

Research Article

Factors Effecting Studies in the Department of Industrial Informatics of the Kavala Institute of Technology

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Abstract

Information regarding students' and education institutes' progress is a barometer for the overall prestige of the education system in Greece. Scientific community, the relative ministries and the society demand the evaluation of students and education institutes. Higher education studies are one of the most important level of education in Greece and compose important time in the lives of young scientists. A long deliberation took place during the last years regarding the time that is consuming for higher education and whether it should be unlimited or it should be limited to an upper limit. Recently, a rule of $(2v+1)$ for the upper limit of studies has been set by the Greek state. The pass-mark of 10 has been abolished and a deliberation for possible integration and abolishment of departments has started. In this paper, we study data regarding duration of studies in the department of Industrial Informatics of the Kavala Institute of Technology. The goal of this study is to extract important conclusions for the students' progress and for their evaluation for the department. The final conclusions can become an important tool for the department, in order to make the necessary actions for its better function.

Keywords: factors, studies, origin

1. Introduction

Institutions of higher education in Greece have always been facing increasing demands by the legislators and the scientific community of the country, who demand valuable information for the students' progress and for the overall prestige of the education system. Except the education conveyors who are obliged to evaluate the institutions, the government through the relative ministries desires to have full access to the aforementioned conclusions (see, 1, 2).

In this paper, a statistical analysis is realized for the Industrial Informatics (II) department of the Kavala Institute of Technology. Several techniques of multivariate analysis (see 3, 4) are used in order to detect correlations between factors that affect the duration of studies and the bachelor degree of the graduates. The students' and the graduates' characteristics are described. General data regarding duration of studies for the II department are studied. For the purpose of this study, data were collected by the secretariat office of the department in April of 2010. In total, data were collected for 2675 students who have been registered in the department from 1999 to 2010. Moreover, with the use of a questionnaire addressed to active students of the department, their evaluation for courses, professors and students is studied.

The goal of this study is to study how many of the

registered students graduate, how long is the duration of studies, how many overcome the upper limit that the state has set, how many and why are deleted and whether the above are effected by factors such as the semester of each student is at, sex, origin and the way of each student has registered to the department.

2. Data analysis of the Industrial Information Department

For the purposes of this study, data were collected by the secretariat office of the department in April 2010. In total, data were collected for the 2675 registered' students from 1999 to 2010. For each student sex, origin, registration year, way of insertion, semester of insertion (registrations used to took place in winter and spring semester as well) have been recorded. Moreover, for each student has been recorded if he/she is deleted and why, if he/she is active of in suspension and if he/she has graduated. For those who have graduated, the year of graduation, the duration of studies and the bachelor degree have been recorded.

In Table 1 the frequency and the percentages of all students from 1999 to 2009 are presented. The biggest percent of 34% of the students are active, from which 64% are male and 36% are female. 31% have asked to be deleted by the department for several reasons. 16% of registered students have graduated. 12% are close to graduate and they have overcome 8 semesters, while 7% are "stagnates" students.

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Table 1. Registered students per sex

	SEX		TOTAL	% REGISTERED
	MALE	FEMALE		
ACTIVE	572 63.63%	327 36.37%	899	33.60%
NON ACTIVE	2 100%	0 0%	2	100%
GRADUATES	273 62.33%	165 37.67%	438	16.38%
DELETED	537 65.41%	284 34.59%	821	30.69%
CLOSE TO GRADUATE	249 79.00%	66 21.00%	315	11.78%
SUSPENSION	3 60.00%	2 40.00%	5	0.19%
STAGNATES	153 78.46%	42 21.54%	195	7.29%
TOTAL	1787 66.80%	886 33.20%	2675	100.00%

Regarding the registration year, it is noticed that the number of registrations varies. From 2009 and after there is an important decrease of registrations, because of the pass-mark of 10. In Table 2 the registrations, deletions and graduations per year of registration are presented. From those who have registered at 2008-2009, almost half have been deleted. The academic year 2007-2008 the percentage of deletions has been decreased to 25%. From those who have registered in 1999-2000, almost 52% have graduated, while from those who have registered since then, a gradual decrease is noticed; it is remarkable that for 2004-2005 the relevant percent is at 4%. This happens because only a few graduate in 4 years of studies.

Table 2. Registered, deleted and graduates per academic year

Academic Year	Registered	Deleted	Graduates
1999-2000	216	81	112
2000-2001	292	112	124
2001-2002	277	89	93
2002-2003	308	91	75
2003-2004	291	91	24
2004-2005	293	89	10
2005-2006	301	96	0
2006-2007	199	72	0
2007-2008	293	76	0
2008-2009	132	86	0
2009-2010	73	1	0

Regarding the semester in which each student is, most of them are at the first 5 semesters and in the twelfth, while a gradual decrease of students is realized as long as semesters are passing. Regarding the way of insertion (Table 3), most of the students are registered through the general lyceum exams 76%, while there are registered students through classification exams or through transfers from other departments in Greece.

Table 3. Registered students and way of insertion

WAY OF INSERTION	TOTAL	%
GENERAL LYCEUM EXAMS	2026	75.74
NOT FILL IN	14	0.52
VOCATIONAL SCHOOL EXAMS	439	16.41
NIGHT GENERAL LYCEUM	9	0.34
NIGHT VOCATIONAL SCHOOL	4	0.15
SPECIAL CATEGORY (for example, athletes)	104	3.89
CLASSIFICATION EXAMS	75	2.8
TRANSFERS	4	0.15
TOTAL	2675	100

Regarding the registration year, male are more than female in both semesters, especially in winter one. Regarding the registered students per year, it is noticed that from 2000 to 2005 and in 2007 there is a steady number of 300 registered students per year, while a gradual decrease is noticed for the rest of the years.

Regarding the way of insertion and the origin (Figure 1) of the students there is a geographical guarantee of preference from students origin from near-by areas (60%); also, there is a preference from students origin from the prefecture of Attiki, because of its big population (one out of five students).

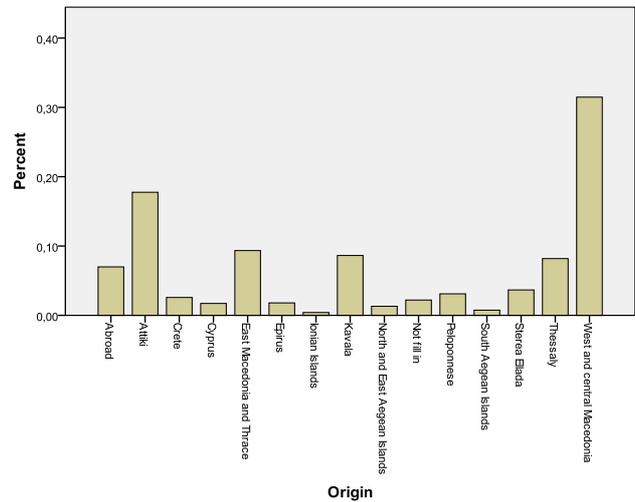


Fig. 1. Origin

Regarding the origin of registered students, almost half come from Macedonia and Thrace regions, 17.6% from Attiki and the rest origin from other areas of Greece (Table 4). From the prefecture of Kavala origins 8.6% of the students, 10% of active students and only 8% of the deleted students. The biggest percent of the deleted students 20% origin from Attiki, probably because of the long distance or the transfer to another department.

Table 4. Origin of students and status of studies

Origin	Registered	Active	Deleted
Kavala	231	142	65
East Macedonia and Thrace	250	152	165
West and central Macedonia	842	489	208
North and East Aegean Islands	35	17	12
Peloponnese	83	40	22
Sterea Ellada	98	36	39
Epirus	48	20	15
Thessaly	219	107	79
Attiki	475	221	165
South Aegean Islands	20	13	4
Ionian Islands	11	3	6
Crete	69	22	39
Cyprus	46	19	19
Abroad	187	101	58
Not fill in	59	30	29
TOTAL	2675	1412	825

Furthermore, for deletion reasons, it is noticed that the main reason is not registering at the next semester 35.6%, while the insertion to another department is at 27.55%. 22% of the students who apply to be deleted origin from Attiki, while 25.6% of the students who are inserted to another department origin from central and west Macedonia.

Most of the students graduate in 6 or 7 years, while those who graduate in 9 or 10 years are a few. It is noticed that during the years 2007-2008 and 2008-2009 there are the most graduations of all years (505 graduates). The fewest graduations have been realized in 2003-2005.

Regarding the duration of studies of the graduates (Figure 2), it is noticed that only 1-3% of the registered students graduate in 4 years of studies. Most of the students who have been the first to register in the II department graduated in 4 to 5 years in opposition to the majority of students who graduate in 7 years.

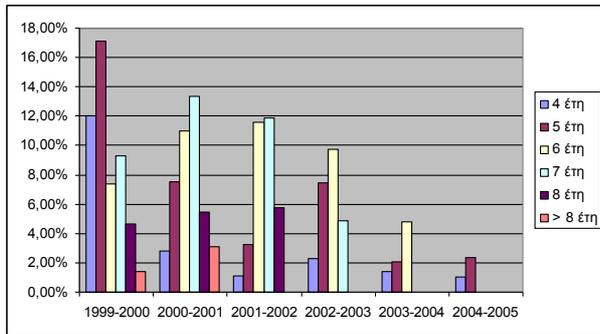


Fig. 2. Graduates per duration of studies

Regarding the bachelor degree, it is noticed that there is a width from 6 to 9 and the average is located low. From the data analysis regarding the selection of the department and the degree correlated with the sex, it is found that the average selection for male is the 66th, while for female is the 82th and that the average bachelor degree is 6.6 for male and 6.53 for female. Students that have been registered in 2000-2001 have the lowest degree; male (6.51) and female (6.52). The highest degree is for male who have registered in 2004-2005 with 6.83 and for female in 2003-2004 with 6.84.

3. Empirical research

With the use of a questionnaire addressed to active students of the department, their evaluation for courses, professors and students is studied. It was distributed in October of 2010 and the number of students that have responded is 106. The statistical analysis was realized with the statistical package SPSS 17 (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences).

From the descriptive statistic analysis, male are 66% of the sample and female are 34%. The biggest mass of the sample origin from west and central Macedonia 35.8%. Almost 60% origin form near-by areas. Regarding students' secondary education, the majority of them come from Lyceum at 80%. From the possible education directions in secondary school, 52.8% chose technological, 18.9% informatics and 16% theoretical. Finally, 42.5% responded that the II department was one of the top selections for departments, while even more responded that it just happened.

The average semester of the respondents is the 8th, while there are students at the 19th semester. The average number of passed courses is 18. Regarding the evaluation of the education process, almost 54% attend to all courses, 11.4% do not attend courses and 35% behave neutral.

Almost 11.5% study and work on paper outside university campus in weekly basis, 30% do not study at all and the rest give their attention to studying in a moderate degree. Regarding the clarity and the material of courses the

respondents evaluate them mediate 62.3%, very positive 16% and very negative 21.7%. At the question if there is connection of courses, the respondents evaluates it below average at 72.4%. Regarding the evaluation of courses and the educational material almost 54.7% evaluate them moderately, 16% positive and 29.2% negative. Regarding the professors' evaluation, 63.2% evaluates them mediate, while positive and negative percentages to be at 18% each. At the question whether professors manage to stimulate the interest of the students, 84% believe that the professors perform mediate and low, while only 16% evaluate them positive. Regarding the encouragement for questions, the evaluation are whipsawed with a small prevalence of positive. Similarly, in whether professors answer to questions of students, there is a tension towards positive evaluation, with the above mediate percentages to be at 82%. At the question if the courses have enriched the students' knowledge, 46.2% are satisfied and 12.3% are not. Regarding the use of the courses, 40.6% evaluates it positive and 33% evaluates it as mediate.

Regarding the satisfaction from the overall personal view of the students, 82.9% is under mediate. Especially, the evaluation on the satisfaction from the professors is under mediate at 85.8%. Regarding the evaluation of the secretariat support the vies are diverged. However, there is a tension for the negative evaluations with the under mediate replies to be at 72%. Regarding the evaluation of the technical and material accountments, again the evaluations are under mediate to negative at 77%. Finally, regarding the interest of occupation with the scope of studies, the majority of the students are positive at 70%. Regarding the easy of finding work relative to the scope of studies, students are not optimistic, with the negative tension to be at 80%.

Analyzing the data regarding the separation of the sample, men choose the II department more wittingly 45.75% than 36.1% women. The majority of women come from lyceum and only few from occupational school. The same percentages stand for men with small alterations. Both men and women attend lectures at 40% and 47.2%, respectively. Regarding the weekly study, both men and women correspond mediate. Regarding the evaluation of organizing the courses' content and the educational material, women evaluate them more positive than men. Regarding the professors' evaluation, women are more positive than men, with the mediate choice to be at 86.1%, while for men to be at 78.6%. regarding the possible interest in working in informatics, women are less positive than men with the mediate and very options to be at 86%, while for men to be at 97%. Regarding the easy at finding an occupation in informatics, there is the same tension as above.

Besides students origin from Kavala, Sterea Ellada, Epirus and abroad, students from all other regions attend almost all lectures. Students from occupational schools attend lectures more than students from general lyceum. Regarding the weekly studying, students from lyceum study more than students from occupational schools. Moreover, students from positive direction in lyceum, have passed 23 courses in average. From the ratio of courses and semester, there are the following remarks regarding the direction of studies in lyceum: technological 2.07 lessons per semester, informatics with 2.42, positive with 2.45 and theoretical with 2.24. Regarding the past courses per semester, it is noted that students at the 4th and 5th semesters have the best performance. The oldest the semester, the worst the performance. Finally, students who chose the II department

have better performance than students who did not wanted so much the department.

4. Conclusions

Concluding and summarizing the results, the main elements are the following:

- There is a step-by-step reduction of registrations, with the peak at the academic year 2009-2010, where the registered students were the fewest of the decade because of the base of ten.
- The highest percentage of students are active, 64% men and 36% women. 31% have asked to be deleted for several reasons.
- Only 16% of registered have graduated, while 12% are “επί πτυχίο” about to graduate; those who have passed the 8th semester of their studies.
- Almost half origin from Macedonia an Thrace regions, while the biggest percentage of deleted students origin from Attiki region.
- The majority come from general lyceum, with the main reason to be the scientific subject of the department.
- From the students registered at the first years of the II department, the majority of them have graduated, while from those who have registered later, there is a gradual reduction, because only a few graduate in four years.
- The majority of students graduate in 6 to 7 years.
- The average bachelor degree for men and women is the same, not higher than 7.

- Regarding the reason for deletion, the main is the non continuation in registering at every semester, with the transfer in another department being the second reason.
- The highest percentages of deleting students come from central and west Macedonia and Attiki regions.
- The main reason of deletion is the application of the student, especially origin from Attiki region.

In general, the way of teaching must be elevated, in order for courses to be accessible and useful for students. It must be clear that the total of courses must be useful tools of understating and solving problems in the relative science. In this study, the overall view of structure and function of the department has been impressed, in order to reform the program of studies, to use modern ways of teaching and to train the professor towards that direction. Also, the re-organizing of the material of basic courses must be considered, in order for the transmission from secondary education to higher to be as smooth as possible; giving emphasis in covering basic misunderstandings and ignorance in knowledge of the new students.

Moreover, it must be pointed out that the above are speculations of the Kavala Institute of Technology and the overall of the education institutes in Greece. Thus, it is necessary to create a network of professors of all coherent departments, in order to make the relevant debates, suggestions and for the success of the above; it is necessary to train the professors continuously and at the same time, in order for the new methods of education to be applied and their level of knowledge to get better.

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