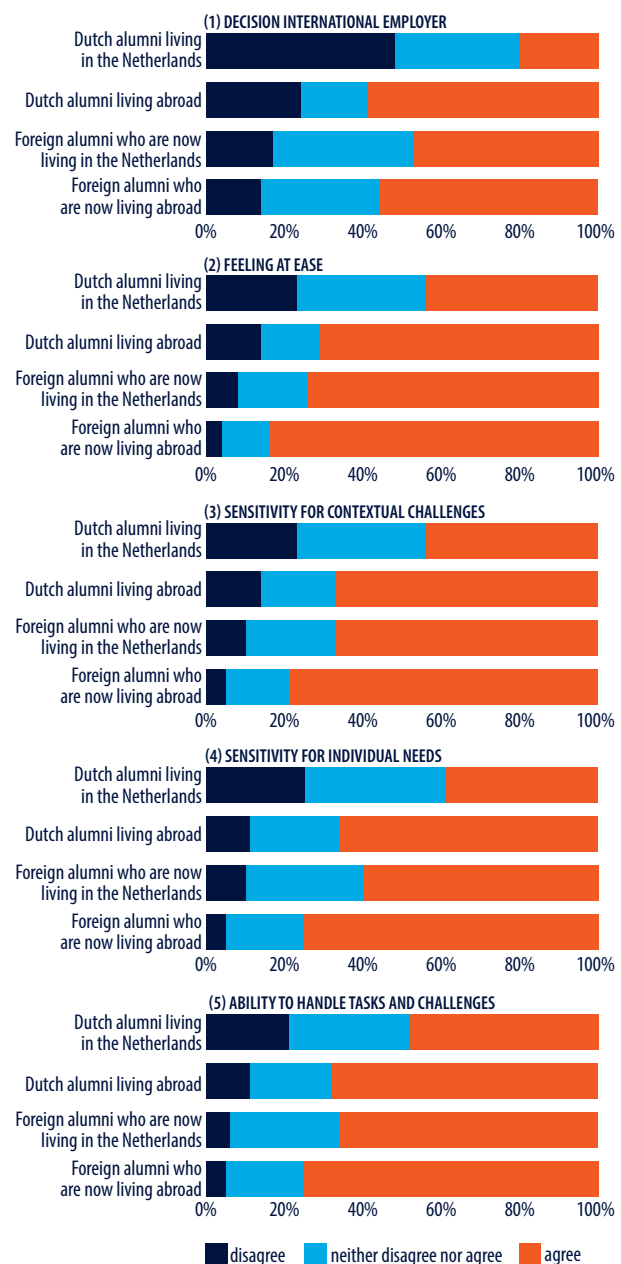
For almost 50% of the Dutch alumni who remain in the Netherlands the international learning experience also increased their feeling of being at ease, the sensitivity to contextual challenges and the ability to handle tasks and challenges at the current job. A third of these individuals neither agree nor disagree with these benefits. Only a small minority disagrees. In addition, more than two-thirds of foreign alumni who are now living in the Netherlands agree with the benefits of the international learning experience at UM. For example, the international learning environment increased their feeling of being at ease (74%), sensitivity to contextual challenges (67%) and ability to cope with tasks and challenges (66%) for a large proportion of those who came from abroad but stayed in the Netherlands.

Table 4²⁷ shows how much alumni feel that their UM programme provided a good basis for a career in the international labour market. UM-wide, more than two thirds (69% for the 2016-2017 cohort, 67% for the 2011-2012 cohort) of graduates agree to a high or very high extent that studying at Maastricht University provides a good basis for developing a career in the international labour market.

Similar to the perceived benefits of an international classroom, SBE graduates in particular agree (87% and 84% respectively) that their UM programme provided a good basis for a career in the international labour

market. This compares with a lower proportion of FHML and FPN graduates agreeing with this statement compared to the UM average.

FIGURE 03.
The role of the International classroom depending on international mobility



25 For the 2020-2021 cohort: 95% (=39%/(39%+2%)), for the 2016-2017 cohort 93% (=41%/44%) and for the 2011-2012 cohort: 88% (=45%/51%).

26 For the 2020-2021 cohort: 22% (=13%/(13%+46%)), for the 2016-2017 cohort 14% (=8%/56%) and for the 2011-2012 cohort: 12% (=6%/49%).

27 As this question is not part of the NAE, we don't have data for the 2020-2021 cohort.

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TABLE 04.

Percentage of alumni feeling that their UM program offered a good basis for a career in an international labour market

	% of alumni who feel that their studies offered a good basis for an international career	
	2016-2017	2011-2012
Science and Engineering	X	X
Business and Economics	87	84
Health, Medicine and Life Sciences	56	55
Arts and Social Sciences	66	73
Psychology and Neuroscience	58	55
Law	70	54
Maastricht University	69	67

X = insufficient data

TABLE 05.

Percentage of alumni who would choose the same master's programme at UM again

	% of alumni who would choose the same study at UM again		
	2020-2021	2016-2017	2011-2012
Science and Engineering	93	X	X
Business and Economics	77	81	75
Health, Medicine and Life Sciences	83	82	75
Arts and Social Sciences	75	70	66
Psychology and Neuroscience	76	73	70
Law	79	77	77
Maastricht University	79	79	74

X = insufficient data

Satisfaction with master's programme at Maastricht University

Table 5 shows the percentage of alumni who would choose the same Master's programme at UM again. This translates to being satisfied with the Master's programme. Among recent graduates, 79% would choose the same master's program at UM again. In the most recent cohort, FSE alumni also stand out, with 93% of alumni saying they would choose the same Master's programme again. For FASoS alumni, 3 out of 4 would choose the same Master's programme again, an increase of 8 percentage points in comparison to last year. LAW graduates stood out with an 89% satisfaction rate last year. This year, the rate dropped by 10 percentage points to 79%. For the cohorts graduating five and ten years ago, 79% and 74% would choose the same master's programme at UM again.²⁸ For FHML graduates²⁹, 75% of all 2011-2012 graduates and 82% of all 2016-2017 graduates would choose the same master's programme at UM again.

²⁸ Compared to the previous year, this represents an increase of 4% graduates who graduated five years ago and a 1% decrease for those who graduated ten years ago.

²⁹ The percentages for Health and Life Sciences alumni are 86%, 82% and 70% (1.5, five and ten years after graduation). The corresponding figures for Medicine alumni are 77%, 81% and 84%, respectively.

TABLE 06.

Unemployment

	2013 T+1	2014 T+1		2015 T+1	2016 T+1	2017 T+1	2018 T+1	2019 T+1	2020 T+1	2021 T+1	2022 T+1
	2011-2012	2012-2013		2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021
Science and Engineering	X	13.0		4.0	4.7	4.8	6.3	X	X	X	0.0
Business and Economics	6.3	5.7		3.6	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.3	5.2	3.7	2.6
Health and Life Sciences	16.4	10.3		9.2	8.0	7.1	2.8	5.2	5.8	1.1	6.3
Medicine	2.5	3.3		2.7	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Arts and Social Sciences	33.3	13.7		5.9	5.6	22.9	18.6	9.6	15	5.8	8.7
Psychology and Neuroscience	25.6	7.6		10.3	14.1	7.3	8.1	11.7	8.6	4.1	3.9
Law	14.3	16.2		10.3	14.6	7.7	4.4	9.0	9.4	3.0	5.8
Maastricht University	13.8	9.2		6.9	6.6	6.9	4.8	5.5	7.0	3.0	4.1

	2013 T+5	2014 T+5	2015 spring T+5	2015 autumn T+5	2016 T+5	2017 T+5	2018 T+5	2019 T+5	2020 T+5	2021 T+5	2022 T+5
	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017
Science and Engineering	X	X	0.0	6.0	0.0	7.4	7.5	X	X	X	X
Business and Economics	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.5	1.3	1.2	2.0	0.8	0.4	1.6	0.7
Health and Life Sciences	3.1	3.5	4.3	5.3	3.3	1.7	6.8	2.0	2.0	3.2	3.2
Medicine	0.0	1.3	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Arts and Social Sciences	5.7	4.8	4.4	6.7	1.5	5.7	5.0	1.6	3.7	4.8	2.8
Psychology and Neuroscience	0.0	4.3	7.5	2.5	4.9	4.4	3.1	6.6	6.3	8.0	2.3
Law	6.8	3.8	2.6	1.8	0.0	1.6	6.5	3.3	1.9	4.5	0.0
Maastricht University	3.2	2.6	2.6	3.4	1.5	2.2	3.9	2.3	2.2	3.4	1.5

	2013 T+10	2014 T+10	2015 spring T+10	2015 autumn T+10	2016 T+10	2017 T+10	2018 T+10	2019 T+10	2020 T+10	2021 T+10	2022 T+10
	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012
Science and Engineering	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Business and Economics	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.0	1.6	1.1	1.1	4.2	1.8	2.5	1.1
Health and Life Sciences	3.1	3.7	0.6	2.6	1.6	1.4	4.5	1.3	2.7	5.3	2.8
Medicine	0.0	2.0	3.6	1.5	1.2	0.0	1.7	3.4	1.2	0.0	0.0
Arts and Social Sciences	X	X	4.3	11.5	4.4	4.6	2.0	2.3	4.3	3.3	3.0
Psychology and Neuroscience	0.0	4.9	2.0	3.1	1.7	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Law	1.6	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	6.9	1.7	0.0	2.9	1.1	0.8
Maastricht University	2.0	2.1	1.5	3.0	1.7	2.6	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.2	1.3

X = insufficient data

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