



Maastricht University Graduate Surveys 2025

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Maastricht University Graduate Surveys 2025

As in previous years, this factsheet provides insight in 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 5 years after graduation? How do they look back on their master's 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, we show some statistics related to where graduates live or work.

The results are based on alumni research among two cohorts that participated in a survey in 2024. The first cohort graduated in the academic year 2022-2023 (1.5 years prior to the survey), and the second in 2018-2019 (5 years prior to the survey).¹ We also compare the findings of this year to those of earlier years.

Position in the labour market

Among the Maastricht alumni who graduated 1.5 years ago, 95% reported to be part of the labour force.² Of those not currently in the labour force, 69% are still studying, which is slightly higher than last year. Almost all graduates are part of the labour force 5 and 10 years after graduation (respectively 97 and 98%). Five years after graduation, 45% of those not currently in the labour force are still studying, while

the proportion of graduates still studying 10 years after graduation is much lower, 18%.

Unemployment

Figure 1 shows unemployment trends from 2011 to 2024 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 and then declined in the following years until 2018. The unemployment rate accelerated between 2019 and 2020, probably due to the COVID-19 crisis. Notably, the unemployment rate fell significantly between 2020 and 2021, and 2021's 3% unemployment rate was the lowest in 15 years despite the ongoing COVID-19 crisis. The recovery of economic activity from the COVID-19 crisis was faster than expected and youth labour market outcomes improved quickly with the economic recovery.⁴

FIGURE 01.

Trends in unemployment rates, 1.5 years after graduation



After the historically low rate of unemployment in 2021, we now see a gradual increase of the unemployment rate for the most recently graduated cohort to

- ¹ The response rates for these graduation cohorts are: 17.2% for 2022-2023 (n=577) and 24.9% for 2018-2019 (n=687). Also the cohort that graduated in 2013-2014 was invited to participate in a survey. However, the response among this cohort is with 12.6% relatively low (n=285). We therefore have not included this cohort in the main text of the factsheet. Instead, the KPI's for this cohort are included in Appendix A.
- ² Based on the ILO definition: the labour force comprises all people who work at least one hour a week (employed labour force) or seek a job for at least one hour a week and are available for the labour market (unemployed labour force).

- ³ The trends 5 and 10 years ago are not shown as they vary little over time. For faculty specific unemployment trends, see Table 7 in the appendix.
- ⁴ OECD (2022), OECD Employment Outlook 2022: Building Back More Inclusive Labour Markets, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/1bb305a6-en>.

8%.⁵ As can be seen in Appendix B, this increase in unemployment follows the general trend of youth unemployment in the Netherlands, though the increase seems a bit larger among UM graduates than among the youth in general.⁶

Table 1 shows the graduates' unemployment rates by cohort and faculty. Compared to the most recent cohort, the unemployment rates of the other cohorts are, like in most other years, lower: 5% among those who graduated 5 years ago, and 2% among those who graduated 10 years ago. Important to note is that for all cohorts, the average unemployment rate among UM alumni has increased compared to last year. Similar to earlier years, unemployment rates also vary across faculties.

Among the most recent cohort, the percentage of unemployed alumni is highest among alumni of the Faculty of Psychology and Neuroscience (FPN) (20%). While this was also the case last year, the increase in the unemployment rate of FPN alumni is with 13 percentage points compared to last year is considerable. As can be seen in Figure 2 in Appendix B, in times of increasing unemployment rates, alumni from FPN are always hit relatively hard. This is not UM-specific. Also, other sources based on applied university graduation surveys show that the unemployment rates of (applied) psychology (bachelor) graduates are relatively high when the labour market turns worse. In 2024, psychology graduates from bachelor studies in the Netherlands also have a signif-

icant higher unemployment rate than average.⁷ And it indeed seems like we are in such a turning phase. For the first time since 2014 (except a one-year peak due to Covid-19 in 2020), unemployment rates among youth are rising again. Moreover, the labour market projections suggest very low extension demand, an average replacement demand (resulting in a low number of job openings) and an average entry of school leavers, resulting in an expected moderate situation for school leavers and job searchers with a psychology background the next few years.⁸

TABLE 01.

Percentage of alumni who are unemployed

	% unemployed	
	2022-2023	2018-2019
Science and Engineering	0	X
Business and Economics	3	5
Health, Medicine and Life Sciences ⁹	10	6
Arts and Social Sciences	8	4
Psychology and Neuroscience	20	7
Law	5	1
Maastricht University	8	5

X = insufficient data

In this same cohort, unemployment among alumni from the Faculty of Health, Medicine and Life Sciences (FHML) also stands out with an unemployment rate of 10%, which is also twice as high as last year. For alumni from the Faculty of Science and Engineering (FSE), the percentage of unemployed alumni equals zero.¹⁰ The unemployment rates among alumni from the School of Business and Economics (SBE) and the

⁵ This relatively high unemployment rate is to a large extent driven by the Faculty of Psychology and Neuroscience (FPN): If FPN alumni are excluded from the analysis, the UM-wide unemployment rate is 5.4%. In comparison, this year's unemployment rate of HBO graduates is 3.5 percentage (HBO-monitor 2024).

⁶ The comparison with youth unemployment in the Netherlands is provided as an indication even though some graduates enter the labour market outside the Netherlands (see Table 4A-4C). Nevertheless, over the entire time period, the trends in unemployment of UM graduates and Dutch youth are very similar, while the unemployment rate of UM graduates usually is slightly below that of the Dutch youth.

⁷ Source: <https://roastatistics.shinyapps.io/AIStot2028/>

⁸ See: <https://roastatistics.shinyapps.io/AIStot2028/>

⁹ In earlier years, it was not possible to report on labour market outcomes of FSE graduates due to small sample sizes. Also in this factsheet it is not yet possible to report on all outcomes for FSE.

¹⁰ The unemployment rate is also different within FHML. The unemployment rate for Health and Life Sciences alumni is 12% and 8% respectively. The unemployment rate among Medicine alumni is 3% for the 2022-2023 cohort and 2% for the 2018-2019 cohort.

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Faculty of LAW (LAW) remained stable compared to last year.

Among alumni 5 years after graduation, unemployment increased in the faculties SBE (3%-points), FHML and FPN (both 2%-points) compared to last year. For FASoS alumni who graduated 5 years ago, there's a notable decrease of unemployed alumni with 6 percentage-points. The percentage of unemployed alumni who graduated 10 years ago increased for all faculties except for FPN and LAW, and the overall unemployment rate among this cohort increased to 2 percent.

Vertical and horizontal match

Having a job is one thing, but having one that matches your education is another. A job that matches with the study programme in level and/or field is generally associated with better labour market outcomes e.g. higher job satisfaction¹¹, while in contrast mismatches can contribute to e.g. lower wages¹² and the desire to look for another job.¹³ In the next two tables, the extent to which alumni's jobs correspond to the level and field of their education at UM is shown.

Table 2a shows the extent to which UM graduates experience a vertical match, in other words it shows the percentage of graduates that are working in a job that requires a master's degree. Among the alumni who graduated 1.5 and 5 years ago, respectively 76% and 73% of the UM graduates are working at a master's level or higher. Compared to last year,

the overall vertical match rate remained stable among alumni 1.5 and 5 years after graduation. We also observe differences between faculties. Like in previous years, we see high proportions of FHML and FPN graduates with a vertical match. FHML graduates have the best vertical match among each cohort. Compared to last year we even observe an increase of 5 percentage-points in vertical match for FHML graduates who finished 1.5 and 5 years before filling in the survey. On the other spectrum, we observe about 7 out of 10 LAW recent graduates with a job that requires a master's degree. Five years after graduation, about 8 out of 10 graduates have a vertically matched job. For SBE and FASoS graduates, we find similar shares of vertically matched graduates compared to last year.

TABLE 02A.

Percentage of alumni with a good vertical match

	% working at Master's level or higher	
	2022-2023	2018-2019
Science and Engineering	X	X
Business and Economics	72	61
Health, Medicine and Life Sciences ¹⁴	85	86
Arts and Social Sciences	71	55
Psychology and Neuroscience	80	78
Law	69	79
Maastricht University	76	73

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). On average, and 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, 78% have found a job related to their field of study and can therefore be considered as horizontally matched. 5 years after graduation, 79% of UM master's graduates are matched. Compared to last year, the total UM figures remained stable for those who graduated 5

11 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;

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

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

14 The percentages of Health and Life Sciences alumni with a vertical match are 78% and 83% respectively. In contrast, Medicine alumni are in both first and second cohort vertically matched to 100%.

years ago and have decreased slightly among those who graduated 1.5 years ago (3 percentage points).

93% of the most recent FSE alumni is horizontally well matched. For cohorts 1.5 and 5 years after graduation, the alumni of the FPN do not only have a large likelihood of job at a master's degree level, but they also have a high probability of holding a job in their own or related field of study (respectively 86% and 83%). The reported figures of FHML-alumni are similar to the UM average for a good horizontal match. For the most recent cohort, we also observe, just like last year, a high horizontal match for LAW-alumni (84%). These relatively high percentages are likely driven by the relatively close link between education and occupations offered within these faculties. FASoS alumni report the lowest probability of holding a job in their own or related field of study (69%). In comparison to last year, SBE alumni's horizontal match decreased by 5 percentage points to 72%. Among those 5 years after graduation, we also see a few differences among faculties at UM. Around four out of five alumni who graduated 5 years ago from SBE, FHML, FPN or LAW are horizontally well matched. For FASoS alumni this figure is 57%, which is similar to most earlier waves and can be explained by the general education alumni from FASoS receive. They are not educated for a specific occupation but can apply their knowledge to a broad set of occupations that do not per se require a specific field of study.¹⁵

¹⁵ The percentage of FASoS alumni with a good horizontal match was in 2023, with 12 percentage points higher than this year's percentage, exceptionally high.

TABLE 02B.

Percentage of alumni with a good horizontal match

	% working in own or related field of study	
	2022-2023	2018-2019
Science and Engineering	93	X
Business and Economics	72	78
Health, Medicine and Life Sciences ¹⁶	77	83
Arts and Social Sciences	69	57
Psychology and Neuroscience	86	83
Law	84	81
Maastricht University	78	79

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 €3430 1.5 years after graduation. 5 years later, this income increases to an average of €4500. The median monthly income for both cohorts increased by €130 and €200, respectively.

We can observe substantial differences in terms of monthly income across faculties. For both cohorts, we see the highest median incomes among SBE graduates, namely €3700 and €5000. Similar to last year, we see at or above UM-average income 1.5 years after graduation for alumni of SBE (€3700), and FHML (€3510). Also recent graduates from FSE earn a monthly wage (€3680) above UM-average. For alumni of SBE and LAW, we also observe a similar pattern for alumni 5 years after graduation. 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) also reports to work fewer hours 1.5 and 5 years after graduation, which logically affects their monthly incomes. Compared to the median income of the previous year, there is an increase in (median) income for alumni of SBE and FHML (+6%), FASoS (+4%), FPN (+2%) and a decrease for alumni of LAW (-2%) in the most recent

¹⁶ There are differences in horizontal match among FHML alumni. The percentages of Health and Life Sciences alumni with a good horizontal match are 73% and 80% respectively. Among Medicine alumni, these figures are 88% and 97%.

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cohort.¹⁷ Among those 5 years after graduation, the median income increased strongly for FHML (+16%) FPN (+3%) and LAW-alumni (+15%), decreased for FASoS graduates (-13%) and remained status quo for SBE-alumni.

The UM-wide median is 40 working hours per week for both cohorts, although alumni in the most recent cohort of FHML (38h), FASoS (38h) and FPN (36h) work fewer hours. Among the cohort that graduated 5 years ago, only FHML and FPN alumni work less than the UM-wide average of 40 hours.

TABLE o3.

Median monthly income and weekly working hours

	2022-2023		2018-2019	
	€*	hours**	€*	hours**
Science and Engineering	3680	40	X	X
Business and Economics	3700	40	5000	40
Health, Medicine and Life Science ^{18, 19}	3510	38	4650	38
Arts and Social Sciences	2800	38	3500	40
Psychology and Neuroscience	3000	36	3950	39
Law	3400	40	5000	40
Maastricht University	3430	40	4500	40

X = insufficient data

¹⁷ In 2024, collective wages per hour, including special payments, increased by 6.5% compared with the previous year. Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek. (2024). Ontwikkeling cao-lonen. CBS

Source: <https://www.cbs.nl/nl-nl/visualisaties/dashboard-arbeidsmarkt/ontwikkeling-cao-lonen#:~:text=Cao%2Dlonen%2C%20definitieve%20cijfers%202023,en%20de%20hoogste%20na%201982.>

¹⁸ The median monthly income is different within FHML. Alumni of Health and Life Sciences have a median income of €3300 and €4500 (1.5 and 5 years after graduation). Whereas alumni of Medicine have a median income of €4625 and €5500.

¹⁹ There are differences in regular working hours per week among FHML alumni. Alumni of Health and Life Sciences have for both cohorts regular working hours of 38 hours per week. Whereas alumni of Medicine have regular working hours of 37 and 39 hours per week.

Working and/or living in the region

Table 4a shows the percentage of alumni currently living or working within a 100-kilometre radius of Maastricht. On average, 44% of UM graduates live or work in a region of 100 kilometres around Maastricht 5 years after graduation. This is 2 percentage points higher than last year. We observe differences across faculties. Alumni from FPN, SBE and Law have a significant lower percentage of alumni that lives or works within a 100 km radius of Maastricht. In contrast, the reported percentages among FHML and FASoS alumni is, with respectively 60% and 47%, higher than the UM-average. Compared to last year the percentages for FPN and Law have decreased, while they have increased for FHML and FASoS.

TABLE o4A.

Percentage of alumni who live or work within 100km of Maastricht

	2018-2019
Science and Engineering	X
Business and Economics	34
Health, Medicine and Life Sciences ²⁰	60
Arts and Social Sciences	47
Psychology and Neuroscience	33
Law	36
Maastricht University	44

X = insufficient data

Table 4b shows the percentage of alumni who have or had work experience within 100 kilometre of Maastricht since graduation.²¹ Hence it also includes alumni who have worked in the region after graduation, but are not working or living in the Maastricht region anymore. As a consequence, the percentages of Table 4b are greater than or equal to those in Table 4a.

²⁰ However, there are differences in working and or living in the region among FHML alumni. The percentages of Health and Life Sciences alumni who work or live in the region is 43% and 59% respectively. Among Medicine alumni, these figures are 70% and 62%.

²¹ The percentages show a conservative value as work location is only known for the current and at maximum three earlier employers.

TABLE 04B.

Percentage of alumni who work or have worked within 100km of Maastricht since graduation

	2018-2019
Science and Engineering	X
Business and Economics	37
Health, Medicine and Life Sciences ²²	60
Arts and Social Sciences	51
Psychology and Neuroscience	35
Law	45
Maastricht University	46

X = insufficient data

Note: Based on current and at maximum three (most) recent employers since graduation.

Table 4c shows the percentage of alumni who currently live or work within 100km of Maastricht or in the Netherlands. UM-wide, this percentage is 63%. The vast majority of alumni of FHML – more than four out of five alumni – live or work in this area, which is an increase of 6 percentage points compared to last year. In line with **Table 4a**, we observe the lowest percentage among FPN alumni with less than half of the alumni working either within 100 km around Maastricht or somewhere in the Netherlands. This is a sharp decrease compared to last year. For other faculties the figures are very similar to those from last year, and close to the UM-average.

²² However, there are differences in working and or living in the region among FHML alumni. The percentage of Health and Life Sciences alumni who work or live in the region is 59%. Among Medicine alumni graduated 5 years ago, this figure is 67%.

TABLE 04C.

Percentage of alumni who live or work within 100km of Maastricht or in the Netherlands

	2018-2019
Science and Engineering	X
Business and Economics	54
Health, Medicine and Life Sciences ²³	84
Arts and Social Sciences	56
Psychology and Neuroscience	46
Law	57
Maastricht University	63

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, 74% would choose the same programme at UM again. In the most recent cohort, LAW alumni stand out just like the last year, with 87% of alumni saying they would choose the same programme again, which is 1 percentage-point more than last year. For FSE alumni, 83% would choose the same master's programme again, which is 3 percentage-points higher than last year, and significantly higher than the UM-wide average.

For the cohort graduating 5 years ago, 75% of the alumni would choose the same studies at UM again. LAW- alumni in particular opt to choose the same master's programme at UM again (81%). Of this cohort the differences between other faculties than LAW are marginal and hence all on or around the UM-average.

²³ However, there are differences in working and or living in the Netherlands among FHML alumni. The percentages of Health and Life Sciences alumni who work or live in the region 71% and 81% respectively. Among Medicine alumni, these figures are 94% for both cohorts.

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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	
	2022-2023	2018-2019
Science and Engineering	83	X
Business and Economics	73	74
Health, Medicine and Life Sciences ²⁴	79	76
Arts and Social Sciences	54	75
Psychology and Neuroscience	66	71
Law	87	81
Maastricht University	74	75

X = insufficient data

²⁴ However, there are differences in choosing the same master's programme at UM among FHML alumni. The percentages of Health and Life Sciences alumni who would choose the same programme are 80% and 74% respectively. Among Medicine alumni, these figures are 80% and 74%.

Appendix A. KPI's for the cohort that graduated in 2013-2014

TABLE o6.
KPIs T10 cohort (graduated in 2013-2014)

	Unemployed (%) KPI 1 (Table o1)	Vertical match (%) KPI 2 (Table o2a)	Horizontal match (%) KPI 3 (Table o2b)	Income (€) KPI 4a (Table o3)	Working hours (#h) KPI 4b (Table o3)	Live/work 100km (%) KPI 5a (Table o4)	Work/have worked 100km (%) KPI 5b (Table o4)	Live/work 100km or elsewhere NL (%) KPI 5c (Table o4)	Same master's programme (%) KPI 6 (Table o5)
Science and Engineering	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Business and Economics	2.6	73	79	8000	40	25	36	44	80
Health and Life Sciences	2.4	74	77	5173	36	60	72	84	71
Arts and Social Sciences	3.8	71	75	4850	40	32	35	36	73
Psychology and Neuroscience	0	67	67	3823	40	28	41	42	64
Law	0	67	78	6000	40	47	45	63	73
Maastricht University	2.2	71	77	6000	40	36	44	53	74

X = insufficient data

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Appendix B. Additional information related to unemployment rates

TABLE 07.

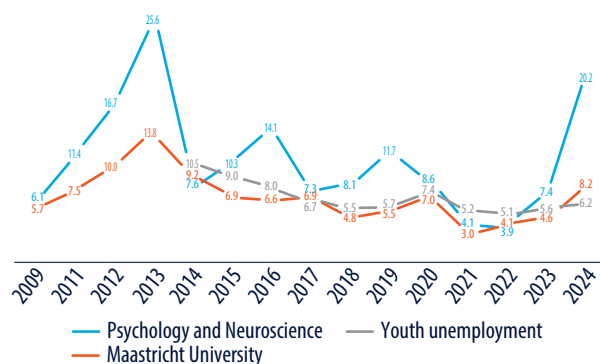
Unemployment

Measurement year	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	2023 T+1	2024 T+1
Graduation year	2012- 2013		2013- 2014	2014- 2015	2015- 2016	2016- 2017	2017- 2018	2018- 2019	2019- 2020	2020- 2021	2021- 2022	2022- 2023
Science and Engineering	13		4	4.7	4.8	6.3	X	X	X	0	X	X
Business and Economics	5.7		3.6	0.0	0	0.8	1.3	5.2	3.7	2.6	2.5	2.5
Health and Life Sciences	10.3		9.2	8.0	7.1	2.8	5.2	5.8	1.1	4.4	5.1	11.8
Medicine	3.3		2.7	0.0	3.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Arts and Social Sciences	13.7		5.9	5.6	22.9	18.6	9.6	15	5.8	8.7	5.4	8.2
Psychology and Neuroscience	7.6		10.3	14.1	7.3	8.1	11.7	8.6	4.1	3.9	7.4	20.2
Law	16.2		10.3	14.6	7.7	4.4	9.0	9.4	3	5.8	4.5	5
Maastricht University	9.2		6.9	6.6	6.9	4.8	5.5	7.0	3	4.1	4.6	8.2
	2014 T+5 2007- 2008	2015 spring T+5 2008- 2009	2015 autumn T+5 2009- 2010	2016 T+5 2010- 2011	2017 T+5 2011- 2012	2018 T+5 2012- 2013	2019 T+5 2013- 2014	2020 T+5 2014- 2015	2021 T+5 2015- 2016	2022 T+5 2016- 2017	2023 T+5 2017- 2018	2024 T+5 2018- 2019
Science and Engineering		0	6	0	7.4	7.5	X	X	X	X	X	X
Business and Economics	0	0.9	1.5	1.3	1.2	2.0	0.8	0.4	1.6	0.7	1.8	5.1
Health and Life Sciences	3.5	4.3	5.3	3.3	1.7	6.8	2	2	3.2	2.4	4.1	7.5
Medicine	1.3	0.0	4.9	0	0	1.1	0	0	0	0	3.6	2.3
Arts and Social Sciences	4.8	4.4	6.7	1.5	5.7	5.0	1.6	3.7	4.8	2.8	9.4	3.7
Psychology and Neuroscience	4.3	7.5	2.5	4.9	4.4	3.1	6.6	6.3	8	2.3	5	6.7
Law	3.8	2.6	1.8	0	1.6	6.5	3.3	1.9	4.5	0	1.1	1.1
Maastricht University	2.6	2.6	3.4	1.5	2.2	3.9	2.3	2.2	3.4	1.5	3.3	5.1
	2014 T+10 2002- 2003	2015 spring T+10 2003- 2004	2015 autumn T+10 2004- 2005	2016 T+10 2005- 2006	2017 T+10 2006- 2007	2018 T+10 2007- 2008	2019 T+10 2008- 2009	2020 T+10 2009- 2010	2021 T+10 2010- 2011	2022 T+10 2011- 2012	2023 T+10 2012- 2013	2024 T+10 2013- 2014
Science and Engineering	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Business and Economics	0.7	1.0	0	1.6	1.1	1.1	4.2	1.8	2.5	1.1	0	2.6
Health and Life Sciences	3.7	0.6	2.6	1.6	1.4	4.5	1.3	2.7	5.3	1.7	1.4	3.6
Medicine	2	3.6	1.5	1.2	0	1.7	3.4	1.2	0	0	0	X
Arts and Social Sciences	X	4.3	11.5	4.4	4.6	2.0	2.3	4.3	3.3	3	0	3.8
Psychology and Neuroscience	4.9	2.0	3.1	1.7	3.7	0	0	0	0	1.1	1.9	0
Law	0	1.4	0	0	6.9	1.7	0	2.9	1.1	0.8	0	0
Maastricht University	2.1	1.5	3	1.7	2.6	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.2	1.3	0.5	2.2

X= insufficient data

FIGURE 02.

Trend in unemployment rates of recent graduates (FPN and UM) and Dutch youth



Note: The unemployment rates from FPN and UM graduates are taken from the NAE. The youth unemployment rate is from Statistics Netherlands (<https://www.cbs.nl/nl-nl/nieuws/2025/08/geen-verdere-toename-van-jongeren-met-betaald-werk>) and reports the percentage of 15 to 27 year old individuals that are not having a job while searching for one, compared to the labour force of the same age, leaving aside those who are attending education.

Colophon

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