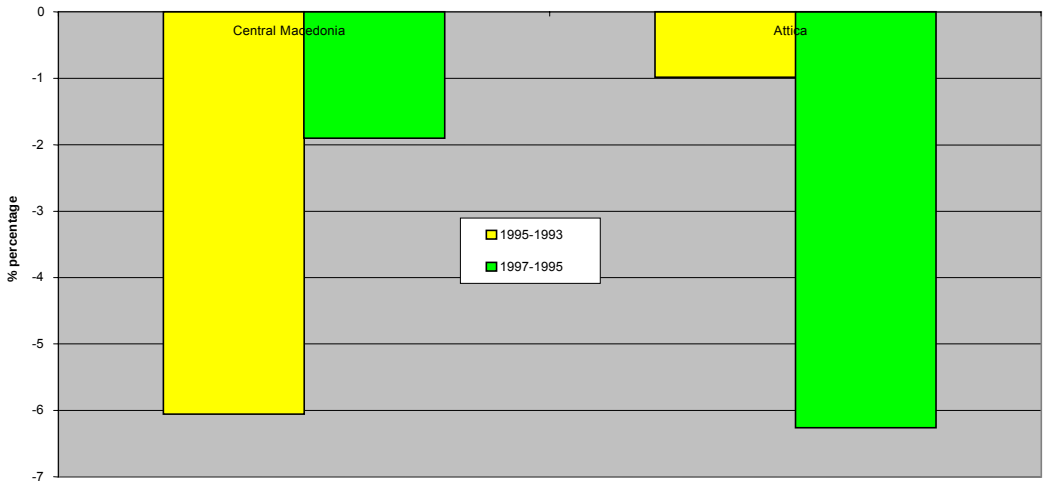
SECTION 4. TECHNOLOGICAL RESOURCES

In this module, we present the data concerning financing of Tertiary Education on Scientific and Technological Research, the data concerning funded research programmes implemented at the AUTH and the State Expenditure on Scientific and Technological Research at regional level.

4.1. TERTIARY EDUCATION FUNDING

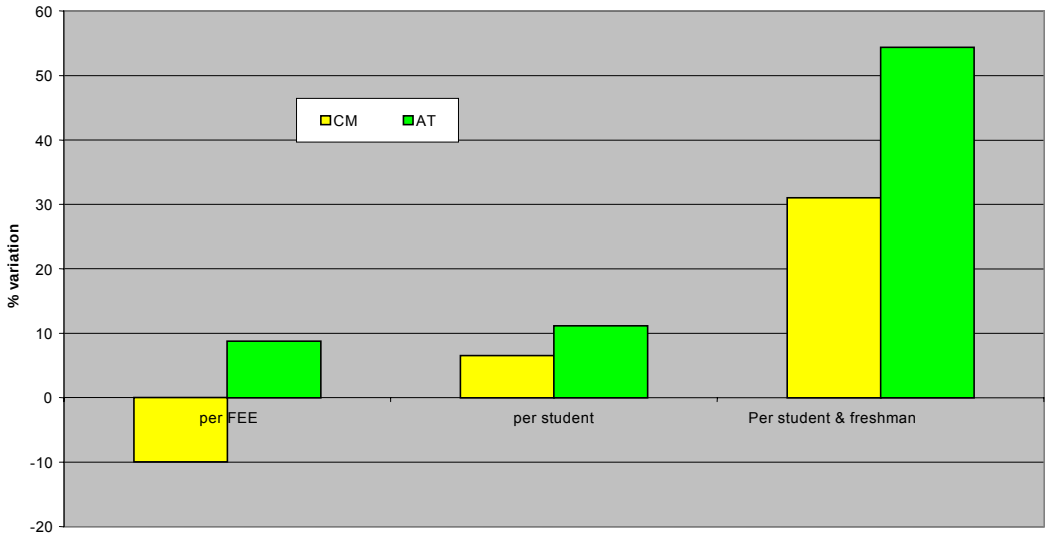
The first index refers to the variation of Central Macedonia and Attica from the national average. In the period between 1993-1995 this variation for CM is –6% and for the period between 1995-1997 –2%. These percentages are almost the exact opposite (-1% and 6% respectively) for Attica.

Figure 4.1.a NESTR Tertiary. Variation from the % funding percentage for Central Macedonia and Attica (95-93 & 97-95)



The next indexes refer to the variation per personnel member, student and freshman in Tertiary Education. We chose to use the term GSRT FEE (Full-time Employment Equivalent) instead of STP, because through the concept of FEE the GSRT is trying to refer to the part of the expenditure that concerns scientific and technological research (after having subtracted the teaching and administrative expenses). The variation of Central Macedonia as to the national average is–10%, whereas Attica is 10% above the national average per FEE. Both regions are above the average per student and per freshman.

Figure 4.1.b Variation from the national funding average for Tertiary Education 1997



4.2. STATE EXPENDITURE FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH

We present the data concerning the NESTR for Research Centers (figure 4.2.a) and the variation of Central Macedonia and Attica from the Country average.

State expenditure for research centers in Attica during the period between 1993-1995 is higher than the national average and practically at the same level for the period between 1995-1997. For Central Macedonia the variation is increasing: from –3% in the period between 1993-1995 it rose to –9% for the period between 1995-1997.

Regarding the NESTR per implementation body in total, the variation for Central Macedonia became positive (4%) from a negative –6%. Despite the fact that there was a negative increase of the variation for state research centers and services, for enterprises the variation changed from being negative to being positive, and for institutions it was decreased from–6% to –2%. For Attica, the respective shifting of the enterprise variation from negative to positive signs did not manage to fetter the total that shifted from positive signs to negative ones. For state research centers and services it changed from +10% to -0,5% and for institutions from –0,5% to approximately –6%.

Figure 4.2.a NESTR Research Centers. Variation from % funding percentage for Central Macedonia and Attica (95-93 & 97-95)

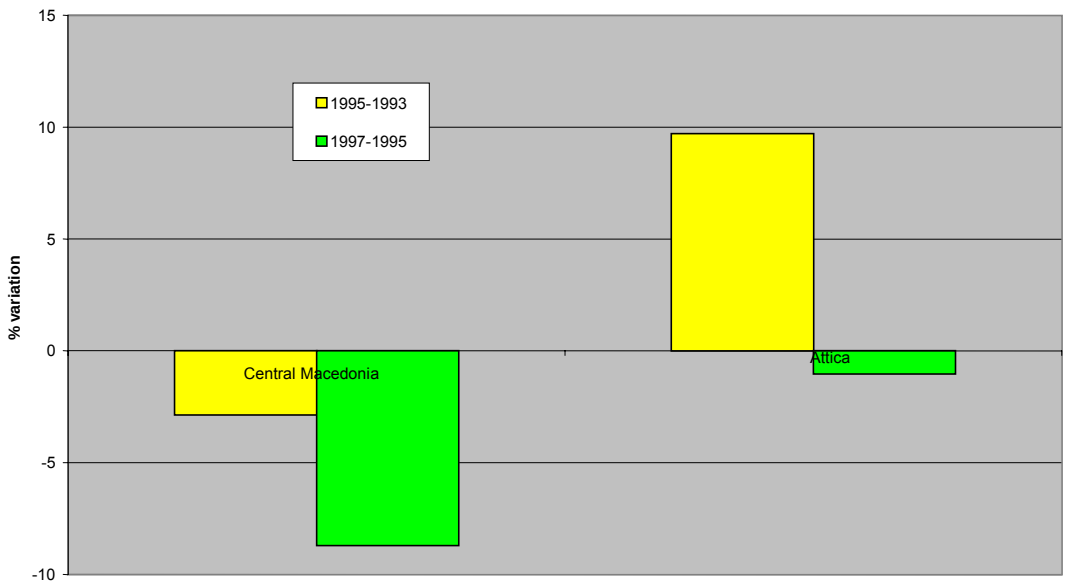
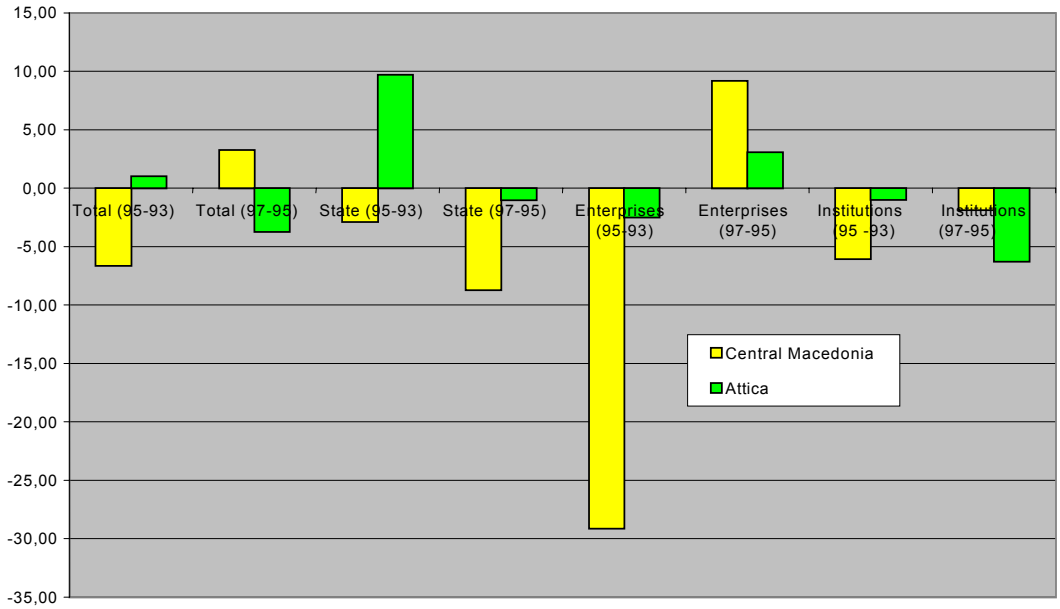


Figure 4.2.b NESTR Regional dimension (implementation body). Variation from national average ffor Central Macedonia and Attica

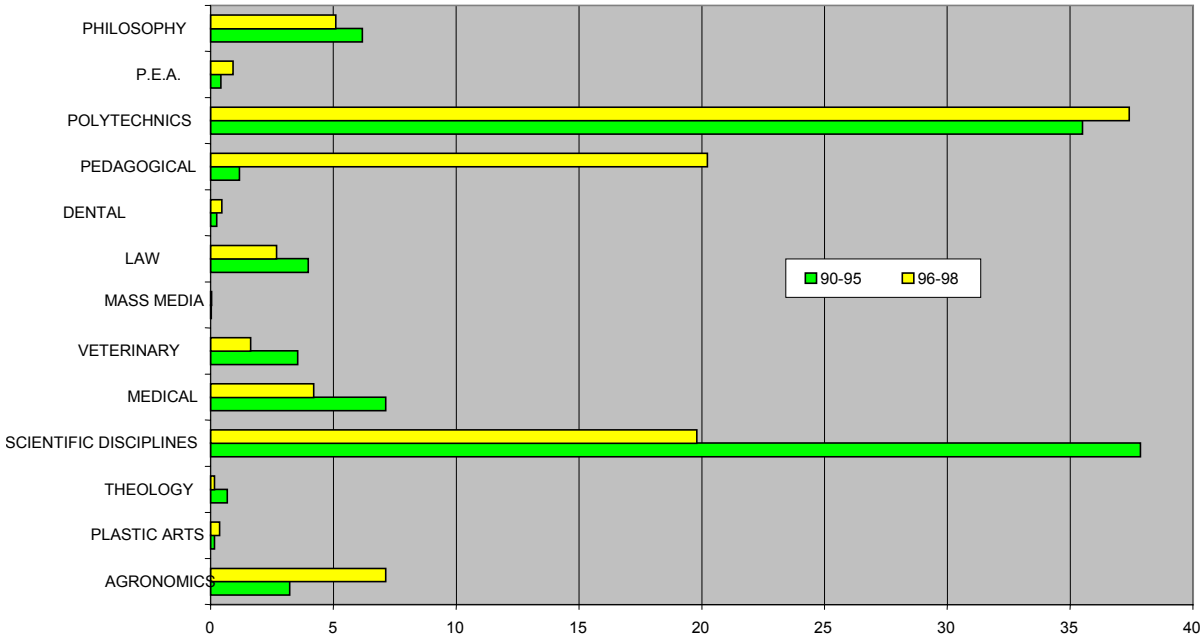


4.3. AUTH RESEARCH PROGRAMMES

In this submodules we analyse the data from the research programmes that were effectuated at the AUTH in the period between 1990-1998. This period is divided into two subperiods (90-95 and 96-98), because for the period between 1996-1998 the State was considered to be the source of funding for the EU-funded research programmes as intermediary implementation body. Therefore, they cannot be divided in EU-funded and State-funded – as they were for the period between 1990-1995. Almost the entire funding comes from public sources. Only 2,5% and 2,0% for the two subperiods respectively comes from private enterprises. 5,0% and 2,5% respectively is financing from the AUTH Research Committee available funds.

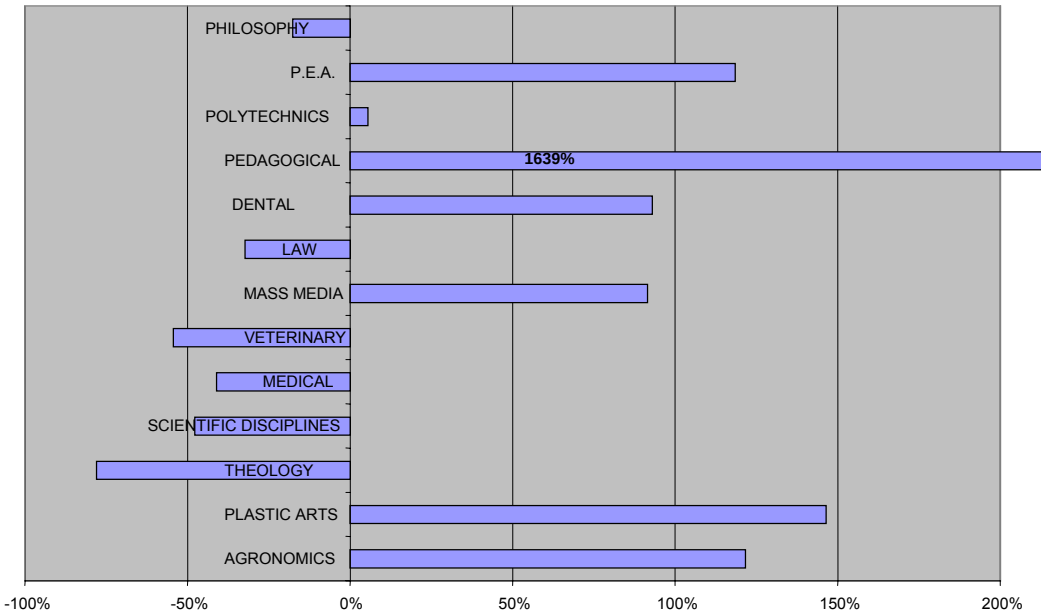
In continuance, we present the percentile distribution per school in the total of the AUTH (figure 4.3.a), as well as the variation per school in the total funding between the two subperiods (figure 4.3.b).

Figure 4.3.a Funding per school 90-95 & 96-98. Share (%) out of the total



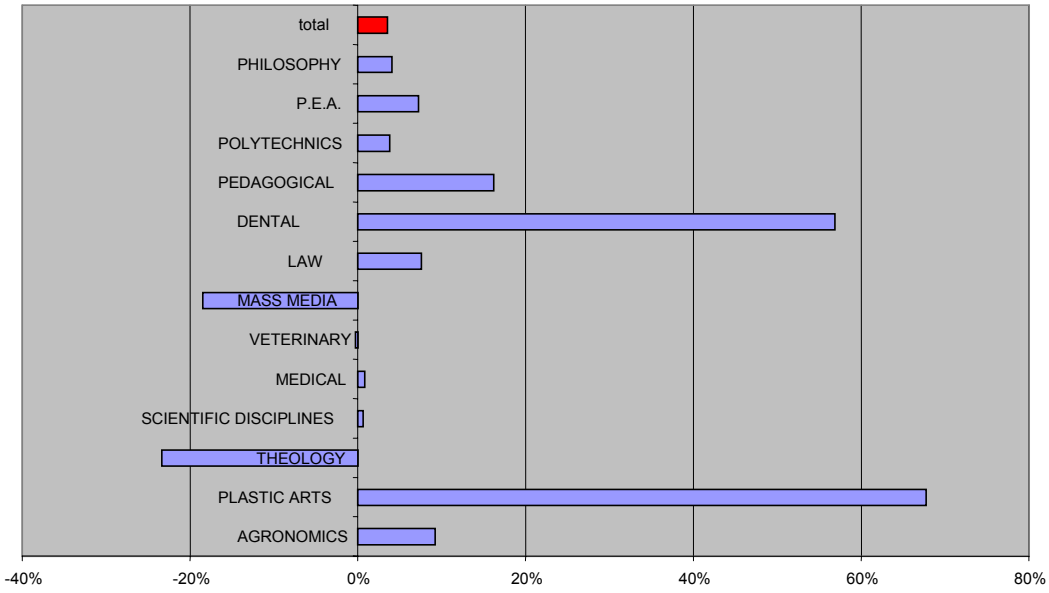
Compared to 1990-95 there is a significant decrease for the School of Scientific Disciplines (almost by 50%) and a significant increase for two Pedagogical Shools (that of Thessaloniki and that of Florina). In the following figure, you see depicted the change (increase or decrease rate) in the share of each school. Of course, this rate is affected by the share of each school, but it also illustrates its potential.

Figure 4.3.b Variation from the total of funding for each school (90-95 & 96-98)



Further on, for the AUTH, Public & EU sources we analyse the variations (change rates) for the funding of each school as well as for the total of the AUTH.

Figure 4.3.d Variation of the AUTH from the average Public & EU funding (90-95 & 96-98)



In general, each school follows the decrease of funding through the AUTH available funds (figure 4.3.c). The Pedagogical School, the Dental School and the School of Plastic Arts display strong increase rates of Public and EU funding.

Finally, the Veterinary and Medical Schools display increase rates as to private funding. The rest of the schools either follow the general trend, or receive no funding from the private sector.

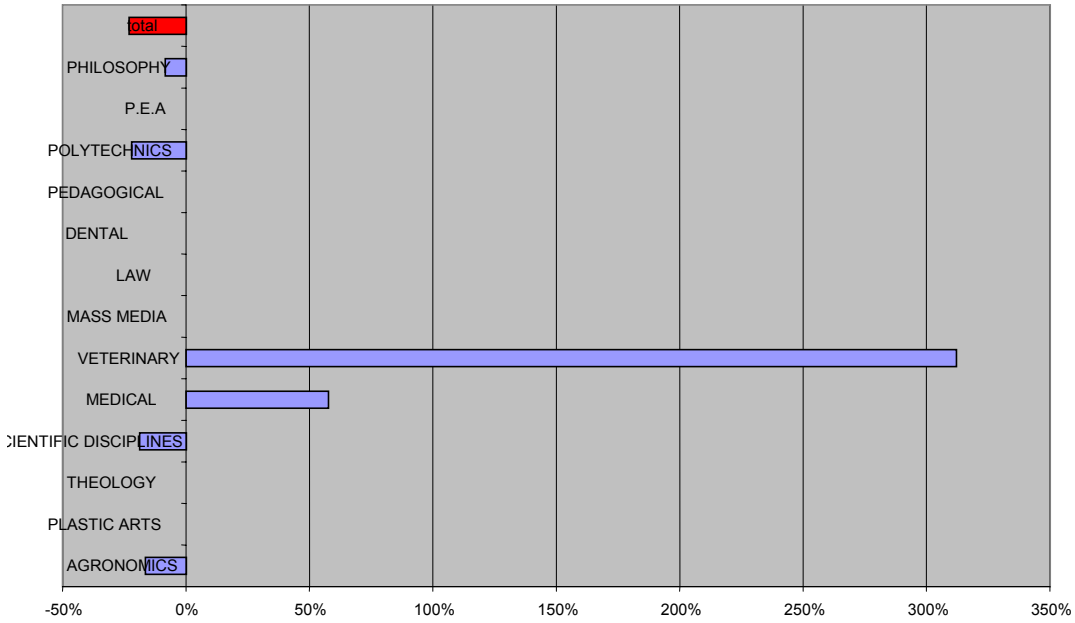



Figure 4.3.e Variation of the AUTH from the average funding from private enterprises (90-95 & 96-98)