



**Εθνική Αρχή
Ανώτατης Εκπαίδευσης**
Hellenic Authority
for Higher Education

V 1.1

ΕΝΔΙΑΜΕΣΗ ΑΝΑΦΟΡΑ

ΙΧΝΗΛΑΤΗΣΗ ΑΠΟΦΟΙΤΩΝ



GRTrack

Status Report 2017



Εθνική Αρχή
Ανώτατης Εκπαίδευσης
Hellenic Authority
for Higher Education

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University and TEI¹ Index

Athens School of Fine Arts	ASFA	University of Macedonia	UOM	Hellenic Naval Academy	HNA
Aristotle University of Thessaloniki	AUTH	University of Patras	UPATRAS	Hellenic Air Force Academy	HAFA
Agricultural University of Athens	AUA	University of Piraeus	UNIPI	Alexander TEI of Thessaloniki	ATEITHES
Democritus University of Thrace	DUTH	University of the Peloponnese	UOP	TEI of Eastern Macedonia & Thrace	TEIEMT
National & Kapodistrian University of Athens	NKUA	Panteion University of Social & Political Sciences	PUSPS	TEI of Western Greece	TEIWG
National Technical University of Athens	NTUA	Technical University of Crete	TUC	TEI of Western Macedonia	TEIWM
Ionian University	IU	Harokopio University of Athens	HUA	TEI of Epirus	TEIHE
Athens University of Economics and Business	AUEB	International Hellenic University	IHU	TEI of Thessaly	TEITHE
University of the Aegean	UA	Hellenic Open University	HOU	TEI of Ionian Islands	TEIII
University of Western Macedonia	UOWM	University of West Attica	UNIWA	TEI of Central Macedonia	TEICM
University of Thessaly	UTH	Hellenic Mediterranean University	HMU	TEI of the Peloponnese	TEIPEL
University of Ioannina	UIO	School of Pedagogical & Technological Education	ASPETE	TEI of Central Greece	TEICG
University of Crete	UOC	Hellenic Army Academy	HAA		

¹ The TEIs of Athens, Piraeus and Crete are excluded from this report.

Foreword

The Hellenic Authority for Higher Education (HAHE), within the framework of its expanded powers as determined by law 4653/2020, contributes to the formulation and implementation of the national strategy for higher education, a key pillar of which is the harmonization of institutions with the needs of a modern economy and prosperous society. This harmonization presupposes, on the one hand, multifaceted preparation of students in terms of knowledge, abilities and skills based on integrated study programmes and, on the other hand, in matters of professional orientation, career management and lifelong learning.

Based on EU Council Recommendation 2017/C423/01, Member States should:

- Improve the availability and quality of data on alumni activities
- Establish systems for monitoring their progress
- Have made significant progress on these issues by 2020

The above systems may include:

- the collection of relevant anonymized administrative data from education, taxation, population and social security databases
- the development of long-term research on graduates at the level of the educational system of each country or at the institutional level,

- the possibility of the public authorities of each country to connect (anonymous) data from different sources, in order to form a complex picture of the evolution of graduates.

Member States should collect information such as biographical and socio-economic education and training of their graduates, employment or further education and training, relevance of education to employment and career development.

It is also recalled that the tracking of graduates is considered a key component for quality assurance in higher education (at national and/or institutional level), which is included in the Guidelines and Guidelines for Quality Assurance in European higher education (ESG Standards). Through this, it is possible to perform comparative evaluation (e.g. systems, institutions, study programs), to satisfy the needs of institutional leadership, to provide statistical information to international bodies, to provide information to students, prospective students (career services), to allocate resources for and within institutions and of course to support policy-making for higher education

More generally, alumni tracking aims to:

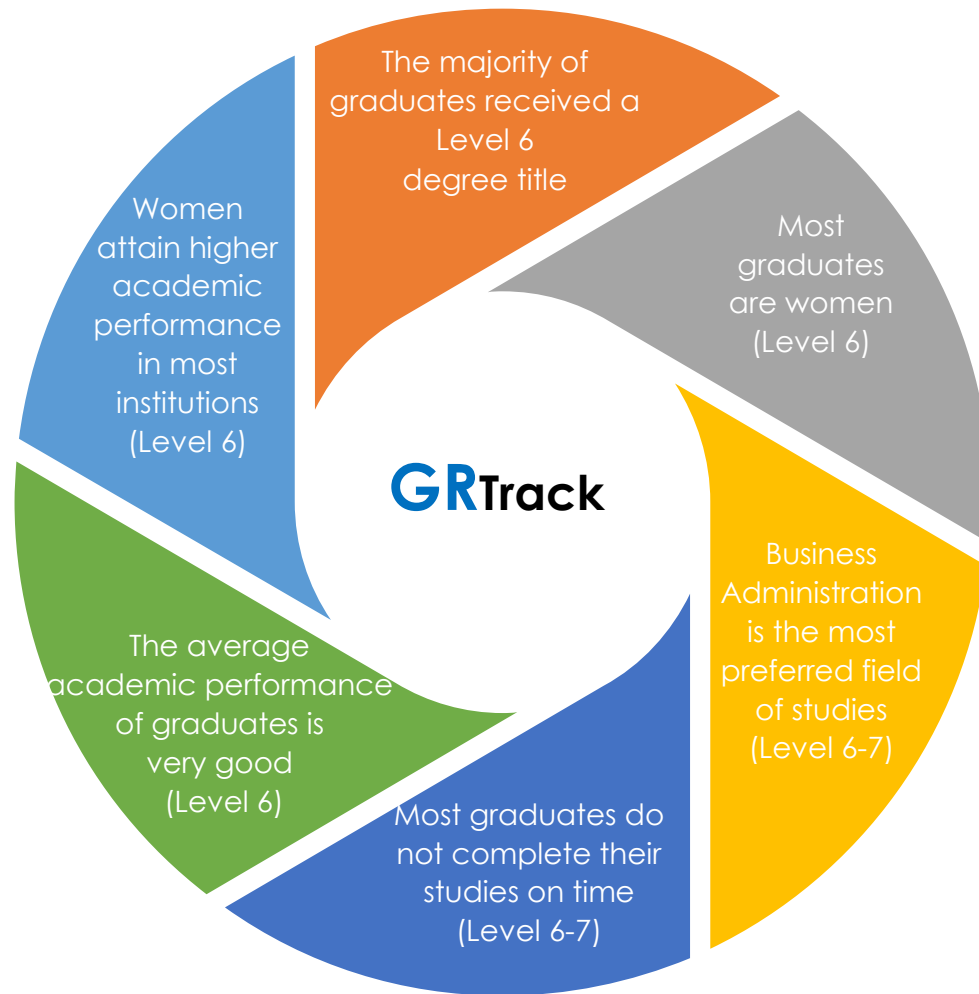
- improve the experience of students during their studies and recognize the most effective ways for teaching and learning

- identify and address problems of inequality in education
- improve the employability of graduates and skills matching
- consider mobility issues in relation to the issues of brain drain and brain attraction
- recognize the practices that prepare graduates to become active citizens and serve society

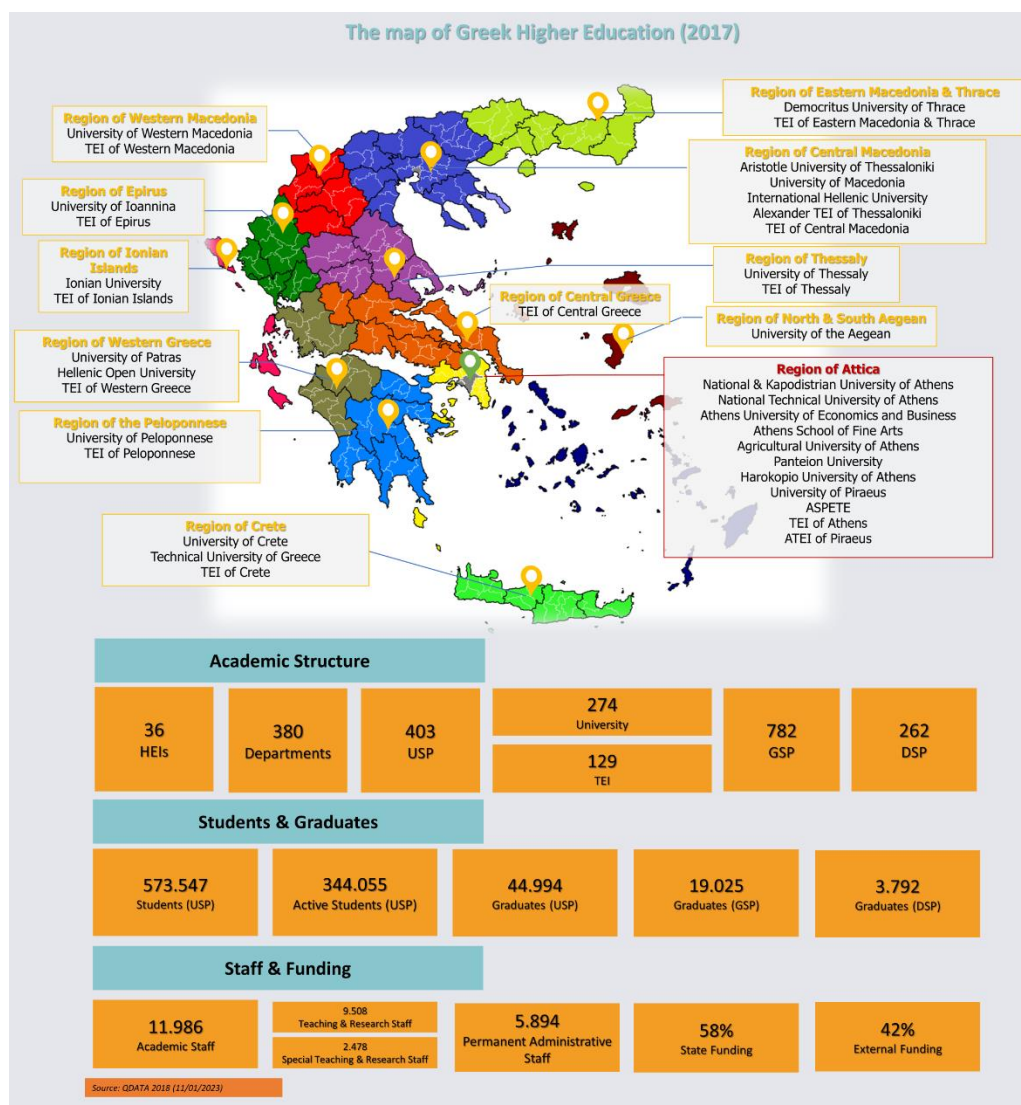
Since 2015, HAHE collects graduates` data through the National Information System for Quality Assurance in Higher Education. These data refer to the number, type, gender, academic performance and time to degree of graduates. Some of these data are used for quality assurance, funding allocation and the strategy for higher education. Moreover, the Authority has been nominated as National Reference Point by the European Commission and participates in the second EUROGRADUATE pilot phase. It is thus responsible for coordinating the conduct of EUROGRADUATE survey in Greek higher education institutions.

The Report provides an overview of Greek universities` graduates (Level 6 and 7) for 2017-17.

Key Takeaways



1. Greek higher education in a nutshell



In 2016-17, the Greek higher education sector comprised 36 Higher Education Institutions with 380 Departments that offered 403 Undergraduate, 782 Graduate and 262 Doctoral Study Programmes.

Overall, there were 573.547 registered undergraduate students. From a total population of 67.811 graduates, a percentage of 66.35% were Level 6 graduates, 28.06% were Level 7 and 5.59% were Level 8 graduates respectively.

Greek Higher Education Institutions employed 11.986 members of academic staff while their permanent administrative staff amounted to 5.894 employees.

Greek Universities are primarily state funded as appears from the respective percentage (58%). External funding constitutes 42% of total university funding.

2. The Report

The report at hand provides an overview of Greek universities' graduates (Level 6 and 7) for 2016-17. More specifically, their population by study level, institution, scientific field (ISCED F 2013) and gender is presented. Furthermore, the performance of graduates in terms of time needed to complete their studies, their grade point average and distribution by the various levels of grading scale are also highlighted.



The data were collected through the National Information System for Quality Assurance in higher education operated by the Hellenic Authority for Higher Education.

<https://qdata.ethaae.gr/>

Parts of this report will complement the National Report of the EUROGRADUATE 2022 survey.

eurograduate.eu
survey 2022



Επιχειρησιακό Πρόγραμμα
Ανάπτυξη Ανθρώπινου Δυναμικού,
Εκπαίδευση και Διά Βίου Μάθηση
Ειδική Υπηρεσία Διαχείρισης
Με τη συγχρηματοδότηση της Ελλάδας και της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης

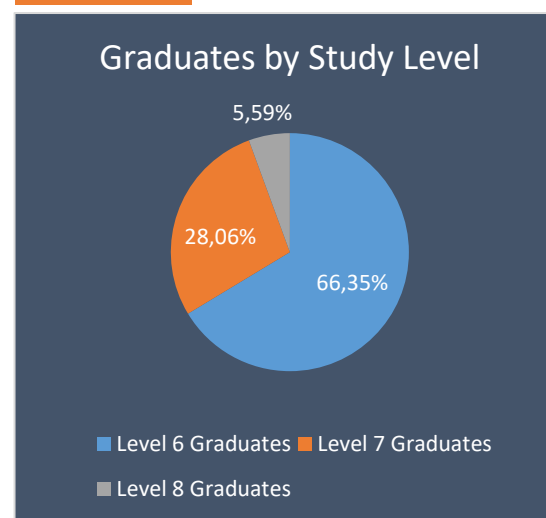


3. The Graduates

Table 1 presents the population of graduates by institution and study level. The top 3 universities with the highest population of Level 6 graduates are the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki (5.695) (12.66%), the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens (5.628) (12.51%) and the University of Patras (2.913) (6.47%).

Institution	Graduates					
	Level 6	%	Level 7	%	Level 8	%
ASFA	137	0,30%	7	0,04%	0	0,00%
AUTH	5.695	12,66%	2.639	13,87%	725	19,12%
AUA	366	0,81%	136	0,71%	22	0,58%
DUTH	3.179	7,07%	930	4,89%	123	3,24%
NKUA	5.628	12,51%	2.495	13,11%	1.294	34,12%
NTUA	1.306	2,90%	572	3,01%	500	13,19%
HOU	1.470	3,27%	2.811	14,78%	0	0,00%
IU	378	0,84%	126	0,66%	12	0,32%
AUEB	1.181	2,62%	1.071	5,63%	37	0,98%
UA	1.295	2,88%	798	4,19%	62	1,64%
UOWM	427	0,95%	188	0,99%	7	0,18%
UTH	1.707	3,79%	1.277	6,71%	93	2,45%
UOI	2.004	4,45%	336	1,77%	92	2,43%
UOC	1.854	4,12%	270	1,42%	83	2,19%
UOM	1.200	2,67%	789	4,15%	29	0,76%
UPATRAS	2.913	6,47%	622	3,27%	141	3,72%
UNIPI	1.361	3,02%	917	4,82%	22	0,58%
UOP	670	1,49%	609	3,20%	22	0,58%
PUSPS	1.081	2,40%	576	3,03%	495	13,05%
TUC	362	0,80%	134	0,70%	18	0,47%
HUA	161	0,36%	243	1,28%	15	0,40%
IHU	0	0,00%	286	1,50%	0	0,00%
ATEI THESS	1.836	4,08%	247	1,30%	0	0,00%
ASPETE	159	0,35%	154	0,81%	0	0,00%
TEI EMT	713	1,58%	218	1,15%	0	0,00%
TEI WG	1.943	4,32%	33	0,17%	0	0,00%
TEI WM	1.026	2,28%	268	1,41%	0	0,00%
TEI HEP	868	1,93%	28	0,15%	0	0,00%
TEI THESS	1.618	3,60%	93	0,49%	0	0,00%
TEI II	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%
TEI CM	730	1,62%	141	0,74%	0	0,00%
TEI PEL	433	0,96%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%
TEI CG	1.293	2,87%	11	0,06%	0	0,00%
Total	44.994		19.025		3.792	

Figure 1



Most graduates received their postgraduate degree from the Hellenic Open University (2.811), the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki (2.639) and the National and

Kapodistrian University of Athens (2.495). Regarding doctoral graduates, most of them completed their doctoral studies at the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens (1.294, the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki (725) and the National and Technical University of Athens (500).

Overall, 66.35% of total graduates received a Level 6 degree, 28.06% of them received a Level 7 degree and a considerably lower percent (5.59%) received a doctoral degree.

Figure 2

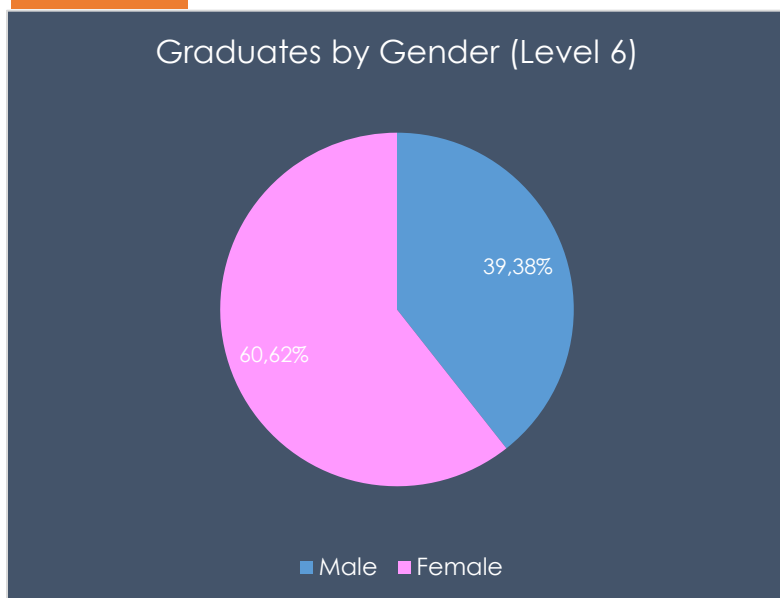


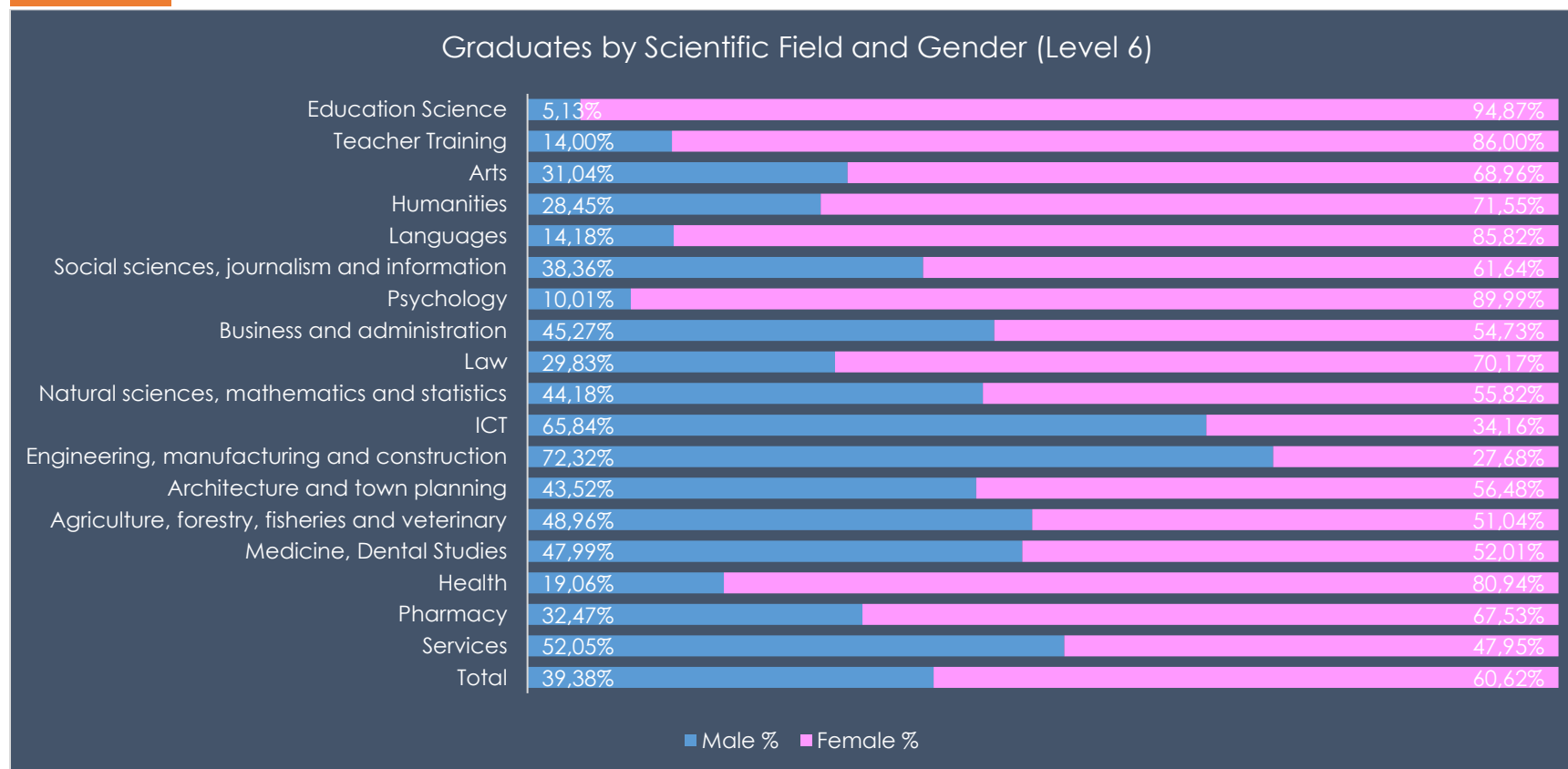
Table 2 presents the distribution of Level 6 graduates by scientific field and gender and the total population of Level 7 graduates by scientific field. The percentage of female graduates is considerably higher than that of men (Level 6).

Table 2

Field	Level 6			Level 7
	Total	Male	Female	Total
Education Science	351	18	333	986
Teacher Training	3.950	553	3.397	826
Arts	1.047	325	722	271
Humanities	3.459	984	2.475	849
Languages	2.433	345	2.088	487
Social sciences, journalism and information	4.885	1.874	3.011	2.204
Psychology	679	68	611	54
Business and administration	6.517	2.950	3.567	3.739
Law	1.770	528	1.242	671
Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics	3.692	1.631	2.061	1.698
ICT	1.493	983	510	1.767
Engineering, manufacturing and construction	5.437	3.932	1.505	1.929
Architecture and town planning	1.705	742	963	600
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinary	1.583	775	808	412
Medicine, Dental Studies	1.644	789	855	1.685
Health	2.954	563	2.391	316
Pharmacy	348	113	235	111
Services	1.047	545	502	420
Total	44.994	17.718	27.276	19.025

From another angle, women take the lead in 15 out of 18 subject fields². There is a higher percentage of men graduates only in the case of engineering, manufacturing and construction, ICT and services. The following figure provides an overview of graduate distribution by scientific field and gender. The three scientific fields with the highest percentage of female graduates are education science (94.87%), psychology (89.99%), and teacher training (86%) while the greatest male graduate percentages are recorded in the fields of engineering, manufacturing and construction (72.32%), ICT (65.84%) and services (52.05%).

Figure 3



² The Welfare category is not presented in the table, as there were no USP that belonged to that category.

The following table presents the percentages of female graduate in Level 6 by institution. The University of Western Macedonia (75.18%), the TEI of Epirus (73.18) and the Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences (72.25%) are the institutions with the highest female graduate percentage in the undergraduate level. Two institutions have a female graduate percentage less than 50% (the Athens University of Economics & Business, the University of Piraeus, the Technical University of Crete, the National and Technical University of Athens and three TEIs (Central Macedonia, Eastern Macedonia and Thrace and ASPETE)

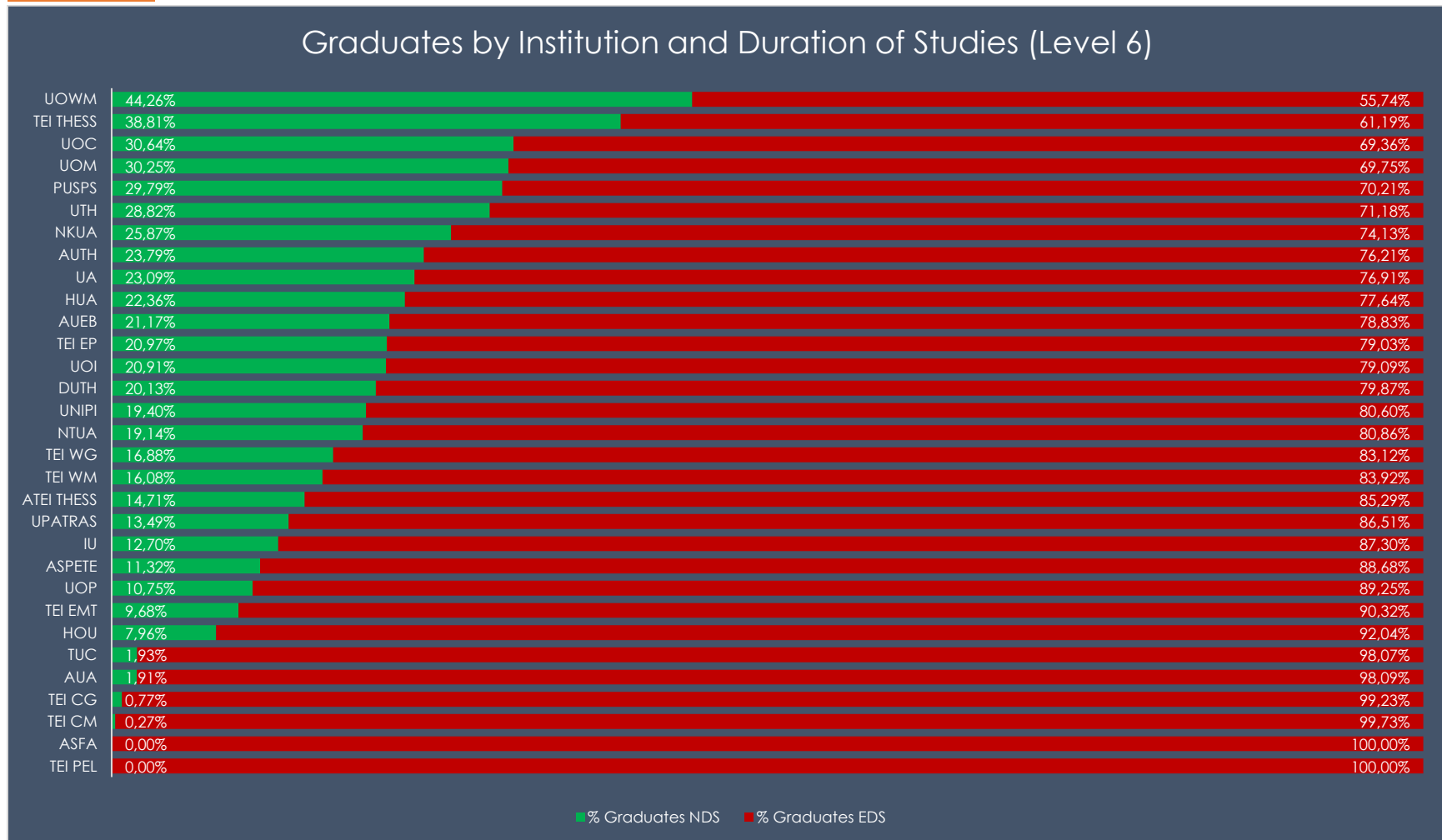
Table 3

HEI	% Female Graduates in Institutional Graduates (Level 6)	HEI	% Female Graduates in Institutional Graduates (Level 6)	HEI	% Female Graduates in Institutional Graduates (Level 6)
ASFA	62,77%	UTH	63,15%	ATEI THESS	63,29%
AUTH	62,44%	UOI	70,56%	ASPETE	17,61%
AUA	55,19%	UOC	68,18%	TEI EMT	43,20%
DUTH	63,98%	UOM	57,75%	TEI WG	60,27%
NKUA	67,82%	UPATRAS	57,47%	TEI WM	51,85%
NTUA	35,68%	UNIPi	47,98%	TEI EP	73,50%
HOU	59,52%	UOP	65,97%	TEI THESS	52,41%
IU	67,99%	PUSPS	72,25%	TEI CM	45,34%
AUEB	49,96%	TUC	42,82%	TEI PEL	64,20%
UA	65,79%	HUA	67,08%	TEI CG	51,20%
UOWM	75,18%	IHU	0,00%		

An indicator of quality is the percentage of graduates that manage to complete their studies and get their degree on time. On time corresponds to the Normal Duration of Studies (NDS) as it is referred to USP study guides. In Greece, the duration of Undergraduate Studies can vary from 4 to 6 years depending on the scientific field of the programme. Figure 5, on the next page presents the percentage of graduates by institution that complete their studies in N-years.

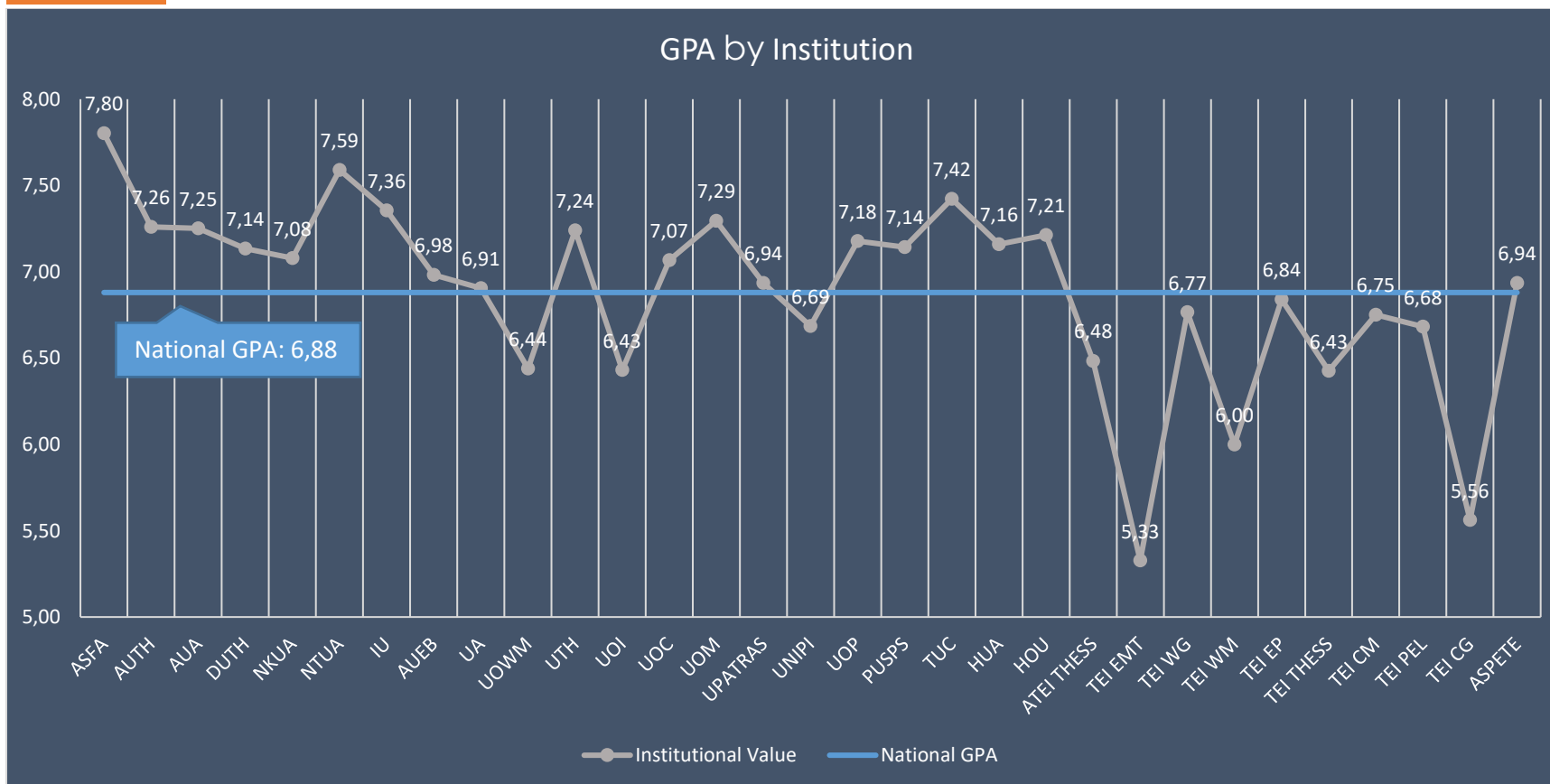
It is sad that a high percentage of graduates (ranging from 55.74% to 100%) fails to graduate on time. The University of Western Macedonia (44.26%), the Alexander TEI of Thessaloniki (38.81%) and the University of Crete (30.64%) are the institutions with the best performance. However, there were 8 institutions that lagged behind having a lower than 10% percentage of their graduates that received their degree title in N-years.

Figure 4



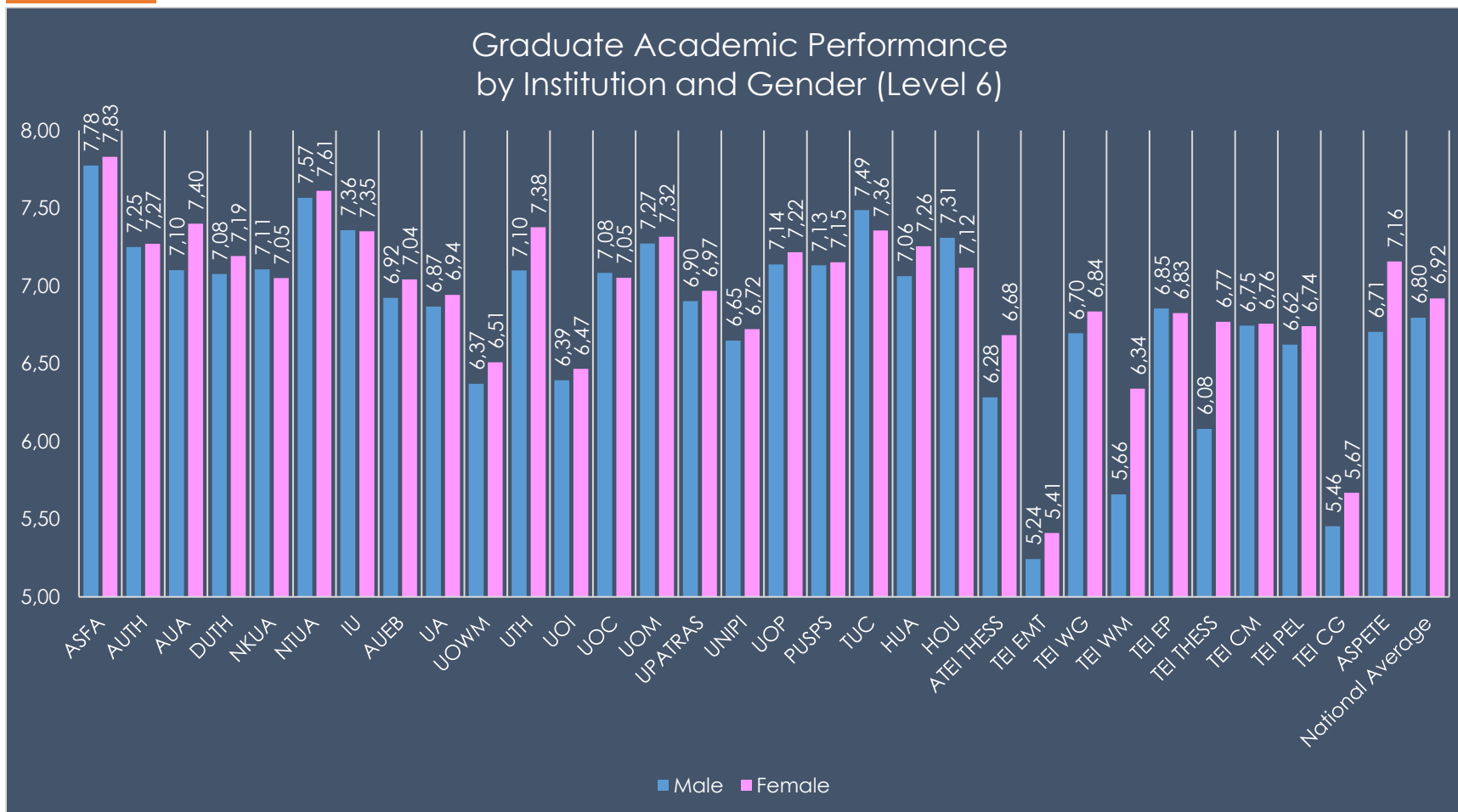
The average academic performance of graduates is very good (6.88/10), based on the Greek academic grading scale. The highest GPAs are recorded in the Athens School of Fine Arts (7.80), the National and Technical University of Athens (7.59) and the Technical University of Crete (7.42). A lower than 7 GPA is recorded in 6 institutions, namely ASPETE and the University of Peloponnese (6.82), the Hellenic Mediterranean University (6.87), the University of Piraeus (6.90), the University of Patras (6.92) and the Athens University of Economics and Business (6.96).

Figure 5



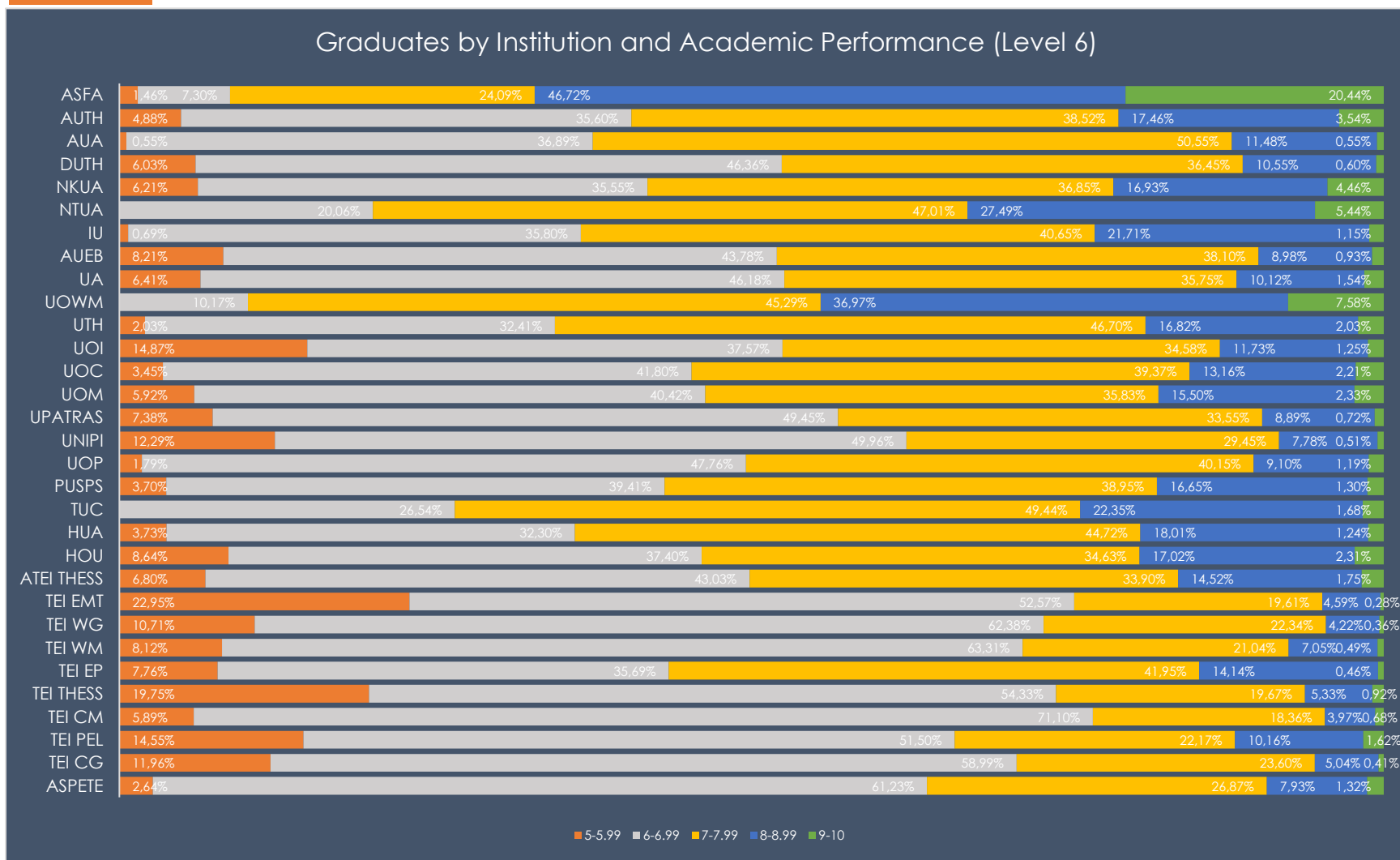
Viewing the academic performance of graduates from a gender perspective by institution, women have achieved higher grades in 25 out of 31 institutions. The higher performance of female graduates is reflected in the national average.

Figure 6



More specifically, the top 3 institutions with a GPA of a) (5-5.99) are the TEI of Eastern Macedonia & Thrace (22.95%), the TEI of Thessaly (19.75%) and the University of Ioannina (14.87%), b) (6-6.99) are the TEI of Central Macedonia (71.10%), the TEI of Western Macedonia (63.31%) and the TEI of Western Greece (62.38%), c) (7-7.99) are the Agricultural University of Athens (50.55%), the Technological University of Crete (49.44%) and the University of Thessaly (46.70%), d) (8-8.99) are the Athens School of Fine Arts (46.72%), the University of Western Macedonia (36.97%), the National and Technical University of Athens (27.49%) and e) (9-10) are the Athens School of Fine Arts (20.44%), the University of Western Macedonia (7,58%) and the National and Technical University of Athens (5.44%)

Figure 7





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University Index

Institution	Abbreviation	Institution	Abbreviation
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National & Kapodistrian University of Athens	NKUA	Technical University of Crete	TUC
National Technical University of Athens	NTUA	Harokopio University of Athens	HUA
Ionian University	IU	International Hellenic University	IHU
Athens University of Economics and Business	AUEB	Hellenic Open University	HOU
University of the Aegean	UA	University of West Attica	UNIWA
University of Western Macedonia	UOWM	Hellenic Mediterranean University	HMU
University of Thessaly	UTH	School of Pedagogical & Technological Education	ASPETE
University of Ioannina	UIO	Hellenic Army Academy	HAA
University of Crete	UOC	Hellenic Naval Academy	HNA
University of Macedonia	UOM	Hellenic Air Force Academy	HAFA

Foreword

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More generally, alumni tracking aims to:

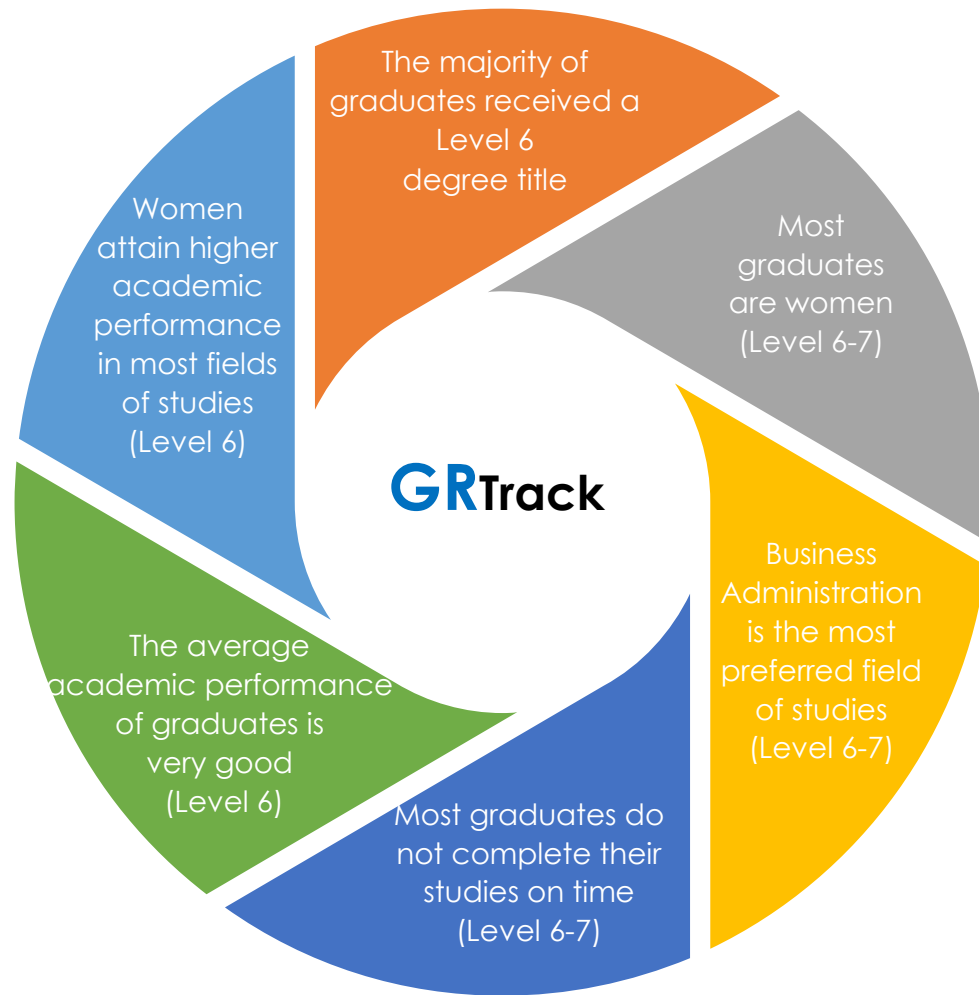
- improve the experience of students during their studies and recognize the most effective ways for teaching and learning

- identify and address problems of inequality in education
- improve the employability of graduates and skills matching
- consider mobility issues in relation to the issues of brain drain and brain attraction
- recognize the practices that prepare graduates to become active citizens and serve society

Since 2015, HAHE collects graduates' data through the National Information System for Quality Assurance in Higher Education. These data refer to the number, type, gender, academic performance and time to degree of graduates. Some of these data are used for quality assurance, funding allocation and the strategy for higher education. Moreover, the Authority has been nominated as National Reference Point by the European Commission and participates in the second EUROGRADUATE pilot phase. It is thus responsible for coordinating the conduct of EUROGRADUATE survey in Greek higher education institutions.

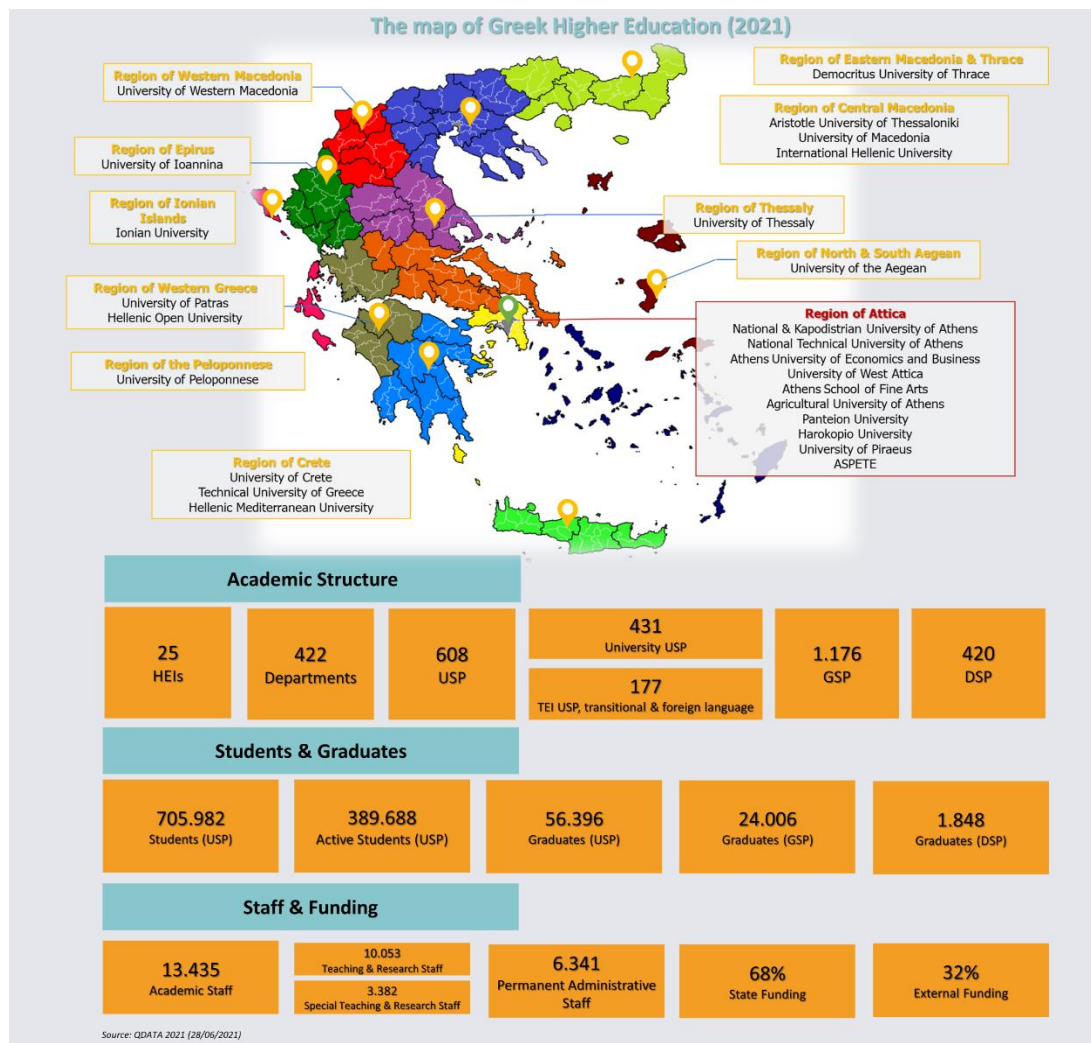
The Report provides an overview of Greek universities' graduates (Level 6 and 7) for 2020-21

Key Takeaways



1. Greek higher education in a nutshell

In 2020-21, the Greek higher education sector comprised 25 Higher Education Institutions with 422 Departments that offered 608 Undergraduate, 1.176 Graduate and 420 Doctoral Study Programmes.



Overall, there were 705.982 registered undergraduate students. From a total population of 82.850 graduates, a percentage of 68.57% were Level 6 graduates, 29.19% were Level 7 and 2.25% were Level 8 graduates respectively.

Greek Higher Education Institutions employed 13.435 members of academic staff while their permanent administrative staff amounted to 6.341 employees.

Greek Universities are primarily state funded as appears from the respective percentage (68%). External funding constitutes 32% of total university funding.

2. The Report

The report at hand provides an overview of Greek universities' graduates (Level 6 and 7) for 2020-21. More specifically, their population by study level, institution, scientific field (ISCED F 2013) and gender is presented. Furthermore, the performance of graduates in terms of time needed to complete their studies, their grade point average and distribution by the various levels of grading scale are also highlighted.



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Με τη συγχρηματοδότηση της Ελλάδας και της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης



3. The Graduates

Table 1 presents the population of graduates by institution and study level. The top 3 universities with the highest population of Level 6 graduates are the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens (7.408) (13.14%), the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki (7.327) (12.99%) and the University of Patras (4.573) (8.11%).

Most graduates took their postgraduate degree from the Hellenic Open University (5.337), the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens (3.408) and the International Hellenic University (1.889). Regarding doctoral graduates, most of them completed their doctoral studies at the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens (409), the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki (400) and the University of Patras (190). Overall, 68.57% of total graduates received a Level 6 degree, 29.19% of them received a Level 7 degree and a considerably lower percent (2,25%) received a doctoral degree.

Table 1

Institution	Graduates					
	Level 6	%	Level 7	%	Level 8	%
ASFA	215	0,38%	21	0,09%	4	0,22%
AUTH	7.327	12,99%	1.878	7,82%	400	21,65%
AUA	701	1,24%	203	0,85%	25	1,35%
DUTH	2.613	4,63%	1.178	4,91%	105	5,68%
NKUA	7.408	13,14%	3.408	14,20%	409	22,13%
NTUA	1.416	2,51%	488	2,03%	121	6,55%
IU	678	1,2%	124	0,52%	26	1,41%
AUEB	1.559	2,76%	919	3,83%	27	1,46%
UA	1.606	2,85%	731	3,05%	57	3,08%
UOWM	1.283	2,27%	498	2,07%	13	0,70%
UTH	3.536	6,27%	1.323	5,51%	88	4,76%
UOI	3.104	5,50%	467	1,95%	111	6,01%
UOC	1.938	3,44%	534	2,22%	83	4,49%
UOM	2.185	3,87%	881	3,67%	30	1,62%
UPATRAS	4.573	8,11%	522	2,17%	190	10,28%
UNIPI	2.372	4,21%	1.074	4,47%	27	1,46%
UOP	1.406	2,49%	634	2,64%	40	2,16%
PUSPS	1.801	3,19%	427	1,78%	44	2,38%
TUC	359	0,64%	70	0,29%	14	0,76%
HUA	250	0,44%	193	0,8%	21	1,14%
IHU	3.406	6,04%	1.889	7,87%	1	0,05%
HOU	1.978	3,51%	5.337	22,23%	11	0,60%
UNIWA	3.516	6,23%	1.030	4,29%	1	0,05%
HMU	1.013	1,8%	177	0,74%	0	0,00%
ASPETE	153	0,27%	0	0%	0	0,00%
Total	56.396		24.006		1.848	

Figure 1

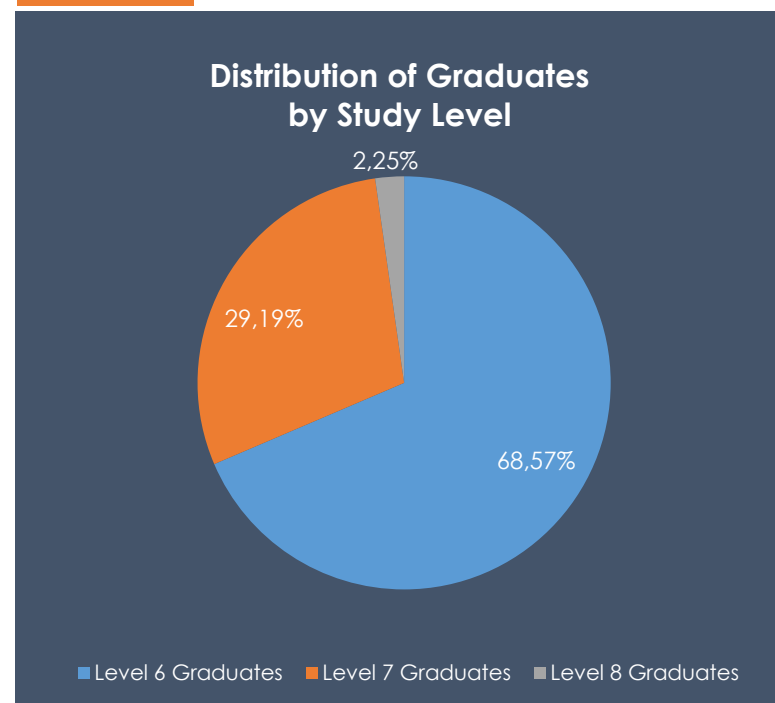


Figure 2

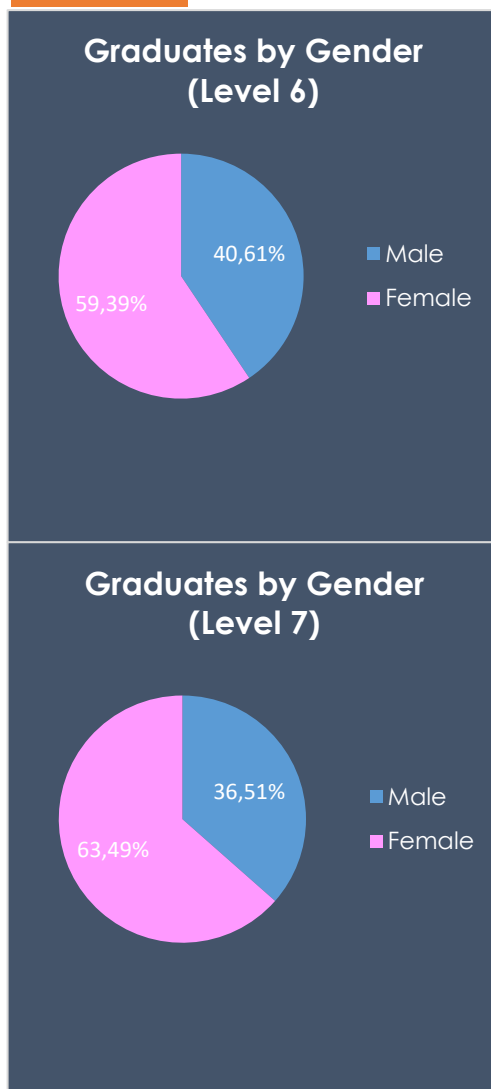


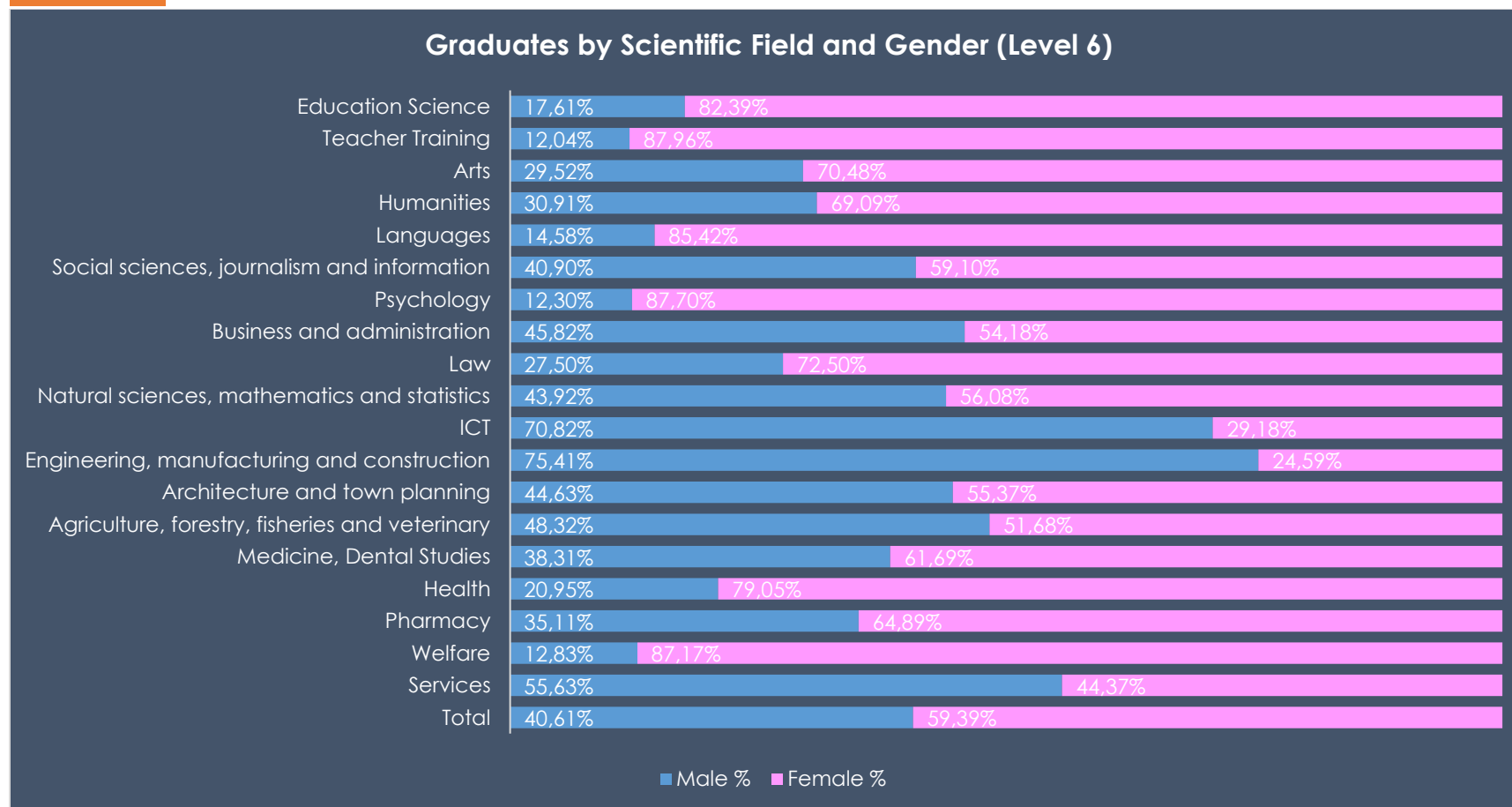
Table 2

Field	Level 6			Level 7		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Education Science	352	62	290	1.771	251	1.520
Teacher Training	4.102	494	3.608	1.209	258	951
Arts	1.714	506	1.208	422	146	276
Humanities	4.183	1.293	2.890	879	388	491
Languages	3.094	451	2.643	862	126	736
Social sciences, journalism and information	7.105	2.906	4.199	2.231	974	1.257
Psychology	1.073	132	941	112	13	99
Business and administration	8.749	4.009	4.740	5.818	1.954	3.864
Law	1.349	371	978	932	276	656
Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics	4.606	2.023	2.583	1.694	800	894
ICT	1.727	1.223	504	1.217	778	439
Engineering, manufacturing and construction	6.528	4.923	1.605	1.974	1.185	789
Architecture and town planning	2.095	935	1.160	492	220	272
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinary	2.529	1.222	1.307	587	254	333
Medicine, Dental Studies	2.467	945	1.522	2.890	863	2.027
Health	2.916	611	2.305	417	93	324
Pharmacy	376	132	244	90	29	61
Welfare	304	39	265	44	4	40
Services	1.127	627	500	365	152	213
Total	56.396	22.904	33.492	24.006	8.764	15.242

Table 2 presents the distribution of Level 6 and Level 7 graduates by scientific field and gender. In both study levels, the percentage of female graduates is considerably higher than that of men. In the case of Level 7 graduates, female graduates outweigh men by almost 27% (Figure 2).

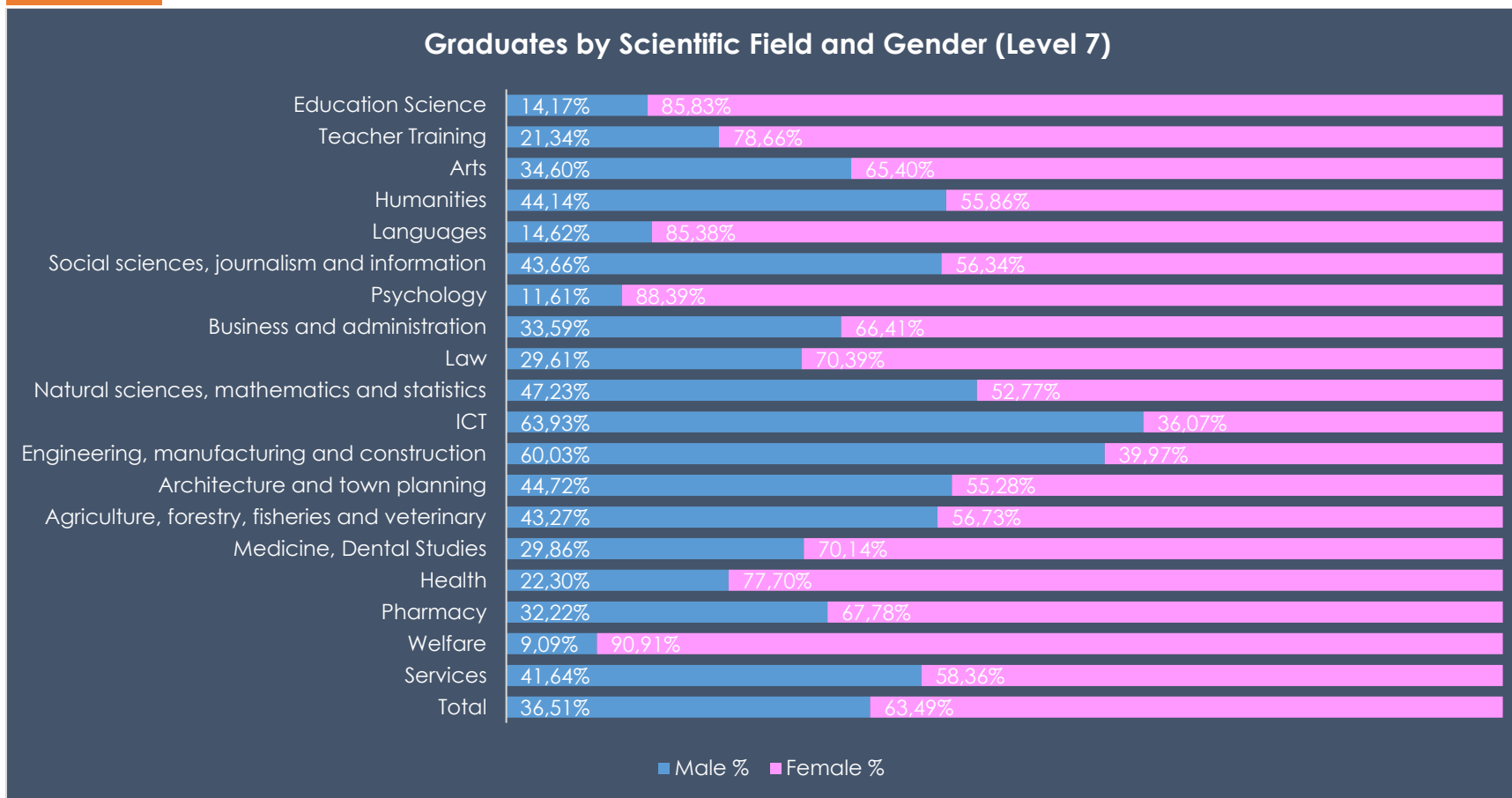
From another angle, women take the lead in 16 out of 19 subject fields. There is a higher percentage of men graduates only in the case of ICT, engineering, manufacturing and construction and services. The following figure provides an overview of graduate distribution by scientific field and gender. The three scientific fields with the highest percentage of female graduates are teacher training (87.96%), psychology (87.7%), and welfare (87.17%) while the greatest male graduate percentages are recorded in the fields of engineering, manufacturing and construction (75.41%), ICT (70.82%) and services (55.63%).

Figure 3



In the case of Level 7 graduates, there is a higher percentage of female graduates in all scientific fields with the exception of ICT and engineering, manufacturing and construction. The following figure provides an overview of graduate distribution by scientific field and gender. The three scientific fields with the highest percentage of female graduates are welfare (90.91%) psychology (88.39%), and education science (85.83%), while the greatest male graduate percentages are recorded in the fields of ICT (63.93%) engineering, manufacturing and construction (60.03%), and natural sciences, mathematics and statistics (47.23%).

Figure 4

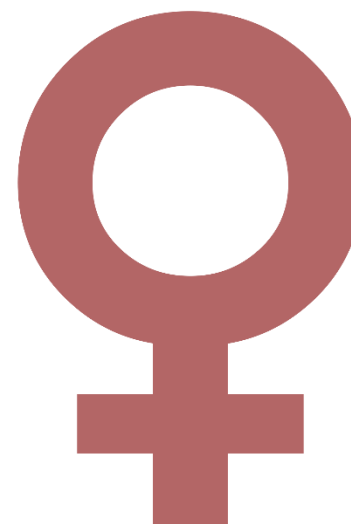


The following table presents the percentages of female graduate in Level 6 and Level 7 studies. The Athens School of Fine Arts (77.21%), the Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences (73.13%) and the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens (67.47%) are the institutions with the highest female graduate percentage in the undergraduate level. Three institutions have a female graduate percentage less than 40% (the National and Technical University of Athens, the Technical University of Crete and ASPETE).

Table 3

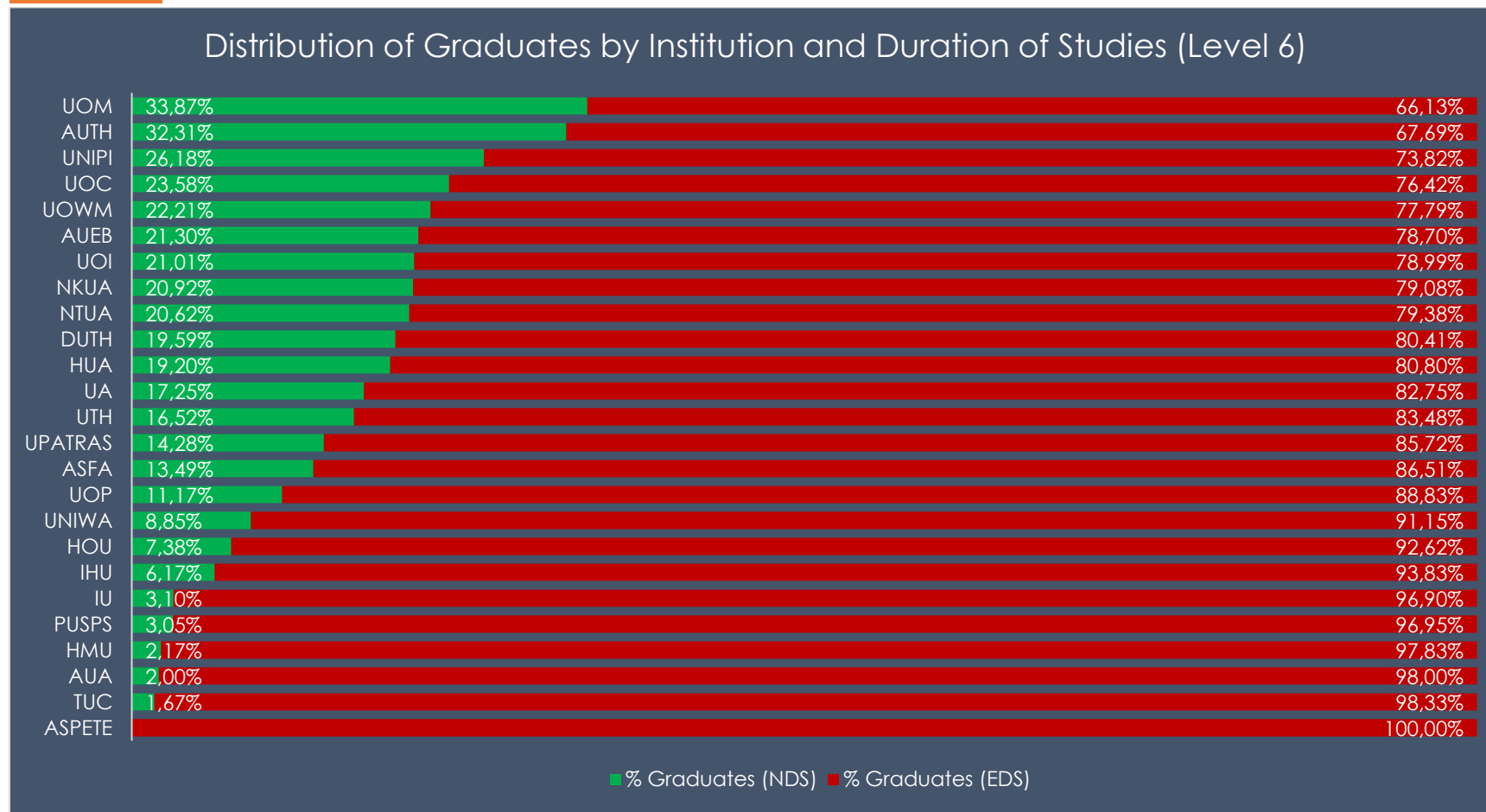
HEI	% Female Graduates in Institutional Graduates (LEVEL 6)	% Female Graduates in Institutional Graduates (LEVEL 7)
ASFA	77,21%	66,67%
AUTH	60,84%	58,63%
AUA	56,92%	65,02%
DUTH	60,89%	65,37%
IHU	52,23%	64,48%
NKUA	67,47%	63,56%
NTUA	37,08%	43,03%
HMU	53,50%	45,76%
IU	65,34%	62,90%
AUEB	47,72%	54,73%
UA	63,89%	64,84%
UNIWA	63,91%	63,20%
UOWM	50,51%	64,46%
UTH	55,37%	64,02%
UOI	66,72%	64,88%
UOC	66,87%	69,85%
UOM	51,95%	55,05%
UPATRAS	60,09%	57,85%
UNIPI	48,74%	51,86%
UOP	49,57%	60,25%
PUSPS	73,13%	57,85%
TUC	37,88%	50%
HUA	53,20%	63,73%
HOU	61,73%	72,49%
ASPETE	37,91%	0%

The percentage of female graduates is high in the case of Level 7 studies as well. In only 2 cases, namely the National and Technical University of Athens and the Hellenic Mediterranean University the relevant percentage is less than 50%. The Hellenic Open University is the institution with the highest female graduate percentage (72.49%).



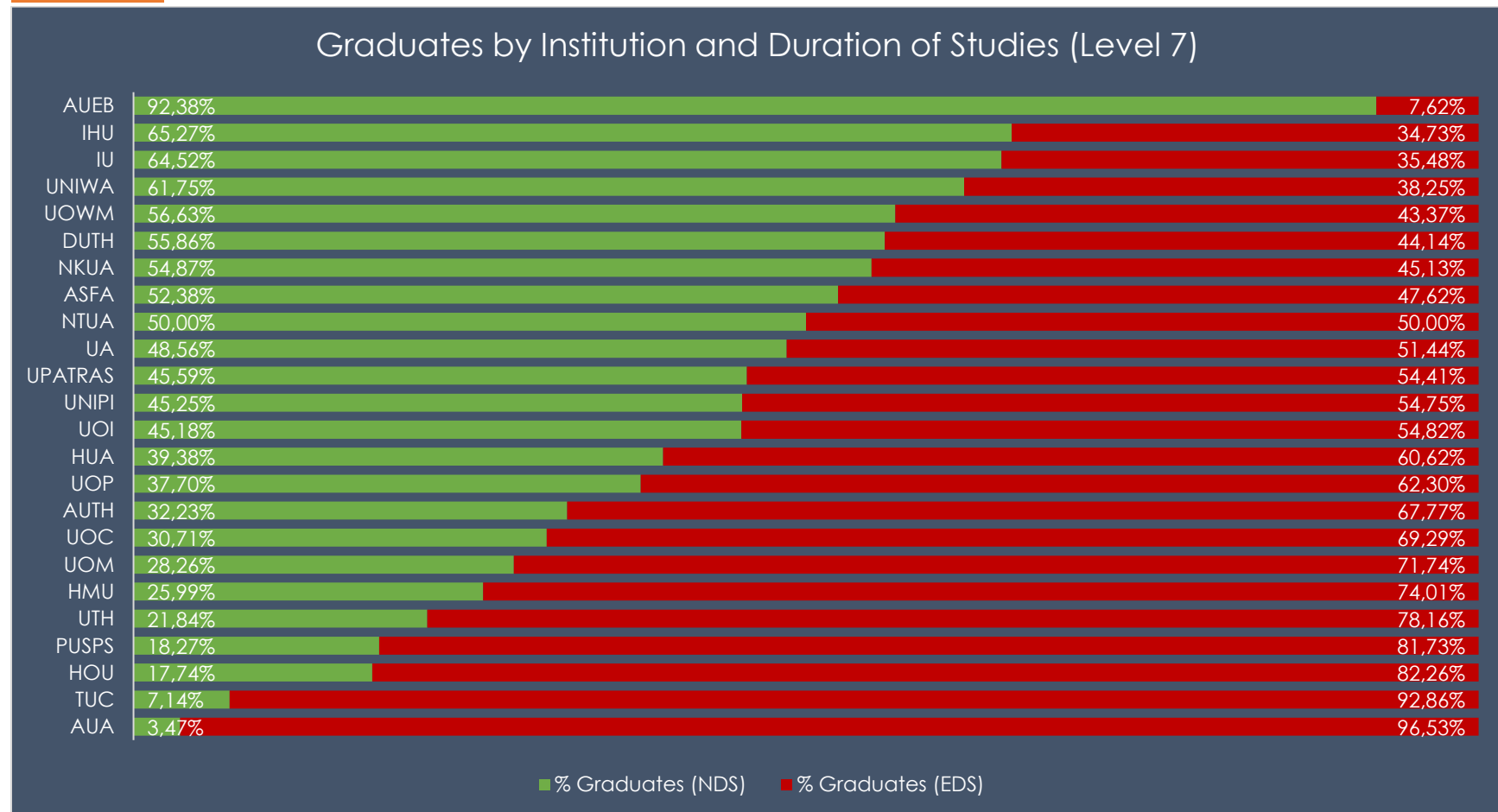
An indicator of quality is the percentage of graduates that manage to complete their studies and get their degree on time. On time corresponds to the Normal Duration of Studies (NDS) as it is referred to USP study guides. In Greece, the duration of Undergraduate Studies can vary from 4 to 6 years depending on the scientific field of the programme. Figure 5 presents the percentage of graduates by institution that complete their studies in N-years. It is sad that a high percentage of graduates (ranging from 66.13% to 100%) fails to graduate on time. The University of Macedonia (33.87%), the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki (32.31%) and the University of Piraeus (26.18%) are the institutions with the best performance. However, there are 9 institutions that lag behind having a lower than 10% percentage of their graduates that get their degree in N-years.

Figure 5



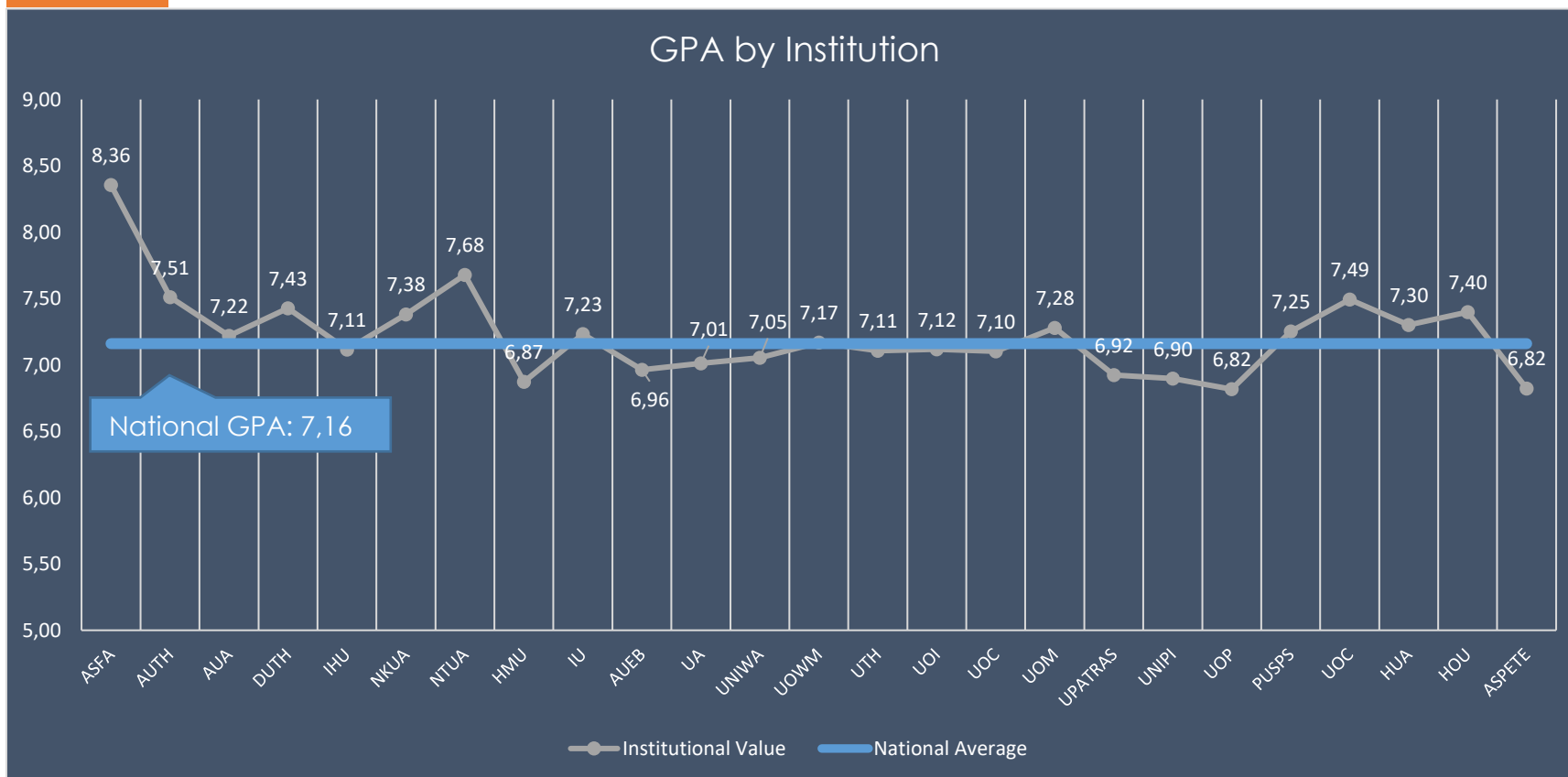
The situation is better in the case of postgraduate studies but the problem of not graduating on time remains. With the exception of the Athens University of Economics and Business, which has by far the best performance (92.38% of its graduates completed their studies in N Years), a high percentage of graduates in other institutions (ranging from 34.73% to 96.53%) fails to graduate on time. The International Hellenic University and the Ionian University complement the list of institutions with the most consistent graduates.

Figure 6



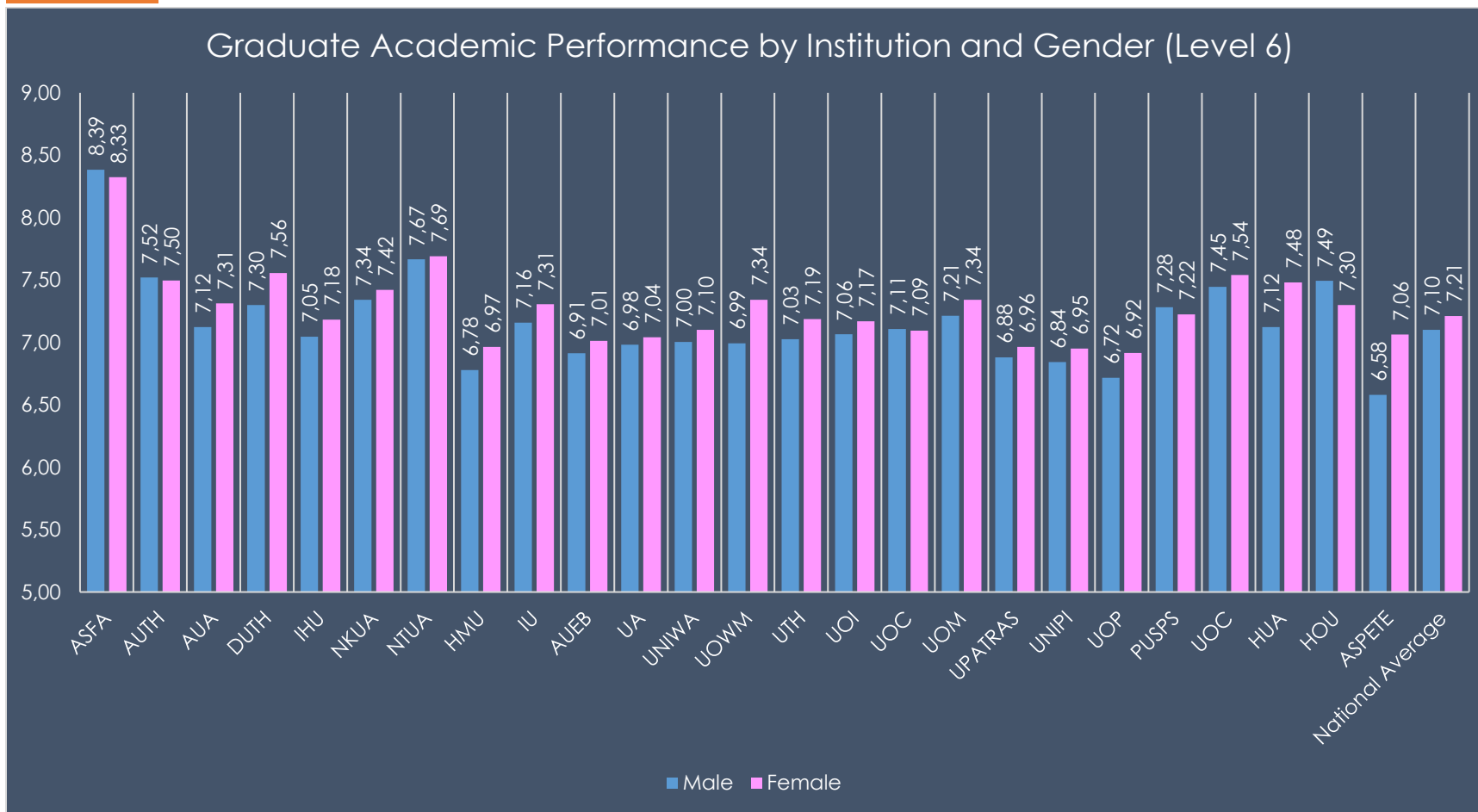
The average academic performance of graduates is very good (7.16/10), based on the Greek academic grading scale. The highest GPAs are recorded in the Athens School of Fine Arts (8.36), the National and Technical University of Athens (7.68) and the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki (7.51). A lower than 7 GPA is recorded in 6 institutions, namely ASPETE and the University of Peloponnese (6.82), the Hellenic Mediterranean University (6.87), the University of Piraeus (6.90), the University of Patras (6.92) and the Athens University of Economics and Business (6.96).

Figure 7



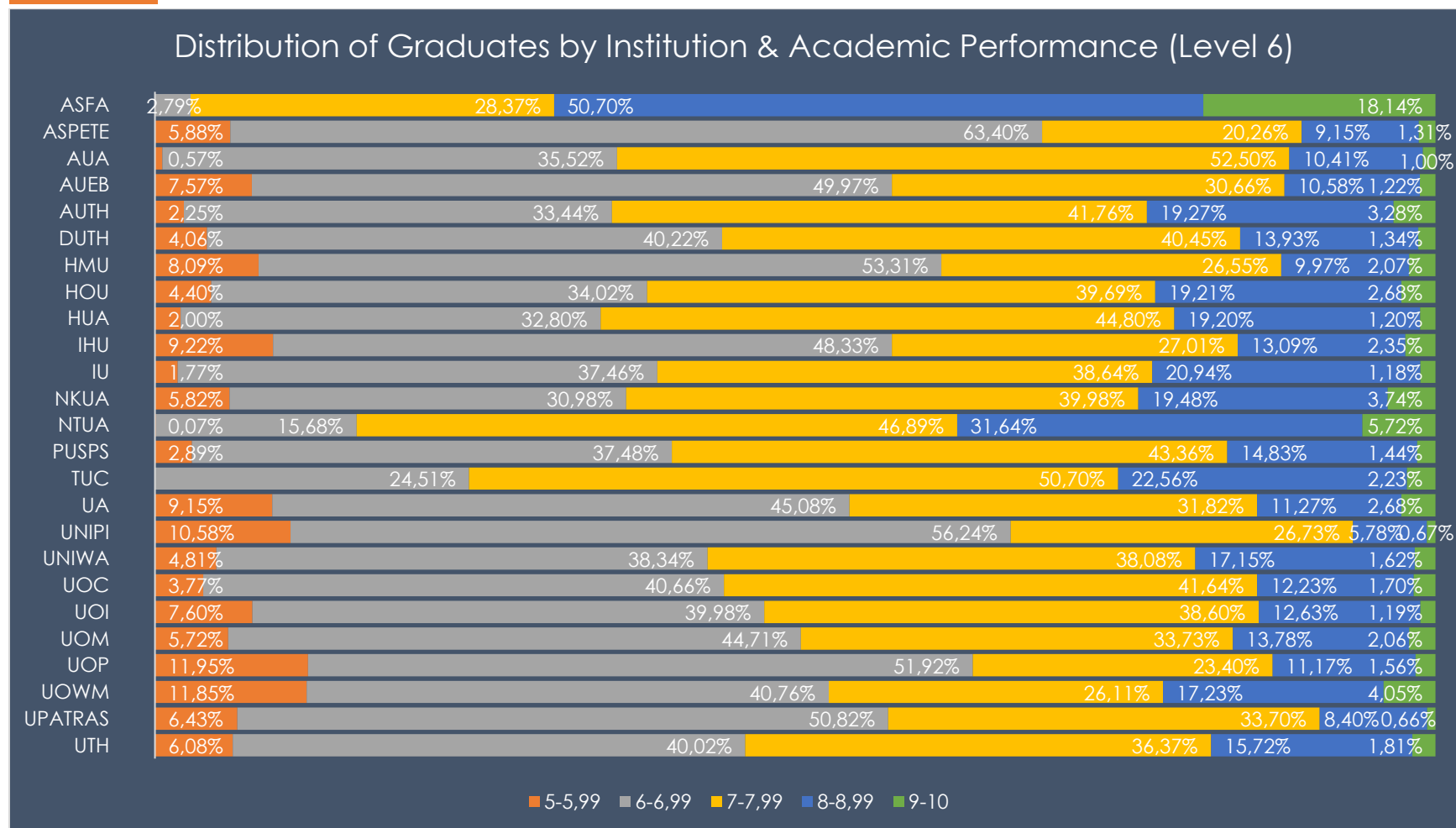
Seeing the academic performance of graduates from a gender perspective by institution, women have achieved higher grades in 20 out of 25 institutions. The higher performance of female graduates is reflected in the national average.

Figure 8



More specifically, the top 3 institutions with a GPA of a) (5-5.99) are the University of Peloponnese (11.95%), the University of Western Macedonia (11.85%) and the University of Piraeus (10.58%), b) (6-6.99) are ASPETE (63.40%), the University of Piraeus (56.24%) and the Hellenic Mediterranean University (53.31%), c) (7-7.99) are the Agricultural University of Athens (52.50%), the Technological University of Crete (50.70%) and the Harokopio University of Athens (44.80%), d) (8-8.99) are the Athens School of Fine Arts (50.7%), the National and Technical University of Athens (31.64%), the Technological University of Crete (22.56%) and e) (9-10) are the Athens School of Fine Arts (18.14%), the National and Technical University of Athens (5.72%) and the University of Western Macedonia (4.05%).

Figure 9





**Εθνική Αρχή
Ανώτατης Εκπαίδευσης**
Hellenic Authority
for Higher Education



GRTrack

Status Report 2022



Εθνική Αρχή
Ανώτατης Εκπαίδευσης
Hellenic Authority
for Higher Education

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1. Greek higher education in a nutshell	6
2. The Report.....	7
3. The Graduates	8

University Index

Institution	Abbreviation	Institution	Abbreviation
Athens School of Fine Arts	ASFA	University of Patras	UPATRAS
Aristotle University of Thessaloniki	AUTH	University of Piraeus	UNIPI
Agricultural University of Athens	AUA	University of the Peloponnese	UOP
Democritus University of Thrace	DUTH	Panteion University of Social & Political Sciences	PUSPS
National & Kapodistrian University of Athens	UOA	Technical University of Crete	TUC
National Technical University of Athens	NTUA	Harokopio University	HUA
Ionian University	IU	International Hellenic University	IHU
Athens University of Economics and Business	AUEB	Hellenic Open University	HOU
University of the Aegean	UA	University of West Attica	UNIWA
University of Western Macedonia	UOWM	Hellenic Mediterranean University	HMU
University of Thessaly	UTH	School of Pedagogical & Technological Education	ASPETE
University of Ioannina	UIO	Hellenic Army Academy	HAA
University of Crete	UOC	Hellenic Naval Academy	HNA
University of Macedonia	UOM	Hellenic Air Force Academy	HAFA

Foreword

The Hellenic Authority for Higher Education (HAHE), within the framework of its expanded powers as determined by law 4653/2020, contributes to the formulation and implementation of the national strategy for higher education, a key pillar of which is the harmonization of institutions with the needs of a modern economy and prosperous society. This harmonization presupposes, on the one hand, multifaceted preparation of students in terms of knowledge, abilities and skills based on integrated study programmes and, on the other hand, in matters of professional orientation, career management and lifelong learning.

Based on EU Council Recommendation 2017/C423/01, Member States should:

- Improve the availability and quality of data on alumni activities
- Establish systems for monitoring their progress
- Have made significant progress on these issues by 2020

The above systems may include:

- the collection of relevant anonymized administrative data from education, taxation, population and social security databases
- the development of long-term research on graduates at the level of the educational system of each country or at the institutional level,

- the possibility of the public authorities of each country to connect (anonymous) data from different sources, in order to form a complex picture of the evolution of graduates.

Member States should collect information such as biographical and socio-economic education and training of their graduates, employment or further education and training, relevance of education to employment and career development.

It is also recalled that the tracking of graduates is considered a key component for quality assurance in higher education (at national and/or institutional level), which is included in the Guidelines and Guidelines for Quality Assurance in European higher education (ESG Standards). Through this, it is possible to perform comparative evaluation (e.g. systems, institutions, study programs), to satisfy the needs of institutional leadership, to provide statistical information to international bodies, to provide information to students, prospective students (career services), to allocate resources for and within institutions and of course to support policy-making for higher education

More generally, alumni tracking aims to:

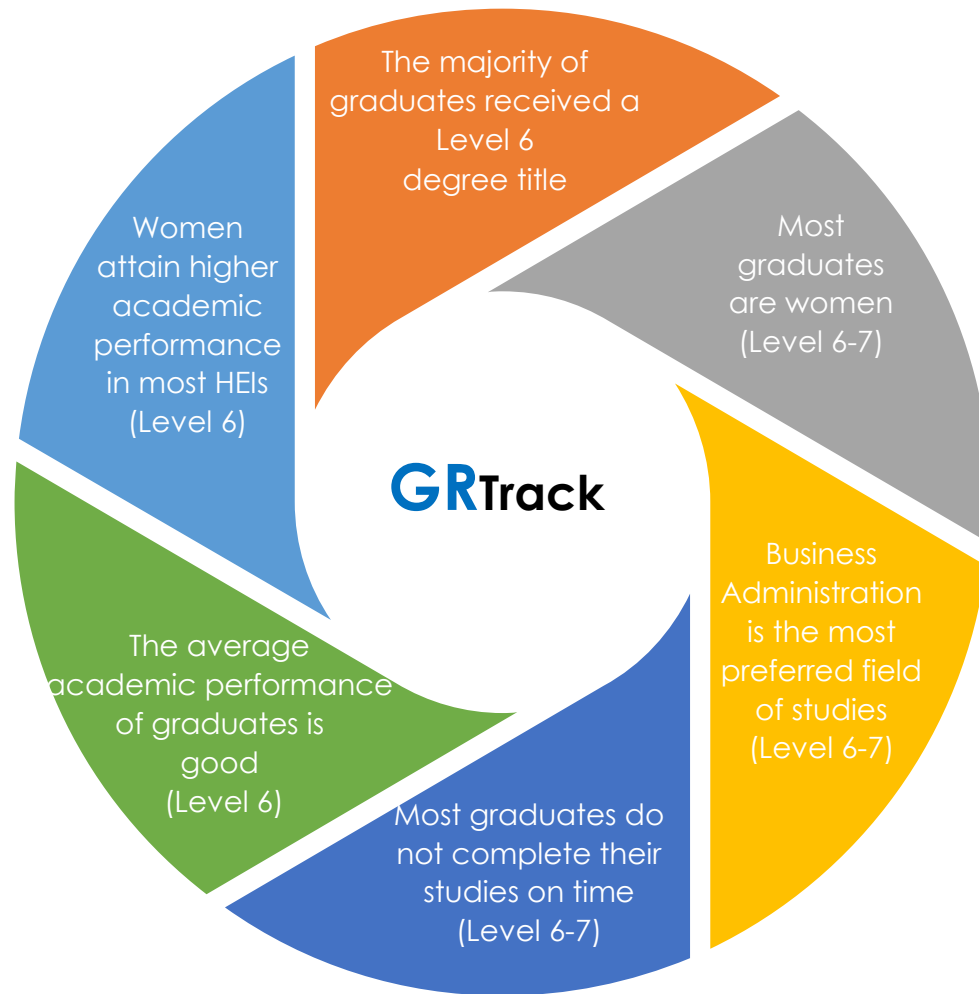
- improve the experience of students during their studies and recognize the most effective ways for teaching and learning

- identify and address problems of inequality in education
- improve the employability of graduates and skills matching
- consider mobility issues in relation to the issues of brain drain and brain attraction
- recognize the practices that prepare graduates to become active citizens and serve society

Since 2015, HAHE collects graduates' data through the National Information System for Quality Assurance in Higher Education. These data refer to the number, type, gender, academic performance and time to degree of graduates. Some of these data are used for quality assurance, funding allocation and the strategy for higher education. Moreover, the Authority has been nominated as National Reference Point by the European Commission and participates in the second EUROGRADUATE pilot phase. It is thus responsible for coordinating the conduct of EUROGRADUATE survey in Greek higher education institutions.

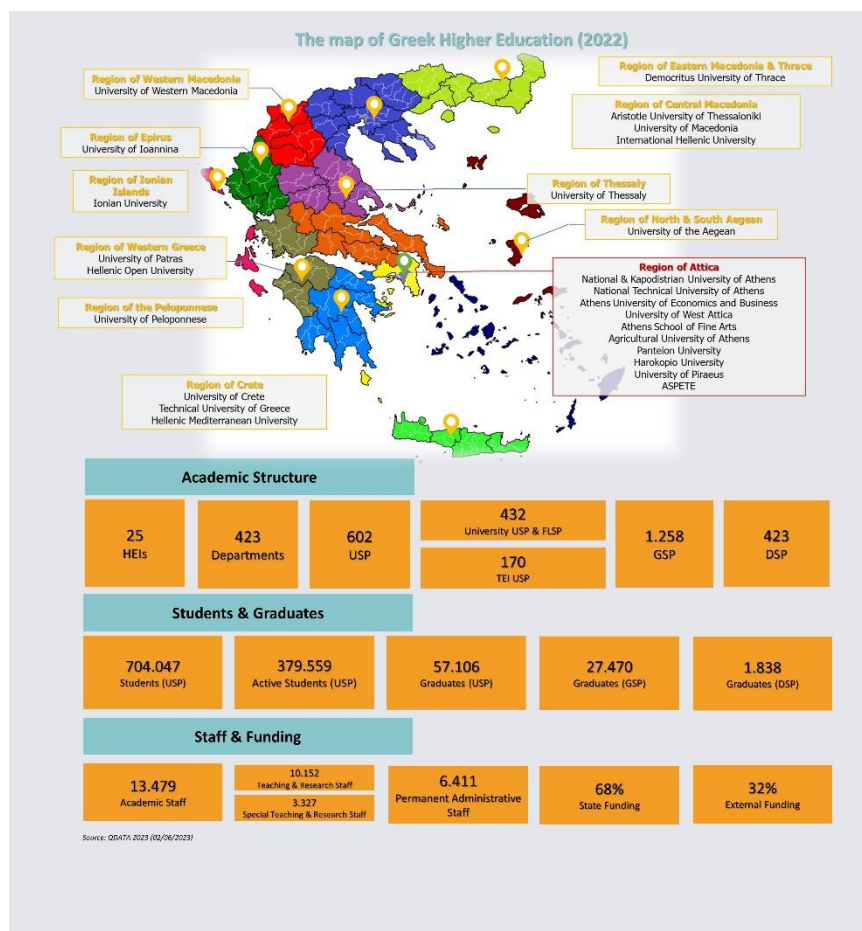
The Report provides an overview of Greek universities' graduates (Level 6 and 7) for 2021-2022

Key Takeaways



1. Greek higher education in a nutshell

In 2021-22, the Greek higher education sector comprised 25 Higher Education Institutions with 423 Departments that offered 602 Undergraduate, 1.258 Graduate and 423 Doctoral Study Programmes.



Overall, there were 704.047 registered undergraduate students. From a total population of 82.850 graduates, a percentage of 66.08% were Level 6 graduates, 31.79% were Level 7 and 2.13% were Level 8 graduates respectively.

Greek Higher Education Institutions employed 13.479 members of academic staff while their permanent administrative staff amounted to 6.411 employees.

Greek Universities are primarily state funded as appears from the respective percentage (68%). External funding constitutes 32% of total university funding.

2. The Report

The report at hand provides an overview of Greek universities' graduates (Level 6 and 7) for 2021-22. More specifically, their population by study level, institution, scientific field (ISCED F 2013) and gender is presented. Furthermore, the performance of graduates in terms of time needed to complete their studies, their grade point average and distribution by the various levels of grading scale are also highlighted.



The data were collected through the National Information System for Quality Assurance in higher education operated by the Hellenic Authority for Higher Education.

<https://adata.etha.gr/>



Επιχειρησιακό Πρόγραμμα
Ανάπτυξη Ανθρώπινου Δυναμικού,
Εκπαίδευση και Διά Βίου Μάθηση
Ειδική Υπηρεσία Διαχείρισης
Με τη συγχρηματοδότηση της Ελλάδας και της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης



3. The Graduates

Table 1 presents the population of graduates by institution and study level. The top 3 universities with the highest population of Level 6 graduates are the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens (7.329) (12.83%), the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki (6.568) (11.50%) and the University of Thessaly (4.839) (8.47%).

Most graduates took their postgraduate degree from the Hellenic Open University (5.480), the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens (3.686) and the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki (2.320). Regarding doctoral graduates, most of them completed their doctoral studies at the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens (482), the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki (341) and the University of Patras (138). Overall, 66.08% of total graduates received a Level 6 degree, 31.79% of them received a Level 7 degree and a considerably lower percent (2.13%) received a doctoral degree.

Institution	Graduates					
	Level 6	%	Level 7	%	Level 8	%
ASFA	195	0,34%	10	0,04%	3	0,16%
AUTH	6.568	11,50%	2.320	8,45%	341	18,53%
AUA	911	1,60%	193	0,70%	25	1,36%
DUTH	3.593	6,29%	1.322	4,81%	103	5,60%
IHU	3.255	5,70%	1.958	7,13%	1	0,05%
NKUA	7.329	12,83%	3.686	13,42%	482	26,20%
NTUA	1.392	2,44%	508	1,85%	116	6,30%
HMU	1.160	2,03%	241	0,88%	0	0,00%
IU	622	1,09%	207	0,75%	26	1,41%
AUEB	1.385	2,43%	1.131	4,12%	29	1,58%
UA	1.702	2,98%	981	3,57%	79	4,29%
UNIWA	3.867	6,77%	1.824	6,64%	12	0,65%
UWM	1.371	2,40%	845	3,08%	17	0,92%
UTH	4.839	8,47%	1.549	5,64%	106	5,76%
UOI	3.114	5,45%	371	1,35%	105	5,71%
UOC	1.884	3,30%	603	2,20%	76	4,13%
UOM	1.478	2,59%	1.097	3,99%	33	1,79%
UPATRAS	4.416	7,73%	660	2,40%	138	7,50%
UNIPI	1.665	2,92%	1.048	3,82%	29	1,58%
UOP	1.761	3,08%	816	2,97%	36	1,96%
PUSPS	1.763	3,09%	333	1,21%	51	2,77%
TUC	397	0,70%	80	0,29%	18	0,98%
HUA	261	0,46%	207	0,75%	11	0,60%
HOU	2.000	3,50%	5.480	19,95%	3	0,16%
ASPETE	178	0,31%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%
	57.106		27.470		1.840	

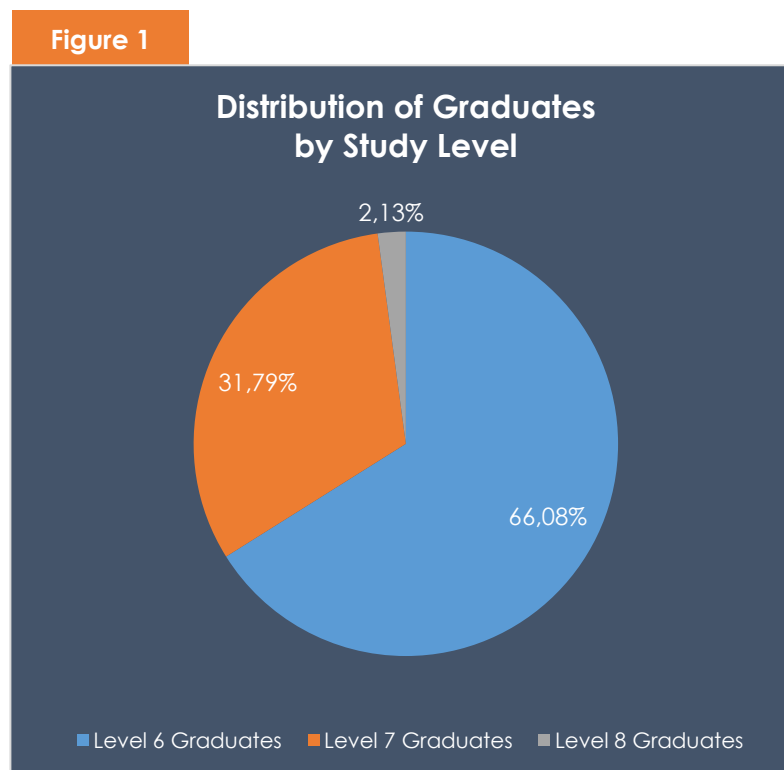


Figure 2

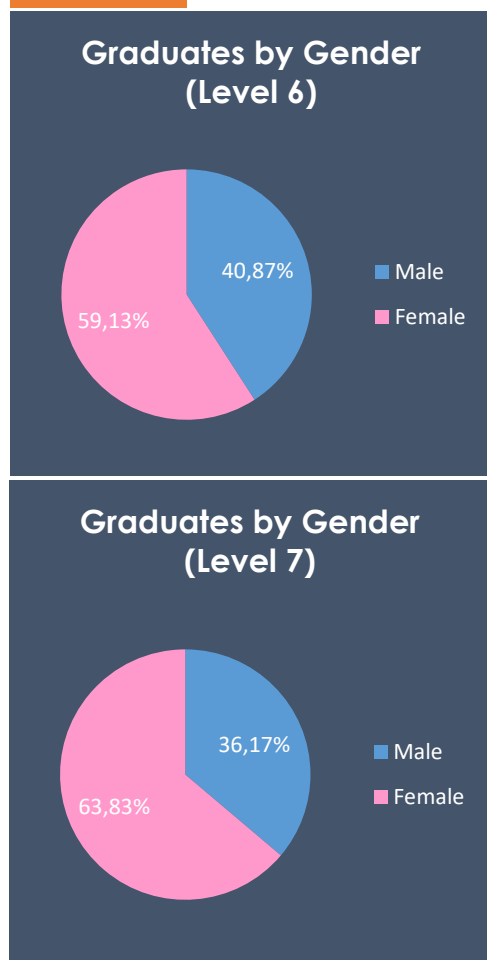


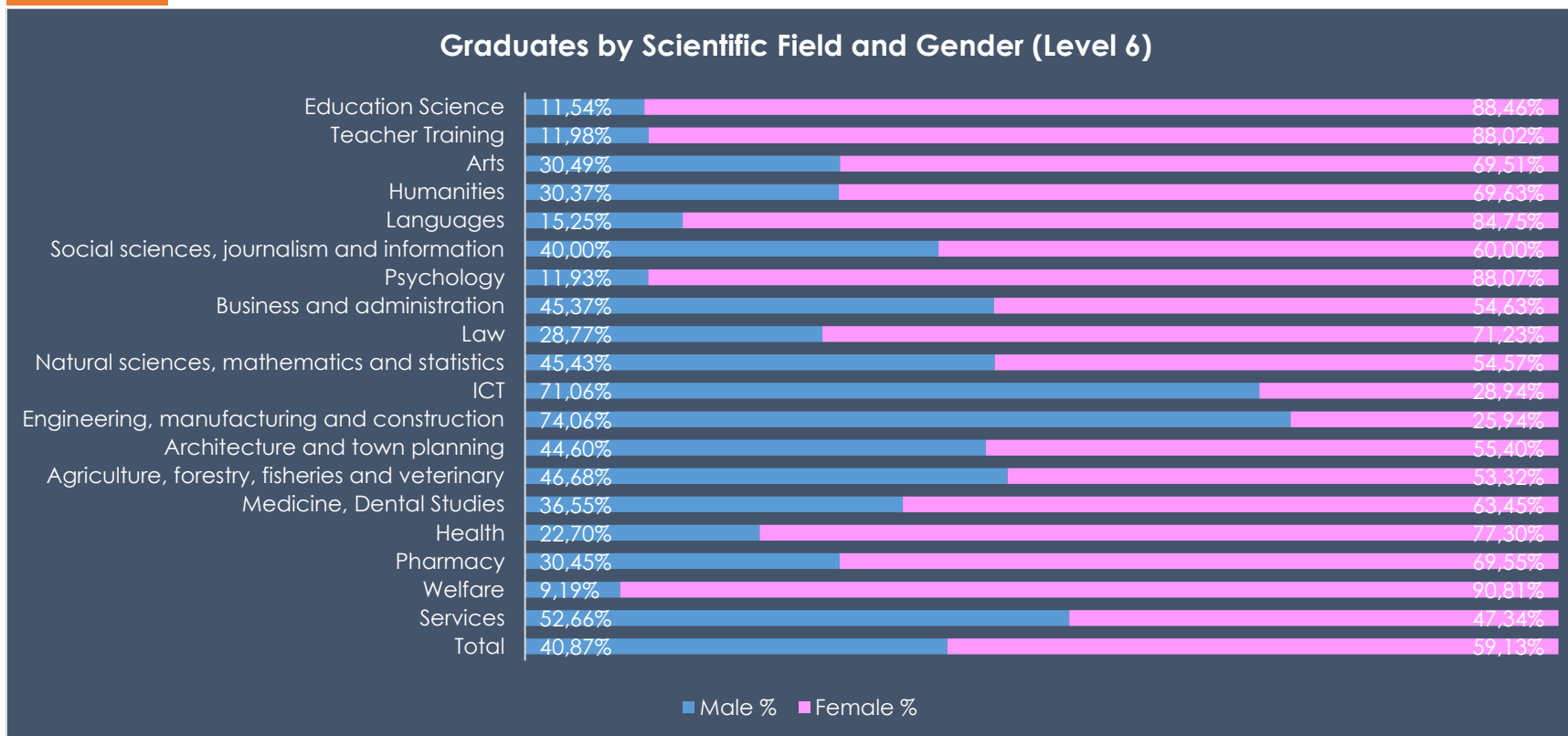
Table 2

Field	Level 6			Level 7		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Education Science	312	36	276	2.151	283	1.868
Teacher Training	4.565	547	4.018	1.735	289	1.446
Arts	1.499	457	1.042	602	205	397
Humanities	3.961	1.203	2.758	1.119	426	693
Languages	2.138	326	1.812	851	120	731
Social sciences, journalism and information	6.043	2.417	3.626	2.785	1.177	1.608
Psychology	1.727	206	1.521	129	14	115
Business and administration	8.860	4.020	4.840	5.929	2.163	3.766
Law	1.665	479	1.186	1.102	380	722
Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics	4.413	2.005	2.408	1.843	844	999
ICT	1.859	1.321	538	1.203	765	438
Engineering, manufacturing & construction	7.718	5.716	2.002	2.437	1.471	966
Architecture and town planning	1.946	868	1.078	460	195	265
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinary	2.697	1.259	1.438	667	271	396
Medicine, Dental Studies	2.583	944	1.639	3.242	966	2.276
Health	3.180	722	2.458	558	112	446
Pharmacy	381	116	265	153	45	108
Welfare	283	26	257	71	9	62
Services	1.276	672	604	433	202	231
Total	57.106	23.340	33.766	27.470	9.937	17.533

Table 2 presents the distribution of Level 6 and Level 7 graduates by scientific field and gender. In both study levels, the percentage of female graduates is considerably higher than that of men. In the case of Level 7 graduates, female graduates outweigh men by almost 28%.

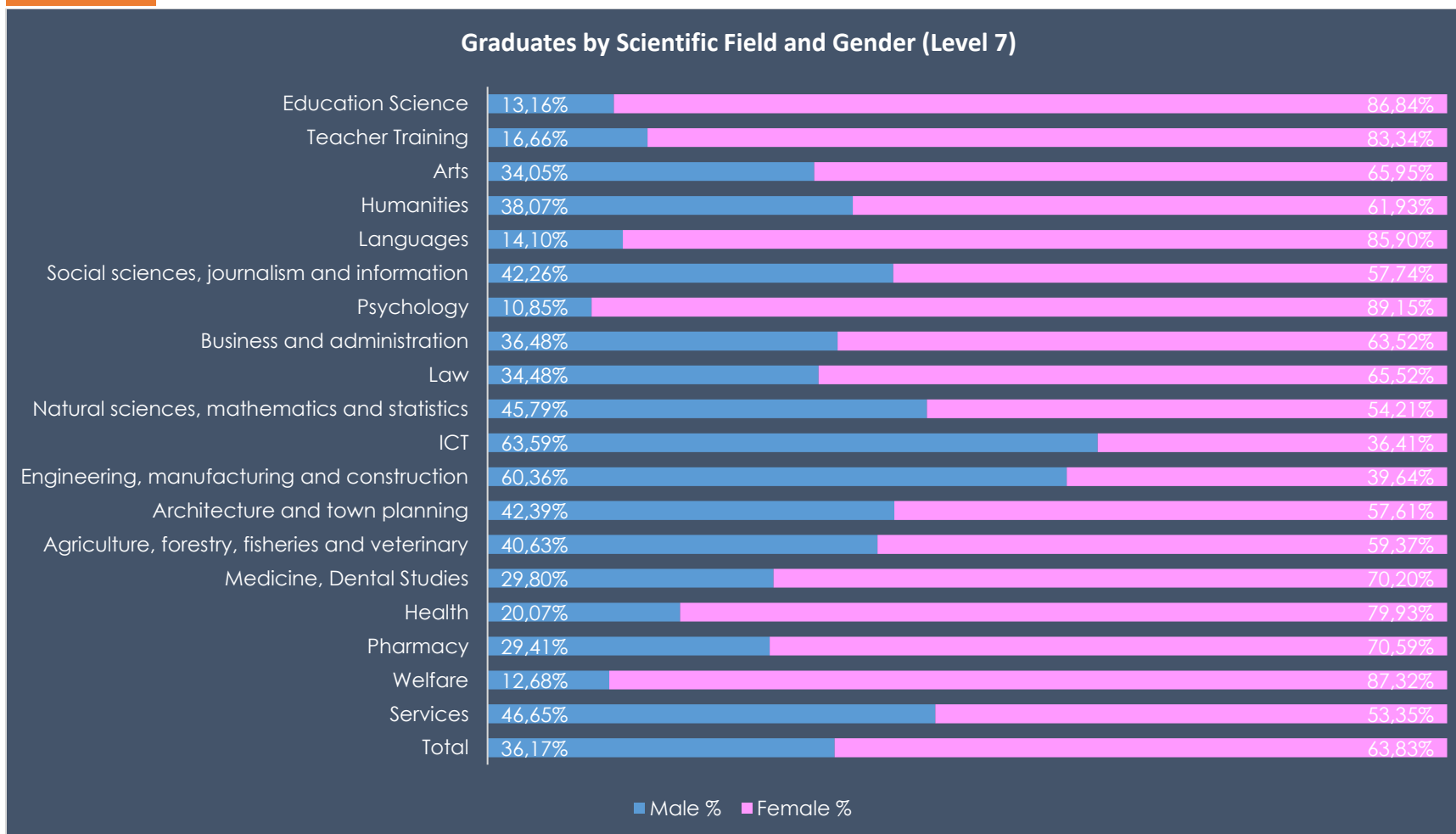
From another angle, women take the lead in 16 out of 19 subject fields. There is a higher percentage of men graduates only in the case of ICT, engineering, manufacturing and construction and services. The following figure provides an overview of graduate distribution by scientific field and gender. The three scientific fields with the highest percentage of female graduates are welfare (90.81%), education science (88.46%) and teacher training (88.02), while the greatest male graduate percentages are recorded in the fields of engineering, manufacturing and construction (74.06%), ICT (71.06%) and services (52.66%).

Figure 3



In the case of Level 7 graduates, there is a higher percentage of female graduates in all scientific fields with the exception of ICT and engineering, manufacturing and construction. The following figure provides an overview of graduate distribution by scientific field and gender. The three scientific fields with the highest percentage of female graduates are psychology (89.15%), welfare (87.32%), and education science (86.84%), while the greatest male graduate percentages are recorded in the fields of ICT (63.59%) engineering, manufacturing and construction (60.36%), and natural sciences, mathematics and statistics (45.79%).

Figure 4

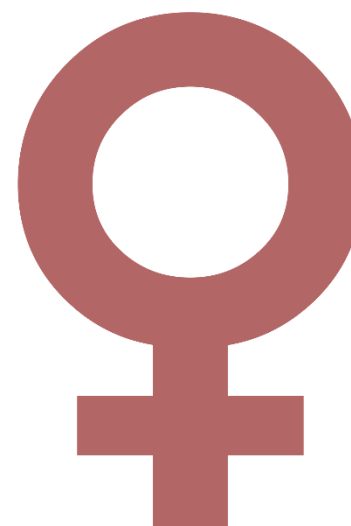


The following table presents the percentages of female graduate in Level 6 and Level 7 studies. The Athens School of Fine Arts (78.97%), the Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences (72.15%) and the University of Ioannina (68.95%) are the institutions with the highest female graduate percentage in the undergraduate level. Three institutions have a female graduate percentage less than 40% (the National and Technical University of Athens, the Technical University of Crete and ASPETE).

Table 3

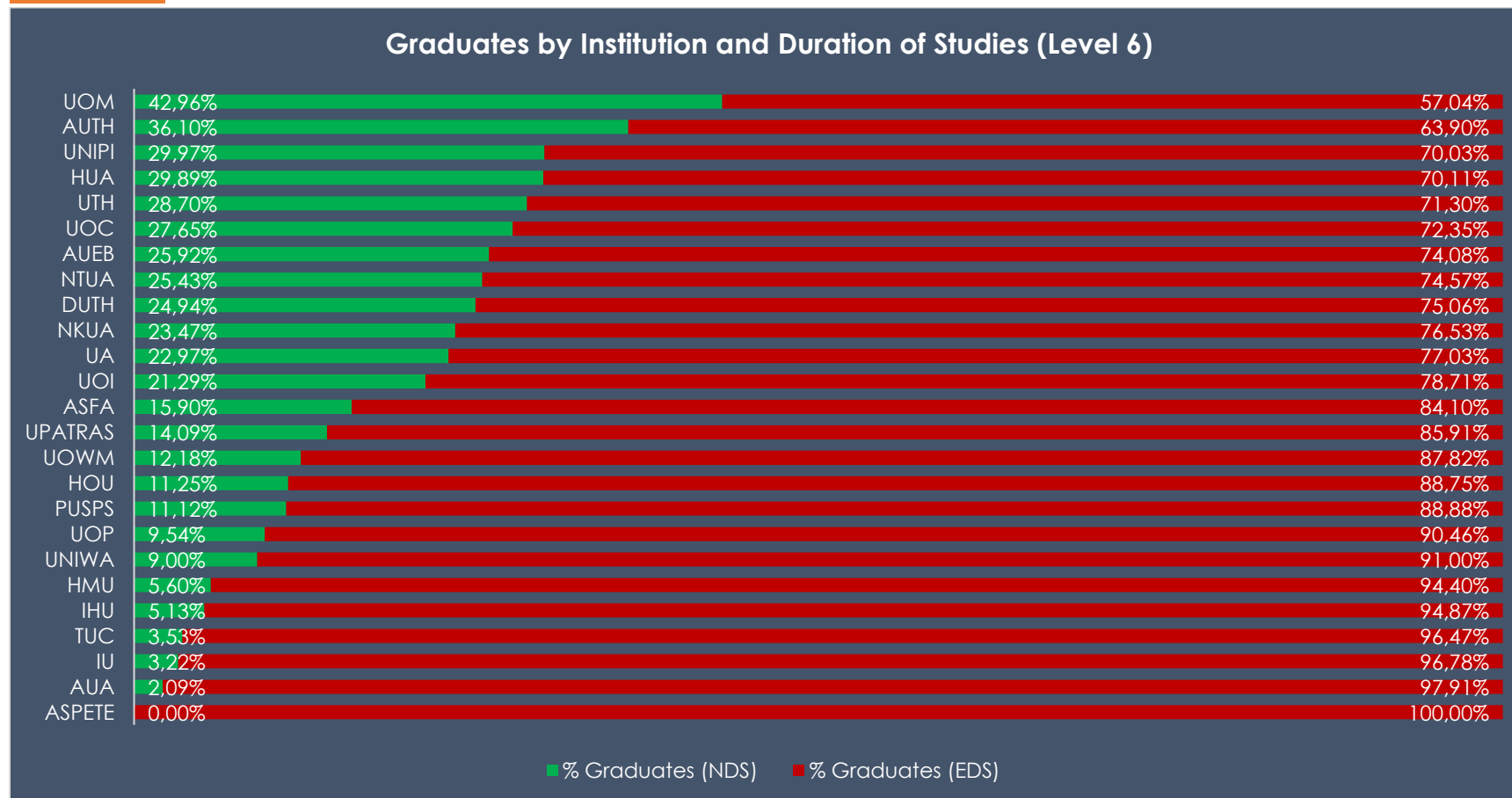
HEI	% Female Graduates in Institutional Graduates (LEVEL 6)	% Female Graduates in Institutional Graduates (LEVEL 7)
ASFA	78.97%	40.00%
AUTH	62.77%	60.34%
AUA	56.31%	58.03%
DUTH	63.37%	65.89%
IHU	51.61%	66.14%
NKUA	66.48%	63.54%
NTUA	33.55%	37.01%
HMU	59.66%	42.74%
IU	59.97%	67.63%
AUEB	44.84%	53.93%
UA	63.63%	65.44%
UNIWA	64.73%	64.80%
UOWM	51.57%	58.93%
UTH	52.47%	64.88%
UOI	68.95%	68.19%
UOC	68.10%	70.98%
UOM	55.75%	57.06%
UPATRAS	56.23%	60.30%
UNIPI	43.96%	50.48%
UOP	50.54%	59.68%
PUSPS	72.15%	57.36%
TUC	36.78%	51.25%
HUA	60.54%	65.70%
HOU	57.90%	73.94%
ASPETE	38.76%	0.00%

The percentage of female graduates is high in the case of Level 7 studies as well. In only 3 cases, namely the Athens School of Fine Arts, the National and Technical University of Athens and the Hellenic Mediterranean University the relevant percentage is less than 50%. The Hellenic Open University is the institution with the highest female graduate percentage (73.94%).



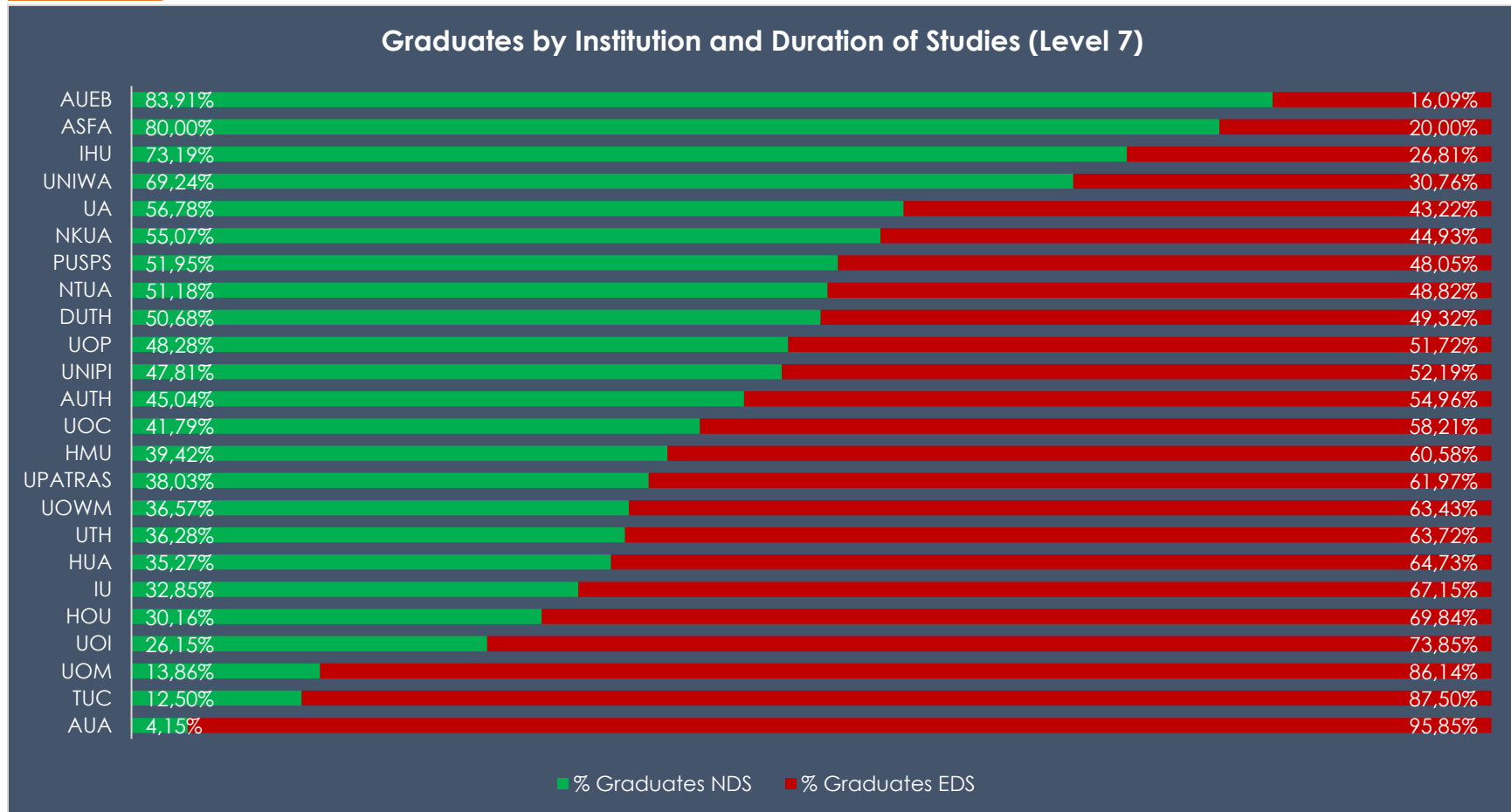
An indicator of quality is the percentage of graduates that manage to complete their studies and get their degree on time. On time corresponds to the Normal Duration of Studies (NDS) as it is referred to USP study guides. In Greece, the duration of Undergraduate Studies can vary from 4 to 6 years depending on the scientific field of the programme. Figure 5 presents the percentage of graduates by institution that complete their studies in N-years. It is sad that a high percentage of graduates (ranging from 57.04% to 100%) fails to graduate on time. The University of Macedonia (42.96%), the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki (36.10%) and the University of Piraeus (29.97%) are the institutions with the best performance. However, there are 8 institutions that lag behind having a lower than 10% percentage of their graduates that get their degree in N-years.

Figure 5



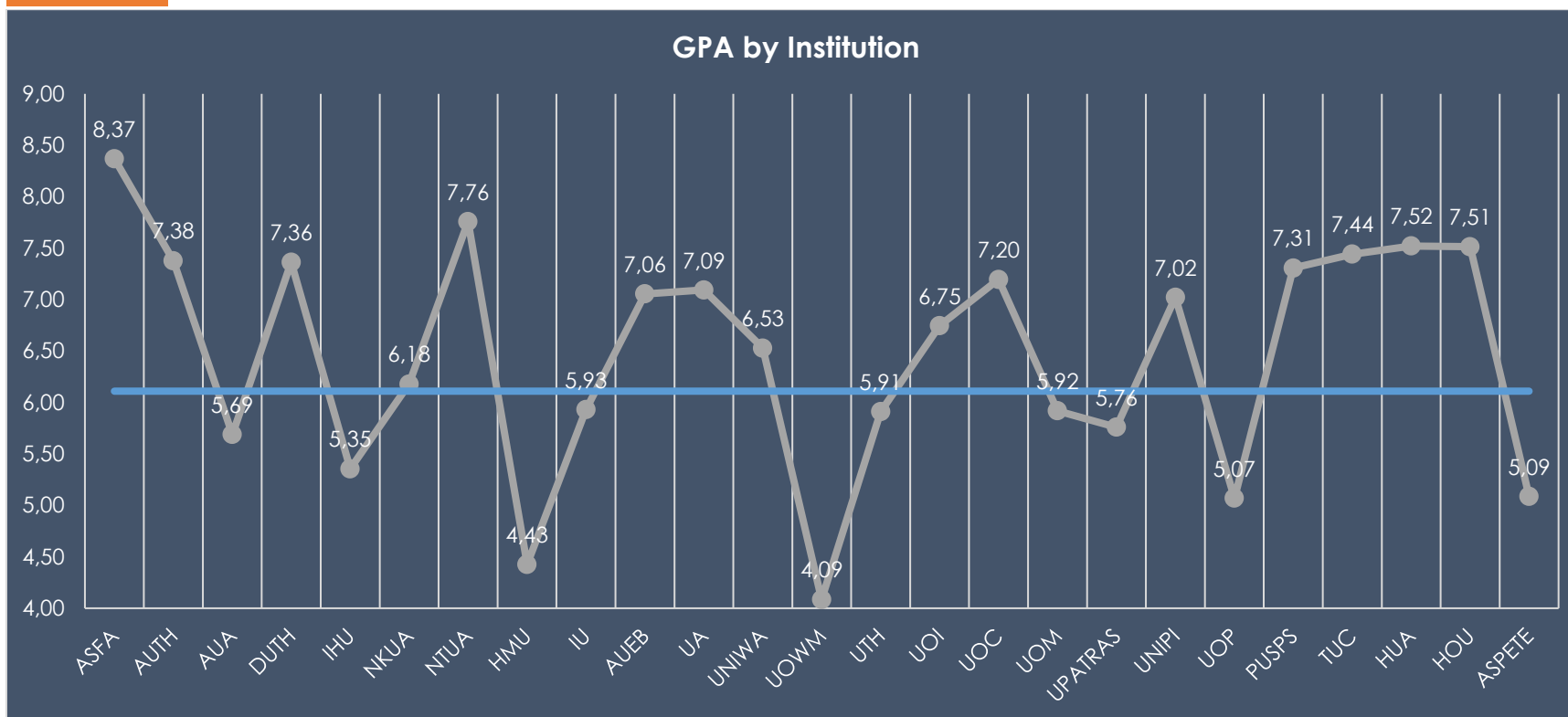
The situation is better in the case of postgraduate studies but the problem of not graduating on time remains. With the exception of the Athens University of Economics and Business, which has by far the best performance (83.91% of its graduates completed their studies in N Years), a high percentage of graduates in other institutions (ranging from 20% to 95.85%) fails to graduate on time.

Figure 6



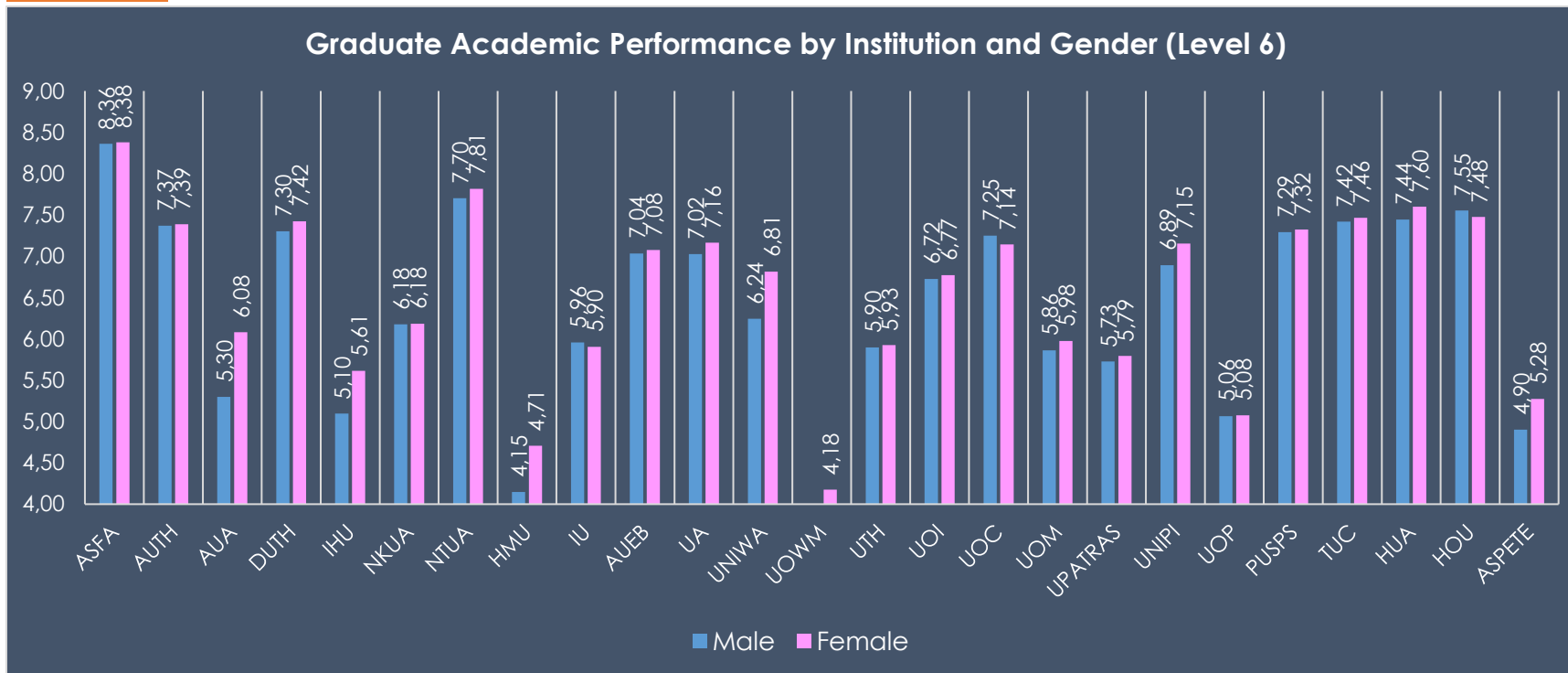
The average academic performance of graduates is good (6.11/10), based on the Greek academic grading scale. The highest GPAs are recorded in the Athens School of Fine Arts (8.37), the National and Technical University of Athens (7.76) and the Harokopio University of Athens (7.52). A lower than 6 GPA is recorded in 10 institutions, namely the University of Western Macedonia (4.09), the Hellenic Mediterranean University (4.43), the University of the Peloponnese (5.07), ASPETE (5.09), the International Hellenic University (5.35), the Agricultural University of Athens (5.69), the University of Patras (5.76), the University of Thessaly (5.91), the University of Macedonia (5.92) and the Ionian University (5.93).

Figure 7



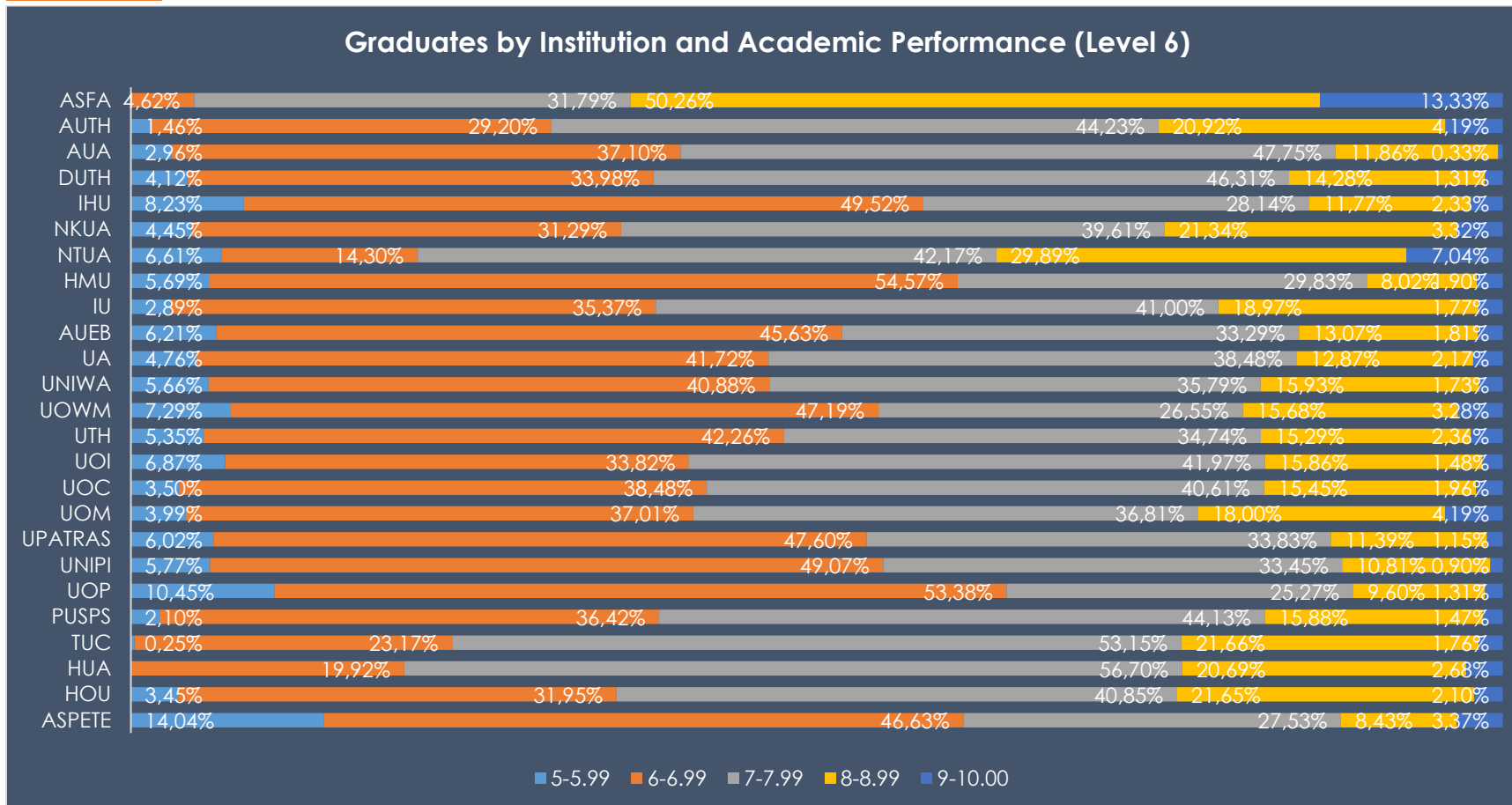
Seeing the academic performance of graduates from a gender perspective by institution, women have achieved higher grades in 22 out of 25 institutions. The higher performance of female graduates than that of men is reflected in the respective national averages (6.21 vs 6.01).

Figure 8



More specifically, the top 3 institutions with a GPA of a) (5-5.99) are ASPETE (14.04%), the University of Peloponnese (10.45%) and the International Hellenic University (8.23%), b) (6-6.99) are the Hellenic Mediterranean University (54.57%), the University of the Peloponnese (53.38%) and the International Hellenic University (49.52%) c) (7-7.99) are the Harokopio University (56.7%), the Technological University of Crete (53.15%) and the Agricultural University of Athens (47.75%) d) (8-8.99) are the Athens School of Fine Arts (50.26%), the National and Technical University of Athens (29.89%), the Technological University of Crete (21.66%) and e) (9-10) are the Athens School of Fine Arts (13.13%), the National and Technical University of Athens (7.04%), the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki and the University of W Macedonia (4.19%).

Figure 9





**Εθνική Αρχή
Ανώτατης Εκπαίδευσης**
Hellenic Authority
for Higher Education



Εθνική Αρχή
Ανώτατης Εκπαίδευσης
Hellenic Authority
for Higher Education

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Σύνοψη δεδομένων έρευνας - Ελλάδα

Έκδοση 2.1/2023.11



Επιχειρησιακό Πρόγραμμα
Ανάπτυξη Ανθρώπινου Δυναμικού,
Εκπαίδευση και Διά Βίου Μάθηση
Ειδική Υπηρεσία Διαχείρισης

Με τη συγχρηματοδότηση της Ελλάδας και της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης



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EUROGRADUATE 2022-ΕΛΛΑΔΑ



Ταυτότητα έρευνας

- 23/25 Ιδρύματα
- Απόφοιτοι ΠΠΣ (Επίπεδο 6) & ΠΜΣ (Επίπεδο 7)
- Ακαδημαϊκά έτη 2016-17 & 2020-21
- 20 επιστημονικές περιοχές (ISCED F 2013)
- Απογραφική έρευνα
- Lime Survey Tool
- Ενότητα Α (βασικές πληροφορίες κοινού ευρωπαϊκού ερωτηματολογίου)
- Διάστημα 11-2022/02-2023
- Διεξαγωγή μέσω των Γραφείων Διασύνδεσης
- Συντονισμός ΕΘΑΑΕ (Εθνικό Κέντρο Αναφοράς)

1. Πλήθος αποφοίτων ανά ίδρυμα, ακαδημαϊκό έτος και επίπεδο σπουδών (ΟΠΕΣΠ)

#	Ίδρυμα	Έτος		2016-17		2020-21	
		Επίπεδο 6	Επίπεδο 7	Επίπεδο 6	Επίπεδο 7	Επίπεδο 6	Επίπεδο 7
1	Ανώτατη Σχολή Καλών Τεχνών	137	7	215	21		
2	Αριστοτέλειο Πανεπιστήμιο Θεσσαλονίκης	5.695	2.639	7.327	1.878		
3	ΑΣΠΑΙΤΕ	159	154	153	0		
4	Γεωπονικό Πανεπιστήμιο Αθηνών	366	136	701	203		
5	Δημοκρίτειο Πανεπιστήμιο Θράκης	3.179	930	2.613	1.178		
6	Διεθνές Πανεπιστήμιο της Ελλάδος	0	286	3.406	1.889		
7	Εθνικό και Καποδιστριακό Πανεπιστήμιο Αθηνών	5.628	2.495	7.408	3.408		
8	Εθνικό Μετσόβιο Πολυτεχνείο	1.306	572	1.416	488		
9	Ελληνικό Ανοικτό Πανεπιστήμιο	1.470	2.811	1.978	5.337		
10	Ελληνικό Μεσογειακό Πανεπιστήμιο			1.013	177		
11	Ιόνιο Πανεπιστήμιο	378	126	678	124		
12	Οικονομικό Πανεπιστήμιο Αθηνών	1.181	1.071	1.559	919		
13	Πανεπιστήμιο Αιγαίου	1.295	846	1.606	731		
14	Πανεπιστήμιο Δυτικής Αττικής			3.516	1.030		
15	Πανεπιστήμιο Δυτικής Μακεδονίας	427	188	1.283	498		
16	Πανεπιστήμιο Θεσσαλίας	1.707	1.277	3.536	1.323		
17	Πανεπιστήμιο Ιωαννίνων	2.004	336	3.104	467		
18	Πανεπιστήμιο Κρήτης	1.854	270	1.938	534		
19	Πανεπιστήμιο Μακεδονίας	1.200	789	2.185	881		
20	Πανεπιστήμιο Πατρών	2.913	630	4.573	522		
21	Πανεπιστήμιο Πειραιώς	1.361	917	2.372	1.074		
22	Πανεπιστήμιο Πελοποννήσου	670	609	1.406	634		
23	Πάντειο Πανεπιστήμιο	1.081	576	1.801	427		
24	Πολυτεχνείο Κρήτης	362	134	359	70		
25	Χαροκόπειο Πανεπιστήμιο	161	243	250	193		
	ΣΥΝΟΛΑ	34.534	18.042	56.396	24.006		

2.Πλήθος προσκλήσεων ανά ίδρυμα, ακαδημαϊκό έτος και επίπεδο σπουδών

#	Έτος Ίδρυμα	2016-17		2020-21	
		Επίπεδο 6	Επίπεδο 7	Επίπεδο 6	Επίπεδο 7
1	Ανώτατη Σχολή Καλών Τεχνών	67	6	205	14
2	Αριστοτέλειο Πανεπιστήμιο Θεσσαλονίκης	546	253	1.916	491
3	ΑΣΠΑΙΤΕ	95	83	98	
4	Γεωπονικό Πανεπιστήμιο Αθηνών	295	185	562	206
5	Δημοκρίτειο Πανεπιστήμιο Θράκης	1.873	490	2.667	663
6	Διεθνές Πανεπιστήμιο της Ελλάδος				
7	Εθνικό και Καποδιστριακό Πανεπιστήμιο Αθηνών	119	2.837	5.084	3.625
8	Εθνικό Μετσόβιο Πολυτεχνείο	1.305	512	1.415	422
9	Ελληνικό Ανοικτό Πανεπιστήμιο	565	831	610	764
10	Ελληνικό Μεσογειακό Πανεπιστήμιο				
11	Ιόνιο Πανεπιστήμιο	387	126	701	124
12	Οικονομικό Πανεπιστήμιο Αθηνών	1.023	675	1.575	877
13	Πανεπιστήμιο Αιγαίου	742	408	1.462	626
14	Πανεπιστήμιο Δυτικής Αττικής			3.592	230
15	Πανεπιστήμιο Δυτικής Μακεδονίας	427	194	1.286	525
16	Πανεπιστήμιο Θεσσαλίας	213	303	1.255	614
17	Πανεπιστήμιο Ιωαννίνων	2.004	227	3.062	356
18	Πανεπιστήμιο Κρήτης	627	75	1.629	294
19	Πανεπιστήμιο Μακεδονίας	1.200	517	1.668	843
20	Πανεπιστήμιο Πατρών	2.696	611	4.177	516
21	Πανεπιστήμιο Πειραιώς	425	779	2.010	998
22	Πανεπιστήμιο Πελοποννήσου	670	609	1.406	634
23	Πάντειο Πανεπιστήμιο	626	185	1.304	274
24	Πολυτεχνείο Κρήτης	362	123	369	78
25	Χαροκόπειο Πανεπιστήμιο	81	165	331	198
	ΣΥΝΟΛΑ	16.348	10.194	38.384	13.372

2α. Πλήθος προσκλήσεων ανά επιστημονική περιοχή, ακαδημαϊκό έτος και επίπεδο σπουδών

#	Επιστημονική περιοχή EG	Έτος		2020-21	
		2016-17	2016-17	2020-21	2020-21
		Επίπεδο 6	Επίπεδο 7	Επίπεδο 6	Επίπεδο 7
0	Γενική κατηγορία, άγνωστο	0	0	0	0
1	Επιστήμη εκπαίδευσης	759	274	1.554	512
2	Εκπαίδευση δασκάλων	957	619	1.309	1.076
3	Τέχνες	391	82	935	188
4	Ανθρωπιστικές επιστήμες	1.448	151	3.460	335
5	Εκμάθηση γλωσσών	764	239	2.077	345
6	Κοινωνικές επιστήμες, δημοσιογραφία και πληροφόρηση	2.158	1.157	4.926	921
7	Ψυχολογία	147	39	717	35
8	Διοίκηση επιχειρήσεων	2.194	2.293	5.289	3.259
9	Νομική επιστήμη	400	41	859	360
10	Φυσικές επιστήμες, μαθηματικά και στατιστική	1.815	1.386	4.570	1.385
11	Επιστήμες τεχνολογιών πληροφορικής και επικοινωνιών	580	517	1.362	781
12	Μηχανική και κατασκευές	2.824	853	5.415	774
13	Αρχιτεκτονική και πολεοδομία	539	99	642	131
14	Γεωπονία, δασοπονία, ιχθυοκαλλιέργεια και κτηνιατρική	317	59	903	138
15	Ιατρική και οδοντιατρική	604	1.700	1.238	2.100
16	Επιστήμες υγείας	111	179	1.660	302
17	Φαρμακευτική	109	51	378	247
18	Κοινωνική πρόνοια	0	119	431	71
19	Υπηρεσίες	231	336	659	412
ΣΥΝΟΛΑ		16.348	10.194	38.384	13.372

3. Πλήθος ολοκληρωμένων ερωτηματολογίων ανά ίδρυμα, ακαδημαϊκό έτος και επίπεδο σπουδών

#	Ίδρυμα	Έτος		2016-17		2020-21	
		Επίπεδο 6	Επίπεδο 7	Επίπεδο 6	Επίπεδο 7	Επίπεδο 6	Επίπεδο 7
1	Ανώτατη Σχολή Καλών Τεχνών	22	3	58	4		
2	Αριστοτέλειο Πανεπιστήμιο Θεσσαλονίκης	151	43	523	131		
3	ΑΣΠΑΙΤΕ	9	27	26			
4	Γεωπονικό Πανεπιστήμιο Αθηνών	47	44	89	30		
5	Δημοκρίτειο Πανεπιστήμιο Θράκης	506	159	722	242		
6	Διεθνές Πανεπιστήμιο της Ελλάδος						
7	Εθνικό και Καποδιστριακό Πανεπιστήμιο Αθηνών	21	372	499	1.251		
8	Εθνικό Μετσόβιο Πολυτεχνείο	344	94	379	76		
9	Ελληνικό Ανοικτό Πανεπιστήμιο	408	548	453	513		
10	Ελληνικό Μεσογειακό Πανεπιστήμιο						
11	Ιόνιο Πανεπιστήμιο	25	23	95	12		
12	Οικονομικό Πανεπιστήμιο Αθηνών	106	105	285	163		
13	Πανεπιστήμιο Αιγαίου	82	67	235	172		
14	Πανεπιστήμιο Δυτικής Αττικής			250	62		
15	Πανεπιστήμιο Δυτικής Μακεδονίας	43	46	311	232		
16	Πανεπιστήμιο Θεσσαλίας	36	64	246	178		
17	Πανεπιστήμιο Ιωαννίνων	391	51	694	91		
18	Πανεπιστήμιο Κρήτης	78	24	257	57		
19	Πανεπιστήμιο Μακεδονίας	33	14	178	48		
20	Πανεπιστήμιο Πατρών	98	121	662	107		
21	Πανεπιστήμιο Πειραιώς	80	144	433	246		
22	Πανεπιστήμιο Πελοποννήσου	57	33	227	105		
23	Πάντειο Πανεπιστήμιο	106	34	364	103		
24	Πολυτεχνείο Κρήτης	21	43	91	24		
25	Χαροκόπειο Πανεπιστήμιο	24	24	23	16		
ΣΥΝΟΛΑ		2.688	2.083	7.100	3.863		

3α. Πλήθος ολοκληρωμένων ερωτηματολογίων ανά επιστημονική περιοχή, ακαδημαϊκό έτος και επίπεδο σπουδών

#	Επιστημονική περιοχή EG	Έτος		2020-21	
		2016-17	2016-17	2020-21	2020-21
		Επίπεδο 6	Επίπεδο 7	Επίπεδο 6	Επίπεδο 7
0	Γενική κατηγορία, άγνωστο	0	0	0	0
1	Επιστήμη εκπαίδευσης	73	117	241	180
2	Εκπαίδευση δασκάλων	114	166	292	366
3	Τέχνες	50	23	167	63
4	Ανθρωπιστικές επιστήμες	384	29	702	95
5	Εκμάθηση γλωσσών	86	43	312	104
6	Κοινωνικές επιστήμες, δημοσιογραφία και πληροφόρηση	244	125	952	243
7	Ψυχολογία	33	4	149	16
8	Διοίκηση επιχειρήσεων	395	499	988	778
9	Νομική επιστήμη	100	5	194	99
10	Φυσικές επιστήμες, μαθηματικά και στατιστική	305	266	772	341
11	Επιστήμες τεχνολογιών πληροφορικής και επικοινωνιών	106	113	228	199
12	Μηχανική και κατασκευές	479	283	1.059	179
13	Αρχιτεκτονική και πολεοδομία	110	22	188	35
14	Γεωπονία, δασοπονία, ιχθυοκαλλιέργεια και κτηνιατρική	57	17	209	41
15	Ιατρική και οδοντιατρική	70	258	189	860
16	Επιστήμες υγείας	36	28	211	80
17	Φαρμακευτική	3	18	37	21
18	Κοινωνική πρόνοια	0	14	98	49
19	Υπηρεσίες	43	53	112	114
	ΣΥΝΟΛΑ	2.688	2.083	7.100	3.863

4. Ποσοστό ανταπόκρισης ανά ίδρυμα, ακαδημαϊκό έτος και επίπεδο σπουδών

(επί ολοκληρωμένων ερωτηματολογίων)

#	Ίδρυμα	Έτος		2020-21	
		2016-17	2016-17	2020-21	2020-21
		Επίπεδο 6	Επίπεδο 7	Επίπεδο 6	Επίπεδο 7
1	Ανώτατη Σχολή Καλών Τεχνών	32,84%	50,00%	28,29%	28,57%
2	Αριστοτέλειο Πανεπιστήμιο Θεσσαλονίκης	27,66%	17,00%	27,30%	26,68%
3	ΑΣΠΑΙΤΕ	9,47%	32,53%	26,53%	
4	Γεωπονικό Πανεπιστήμιο Αθηνών	15,93%	23,78%	15,84%	14,56%
5	Δημοκρίτειο Πανεπιστήμιο Θράκης	27,02%	32,45%	27,07%	36,50%
6	Διεθνές Πανεπιστήμιο της Ελλάδος				
7	Εθνικό και Καποδιστριακό Πανεπιστήμιο Αθηνών	17,65%	13,11%	9,82%	34,51%
8	Εθνικό Μετσόβιο Πολυτεχνείο	26,36%	18,36%	26,78%	18,01%
9	Ελληνικό Ανοικτό Πανεπιστήμιο	72,21%	65,94%	74,26%	67,15%
10	Ελληνικό Μεσογειακό Πανεπιστήμιο				
11	Ιόνιο Πανεπιστήμιο	6,46%	18,25%	13,55%	9,68%
12	Οικονομικό Πανεπιστήμιο Αθηνών	10,36%	15,56%	18,10%	18,59%
13	Πανεπιστήμιο Αιγαίου	11,05%	16,42%	16,07%	27,48%
14	Πανεπιστήμιο Δυτικής Αττικής			6,96%	26,96%
15	Πανεπιστήμιο Δυτικής Μακεδονίας	10,07%	23,71%	24,18%	44,19%
16	Πανεπιστήμιο Θεσσαλίας	16,90%	21,12%	19,60%	28,99%
17	Πανεπιστήμιο Ιωαννίνων	19,51%	22,47%	22,66%	25,56%
18	Πανεπιστήμιο Κρήτης	12,44%	32,00%	15,78%	19,39%
19	Πανεπιστήμιο Μακεδονίας	2,75%	2,71%	10,67%	5,69%
20	Πανεπιστήμιο Πατρών	3,64%	19,80%	15,85%	20,74%
21	Πανεπιστήμιο Πειραιώς	18,82%	18,49%	21,54%	24,65%
22	Πανεπιστήμιο Πελοποννήσου	8,51%	5,42%	16,15%	16,56%
23	Πάντειο Πανεπιστήμιο	16,93%	18,38%	27,91%	37,59%
24	Πολυτεχνείο Κρήτης	5,80%	34,96%	24,66%	30,77%
25	Χαροκόπειο Πανεπιστήμιο	29,63%	14,55%	6,95%	8,08%
	ΜΕΣΟ ΠΟΣΟΣΤΟ	16,44%	20,43%	18,50%	28,89%

	2016-17	2020-21	Μέσο
Ποσοστό ανταπόκρισης	17,98%	21,18%	20,10%

4α. Ποσοστό ανταπόκρισης ανά επιστημονική περιοχή, ακαδημαϊκό έτος και επίπεδο σπουδών

#	Επιστημονική περιοχή EG	Έτος		2020-21	
		2016-17	2016-17	2020-21	2020-21
		Επίπεδο 6	Επίπεδο 7	Επίπεδο 6	Επίπεδο 7
0	Γενική κατηγορία, άγνωστο				
1	Επιστήμη εκπαίδευσης	9,62%	42,70%	15,51%	35,16%
2	Εκπαίδευση δασκάλων	11,91%	26,82%	22,31%	34,01%
3	Τέχνες	12,79%	28,05%	17,86%	33,51%
4	Ανθρωπιστικές επιστήμες	26,52%	19,21%	20,29%	28,36%
5	Εκμάθηση γλωσσών	11,26%	17,99%	15,02%	30,14%
6	Κοινωνικές επιστήμες, δημοσιογραφία και πληροφόρηση	11,31%	10,80%	19,33%	26,38%
7	Ψυχολογία	22,45%	10,26%	20,78%	45,71%
8	Διοίκηση επιχειρήσεων	18,00%	21,76%	18,68%	23,87%
9	Νομική επιστήμη	25,00%	12,20%	22,58%	27,50%
10	Φυσικές επιστήμες, μαθηματικά και στατιστική	16,80%	19,19%	16,89%	24,62%
11	Επιστήμες τεχνολογιών πληροφορικής και επικοινωνιών	18,28%	21,86%	16,74%	25,48%
12	Μηχανική και κατασκευές	16,96%	33,18%	19,56%	23,13%
13	Αρχιτεκτονική και πολεοδομία	20,41%	22,22%	29,28%	26,72%
14	Γεωπονία, δασοπονία, ιχθυοκαλλιέργεια και κτηνιατρική	17,98%	28,81%	23,15%	29,71%
15	Ιατρική και οδοντιατρική	11,59%	15,18%	15,27%	40,95%
16	Επιστήμες υγείας	32,43%	15,64%	12,71%	26,49%
17	Φαρμακευτική	2,75%	35,29%	9,79%	8,50%
18	Κοινωνική πρόνοια		11,76%	22,74%	69,01%
19	Υπηρεσίες	18,61%	15,77%	17,00%	27,67%
	ΜΕΣΟ ΠΟΣΟΣΤΟ	16,44%	20,43%	18,50%	28,89%

	2016-17	2020-21	Μέσο
Ποσοστό ανταπόκρισης	17,98%	21,18%	20,10%



**Εθνική Αρχή
Ανώτατης Εκπαίδευσης**
Hellenic Authority
for Higher Education