

Abstract

This thesis investigates the effect of university education on employability in the Visegrad group countries. Education as a part of human capital plays a relevant role in the labour economics. Data from the sixth round of the European Social Survey are applied to this research. The study is divided into three parts. The first part examines the impact of achieving a university degree on employability in the whole Visegrad region. The second part focuses on comparing the effect of completing university education across individual countries of the Visegrad region. The last third part studies the additional value of completing different levels of tertiary education. Results suggest that the correlation between the level of education and the probability of being employed is positive. Those who has completed university education have eighty-seven percent higher chance to be employed, in comparison with those who has completed only secondary education. The most significant difference in employability was detected in Poland and least significant in the Czech Republic. The impact of the additional level of tertiary education on the employability is higher but appears to be diminishing with higher degree.

Keywords

Higher education, Tertiary education, The Visegrad group, University, employment, Bachelor's degree, The Czech Republic, The Slovak Republic, Hungary, Poland