Abstract:
This article analyzes the prevalence and correlates of overeducation on the Polish labor market, based on data from the most recent wave of the Polish Panel Study (POLPAN), conducted in 2008 on a representative sample of the Polish adult population. Special attention has been paid to the situation of workers aged 21-25, as this group faces the highest risk of overqualification. The results suggest that the risk of overeducation is determined mainly by structural factors, in particular the limited access to adequate employment in the respondents’ place of residence.