

A very important part of the so-called "Arsenis Reform" dealt with the access to the Greek higher education, through a reorganization of the lyceum (upper-secondary school). Main aim of this study is the analysis of time-trends of access to higher education, through the system of the national (university-entrance) examinations, at three different time-spots (i.e. academic years 1993-94, 1998-99 και 2003-04), in relation to the occupational and educational grouping of the students' parents. Through the use of "indices of representation" at various Higher Education establishments and/or academic departments, there is an attempt to: a) highlight the main longitudinal trends in access patterns; b) link the various scientific disciplines (and their status) to general trends in the Greek labour market; and c) provide an initial assessment of the "Arsenis Reform", as far as it concerns one of its main declared aims, that is the advancement of "equality of opportunities".