University system Dashboard

Methodological note	
Objectives:	The University System Dashboard was developed by ANVUR to provide a clear and accessible visualization of the main information on the national university system, structured according to different dimensions of interest.
Contents:	The Dashboard provides a set of data and indicators on universities concerning staff, budget, teaching, degree programs, research(*) (**) and PhD programs.
Data sources:	In accordance with Article 5 of Presidential Decree 76/2010, the Agency has collected the information available in the university system databases (University Budgets, Proper, Dalia, National Student Registry, National Postgraduate Registry), integrated with data from other institutions operating in the field of higher education and research (Almalaurea, APRE).
Methodology:	Data processing starts from the microdata relating to individual universities contained in the MUR databases managed by Cineca and from the corresponding aggregations. The levels of data visualization available on the Dashboard are as follows: - aggregation of data by individual university or by multiple universities displayed synchronously on a single basis; - aggregation by macro-grouping "size". Referring to the recent classification of universities by Censis, 2024/2025 edition, universities were divided into 4 groups based on the number of enrolled students: small universities with up to 10,000 students; medium universities with between 10,001 and 20,000 students; large universities with between 20,001 and 40,000 students; and mega universities with more than 40,000 students; - aggregation by macro-grouping "type". Universities were grouped into 3 categories according to their status: public universities (68 institutions including universities and special-status schools), private universities (20 institutions offering traditional teaching), and online universities (11 institutions). - aggregation by geographical macro-areas "north", "center", "south and islands", plus a separate "online" group, with reference to universities, within the sections "Staff", "Budget", "Teaching – Teaching by university", "PhDs – PhDs by university". Aggregation by geographical macro-areas "north", "center", "south and islands", plus a separate "online" group, with reference to degree programs, within the sections "Teaching – Degree programs" and "PhDs – PhD programs". - Aggregation by macro-grouping "Total Italian universities". This refers to the calculation of data/indicators for all Italian universities. Note: with reference to data relating to students enrolled in telematic universities, it should be noted that, due to the specific features of continuous enrolment procedures, the data will be updated as of 31 July and can be considered consolidated only at the time of the final annual update, carried out in October. Consequently, aggregates at the dimensional level and for the total for Italy will exclude data relating to students enrolled in telematic universities until July 2026.
Time reference:	Historical data series are available starting from 2019. For the Teaching and Degree Programmes sections, reference year X should be understood as academic year X/X+1. Periodic data updates are planned, in line with the timelines of data collection defined at the central level.
Dissemination:	The data and indicators are accessible on the public Dashboard on ANVUR's institutional website. The information is presented in graphical format on the Dashboard and can be freely downloaded as tables in .csv format using the dedicated function next to the chart.

(*) Research Indicators Specifications – VQR.

The Research Quality Assessment (VQR), conducted every five years, is the exercise through which ANVUR analyzes and measures the quality of scientific production of universities and research institutions, evaluating research results on the basis of the following criteria:
- originality, understood as the extent to which the product introduces a new way of thinking and/or interpreting in relation to the scientific object of the research, and stands out and innovates compared to previous approaches on the same subject;
- methodological rigor, understood as the extent to which the product clearly presents the research objectives and the state of the art in the literature, adopts an appropriate methodology for the research object, and demonstrates that the objectives have been achieved;
- impact, understood as the extent to which the product exerts, or is expected to exert, an influence on the international scientific community or, for disciplines where appropriate, on the national community.

The Dashboard includes indicators relating to the last two completed editions of the exercise, namely VQR 2011–2014 and VQR 2015–2019. For the purposes of carrying out the exercise, each participating university—96 for VQR 2011–2014, 98 for VQR 2015–2019 (the full list of universities participating in each edition is published in the corresponding ANVUR Final Report)—submitted a certain number of research outputs, among those proposed by each accredited researcher belonging to the university. The number of research outputs that each university was required to submit, based on the number of accredited researchers, is established by the Call for each edition of the exercise: while for VQR 2011–2014 each accredited researcher was obliged to submit a fixed number of outputs for evaluation, for VQR 2015–2019 the number of outputs that each researcher could submit was not fixed, but instead universities were required to provide a total number of outputs equal to three times the number of researchers belonging to the institution, with the possibility of submitting up to a maximum of four outputs from the same researcher (and fewer than three from others).
Furthermore, note that:
- The term research output refers to contributions of various kinds (articles, monographs, book chapters, etc.) published as a result of research activities. The complete list of types of outputs admitted to each edition of the exercise is available in the Call for that edition. For VQR 2011–2014, only outputs published for the first time in the period 2011–2014 could be submitted. Similarly, for VQR 2015–2019, only outputs published for the first time in the period 2015–2019 were evaluated.
- The term accredited refers to full professors, associate professors, fixed-term full professors (under a contract pursuant to Article 1, paragraph 12, Law no. 230 of November 4, 2005), assistants, and researchers (both permanent and fixed-term) affiliated with one of the participating universities as of November 1, 2015, for VQR 2011–2014, or as of November 1, 2019, for VQR 2015–2019. The total number of accredited staff affiliated with participating universities was 52,677 for VQR 2011–2014 and 55,214 for VQR 2015–2019.

Starting with VQR 2011–2014, the submitted outputs were aggregated into scientific areas (referred to in the Dashboard as VQR areas), for each of which an Evaluation Expert Group (GEV) was appointed, composed of highly qualified Italian and international scholars selected through a draw procedure and entrusted with the evaluation work. For VQR 2011–2014, 16 scientific areas were defined: 1 - Mathematics and Computer Science; 2 - Physics; 3 - Chemistry; 4 - Earth Sciences; 5 - Biology; 6 - Medicine; 7 - Agricultural and Veterinary Sciences; 8a - Architecture; 8b - Civil Engineering; 9 - Industrial and Information Engineering; 10 - Antiquities, Philology, Literary Studies and Art History; 11a - History, Philosophy and Pedagogy; 11b - Psychology; 12 - Law; 13 - Economics and Statistics; 14 - Political and Social Sciences. With VQR 2015–2019, scientific area 13 was restructured into: 13a – Economics and Statistics; 13b – Business and Management Sciences. For VQR 2011–2014, product evaluation was carried out by the GEVs using bibliometrics and peer review. The evaluation of VQR 2015–2019 outputs, on the other hand, was conducted using the informed peer review method, as established in Article 7, paragraph 2 of the Call. Each output was therefore assessed through peer review, supplemented where consolidated and appropriate by bibliometric indicators, while also duly considering self-citations.

(**) Research Indicators Specifications – ERC and MSCA.

The European Research Council (ERC) and the Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions (MSCA) represent the two main funding schemes of the first pillar (Excellent Science) of the Horizon 2020 Framework Program (active from 2014 to 2020) and Horizon Europe (active from 2021 to 2027). These are the European Union's main funding programs for research and innovation, and their Excellent Science pillar is aimed at strengthening the EU's position in basic scientific research. The indicators proposed in the Dashboard measure, for each Framework Program, the number of ERC and MSCA projects in which each Italian university is listed as a host institution: in both programs, the host institution is the organization—usually a university, a research center, or another public or private research body located in an EU member state or an associated country—that undertakes to provide appropriate conditions for the execution of the research project (scientific independence of the PI, provision of adequate spaces and equipment, administrative management of project funds). The choice of host institution is strategic for the success of the application, as its ability to effectively support the proposed project is assessed.

Update of 03/28/2026

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Topic	N.	Indicator		Description	Source	Update frequency	Notes
BUDGET	1	B01	Index of staff costs (I P) for public universities	The indicator is one of the three main parameters (together with B02 – Debt Indicator and B03 – Economic and Financial Sustainability Indicator) used by the Ministry of Universities and Research to assess the financial health of universities, with direct implications on staff recruitment opportunities and other aspects of university management. Description: Indicator B01 = % Staff Expenditure / Total Revenues The numerator, staff expenditure, includes all expenses incurred by the university for: - Permanent academic staff - Permanent executives and technical-administrative staff - Fixed-term academic staff - Fixed-term executives and technical-administrative staff - Director General - Supplementary Negotiation Fund - CEL Supplementary Salary (Collaboratori ed Esperti Linguistici – Language Experts) - Teaching contracts Based on the specific calculation criteria: - Fixed staff allowances include administrative charges, estimated at 37.7% - For the Director General, the amount is taken from the DALIA database, considering salary (item A015), thirteenth-month payment (item A035), and adding 20% to estimate performance pay (with charges at 32.7%) - The Supplementary Negotiation Fund is the value certified in the reference year by the Board of Auditors - For the CEL Supplementary Salary, the amount is taken from the DALIA database (economic items S996 and S999, with charges at 32.7%) - Teaching contracts include all assignments for teaching activities granted to both internal and external staff The denominator, total revenues, includes: - The State Financing Fund (FFO), which also includes the share of funding for Departments of Excellence related exclusively to staff expenses - Financing from the Three-Year Planning Program - University fees and contributions, net of the regional tax for the right to study and the virtual stamp duty, including specific SIOPE codes: E3010202001: Revenues from student contributions for Bachelor's and Master's programs E3010202002: Revenues from student contributions for postgraduate programs E3010202999: Revenues from student contributions for other programs E3020201001: Revenues from fines, penalties, sanctions, and payments from families Minus Expense Reductions (SIOPE code U1099904001: Current refunds to families)	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research - Proper database *(planning of staff needs)*	**Annual** *(reference year to be understood as calendar year)*	
	2	B02	Index of indebtedness (I DEB) for public universities	The indicator represents the percentage of resources that a university allocates to debt repayment (principal and interest) in relation to its main sources of funding. Description: Indicator B02 = % Total Expenses borne by the budget / Net Total Revenues The numerator, Total Expenses borne by the budget, includes ("Expense borne by the budget" as defined in the Loans section of the reference year): - Annual principal installment of loans and other borrowings - Interest expenses on debts - Minus external funding allocated to cover these charges The denominator, Net Total Revenues, includes: - Ordinary Financing Fund (FFO) - Financing from the Three-Year Planning Program - University fees and contributions - Minus staff expenses borne by the university and rents borne by the university (identified by SIOPE code: U1030207001 "Lease of real estate")	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research - Proper database *(planning of staff needs)*	**Annual** *(reference year to be understood as calendar year)*	

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Topic	N.	Indicator		Description	Source	Update frequency	Notes
	3	B03	Index of econimical and financial sustainability (I SEF) for public universities	The Economic and Financial Sustainability Indicator is a parameter that evaluates the overall economic and financial sustainability of universities, through the ratio between a share of net total revenues and staff expenses plus amortization charges. Description: Indicator B03 = 82% of Net Total Revenues / (Staff Expenses + Amortization Charges). The numerator requires multiplying by 0.82 (82%) the Net Total Revenues, which include: - State Financing Fund (FFO) - Financing from the Three-Year Planning Programme - University fees and contributions - Minus staff expenses borne by the university and rents borne by the university (identified by SIOPE code: U1030207001 "Lease of real estate") The denominator includes: - Staff Expenses (All the categories indicated in Indicator B01, namely: permanent and fixed-term teaching and research staff, permanent and fixed-term technical-administrative staff, Director General, Supplementary Negotiation Fund, CEL Supplementary Salary, Teaching contracts) - Amortization charges, relating to loans and other forms of financing, calculated as the sum of principal and interest	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research - Proper database *(planning of staff needs)*	**Annual** *(reference year to be understood as calendar year)*	
	4	B04	State Financing Funding (for public universities) or Contribution pursuant to Law 243/1991 (private and online universities)	Public funding, expressed in current euros, allocated annually to each university. For state universities, this amount corresponds to the allocation of the Ordinary Financing Fund (FFO) provided for by Article 5 of Law no. 537 of December 24, 1993, while for non-state universities, including online universities, it refers to state contributions granted under Law no. 243 of January 29, 1991. The FFO for state universities constitutes the main public funding allocated annually by ministerial decree from MUR, to support: - Staff expenses (teaching and technical-administrative staff) - Ordinary management costs - Institutional research activities It is structured into: - Base quota, which finances general operations, partially calculated on the standard cost per student (Ministerial Decree no. 893/2014, updated by Ministerial Decree no. 585/2018) - Performance-based quota, based on the evaluation of research and teaching quality - Equalization quota, aimed at the overall sustainability of the university system - Specific interventions for: . Three-year planning program . Extraordinary recruitment . PhD programs . Student support . Compensation for the "no tax area"	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research – Ministerial decrees on annual funding allocations.	**Annual** *(reference year to be understood as calendar year)*	
	5	B05	Economic net result for the year	Overall balance, expressed in current euros, between revenues and costs recorded in the university's consolidated financial statements (income statement), which provides a concise representation of the economic equilibrium of the university's overall management: it takes a positive value (operating surplus) when revenues exceed costs, and a negative value (operating deficit) when the opposite occurs. It is obtained by summing the following components: - The balance between revenues and operating costs, related to the university's core activities (teaching, research, and related institutional functions), recorded at the end of the financial year - The balance between financial revenues and expenses, including interest income and expenses, and foreign exchange gains and losses - Adjustments to the value of financial assets, such as revaluations and write-downs - The balance between extraordinary revenues and expenses, arising from non-recurring events - Income taxes for the year, including current, deferred, and prepaid taxes	Elaborazioni su Banca dati MUR - Bilanci Atenei	**Annual** *(reference year to be understood as calendar year)*	

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Topic	N.	Indicator		Description	Source	Update frequency	Notes
	6	B06	Operating result (operating revenues - operating costs)	Balance, expressed in current euros, between operating revenues and operating costs, related to the university's core activities, namely teaching, research, and related institutional activities. Indicator: B06 = operating revenues – operating costs. Operating revenues are: - Own revenues (revenues from teaching, revenues from commissioned research and technology transfer, revenues from research with competitive funding) - Contributions (from MUR and other central or local administrations, contributions from the EU, from other international organizations and from the Rest of the World, contributions from universities, from other public or private entities) - Revenues from healthcare activities - Revenues from direct management of initiatives for the right to study - Other revenues and miscellaneous income - Inventory changes - Increase in fixed assets for internal works Operating costs are: - Staff costs (for research and teaching staff, executives, and technical-administrative staff) - Current management costs (student support, right to study, editorial activities, transfers to project partners, purchase of laboratory materials, changes in laboratory consumables, purchase of books and bibliographic material, purchase of technical and management services and collaborations, purchase of other materials, inventory changes, costs for the use of third-party assets, other costs) - Depreciation and write-downs (tangible and intangible fixed assets, write-downs of fixed assets, write-downs of receivables in current assets and cash equivalents) - Provisions for risks and charges - Other management expenses	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research - Universities Financial Statements database	**Annual** *(reference year to be understood as calendar year)*	
	7	B07	Operating revenues	Total value in current euros of the operating revenues generated by the university in carrying out its core activities, mainly teaching and research. These revenues constitute the ordinary income of the university institution and are divided into three main categories: - Own revenues, deriving directly from teaching and research activities - Contributions, provided by public or private entities, both current and capital grants - Other revenues, including income from healthcare activities, initiatives for the right to study, other revenues and miscellaneous income, inventory changes, and increases in fixed assets	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research - Universities Financial Statements database	**Annual** *(reference year to be understood as calendar year)*	
	8	B08	Composition of operating revenues	Breakdown of operating revenues according to their components, expressed in current euros and as percentage composition values. They are structured as follows: - "Own revenues", deriving from teaching and research activities - "Contributions", allocated by public and private entities, which may be current or capital grants - "Other revenues", including income from assitance activities, initiatives for the right to study, other revenues and miscellaneous income, inventory changes, and increases in fixed assets	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research - Universities Financial Statements database	**Annual** *(reference year to be understood as calendar year)*	
	9	B09	Self-generated revenues	University's own revenues expressed in current euros, namely the component of operating revenues directly attributable to institutional teaching and research activities. These are revenues generated independently by the university – such as those from educational activities, commissioned research, projects with competitive funding, and technology transfer initiatives – net of contributions received from public or private entities and other revenues of a different nature.	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research - Universities Financial Statements database	**Annual** *(reference year to be understood as calendar year)*	

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Topic	N.	Indicator		Description	Source	Update frequency	Notes
	10	B11	Self-generated revenues from teaching activities	Own revenues from teaching expressed in current euros, namely revenues generated from educational activities, which are divided into four main categories: - Revenues from degree programs (Bachelor's, Master's, and Single-Cycle Master's Degrees) - Revenues from postgraduate programs (PhDs and specialization schools) - Revenues from master's programs - Revenues from other programs, including single courses, teacher qualification programs, state examination fees, language courses, etc.	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research - Universities Financial Statements database	**Annual** *(reference year to be understood as calendar year)*	
	11	B12	Composition of self-generated revenues from teaching activities	The indicator is expressed in current euros and as percentage composition values. It shows the detailed breakdown of revenues from teaching activities, divided into the following main categories: - Study programmes: includes revenues from Bachelor's, Master's, and Single-Cycle Master's Degrees, including degree programs established before Ministerial Decree 509/99 - Postgraduate programmes: groups revenues related to PhD programs and postgraduate specialization schools or courses - Master's programmes: includes revenues from first- and second-level master's programs - Other programmes: includes specialization courses, teacher qualification programs, training internships, training courses, services offered by the University Language Center (CLA), and other single or specific courses not included in the previous categories - State examinations, administrative fees, and other: includes other teaching services offered for a fee, state examination fees and various contributions (e.g., fees for access to restricted-admission programs), administrative fees, recoveries and penalties related to tuition fees and contributions, as well as specific recoveries and reimbursements arising from teaching activities.	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research - Universities Financial Statements database	**Annual** *(reference year to be understood as calendar year)*	
	12	B13	Self-generated revenues from research activities	Own revenues from research expressed in current euros, namely revenues generated from research activities, which are divided into two main categories: - Revenues from commissioned research and technology transfer - Revenues from participation in competitive calls at national or international level	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research - Universities Financial Statements database	**Annual** *(reference year to be understood as calendar year)*	
	13	B17	Operating costs	Operating costs, expressed in current euros, generated by the core activities of each university. They are divided into four main categories: - Staff costs, referring to salaries and contracts for teaching staff and technical-administrative staff - Current management costs, including expenses for student services and the costs of goods and services purchased for the university's operations - The "depreciation and write-downs" item, grouping the relevant portions related to intangible and tangible fixed assets as well as any write-downs due to permanent impairment - The "other" item, including provisions for risks and other management expenses	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research - Universities Financial Statements database	**Annual** *(reference year to be understood as calendar year)*	

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	14	B18	Composition of operating costs	Includes the items that make up universities' operating costs: - Staff costs, referring to salaries and contracts for teaching staff and technical-administrative staff - Current management costs, including expenses for student services and the costs of goods and services purchased for the university's operations - The "depreciation and write-downs" item, grouping the relevant portions related to intangible and tangible fixed assets as well as any write-downs due to permanent impairment - The "other" item, including provisions for risks and other management expenses	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research - Universities Financial Statements database	**Annual** *(reference year to be understood as calendar year)*	
	15	B19	Staff costs	Staff costs borne by universities expressed in current euros. As one of the main components of operating costs, it measures the total amount of resources used for staff involved in institutional activities of teaching, research, administrative management, technical support, and library services. The items into which it is divided in the budgets of state universities include: tenured professors and researchers, research fellows and scientific collaborators, adjunct professors, language experts, other staff dedicated to teaching and research, executives, and technical-administrative staff.	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research - Universities Financial Statements database	**Annual** *(reference year to be understood as calendar year)*	
	16	B23	Net assets	Value of net assets expressed in current euros, as reported in the liabilities section of the university's consolidated balance sheet. It is divided into three main components: - Endowment fund, representing the initial resources allocated to the university and which may be restricted or unrestricted, depending on what is provided in the statute - Restricted assets, consisting of funds, reserves, and capital contributions allocated to specific purposes, according to conditions imposed by third parties (e.g., donors or funders) - Unrestricted assets, consisting of reserves generated by management results, including the surplus or deficit of the current and previous financial years, as well as freely available statutory reserves	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research - Universities Financial Statements database	**Annual** *(reference year to be understood as calendar year)*	

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Topic	N.	Indicator		Description	Source	Update frequency	Notes
TEACHING - TEACHING BY UNIVERSITY	1	DI01	Number of newly enrolled students at the university	The indicator provides the number of students enrolled in the first year of a Bachelor's Degree or a Single-Cycle Master's Degree programme; only in the case of dual legal enrolment (Law 33/2022) is the student counted twice.	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research -National Student Registry	**Quarterly** *(reference year X to be understood as academic year X/X+1)*	
	2	DI02	Number of students enrolled for the first time at an Italian University	The indicator measures the number of students enrolling for the first time in their life, in a given academic year, in a university programme at an Italian university.	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research -National Student Registry	**Quarterly** *(reference year X to be understood as academic year X/X+1)*	
	3	DI03	Number of first year students at the university	The indicator provides the number of students enrolled in the first year of a Bachelor's Degree, a Single-Cycle Master's Degree, or a Master's Degree programme; only in the case of dual legal enrolment (Law 33/2022) is the student counted twice.	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research -National Student Registry	**Quarterly** *(reference year X to be understood as academic year X/X+1)*	
	4	DI04	Number of students at the university	Total of enrolled students in study programmes. Only individuals are counted, considering the career with the most recent start date and the latest career event submitted; the indicator provides the number of students enrolled in a given university, also including possible transfers from other study paths; cases of dual enrolment correctly reported in the National Student Registry (ANS) submissions by one of the two universities are counted twice.	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research -National Student Registry	**Quarterly** *(reference year X to be understood as academic year X/X+1)*	
	5	DI05	Number of on-track students	Number of students who complete their studies within the time limits established by the regulations. A student is considered on track within the university in which they are enrolled if the total number of years of enrolment in that university and cycle (first cycle Bachelor's, Single-Cycle Master's; second cycle Master's) across their careers is less than or equal to the legal duration (expressed in years) of the programme.	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research -National Student Registry	**Quarterly** *(reference year X to be understood as academic year X/X+1)*	
	6	DI06	Percentage of on-track students	The indicator measures the percentage of students who complete their studies within the time limits established by the regulations compared to the total number of enrolled students. A student is considered on track within the university in which they are enrolled if the total number of years of enrolment in that university and cycle (first cycle Bachelor's, Single-Cycle Master's; second cycle Master's) across their careers is less than or equal to the legal duration (expressed in years) of the programme.	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research -National Student Registry	**Quarterly** *(reference year X to be understood as academic year X/X+1)*	
	7	DI07	Students-to-academic staff ratio at university level	The indicator measures the ratio between enrolled students and the university's teaching staff (professors and researchers). Numerator: enrolled students. For each academic year, the student is considered enrolled in the programme in which the latest career event occurs, for each career. In the case of multiple careers, the most recent one is considered. Denominator: teaching staff. This includes full professors (PO), associate professors (PA), permanent researchers (RU), and fixed-term researchers (RTDA, RTDB, RTT).	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research -National Student Registry and Academic Staff Database	**Quarterly** *(reference year X to be understood as academic year X/X+1)*	

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	8	DI08	Percentage of students at the university who continue to the second year in the same study programme	Percentage of students who progress to the second year in the same study programme at the same university. Numerator: number of students enrolled in the second year of a study programme (Bachelor's, Master's, Single-Cycle Master's Degrees) in the current academic year, who were already enrolled in the same study programme in the previous academic year. Denominator: total number of students enrolled in the second year of study programmes at the university.	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research -National Student Registry	**Quarterly** *(reference year X to be understood as academic year X/X+1)*	
	9	DI09	Percentage of students continuing to the second year in the same study programme after earning at least 2/3 of the ECTS (European University Credits) expected at the first year	Percentage of students who progress to the second year in the same study programme, having earned at least two-thirds of the required university credits (ECTS). Numerator: number of students enrolled in the second year of the university's study programmes (Bachelor's, Master's, Single-Cycle Master's Degrees), who were already enrolled in the same programmes in the previous academic year and who earned at least two-thirds of the ECTS required in the first year. Denominator: total number of students enrolled in the second year of the university's study programmes.	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research -National Student Registry	**Quarterly** *(reference year X to be understood as academic year X/X+1)*	
	10	DI10	Percentage of foreign students at the university	Percentage of foreign students enrolled compared to the total number of students enrolled at the university. "Foreign" refers to students whose citizenship is different from Italian.	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research -National Student Registry	**Quarterly** *(reference year X to be understood as academic year X/X+1)*	
	11	DI11	Percentage of inactive students at the university	Percentage of students who did not earn any university credits (ECTS) in the reference year. Numerator: number of students who did not earn any ECTS in the academic year. Denominator: total number of students enrolled in the same study programme in the previous year.	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research -National Student Registry	**Quarterly** *(reference year X to be understood as academic year X/X+1)*	
	12	DI13	Percentage of ECTS (European University Credits) earned in the first year by the university's students	Percentage of students who did not earn any university credits (ECTS) in the reference year. Numerator: number of students who did not earn any ECTS in the academic year. Denominator: total number of students enrolled in the same study programme in the previous year.	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research -National Student Registry	**Quarterly** *(reference year X to be understood as academic year X/X+1)*	
	13	DI14	Percentage of ECTS credits earned abroad by the students (including those obtained during periods of virtual mobility)	Percentage of university credits (ECTS) earned through international experiences compared to the total ECTS earned by students enrolled in the university's study programmes. Numerator: sum of ECTS earned through international experiences by students enrolled at the university. Denominator: sum of ECTS earned by the university's enrolled students.	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research -National Student Registry	**Quarterly** *(reference year X to be understood as academic year X/X+1)*	

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Topic	N.	Indicator		Description	Source	Update frequency	Notes
	14	DI15	Number of graduates from the university	Total number of graduates (Bachelor's, Master's, Single-Cycle Master's Degrees) in the calendar year. The university total corresponds to the sum of the individual study programme records, since only those active in the reference year are counted.	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research -National Student Registry	**Quarterly** *(reference year to be understood as calendar year)*	
	15	DI16	Number of graduates from the university within the normal duration of their study programme	Total number of students who graduate (Bachelor's, Master's, Single-Cycle Master's Degrees) within the legal duration of the study programme. The university total corresponds to the sum of the individual study programme records, since only the programmes active in the reference year are counted.	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research -National Student Registry	**Quarterly** *(reference year to be understood as calendar year)*	
	16	DI17	Percentage of graduates from the university within the normal duration of their study programme	Percentage of students who complete their degree within the time limits established by regulations (legal duration of the programme). The legal duration varies according to the type of programme: . Bachelor's Degree (1st cycle): 3 years . Master's Degree (2nd cycle): 2 years . Single-Cycle Master's Degree: 5 or 6 years, depending on the programme	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research -National Student Registry	**Quarterly** *(reference year to be understood as calendar year)*	
	17	DI18	Number of graduates from the university within a year more than the normal duration of their study programme	Number of students who graduate within one year beyond the legal duration established by regulations. The legal duration varies according to the type of programme: . Bachelor's Degree (1st cycle): 3 years . Master's Degree (2nd cycle): 2 years . Single-Cycle Master's Degree: 5 or 6 years, depending on the programme	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research -National Student Registry	**Quarterly** *(reference year to be understood as calendar year)*	
	18	DI19	Percentage of graduates from the university within a year more than the normal duration of their study programme	Percentage of students who complete their degree no later than one year beyond the legal duration of the programme. The legal duration varies according to the type of programme: . Bachelor's Degree (1st cycle): 3 years . Master's Degree (2nd cycle): 2 years . Single-Cycle Master's Degree: 5 or 6 years, depending on the programme	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research -National Student Registry	**Quarterly** *(reference year to be understood as calendar year)*	
	19	DI20	Percentage of graduates which are satisfied with the study programmes	Percentage of graduates who give a positive assessment of the overall quality of their educational experience during the study programme. It is obtained on the basis of responses to one or more specific questions included in post-graduation surveys, structured on ordinal scales.	Almalaurea (for participating universities) or university surveys (for non-participating universities)	**Annual** *(reference year to be understood as calendar year)*	

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Topic	N.	Indicator		Description	Source	Update frequency	Notes
	20	DI21	Percentage of graduates employed one year after the graduation	Percentage of Master's Degree graduates employed one year after graduation. The definition of "employed" is based on the percentage of graduates who have a job one year after graduation. Until 2022, employed graduates are those who report carrying out paid work, excluding post-graduation training activities such as internships, traineeships, PhD programmes, specialization schools, etc. From 2023 onwards, all those who report carrying out paid activities, including post-graduation training, are considered employed.	Almalaurea (for participating universities) or university surveys (for non-participating universities)	**Annual** *(reference year to be understood as calendar year)*	
	21	DI22	Percentage of graduates employed three year after the graduation	Percentage of Master's Degree graduates employed three years after graduation. The definition of "employed" is based on the percentage of graduates who have a job three years after graduation. Until 2022, employed graduates are those who report carrying out paid work, excluding post-graduation training activities such as internships, traineeships, PhD programmes, specialization schools, etc. From 2023 onwards, all those who report carrying out paid activities, including post-graduation training, are considered employed.	Almalaurea (for participating universities) or university surveys (for non-participating universities)	**Annual** *(reference year to be understood as calendar year)*	
	22	DI23	Percentage of teaching hours delivered by members of the academic staff (professors and researchers of the university) out of the total teaching hours provided	Percentage of teaching hours delivered by tenured staff (professors and researchers of the university) over the total teaching hours provided. Numerator: sum of teaching hours delivered by the university's tenured staff (PO, PA, RU, RTD-A, RTD-B, RTT) Denominator: sum of teaching hours delivered by all the university's teaching staff	Annual Study Program Report (SUA-CdS) and Educational Offer Database of the Ministry of University and Research	**Annual** *(reference year to be understood as calendar year)*	
	23	DI24	Percentage of active study programmes meeting the teaching requirements	Percentage of active study programmes meeting teaching staff requirements. Numerator: number of the university's active study programmes meeting teaching staff requirements Denominator: total number of the university's study programmes	Annual Study Program Report (SUA-CdS) and Educational Offer Database of the Ministry of University and Research	**Annual** *(reference year to be understood as calendar year)*	

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Topic	N.	Indicator		Description	Source	Update frequency	Notes
TEACHING - STUDY PROGRAMMES	1	C01	Number of enrolled student at the study programme	The indicator provides the number of students enrolled in the first year of a Bachelor's Degree or a Single-Cycle Master's Degree programme; only in the case of dual legal enrolment (Law 33/2022) is the student counted twice.	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research -National Student Registry	**Quarterly** *(reference year X to be understood as academic year X/X+1)*	
	2	C02	Number of students enrolled for the first time at an Italian University	The indicator measures the number of students enrolling for the first time in their life, in a given academic year, in a study programme at an Italian university.	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research -National Student Registry	**Quarterly** *(reference year X to be understood as academic year X/X+1)*	
	3	C03	Number of fist-year students of the study programme	The indicator provides the number of students enrolled in the first year of a Bachelor's Degree, a Single-Cycle Master's Degree, or a Master's Degree programme; only in the case of dual legal enrolment (Law 33/2022) is the student counted twice.	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research -National Student Registry	**Quarterly** *(reference year X to be understood as academic year X/X+1)*	
	4	C04	Number of students of the study programme	Total of enrolled students in the study programme. Only individuals are counted, considering the career with the most recent start date and the latest career event submitted; the indicator provides the number of students enrolled in a given study programme, also including possible transfers from other study paths; cases of dual enrolment correctly reported in the National Student Registry (ANS) submissions by one of the two universities are counted twice.	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research -National Student Registry	**Quarterly** *(reference year X to be understood as academic year X/X+1)*	
	5	C05	Percentage of students at the university who continue to the second year in the same study programme	Percentage of students who progress to the second year in the same study programme at the same university. Numerator: number of students enrolled in the second year of the study programme (Bachelor's, Master's, Single-Cycle Master's Degrees) in the current academic year, who were already enrolled in the same study programme in the previous academic year. Denominator: total number of students enrolled in the second year of the study programme.	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research -National Student Registry	**Quarterly** *(reference year X to be understood as academic year X/X+1)*	
	6	C06	Percentage of students continuing to the second year in the same study programme after earning at least 2/3 of the ECTS (European University Credits) expected at the first year	Percentage of students who progress to the second year in the same study programme, having earned at least two-thirds of the required university credits (ECTS). Numerator: number of students enrolled in the second year of the study programme (Bachelor's, Master's, Single-Cycle Master's Degrees), who were already enrolled in the same programme in the previous academic year and who earned at least two-thirds of the ECTS required in the first year. Denominator: total number of students enrolled in the second year of the study programme.	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research -National Student Registry	**Quarterly** *(reference year X to be understood as academic year X/X+1)*	
	7	C07	Percentage of foreign students of the study programme	Percentage of foreign students enrolled compared to the total number of students enrolled in the study programme. "Foreign" refers to students whose citizenship is different from Italian.	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research -National Student Registry	**Quarterly** *(reference year X to be understood as academic year X/X+1)*	

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Topic	N.	Indicator		Description	Source	Update frequency	Notes
	8	C08	Percentage of inactive students of the study programme	Percentage of students who did not earn any university credits (ECTS) in the study programme. Numerator: number of students enrolled in the study programme who did not earn any ECTS in the academic year. Denominator: total number of students enrolled in the same study programme in the previous year.	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research -National Student Registry	**Quarterly** *(reference year X to be understood as academic year X/X+1)*	
	9	C10	Percentage of ECTS (European University Credits) earned in the first year by the students of the study programme	Percentage of university credits (ECTS) actually earned by students of the study programme compared to those required by the curriculum. Numerator: number of ECTS earned during the first year of the study programme by enrolled students. Denominator: number of ECTS achievable by students in the first year of the study programme (60 ECTS per student).	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research -National Student Registry	**Quarterly** *(reference year X to be understood as academic year X/X+1)*	
	10	C11	Percentage of ECTS credits earned abroad by the students (including those obtained during periods of virtual mobility)	Percentage of university credits (ECTS) earned through international experiences compared to the total ECTS earned by students enrolled in the study programme. Numerator: number of ECTS earned through international experiences by students enrolled in the study programme. Denominator: number of ECTS earned by students enrolled in the study programme.	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research -National Student Registry	**Quarterly** *(reference year X to be understood as academic year X/X+1)*	
	11	C12	Number of graduates from the study programme	Total number of graduates in the study programme (Bachelor's, Master's, Single-Cycle Master's Degrees) in the calendar year.	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research -National Student Registry	**Quarterly** *(reference year to be understood as calendar year)*	
	12	C13	Number of graduates from the study programme within the normal duration of their study programme	Total number of students who graduate (Bachelor's, Master's, Single-Cycle Master's Degrees) within the legal duration of the study programme.	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research -National Student Registry	**Quarterly** *(reference year to be understood as calendar year)*	
	13	C14	Percentage of graduates within the normal duration of their study programme of the study programme	Percentage of students who complete their studies within the time limits established by regulations (legal duration of the study programme). The legal duration varies according to the type of programme: . Bachelor's Degree (1st cycle): 3 years . Master's Degree (2nd cycle): 2 years . Single-Cycle Master's Degree: 5 or 6 years, depending on the programme	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research -National Student Registry	**Quarterly** *(reference year to be understood as calendar year)*	
	14	C15	Number of graduates from the study programme within a year more than the normal duration of their study programme	Number of students who graduate within one year beyond the legal duration established by regulations. The legal duration varies according to the type of study programme: . Bachelor's Degree (1st cycle): 3 years . Master's Degree (2nd cycle): 2 years . Single-Cycle Master's Degree: 5 or 6 years, depending on the programme	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research -National Student Registry	**Quarterly** *(reference year to be understood as calendar year)*	

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Topic	N.	Indicator		Description	Source	Update frequency	Notes
	15	C16	Percentage of graduates within a year more than the normal duration of their study programme	Percentage of students who complete their studies no later than one year beyond the legal duration of the study programme. The legal duration varies according to the type of study programme: Bachelor's Degree (1st cycle): 3 years Master's Degree (2nd cycle): 2 years Single-Cycle Master's Degree: 5 or 6 years, depending on the programme	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research -National Student Registry	**Quarterly** *(reference year to be understood as calendar year)*	
	16	C17	Percentage of graduates employed one year after the graduation	Percentage of Master's Degree graduates employed one year after graduation. The definition of "employed" is based on the percentage of graduates who have a job one year after graduation. Until 2022, employed graduates are those who report carrying out paid work, excluding post-graduation training activities such as internships, traineeships, PhD programmes, specialization schools, etc. From 2023 onwards, all those who report carrying out paid activities, including post-graduation training, are considered employed.	Almalaurea (for participating universities) or university surveys (for non-participating universities)	**Annual** *(reference year to be understood as calendar year)*	
	17	C18	Percentage of graduates employed three year after the graduation	Percentage of Master's Degree graduates employed three years after graduation. The definition of "employed" is based on the percentage of graduates who have a job three years after graduation. Until 2022, employed graduates are those who report carrying out paid work, excluding post-graduation training activities such as internships, traineeships, PhD programmes, specialization schools, etc. From 2023 onwards, all those who report carrying out paid activities, including post-graduation training, are considered employed.	Almalaurea (for participating universities) or university surveys (for non-participating universities)	**Annual** *(reference year to be understood as calendar year)*	
	18	C19	Percentage of graduates who are satisfied with the study programmes	Percentage of graduates who give a positive assessment of the overall quality of their educational experience during the study programme. It is obtained on the basis of responses to one or more specific questions included in post-graduation surveys, structured on ordinal scales.	Almalaurea (for participating universities) or university surveys (for non-participating universities)	**Annual** *(reference year to be understood as calendar year)*	

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Topic	N.	Indicator		Description	Source	Update frequency	Notes
STAFF	1	P01	Size of the accademic staff	The indicator provides a synthetic absolute value measure of the size of the teaching staff employed at each university in the reference calendar year X. It is a standard indicator, expressed in absolute value, where the total is obtained from the aggregation of data contained in the lists of teaching staff in service as of 31/12 of each year, held by MUR, considering the sum of the following professional figures provided for by current legislation: - Full professors - Associate professors - Permanent researchers (position being phased out) - Fixed-term researchers under Article 24, paragraph 3, letter a) of Law 240/2010 - Fixed-term researchers under Article 24, paragraph 3, letter b) of Law 240/2010 - Tenure-track researchers (RTT) under Article 24 of Law 240/2010, as amended by Law 79/2022	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research - Academic Staff Database	**Annual** *(reference year to be understood as calendar year)*	Validation takes place starting from January of the year following the data reference year.
	2	P02	Accademic staff by gender	The indicator represents the gender breakdown of the teaching staff in the reference calendar year X. It provides a measure of universities' commitment to equal opportunity policies and their ability to value talent regardless of gender, highlighting the share of each gender within the total teaching staff. It is a composition indicator, expressed both in the absolute value of its components (male and female) and in terms of the percentage share of each gender relative to the total teaching staff. The value is obtained from the aggregation of data contained in the lists of teaching staff in service as of 31/12 of each year, held by MUR, considering separately for males and females the sum of the professional categories provided for by current legislation (full professors, associate professors, permanent researchers, fixed-term researchers type A, type B, and RTT).	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research - Academic Staff Database	**Annual** *(reference year to be understood as calendar year)*	Validation takes place starting from January of the year following the data reference year.
	3	P03	Average age of the academic staff	The indicator measures the average age of the teaching staff in the reference calendar year X and concerns the entire population of professors and researchers of each university. It provides a measure of the seniority level of the teaching staff as a whole. It is a standard indicator, calculated from the personal data of teaching staff in service as of 31/12 of each year (date of birth) contained in the lists held by MUR, considering the average age of all professional categories provided for by current legislation (full professors, associate professors, permanent researchers, fixed-term researchers type A - RTD-A -, type B - RTD-B -, and RTT).	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research - Academic Staff Database	**Annual** *(reference year to be understood as calendar year)*	Validation takes place starting from January of the year following the data reference year.
	4	P04	Academic staff by contractual commitment	The indicator provides the distribution of teaching staff by contractual commitment in the reference calendar year X. The legal status of professors and researchers is defined by Article 6, paragraph 1 of Law 240/2010, and is classified as full-time or definitive-time. It is a composition indicator, expressed both in absolute values for its components (number of full-time staff and number of definitive-time staff) and as the percentage share of each component relative to the total staff. The value is calculated from the aggregation of data contained in the lists of teaching staff in service as of 31/12 of each year, held by MUR, considering the sum of staff counts separately for full-time and definitive-time in the professional categories provided for by current legislation (full professors, associate professors, permanent researchers, fixed-term researchers type A, type B, and RTT).	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research - Academic Staff Database	**Annual** *(reference year to be understood as calendar year)*	Validation takes place starting from January of the year following the data reference year.

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Topic	N.	Indicator		Description	Source	Update frequency	Notes
	5	P05	Academic staff by rank	The indicator describes the distribution of teaching staff by academic rank in the reference calendar year X. The categories considered are as follows: - Full professors - Associate professors - Fixed-term researchers (RTD-A, RTD-B, and RTT) - Permanent researchers (position being phased out) It is a composition indicator, expressed both in absolute values for its components (number of staff by category) and as the percentage share of each component relative to the total staff. The value is calculated from the aggregation of data contained in the lists of teaching staff in service as of 31/12 of each year, held by MUR, considering the sum of staff counts separately by academic rank, and is available both in absolute values and in percentages.	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research - Academic Staff Database	**Annual** *(reference year to be understood as calendar year)*	Validation takes place starting from January of the year following the data reference year.
	6	P06	Number of Full Professors	The indicator provides a synthetic absolute value measure of the number of full professors in service at each university in the reference calendar year X. This category represents the highest level of the academic career. The indicator is a standard one, expressed in absolute value, obtained from the aggregation of data contained in the lists of teaching staff in service as of 31/12 of each year, held by MUR, considering the total number of full professors.	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research - Academic Staff Database	**Annual** *(reference year to be understood as calendar year)*	Validation takes place starting from January of the year following the data reference year.
	7	P07	Full Professors by gender	The indicator represents the gender breakdown of the population of full professors in the reference calendar year X. It provides a measure of universities' commitment to equal opportunity policies and their ability to value talent regardless of gender, highlighting the share of each gender within the total number of full professors. It is a composition indicator, expressed both in the absolute value of its components (male and female) and in terms of the percentage share of each gender relative to the total number of full professors. The value is obtained from the aggregation of data contained in the lists of teaching staff in service as of 31/12 of each year, held by MUR, considering separately for males and females the totals of full professors.	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research - Academic Staff Database	**Annual** *(reference year to be understood as calendar year)*	Validation takes place starting from January of the year following the data reference year.
	8	P08	Average age of Full Professors	The indicator measures the average age of full professors calculated in the reference calendar year X and concerns the entire population of full professors in each university. It provides a snapshot, also from a dynamic perspective, of how the senior component of the teaching staff is evolving. It is a standard indicator, calculated from the personal data of full professors in service as of 31/12 of each year (date of birth) contained in the lists held by MUR, considering the average age of all full professors.	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research - Academic Staff Database	**Annual** *(reference year to be understood as calendar year)*	Validation takes place starting from January of the year following the data reference year.

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Topic	N.	Indicator		Description	Source	Update frequency	Notes
	9	P09	Full Professors by contractual commitment	The indicator provides the distribution of full professors by contractual commitment in the reference calendar year X, distinguishing between those who opted for full-time commitment and those who chose definitive-time commitment. This figure is particularly relevant for understanding the balance between academic and professional activities. It is a composition indicator, expressed both in absolute values for its components (number of full-time full professors and number of definitive-time full professors) and as the percentage share of each component relative to the total number of full professors. The value is calculated from the aggregation of data contained in the lists of teaching staff in service as of 31/12 of each year, held by MUR, considering the sum of staff counts separately for full-time and part-time within the professional category of full professor.	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research - Academic Staff Database	**Annual** *(reference year to be understood as calendar year)*	Validation takes place starting from January of the year following the data reference year.
	10	P10	Number of Associate Professors	The indicator provides a synthetic absolute value measure of the number of associate professors in service at each university in the reference calendar year X. This category represents the intermediate level of the academic career. The indicator is a standard one, expressed in absolute value, obtained from the aggregation of data contained in the lists of teaching staff in service as of 31/12 of each year, held by MUR, considering the total number of associate professors.	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research - Academic Staff Database	**Annual** *(reference year to be understood as calendar year)*	Validation takes place starting from January of the year following the data reference year.
	11	P11	Associate Professors by gender	The indicator represents the gender breakdown of the population of associate professors in the reference calendar year X. It provides a measure of universities' commitment to equal opportunity policies and their ability to value talent regardless of gender, highlighting the share of each gender within the total number of associate professors. It is a composition indicator, expressed both in the absolute value of its components (male and female) and in terms of the percentage share of each gender relative to the total number of associate professors. The value is obtained from the aggregation of data contained in the lists of teaching staff in service as of 31/12 of each year, held by MUR, considering separately for males and females the totals of associate professors.	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research - Academic Staff Database	**Annual** *(reference year to be understood as calendar year)*	Validation takes place starting from January of the year following the data reference year.
	12	P12	Average age of Associate Professors	The indicator measures the average age of associate professors calculated in the reference calendar year X and concerns the entire population of associate professors in each university. This figure is essential for providing a snapshot, also from a dynamic perspective, of how the associate professor component is evolving and, in particular, the entry of younger or older researchers into the rank of associate professor. It is a standard indicator, calculated from the personal data of associate professors in service as of 31/12 of each year (date of birth) contained in the lists held by MUR, considering the average age of all associate professors.	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research - Academic Staff Database	**Annual** *(reference year to be understood as calendar year)*	Validation takes place starting from January of the year following the data reference year.

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Topic	N.	Indicator		Description	Source	Update frequency	Notes
	13	P13	Associate Professors by contractual commitment	The indicator provides the distribution of associate professors by contractual commitment in the reference calendar year X, distinguishing between those who opted for full-time commitment and those who chose definitive-time commitment. This figure is particularly relevant for understanding the balance between academic and professional activities. It is a composition indicator, expressed both in absolute values for its components (number of associate professors with full-time commitment and number of associate professors with definitive-time commitment) and as the percentage share of each component relative to the total number of associate professors. The value is calculated from the aggregation of data contained in the lists of teaching staff in service as of 31/12 of each year, held by MUR, considering the sum of staff counts separately for full-time commitment and definitive-time commitment within the professional category of associate professor.	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research - Academic Staff Database	**Annual** *(reference year to be understood as calendar year)*	Validation takes place starting from January of the year following the data reference year.
	14	P14	Number of permanent researchers	The indicator provides a synthetic absolute value measure of the number of permanent researchers in service at each university in the reference calendar year X. This category represents a position being phased out, which has been replaced by fixed-term researchers. The indicator is a standard one, expressed in absolute value, obtained from the aggregation of data contained in the lists of teaching staff in service as of 31/12 of each year, held by MUR, considering the total number of permanent researchers.	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research - Academic Staff Database	**Annual** *(reference year to be understood as calendar year)*	Validation takes place starting from January of the year following the data reference year.
	15	P15	Permanent researchers by gender	The indicator represents the gender breakdown of the population of permanent researchers (a position being phased out) in the reference calendar year X. It provides a measure of universities' commitment to equal opportunity policies and their ability to value talent regardless of gender, highlighting the share of each gender within the total number of permanent researchers. It is a composition indicator, expressed both in the absolute value of its components (male and female) and in terms of the percentage share of each gender relative to the total number of permanent researchers. The value is obtained from the aggregation of data contained in the lists of teaching staff in service as of 31/12 of each year, held by MUR, considering separately for males and females the totals of permanent researchers.	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research - Academic Staff Database	**Annual** *(reference year to be understood as calendar year)*	Validation takes place starting from January of the year following the data reference year.
	16	P16	Average age of permanent researchers	The indicator measures the average age of permanent researchers (a position being phased out) calculated in the reference calendar year X. It is a standard indicator, calculated from the personal data of permanent researchers in service as of 31/12 of each year (date of birth) contained in the lists held by MUR, considering the average age of all permanent researchers.	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research - Academic Staff Database	**Annual** *(reference year to be understood as calendar year)*	Validation takes place starting from January of the year following the data reference year.

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Topic	N.	Indicator		Description	Source	Update frequency	Notes
	17	P17	Permanent researchers by contractual commitment	The indicator provides the distribution of permanent researchers (a position being phased out) by contractual commitment in the reference calendar year X, distinguishing between those who opted for full-time commitment and those who chose definitive-time commitment. This figure is particularly relevant for understanding the balance between academic and professional activities. It is a composition indicator, expressed both in absolute values for its components (number of permanent researchers with full-time commitment and number of permanent researchers with definitive-time commitment) and as the percentage share of each component relative to the total number of permanent researchers. The value is calculated from the aggregation of data contained in the lists of teaching staff in service as of 31/12 of each year, held by MUR, considering the sum of staff counts separately for full-time commitment and definitive-time commitment within the professional category of permanent researchers.	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research - Academic Staff Database	**Annual** *(reference year to be understood as calendar year)*	Validation takes place starting from January of the year following the data reference year.
	18	P18	Number of fixed-term researchers	The indicator provides a synthetic absolute value measure of the number of fixed-term researchers (RTD-A, RTD-B, RTT) in service at each university in the reference calendar year X. This category represents the initial entry levels of the academic career. The indicator is a standard one, expressed in absolute value, obtained from the aggregation of data contained in the lists of teaching staff in service as of 31/12 of each year, held by MUR, considering the total number of fixed-term researchers in the types provided for by current legislation.	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research - Academic Staff Database	**Annual** *(reference year to be understood as calendar year)*	Validation takes place starting from January of the year following the data reference year.
	19	P19	Fixed-term researchers by gender	The indicator represents the gender breakdown of the population of fixed-term researchers type A and B (RTD-A and RTD-B) and tenure-track researchers (RTT) in the reference calendar year X. It serves as a parameter for assessing equity in access to the academic career. A balanced gender distribution at this level indicates not only the success of equal opportunity policies but also the institution's ability to value talent regardless of gender. It is a composition indicator, expressed both in the absolute value of its components (male and female) and in terms of the percentage share of each gender relative to the total number of fixed-term researchers. The value is obtained from the aggregation of data contained in the lists of teaching staff in service as of 31/12 of each year, held by MUR, considering separately for males and females the totals of fixed-term researchers of all types provided for by current legislation.	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research - Academic Staff Database	**Annual** *(reference year to be understood as calendar year)*	Validation takes place starting from January of the year following the data reference year.
	20	P20	Average age of fixed-term researchers	The indicator measures the average age of all categories of fixed-term researchers (RTD-A, RTD-B, and RTT) in the reference calendar year X. This parameter is essential for assessing recruitment policies for young researchers, also in an international comparison, and for evaluating the renewal potential of the university. It is a standard indicator, calculated from the personal data of fixed-term researchers in service as of 31/12 of each year (date of birth) contained in the lists held by MUR, considering the average age of all fixed-term researchers.	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research - Academic Staff Database	**Annual** *(reference year to be understood as calendar year)*	Validation takes place starting from January of the year following the data reference year.

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Topic	N.	Indicator		Description	Source	Update frequency	Notes
	21	P21	Fixed-term researchers by contractual commitment	The indicator provides the distribution of fixed-term university researchers (RTD-A, RTD-B, and RTT) by contractual commitment in the reference calendar year X, distinguishing between those who opted for full-time commitment and those who chose definitive-time commitment. This figure is particularly relevant for understanding the distribution of the fixed-term component of the teaching staff between academic and professional activities and for supporting the university's strategic planning, focused on the effective organization of teaching and research activities. It is a composition indicator, expressed both in absolute values for its components (number of fixed-term researchers with full-time commitment and number of fixed-term researchers with definitive-time commitment) and as the percentage share of each component relative to the total number of fixed-term researchers. The value is calculated from the aggregation of data contained in the lists of teaching staff in service as of 31/12 of each year, held by MUR, considering the sum of staff counts separately for full-time commitment and definitive-time commitment within the professional categories of fixed-term researchers.	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research - Academic Staff Database	**Annual** *(reference year to be understood as calendar year)*	Validation takes place starting from January of the year following the data reference year.
	22	P22	Fixed-term researchers by type	The indicator represents the distribution of fixed-term researchers among the different contractual types (researchers under Art. 24, paragraph 3, letter a) of Law 240/2010; researchers under Art. 24, paragraph 3, letter b) of Law 240/2010; tenure-track researchers under Art. 24, Law 240/2010) in service at each university in the reference calendar year X. It is a composition indicator, expressed both in absolute values for its components (number of fixed-term researchers by each type provided for by current legislation) and as the percentage share of each component relative to the total number of fixed-term researchers. The value is obtained from the aggregation of data contained in the lists of teaching staff in service as of 31/12 of each year, held by MUR, considering the totals separately for each category (RTD-A, RTD-B, RTT) of fixed-term researchers.	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research - Academic Staff Database	**Annual** *(reference year to be understood as calendar year)*	Validation takes place starting from January of the year following the data reference year.
	23	P23	% Members of academic staff belonging to basic and characterizing scientific-disciplinary sectors (SSD)	The indicator measures the concentration of reference teaching staff for study programmes belonging to the core disciplinary fields of the programmes compared to the total number of reference teaching staff of the same programme. It is a standard indicator, expressed as a percentage, obtained from the ratio between the following values: Numerator: total number of tenured teaching staff indicated in the SUA-CdS in the reference calendar year X as reference teaching staff of the study programme who belong to the SSD (scientific-disciplinary sectors) defined as core and characterising for the programme Denominator: total number of teaching staff indicated as reference teaching staff of the study programme in the same year In the calculation, the following are included: full professors, associate professors, permanent researchers, and type A and B researchers under Law 240/2010 in service as of 31/12 of each year; also included are extraordinary professors (position being phased out) and assistants (position being phased out). Not included are adjunct professors, extraordinary professors, and researchers under Art. 1, paragraphs 12 and 14, Law 230/2005.	Annual Study Program Report (SUA-CdS)	**Annual** *(reference year to be understood as calendar year)*	Validation takes place starting from January of the year following the data reference year.
	24	P24	% Professors recruited externally	The indicator measures the share of full and associate professors recruited externally compared to the total number of new professor hires in the same year. Specifically, "externally recruited" refers to professors hired in year X who, as provided by Article 18, paragraph 4 of Law 240/2010, had not belonged to the staff of the same university in the previous three years. The indicator provides a measure of each university's attractiveness and openness in its recruitment policies. It is an indicator expressed as a percentage, obtained from the ratio between: Numerator: number of full and associate professors hired between 1 January and 31 December of year X, who in the previous three years had not belonged to the staff of the university considered Denominator: total number of full and associate professors hired by the university in the same period, including both those recruited externally (numerator) and those promoted internally (e.g., from researcher to associate professor or from associate to full professor)	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research - Academic Staff Database (public universities) and Academic Staff Archive (private and online universities)	**Annual** *(reference year to be understood as calendar year)*	Validation takes place starting from January of the year following the data reference year.

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Topic	N.	Indicator		Description	Source	Update frequency	Notes
	25	P25	Number of research fellows	The indicator provides a synthetic absolute value measure of the number of research fellows (a position being phased out) in service at each university in the reference calendar year X. Research fellows are scholars with a fixed-term contract to carry out research activities within specific projects funded by the university or through national, international, public, or private funding calls. This is a position being phased out, to be replaced by research contracts. The indicator is a standard one, expressed in absolute value, obtained from the aggregation of data contained in the lists of teaching staff in service as of 31/12 of each year, held by MUR, considering the total number of research fellows.	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research - Research fellows Database	**Annual** *(reference year to be understood as calendar year)*	Validation takes place starting from January of the year following the data reference year.
	26	P26	Research fellows by gender	The indicator represents the gender breakdown of the population of research fellows (a position being phased out) in service at universities in the reference calendar year X. It is a composition indicator, expressed both in the absolute value of its components (male and female) and in terms of the percentage share of each gender relative to the total number of research fellows. The value is obtained from the aggregation of data contained in the lists of research fellows in service as of 31/12 of each year, held by MUR, considering separately for males and females the totals of research fellows.	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research - Research fellows Database	**Annual** *(reference year to be understood as calendar year)*	Validation takes place starting from January of the year following the data reference year.
	27	P27	Average age of research fellows	The indicator measures the average age of research fellows (a position being phased out) in service in the reference calendar year X, providing information on the age distribution of this category of young researchers. It is a standard indicator, calculated from the personal data of research fellows in service as of 31/12 of each year (date of birth) contained in the lists held by MUR, considering the average age of all research fellows.	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research - Research fellows Database	**Annual** *(reference year to be understood as calendar year)*	Validation takes place starting from January of the year following the data reference year.

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Topic	N.	Indicator		Description	Source	Update frequency	Notes
	28	P28	Size of the executive and technical-administrative staff	The indicator measures the total absolute number of executives and technical, administrative, library staff, and language experts in service at each university in the reference calendar year X. The indicator is a standard one, expressed in absolute value, obtained from the Proper database held by MUR.	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research - Proper database *(planning of staff needs)*	**Annual** *(reference year to be understood as calendar year)*	Validation takes place starting from January of the year following the data reference year.
	29	P29	Executive and technical-administrative staff by employment category	The indicator represents the breakdown of executives and technical-administrative staff in service at each university in the reference calendar year X, by professional category, distinguishing between Executives, High Professional Profile (EP), categories D, C, B, and Language Experts (CEL). It is a composition indicator, expressed both in the absolute value of its components (size of each professional category) and as the percentage share of each category relative to the total of executives and technical-administrative staff. The value is obtained from the aggregation of data contained in the Proper database held by MUR, considering separately for each professional category the totals of executives and technical-administrative staff.	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research - Proper database *(planning of staff needs)*	**Annual** *(reference year to be understood as calendar year)*	Validation takes place starting from January of the year following the data reference year.

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Topic	N.	Indicator		Description	Source	Update frequency	Notes
PHD STUDIES - PHD STUDIES BY UNIVERSITY	1	DT01	Percentage of PhD students receiving a scholarship	The indicator provides, in percentage value, the ratio between PhD students (first year or subsequent years) enrolled in doctoral programmes at each university who receive a scholarship and the total number of PhD students enrolled in the first year of doctoral programmes at the same university, for each academic year. Numerator: PhD students (first year or subsequent years) with a scholarship in the academic year X/X+1 Denominator: total number of PhD students (first year or subsequent years) in the academic year X/X+1 at the same university.	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research - National Post-Lauream Student Registry	**Quarterly** *(reference year X to be understood as academic year X/X+1)*	
	2	DT02	Number of PhD students	The indicator provides, in absolute value, the total number of students enrolled (first year or subsequent years) in doctoral programmes at each university, for each academic year.	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research - National Post-Lauream Student Registry	**Quarterly** *(reference year X to be understood as academic year X/X+1)*	
	3	DT03	PhD students by gender	The indicator represents the gender breakdown of students enrolled (first year or subsequent years) in a doctoral programme at each university, for each academic year. It is a composition indicator, expressed both in the absolute value of its components (male and female) and as the percentage share of each gender relative to the total number of PhD students in that academic year.	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research - National Post-Lauream Student Registry	**Quarterly** *(reference year X to be understood as academic year X/X+1)*	
	4	DT04	Percentage of first-year PhD students who obtained their degree from a university other than the one awarding the PhD	The indicator provides, in percentage value, the ratio between PhD students enrolled in the first year of doctoral programmes whose entry qualification was obtained at a university other than the one of current enrolment and the total number of PhD students enrolled in the first year of doctoral programmes at the same university, for each academic year. Numerator: new entries (first-year enrolments) in doctoral programmes at each university by students whose entry qualification was obtained at a university other than the one considered for enrolment Denominator: total number of new entries (first-year enrolments) in doctoral programmes at the same university	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research - National Post-Lauream Student Registry	**Quarterly** *(reference year X to be understood as academic year X/X+1)*	
	5	DT05	Percentage of first-year PhD students who obtained their degree abroad	The indicator provides, in percentage value, the ratio between PhD students enrolled in the first year of doctoral programmes at a university whose entry qualification was obtained at a foreign (non-Italian) university and the total number of PhD students enrolled in the first year of doctoral programmes at the same university, for each academic year. Numerator: new entries (first-year enrolments) in doctoral programmes at each university by students whose entry qualification was obtained at a foreign (non-Italian) university Denominator: total number of new entries (first-year enrolments) in doctoral programmes at the same university	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research - National Post-Lauream Student Registry	**Quarterly** *(reference year X to be understood as academic year X/X+1)*	

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Topic	N.	Indicator		Description	Source	Update frequency	Notes
	6	DT07	Percentage of PhD scholarships funded by external institutions	The indicator provides, in percentage value, the ratio between PhD students enrolled in the first year of doctoral programmes at each university who receive a scholarship funded by sources other than the university and the total number of PhD students enrolled in the first year of doctoral programmes at the same university. Numerator: first-year PhD students with a scholarship funded by sources other than the university (if more than one source of funding is present, including an external one, the student is counted once only) Denominator: total number of new entries (first-year enrolments) in doctoral programmes at the same university	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research - National Post-Lauream Student Registry	**Quarterly** *(reference year X to be understood as academic year X/X+1)*	
	7	DT11	Number of PhD graduates	The indicator provides, in absolute value, the total number of PhD graduates who obtained the title at each university in calendar year X.	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research - National Post-Lauream Student Registry	**Quarterly** *(reference year X to be understood as academic year X/X+1)*	
	8	DT12	PhD graduates by gender	The indicator represents the gender breakdown of PhD graduates who obtained the title at each university in calendar year X. It is a composition indicator, expressed both in the absolute value of its components (male and female) and as the percentage share of each gender relative to the total number of PhD graduates in that year.	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research - National Post-Lauream Student Registry	**Quarterly** *(reference year X to be understood as academic year X/X+1)*	
	9	DT13	Average age of PhD graduates	The indicator measures the average age of PhD graduates who obtained the title at each university in calendar year X.	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research - National Post-Lauream Student Registry	**Quarterly** *(reference year X to be understood as academic year X/X+1)*	
	10	DT15	Percentage of PhD graduates who spent at least three months of their training abroad	The indicator provides, in percentage value, the ratio between PhD graduates who obtained the title at each university in calendar year X and who spent at least three months (not necessarily consecutive, including periods of virtual mobility) of their training abroad, and the total number of PhD graduates who obtained the title in the same calendar year at the same university. Numerator: PhD graduates who obtained the title at each university in calendar year X and who spent at least 3 months (not necessarily consecutive, including periods of virtual mobility) of their training abroad Denominator: PhD graduates who obtained the title at the same university in calendar year X	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research - National Post-Lauream Student Registry	**Quarterly** *(reference year X to be understood as academic year X/X+1)*	

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Topic	N.	Indicator		Description	Source	Update frequency	Notes
PHD STUDIES - PHD PROGRAMMES	1	DT01	Percentage of PhD students receiving a scholarship	The indicator provides, in percentage value, the ratio between students enrolled (first year or subsequent years) in a doctoral programme who receive a scholarship and the total number of PhD students enrolled in the same doctoral programme, for each academic year. Numerator: PhD students (first year or subsequent years) with a scholarship in the academic year X/X+1 Denominator: total number of PhD students (first year or subsequent years) in the academic year X/X+1 at the same university The indicator can be calculated for a single doctoral programme or for multiple doctoral programmes sharing the same main CUN area.	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research - National Post-Lauream Student Registry	**Quarterly** *(reference year X to be understood as academic year X/X+1)*	
	2	DT02	Number of PhD students	The indicator provides, in absolute value, the total number of students enrolled (first year or subsequent years) in a given doctoral programme, for each academic year. The indicator can be calculated for a single doctoral programme or for multiple doctoral programmes sharing the same main CUN area.	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research - National Post-Lauream Student Registry	**Quarterly** *(reference year X to be understood as academic year X/X+1)*	
	3	DT04	Percentage of first-year PhD students who obtained their degree from a university other than the one awarding the PhD	The indicator provides, in percentage value, the ratio between PhD students enrolled in the first year of a given doctoral programme whose entry qualification was obtained at a university other than the one of current enrolment and the total number of PhD students enrolled in the first year of the same doctoral programme, for each academic year. Numerator: new entries (first-year enrolments) in the doctoral programme by students whose entry qualification was obtained at a university other than the one considered for enrolment Denominator: total number of new entries (first-year enrolments) in the same doctoral programme The indicator can be calculated for a single doctoral programme or for multiple doctoral programmes sharing the same main CUN area.	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research - National Post-Lauream Student Registry	**Quarterly** *(reference year X to be understood as academic year X/X+1)*	
	4	DT05	Percentage of first-year PhD students who obtained their degree abroad	The indicator provides, in percentage value, the ratio between PhD students enrolled in the first year of a given doctoral programme whose entry qualification was obtained at a foreign (non-Italian) university and the total number of PhD students enrolled in the same doctoral programme, for each academic year. Numerator: new entries (first-year enrolments) in the doctoral programme by students whose entry qualification was obtained at a foreign (non-Italian) university Denominator: total number of new entries (first-year enrolments) in the same doctoral programme The indicator can be calculated for a single doctoral programme or for multiple doctoral programmes sharing the same main CUN area.	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research - National Post-Lauream Student Registry	**Quarterly** *(reference year X to be understood as academic year X/X+1)*	
	5	DT07	Percentage of PhD scholarships funded by external institutions	The indicator provides, in percentage value, the ratio between PhD students enrolled in the first year of a given doctoral programme who receive a scholarship funded by sources other than the university and the total number of PhD students enrolled in the first year of the same doctoral programme. Numerator: first-year PhD students in a doctoral programme whose scholarship is funded by sources other than the university (if more than one source of funding is present, including an external one, the student is counted once only) Denominator: total number of new entries (first-year enrolments) in the same doctoral programme The indicator can be calculated for a single doctoral programme or for multiple doctoral programmes sharing the same main CUN area.	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research - National Post-Lauream Student Registry	**Quarterly** *(reference year X to be understood as academic year X/X+1)*	

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Topic	N.	Indicator		Description	Source	Update frequency	Notes
	6	DT09	Ratio between the number of PhD students and the number of members of the Academic Board of the PhD program	The indicator measures the ratio between the number of students enrolled in a given doctoral programme and the number of members of the Academic Board of the same programme. Numerator: PhD students (first year and subsequent years) of the doctoral programme Denominator: members of the Academic Board of the same doctoral programme. Members may include university staff, international professors, or recognised experts from outside academia The indicator can be calculated for a single doctoral programme or for multiple doctoral programmes sharing the same main CUN area.	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research - National Post-Lauream Student Registry and database of PhD programmes	**Quarterly** *(reference year X to be understood as academic year X/X+1)*	
	7	DT10	Academic Board by CUN Areas (disciplinary groups)	The indicator provides, in absolute and percentage value, the composition of the Academic Board of each doctoral programme, specifying: - the affiliation of members (professors, if they belong to an Italian university; foreign professors, if they belong to a university abroad; AFAM professors, if they belong to an AFAM institution; other, if they are external non-academic experts) - the CUN area to which they belong: note that the 14 CUN areas group the different scientific-disciplinary sectors to which university professors belong The indicator can be calculated for a single doctoral programme or for multiple doctoral programmes sharing the same main CUN area.	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research - database of PhD programmes	**Quarterly** *(reference year X to be understood as academic year X/X+1)*	
	8	DT11	Number of PhD graduates	The indicator provides, in absolute value, the total number of PhD graduates who obtained the title for each doctoral programme in calendar year X. The indicator can be calculated for a single doctoral programme or for multiple doctoral programmes sharing the same main CUN area.	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research - National Post-Lauream Student Registry	**Quarterly** *(reference year X to be understood as academic year X/X+1)*	
	9	DT13	Average age of PhD graduates	The indicator measures the average age of PhD graduates who obtained the title for each doctoral programme in calendar year X. The indicator can be calculated for a single doctoral programme or for multiple doctoral programmes sharing the same main CUN area.	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research - National Post-Lauream Student Registry	**Quarterly** *(reference year X to be understood as academic year X/X+1)*	
	10	DT15	Percentage of PhD graduates who spent at least three months of their training abroad	The indicator provides, in percentage value, the ratio between PhD graduates who obtained the title for each doctoral programme in calendar year X and who spent at least three months (not necessarily consecutive, including periods of virtual mobility) of their training abroad, and the total number of PhD graduates who obtained the title in the same calendar year for the same programme. Numerator: PhD graduates who obtained the title for a given doctoral programme in calendar year X and who spent at least 3 months (not necessarily consecutive and including periods of virtual mobility) of their training abroad Denominator: PhD graduates who obtained the title for the same doctoral programme in calendar year X The indicator can be calculated for a single doctoral programme or for multiple doctoral programmes sharing the same main CUN area.	Elaboration based on data from the Ministry of University and Research - National Post-Lauream Student Registry	**Quarterly** *(reference year X to be understood as academic year X/X+1)*	

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Topic	N.	Indicator		Description	Source	Update frequency	Notes
RESEARCH	1	R01	VQR (Research Quality Assessment): Distribution of research products by evaluation category	The indicator represents, for each university and each scientific area considered in the given VQR edition, the percentage distribution of research outputs submitted across the evaluation categories defined for that VQR. The evaluation exercise results in the assignment of each output to one of the merit classes listed below. For VQR 2011–2014, the evaluation categories were defined as follows: - Excellent: the output is in the top 10% of the international scientific production distribution in its area - High: the output is in the 10%–30% segment of the international scientific production distribution in its area - Fair: the output is in the 30%–50% segment of the international scientific production distribution in its area - Acceptable: the output is in the 50%–80% segment of the international scientific production distribution in its area - Limited or not assessable: the output is in the 80%–100% segment of the international scientific production distribution in its area, or falls into types excluded from the exercise, or contains inadequate attachments/documentation for evaluation, or was published outside the reference period For VQR 2015–2019, the evaluation categories were defined as follows: - Excellent and extremely relevant: the output is in the top 10% of the international scientific production distribution in its area - Excellent: the output is in the 10%–35% segment of the international scientific production distribution in its area - Standard: the output is in the 35%–60% segment of the international scientific production distribution in its area - Sufficient relevance: the output is in the 60%–80% segment of the international scientific production distribution in its area - Low relevance or not acceptable: the output is in the 80%–100% segment of the international scientific production distribution in its area, or falls into types excluded from the exercise, or contains inadequate attachments/documentation for evaluation The indicator therefore measures, for each university and each scientific area, the percentage weight of each evaluation category relative to the total number of outputs submitted by that university in that area. The indicator can be calculated for a single university or for multiple universities. Data are available for the last two VQR editions (VQR 2011–2014 and VQR 2015–2019).	ANVUR's reports – VQR 2011 - 2014 and VQR 2015 - 2019	**VQR cycle**	Considering the differences between the two VQR editions taken into account, in terms of submission of outputs by institutions, grouping of outputs into scientific areas, evaluation methods and categories, it should be noted that the reported data can only be compared within the same edition.
	2	R02	VQR (Research Quality Assessment): Research quality indicator for the University academic staff	The indicator (R1 + R2) evaluates, for each scientific area, the quality of all research outputs submitted by each university compared to the average quality of all research outputs submitted in that scientific area. The indicator, for each university *i* and each scientific area *j*, is calculated as follows. Each submitted research output is assigned a score from 0 to 1 based on the evaluation category attributed to it. Specifically: - In VQR 2011–2014, according to the Call, individual outputs were assigned weights of 1, 0.7, 0.4, 0.1, and 0 depending on whether they were rated Excellent, High, Fair, Acceptable, or Limited/Not assessable - In VQR 2015–2019, according to the Call, individual outputs were assigned weights of 1, 0.8, 0.5, 0.2, and 0 depending on whether they were rated Excellent and Extremely Relevant, Excellent, Standard, Sufficient Relevance, or Low Relevance/Not acceptable The sum of these scores is then divided by the number of expected outputs (calculated according to the Call based on the number of accredited staff of the university in that scientific area). This produces the average score *Ii,j* of university *i* in scientific area *j*. To obtain the indicator (R1 + R2) attributed to university *i* in scientific area *j*, the average score *Ii,j* of university *i* in scientific area *j* is divided by the overall average score *Pj* of scientific area *j*, i.e., the sum of the average scores of all institutions participating in the VQR divided by the total number of expected outputs in that scientific area. In short: *Pj = (I1,j + … + IN,j) / nj* where *N* represents the total number of institutions participating in the VQR and *nj* is the total number of expected outputs in scientific area *j*. The indicator (R1 + R2) for university *i* in area *j* is then equal to *Ii,j / Pj*. The indicator (R1 + R2) therefore measures the relative quality of research in a given area expressed by a university: values below 1 indicate research output of lower quality than the area average, while values above 1 indicate higher-than-average quality. The indicator can be calculated for a single university or for multiple universities. Data are available for the last two completed VQR editions (VQR 2011–2014 and VQR 2015–2019).	ANVUR's reports – VQR 2011 - 2014 and VQR 2015 - 2020	**VQR cycle**	Considering the differences between the two VQR editions taken into account, in terms of submission of outputs by institutions, grouping of outputs into scientific areas, evaluation methods and categories, it should be noted that the reported data can only be compared within the same edition.

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Topic	N.	Indicator		Description	Source	Update frequency	Notes
	3	R03	VQR (Research Quality Assessment): Research quality indicator for the members of the academic staff recruited or promoted to a higher rank	The R2 indicator evaluates, for each scientific area, the quality of outputs submitted by those accredited staff of each university who, during the reference period of the VQR considered, were recruited by that university or promoted within it to a higher rank, compared to those submitted by all accredited staff who, in the same period, were recruited or promoted within any VQR-participating institution. The indicator, for each university *i* and each scientific area *j*, is therefore calculated in the same way as the (R1 + R2) indicator, with the following adjustments: - The average score *Ii,j* of university *i* in scientific area *j* is calculated as the sum of the scores of only the outputs submitted by accredited staff recruited or promoted by the university during the VQR reference period, divided by the number of expected outputs of the same accredited staff. - Similarly, the overall average score *Pj* of scientific area *j* is calculated by considering the sum of the scores of only the outputs submitted by all accredited staff recruited or promoted during the VQR reference period, divided by the number of expected outputs of the same accredited staff. The R2 indicator therefore measures the relative quality of research in a given area expressed by the newly recruited staff of a university, compared to the quality of research in that area produced by all newly recruited staff in the same period: values below 1 indicate scientific production of lower quality than the area average, while values above 1 indicate higher-than-average quality. The indicator can be calculated for a single university or for multiple universities. Data are available for the last two completed VQR editions (VQR 2011–2014 and VQR 2015–2019).	ANVUR's reports – VQR 2011 - 2014 and VQR 2015 - 2021	**VQR cycle**	Considering the differences between the two VQR editions taken into account, in terms of submission of outputs by institutions, grouping of outputs into scientific areas, evaluation methods and categories, it should be noted that the reported data can only be compared within the same edition.
	4	R04	VQR (Research Quality Assessment): Indicator of the quality of research training	The R3 indicator evaluates, for each scientific area, the quality of outputs submitted by those who, as of 1 November 2019, were affiliated with one of the institutions participating in the VQR and who obtained their PhD in the period 2012–2016 at a given university, where they are accredited for the purposes of this indicator, compared to those submitted by all accredited staff of Italian universities in the same condition. The indicator, for each university *i* and each scientific area *j*, is therefore calculated in the same way as the (R1 + R2) indicator, with the following adjustments: - The average score *Ii,j* of university *i* in scientific area *j* is calculated as the sum of the scores of only the outputs submitted by those who, as of 1 November 2019, were affiliated with one of the institutions participating in the VQR and who obtained their PhD in the period 2012–2016 at that university, divided by the number of expected outputs from those individuals. - Similarly, the overall average score *Pj* of scientific area *j* is calculated by considering the sum of the scores of only the outputs submitted by all accredited staff who, as of 1 November 2019, were affiliated with one of the institutions participating in the VQR and who obtained their PhD in the period 2012–2016, divided by the number of expected outputs from those staff. The R3 indicator therefore measures the relative quality of research in a given area expressed by new PhD graduates who were employed as researchers in universities or research institutions during the VQR reference period, compared to the average quality of all new PhD graduates employed as researchers in the same period: values below 1 indicate scientific production of lower quality than the area average, while values above 1 indicate higher-than-average quality. The indicator can be calculated for a single university or for multiple universities. Data are available for the most recent completed edition of the VQR (VQR 2015–2019), the first exercise in which this indicator was introduced.	ANVUR's reports – VQR 2015 - 2022	**VQR cycle**	Considering the differences between the two VQR editions taken into account, in terms of submission of outputs by institutions, grouping of outputs into scientific areas, evaluation methods and categories, it should be noted that the reported data can only be compared within the same edition.

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Topic	N.	Indicator		Description	Source	Update frequency	Notes
	5	R05	Number of ERC-funded projects for which the University is the host institution	The indicator provides the number of European Research Council (ERC) projects in which each Italian university was chosen as the host institution for each of the Horizon 2020 and Horizon Europe Framework Programmes, broken down by type of grant (funding scheme) and, where required by the specific type of grant, ERC scientific macro-areas. In cases where more than one Italian university is listed as the host institution for the same project, the project is proportionally divided among all universities involved. The grant types considered are: - Starting Grant: aimed at researchers of any nationality with at least 2 and no more than 7 years of experience since obtaining their PhD. Funding can reach up to 1.5 million per project for a maximum duration of 5 years. - Consolidator Grant: aimed at researchers of any nationality with 7–12 years of experience since obtaining their PhD. Funding can reach up to 2 million per project for a maximum duration of 5 years. - Advanced Grant: aimed at researchers of any age and nationality who are scientifically independent, active in research over the last ten years, and recognised as leaders in their field. Funding can reach up to 2.5 million per project for a maximum duration of 5 years. - Synergy Grant: aimed at groups consisting of a minimum of two and a maximum of four principal investigators, each of whom may have their own research team. Funding can reach up to 10 million per project for a maximum duration of 6 years. - Proof of Concept: aimed at bridging basic research and the market, reserved for researchers who have already received ERC funding, with a project still ongoing or completed within 12 months prior to the call's publication date. Beneficiaries receive 150,000 for 18 months. For the Starting Grant, Consolidator Grant, Advanced Grant, and Proof of Concept, there is a further breakdown into three scientific macro-areas: - Physical Sciences and Engineering (PE): covering all disciplines of physical sciences, engineering, mathematics, and computer science - Life Sciences (LS): covering all life sciences, from molecular and cellular biology to medicine - Social Sciences and Humanities (SH): covering all social sciences and humanities This is a composition indicator, expressed both in absolute values (number of grants awarded in each macro-area for each grant type) and as the percentage share of each scientific macro-area relative to the total grants awarded for each type of grant. The indicator can be calculated for a single university, for multiple universities, for size groupings (small, medium, large, mega universities), by type (state, non-state, and online universities), and for the aggregate of all Italian universities. Data are available from the Horizon 2020 and Horizon Europe Framework Programmes.	Elaboration based on data from APRE	**Depending on the publication of new calls**	

Topic	N.	Indicator		Description	Source	Update frequency	Notes
	6	R06	Number of MSCA-funded projects for which the University is the host insitution	The indicator provides the number of Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions (MSCA) projects in which each Italian university was chosen as the host institution for each of the Horizon 2020 and Horizon Europe Framework Programmes, broken down by type of grant (funding scheme). The grant types considered are: - Innovative Training Networks (ITN), the Horizon 2020 grant type dedicated to research training. It is further divided into three main actions: ETN (European Training Networks), which funds networks composed of at least three academic and/or non-academic partners from three different EU/associated countries offering joint training programmes for PhD candidates; European Industrial Doctorates (EID), which funds partnerships between at least one academic institution and one non-academic organisation (typically a company), where PhD candidates spend at least 50% of their time with the non-academic partner; European Joint Doctorates (EJD), aimed at consortia of at least three universities from three different EU/associated countries collaborating to implement joint doctoral programmes. - Individual Fellowships (IF), provided under Horizon 2020 to fund the international mobility of PhD-holding researchers. They are divided into European Fellowships (EF), aimed at European mobility, and Global Fellowships (GF), aimed at projects requiring 12 to 24 months of mobility outside the EU plus a one-year return phase in Europe. - Research and Innovation Staff Exchange (RISE), provided under Horizon 2020 to fund the international mobility of university staff. - Doctoral Networks (DN), the Horizon Europe evolution of the Horizon 2020 ITN. ETN, EID, and EJD of Horizon 2020 correspond, respectively, to Doctoral Networks (DN), Industrial Doctorates (DN-ID), and Joint Doctorates (DN-JD). - Postdoctoral Fellowships (PF), the Horizon Europe evolution of the Horizon 2020 IF. - Staff Exchange (SE), the Horizon Europe evolution of the Horizon 2020 RISE. - COFUND, provided under both Horizon 2020 and Horizon Europe to co-finance new or existing doctoral programmes (COFUND-DP) and postdoctoral fellowship programmes (COFUND-FP) at the regional, national, or international level. - European Researchers' Night (NIGHT), provided under both Horizon 2020 and Horizon Europe to support the organisation of public science outreach events as part of the European Researchers' Night. Special Needs Lump Sum Allowance (SNLS), grants provided under both Horizon 2020 and Horizon Europe for researchers already awarded MSCA funding, whose participation would not be possible without additional financial support due to disability. This is a composition indicator, expressed both in absolute values (number of grants awarded by type) and as the percentage share of each grant type relative to the total awarded projects. The indicator can be calculated for a single university, multiple universities, size groupings (small, medium, large, mega universities), by type (state, non-state, and online universities), and for the aggregate of all Italian universities. Data are available from the Horizon 2020 and Horizon Europe Framework Programmes.	Elaboration based on data from APRE	**Depending on the publication of new calls**	