ERASMUS and the windmills of Bologna: how to increase student mobility?
Italian trends and the case of Sapienza Università di Roma

Prof. Elke Koch-Weser
Erasmus Institutional Coordinator
Overview of the presentation

Early implementation in Italy of Bologna Process recommendations

ERASMUS student outgoing and incoming mobility trends regarding Italy

An analysis of ERASMUS student mobility patterns at Sapienza Università di Roma

Some reasons why it appears difficult to achieve the benchmark set for 2012

How to increase ERASMUS student mobility for study and placement?
Early Implementation in Italy of Bologna Process Recommendations

1999   Following Bologna Process recommendations, an Italian university reform (D.M. 509/1999) soon reduced to 3 academic years the length of most undergraduate laurea programmes and introduced 2 year programmes open to students holding an undergraduate laurea degree.

2004   Additional dispositions (D.M. 270/2004) were aimed at providing different options regarding:
a) the definition of individualized educational plans,
b) the transition from the undergraduate to the graduate level, and
c) a more efficient design and organisation of courses.
ERASMUS Mobility in Italy, 1987/88 - 2006/07
Outgoing Students

Number of students

- European Community Action Scheme for the Mobility of University Students (Erasmus)
- Socrates Programme (Erasmus: First Action of Socrates: Higher Education)
- Socrates Programme: Second phase (Erasmus: Second Action of Socrates: Higher Education)
ERASMUS Mobility in Italy, 2000/01 - 2006/07
Incoming Students

Number of students

00/01  01/02  02/03  03/04  04/05  05/06  06/07
Outgoing and Incoming Student Mobility at Sapienza, 1997/98 - 2007/08

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Academic Years</th>
<th>Outgoing Students</th>
<th>Incoming Students</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1997-1998</td>
<td>511</td>
<td>409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998-1999</td>
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<td>744</td>
<td>682</td>
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<tr>
<td>2003-2004</td>
<td>946</td>
<td>829</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004-2005</td>
<td>937</td>
<td>857</td>
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<tr>
<td>2005-2006</td>
<td>819</td>
<td>889</td>
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<tr>
<td>2006-2007</td>
<td>942</td>
<td>913</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-2008</td>
<td>1042</td>
<td>1016</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data updated to August 08
Incoming and Outgoing Student Mobility at Sapienza, 1997/98 - 2007/08
(Growth rates)
Outgoing Student Mobility at Sapienza, 1997/98 - 2007/08
by Gender

Number of students

97/98 98/99 99/00 00/01 01/02 02/03 03/04 04/05 05/06 06/07 07/08

updated to Aug. 08

M F
Incoming Student Mobility at Sapienza, 1997/98 - 2007/08
by Gender

Number of students

M  F

0  100  200  300  400  500  600  700  800

97/98  98/99  99/00  00/01  01/02  02/03  03/04  04/05  05/06  06/07  07/08
updated to Aug. 08
Outgoing Student Mobility in Italy and at Sapienza, 2001/06 - 2006/07 by Major Host Country
Outgoing and Incoming Student Mobility at Sapienza, 1997/98 - 2007/08
by Home and Host Country

%

ES | FR | DE | UK | PT | BE | Others

Outgoing students (Tot. 6147)  Incoming students (Tot. 5817)
Outgoing and Incoming Student Mobility at Sapienza, 2001/02 - 2006/07
by Subject Area

Outgoing students (tot. 5103)  
Incoming Students (tot. 4801)

- **Social Sciences**: 24.1% (Outgoing), 13.7% (Incoming)
- **Architecture**: 18.8% (Outgoing), 16.6% (Incoming)
- **Language and Philological Sciences**: 14.9% (Outgoing), 13.7% (Incoming)
- **Law**: 11.4% (Outgoing), 8.0% (Incoming)
- **Humanities**: 9.8% (Outgoing), 8.0% (Incoming)
- **Engineering and Technology**: 9.2% (Outgoing), 6.9% (Incoming)
- **Economics and Business Management**: 8.5% (Outgoing), 10.9% (Incoming)
Outgoing and Incoming Student Mobility, 2001/02 - 2006/07
by Subject Area

Outgoing students (tot. 5103)  Incoming students (tot. 4801)
## Outgoing Student Mobility at Sapienza, 2002/03 – 2006/07 by Level of Study

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Academic Years</th>
<th>First Level</th>
<th>Second Level</th>
<th>Third Level</th>
<th>Pre-Bologna Students</th>
<th>Total Students</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2002-2003</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>556</td>
<td>744</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003-2004</td>
<td>281</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>473</td>
<td>946</td>
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<tr>
<td>2004-2005</td>
<td>526</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>937</td>
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<tr>
<td>2005-2006</td>
<td>495</td>
<td>321</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006-2007</td>
<td>492</td>
<td>442</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>942</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Outgoing Student Mobility in Italy and at Sapienza, 2005/06
by Level of Study

![Bar chart showing the percentage of outgoing student mobility by level of study at Sapienza University in Italy. The chart compares IT and Sapienza students across First Level, Second Level, and Third Level studies.]
Outgoing Student Mobility at Sapienza, 2005/06 - 2006/07
by Level of Study

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70

First Level
Second Level
Third Level

2005/06 (Tot. 819)
2006/07 (Tot. 942)
Outgoing Student Mobility at Sapienza, 2005/06
by Subject Area and Level of Study

- **Soc. Sc.**
- **Arch.**
- **Lang. & Philol.**
- **Humanities**
- **Law**
- **Eng. & Techn. Econ. & Man. & Mat. & Inform. Comm. & Inf.**
- **Med. Sc.**
- **Nat. Sc. Geog. & Geol. Art. & Design**

**Level of Study**
- **First Level**
- **Second Level**
- **Third Level**
Outgoing Student Mobility at Sapienza, 2006/07
by Subject Area and Level of Study

- Soc. Sc.
- Arch.
- Lang. & Philol.
- Law
- Eng. & Techn.
- Humanities
- Med. Sc.
- Econ.
- Man.
- Comm.
- Inf.
- Mat.
- Inform. Art.
- Design
- Nat. Sc.
- Geog.

First Level
Second Level
Third Level
Lifelong Learning Programme: Erasmus Student Placement, 2007/08

- Launching at Sapienza of the LLP Placement Programme in 2007.

- Cooperation with Enterprises or other Training Organisations in other European countries based on acceptance by Partners of the Quality Commitment Statement (definition of training tasks, tutoring, monitoring, follow-up cooperation, etc.).

- Student selection by a Call based on clearly defined and transparent criteria (curriculum of study, language competence, training expectations).

- Pilot year achievements: 33 cooperation agreements vis-à-vis 22 grants awarded for training placement (total number of months: 92).
Some reasons why it appears difficult to achieve the benchmark set for 2012

• Insufficient fit of courses and of destinations foreseen by ERASMUS Partnership Agreements signed by teachers with respect to student requirements and/or aspirations

• Not infrequently, persisting perplexities among teachers concerning the conventional rules of Credit transfer and the translation of Grades

• Growing costs of going abroad together with decreasing financial support available to ERASMUS students, including that of families

• Uncertain and usually delayed pay-off in terms of professional career development (cfr. Almalaurea Report 2007 - www.almalaurea.it)
How to increase ERASMUS student mobility for study and placement?

Actions at the macro-institutional level:

Next to university policy statements there often is an attention deficit regarding the careful design of effective and efficient multi-level implementation strategies favoring ERASMUS mobility.

Actions at the meso-institutional level:

In particular, there is need for a stronger collegial involvement at the Faculty level: a) concerning the optimisation of international collaboration by considering coverage & opportunities of excellence; and b) practicing well founded guarantees for a methodically correct recognition of the results of ERASMUS studies abroad.

Actions at the individual or micro level:

Much more institutional recognition should be extended and more visibility given to top individual ERASMUS student achievements.
ERASMUS and the Windmills of Bologna: How to Increase Student Mobility?

Sanna M. Heikkinen
International Relations
University of Oulu, Finland
EAIE September 12, 2008
ERASMUS and the Windmills of Bologna:
Focus areas of this presentation:

- Implementation of Bologna Process in Finland
- Trends in student outgoing mobility in Finland and the University of Oulu
- Trends in ERASMUS student outgoing mobility in Finland and the University of Oulu
- Influence of Bologna on student mobility
- An example: how to increase mobility at the University of Oulu

Sanna M. Heikkinen
sanna.heikkinen@oulu.fi

20th Annual EAIE Conference Antwerp
Implementation of Bologna Process in Finland

- New BA/MA degree system adopted August 1, 2005
- Most challenging period 2006-2008
- Transition period ended August 1, 2008

- In the fields of technology and medicine the transition period lasts until 2010. During this period there will be 2 parallel degree systems for students: ”pre-2005” and ”post-2005”

- New, prevailing model in Finland 3+2 years (Limitation of the study right from eternal study right to 5+2+2 years for Master’s degree)
- Effects on student mobility *too early to evaluate*
- MA has a strong status in Finland

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20th Annual EAIE Conference Antwerp
Trends in student outgoing mobility in Finland 1/2

- for the first time, incoming students outnumbered outgoing students
- 8232 (8610, 8487) outgoing students
- 8415 (8191, 7697) incoming students

Since 2000, the number of
- outgoing students has grown 20%
- incoming students has grown 75%

University students: 23% go on exchange
- University of Oulu: 16%
- Variation: University of Kuopio 13,5%,
Helsinki School of Economics 52%

Sources:
Trends in student outgoing mobility in Finland 2/2

66% of outgoing students are female
- (incoming 54%) 69% to and 86% from Europe

Most TO Germany, UK, Spain, Sweden
- Erasmus 43%, bilateral 23%, free mover 13%, Nordplus 7%

Most FROM Germany, France, Spain, Poland
- Erasmus 77%, bilateral 11%, free mover 3%

Sources:
University of Oulu

Founded 1958
Students 17,179
Admissions 1,714
Staff 3,059
    professors 238
Awarded Degrees in 2007 1,864
    first degrees 1,598
    doctorates 130
    others 136
    (licenciates, specialisations of MDs)
Trends in student outgoing mobility at the University of Oulu

- Although international cooperation and mobility is emphasised in the internationalisation strategy at the University of Oulu, attitudes practices change slowly.

- Universities’ funding based mostly on number of completed degrees and partly on annual intake.
  → no additional government funding available on the basis of increasing mobility.

- Will the new Internationalisation Strategy for Finnish Higher Education Institutions (2008) and new university law in Finland (2010) bring changes?

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20th Annual EAIE Conference Antwerp
Trends in student outgoing mobility at the University of Oulu

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Target 2009: 460
(Ministry of Education)
Trends in student outgoing/incoming mobility at the University of Oulu (2007)

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Universität of OULU
OULUN YLIOPISTO
Trends in student outgoing mobility at the University of Oulu by Faculty


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Faculty</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Technology</td>
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<td>70</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humanities</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>70</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economics</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicine</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Trends in student outgoing mobility at the University of Oulu by Faculty

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Trends in ERASMUS student outgoing mobility in Finland and at the University of Oulu

- 3932 (3851, 3773) outgoing students
- 5540 (5940, 6235) incoming students

- 151 (176, 162) outgoing students
- 311 (307, 253) incoming students

Sources:
International Relations, University of Oulu.
An example: background to the challenges in the field of technology

- In most fields in the old Finnish system MA was worth 160 credits (320 ECTS)
- In the old system MA in technology was worth 180 credits (360 ECTS)
- In the new system both are 300 ECTS
  - Pressure on graduation and fitting an exchange period in the studies

- In many departments it is recommended that exchange period take place during second cycle
  - Students might lose interest in going abroad towards graduation

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An example: how to increase mobility at the University of Oulu

Department of Process and Environmental Engineering

- International Relations funds a trainee (2 months)
- Mapping: Erasmus partnerships
- Re-evaluating existing, (imbalanced) agreements, contacting new desired partners
- Next step: Curriculum development

- International Relations funds a trainee: further development of the quality of partnerships
- Curriculum and study programme development together with partners
- Increased recognition of studies, shorter study time, focus on quality

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UNIVERSITY of OULU
OUUN YLIOPISTO
An example: how to increase mobility at the University of Oulu

**Faculty of Medicine**
- Summer traineeships and courses abroad → summer is not an active study period in Finland

**Department of English**
- Internet-based learning environments/communities to complete courses and thesis while abroad

**Faculty of Humanities**
- Structural flexibility in curriculum → better recognition e.g. Package of optional courses can be done abroad

- Bigger stipends for placements
- Campaign for third cycle students

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Key to successful internationalisation and partnership management:
administrative and departmental staff’s personal commitment and cooperation
No system or structure prevents from going abroad, nor does a system in itself encourage mobility.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION
ERASMUS and the windmills of Bologna

How to increase student mobility?!

Antwerpen 12 September 2008
Johan Geentjens
Source of graphs on all slides: DG EAC
ERASMUS and the windmills of Bologna

Erasmus student mobility 1987/88-2006/07

Number of students

Total number: 3,244, 9,914, 19,456, 27,906, 36,314, 51,694, 62,362, 73,407, 84,642, 79,874, 85,999, 97,601, 110,652, 117,652, 111,082, 115,429, 123,957, 135,586, 144,032, 154,421, 159,324
ERASMUS and the windmills of Bologna

Erasmus student mobility 2000/01-2006/07 and budget: Annual increase/decrease

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2000/01</th>
<th>2001/02</th>
<th>2002/03</th>
<th>2003/04</th>
<th>2004/05</th>
<th>2005/06</th>
<th>2006/07</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of students</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budget</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>16.9</td>
<td>17.8</td>
<td>19.6</td>
<td>22.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ERASMUS and the windmills of Bologna

Outgoing Erasmus students from EUR31: 2000/01-2006/07

Number of students

20th Annual EAIE Conference 4
ERASMUS and the windmills of Bologna

Erasmus students as proportion of the student population: EUR31
ERASMUS and the windmills of Bologna

Erasmus students as proportion of the graduates: EUR31

% in 2006/07
Average in 2006/07

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ERASMUS and the windmills of Bologna

Outgoing-Incoming Erasmus students EUR31: 2006/07

Outgoing students

Incoming students

Number of students

0 2.500 5.000 7.500 10.000 12.500 15.000 17.500 20.000 22.500 25.000 27.500

BE BG CZ DK DE EE GR ES FR IE IT CY LV LT LU HU MT NL AT PL PT RO SI SK FI SE UK IS LI NO TR
ERASMUS and the windmills of Bologna
Mobility under the Bachelor/Master architecture: the German experience

Dr. Siegbert Wuttig, DAAD
EAIE, 12 September 2008
Topics of my presentation

- BA/MA implementation and ERASMUS student mobility in Germany
- Political objectives of international student mobility
- International student mobility in German BA/MA programmes: facts and figures
- Bologna – a „mobility blocker“? Increasing student mobility under Bologna: solutions and recommendations
BA/MA in Germany: SS 2008

Total number of German study programmes: 11,369

BA programmes: 4,541

With accreditation: 1,992 (= 43.9%)

MA programmes: 3,065

With accreditation: 1,723 (= 56.2%)

Total BA/MA: 7,606 (= 66.9%)

Total accreditation: 3,715 (= 48.8%)

Stand: June 2008
BA/MA in Germany: SS 2008

Total BA/MA programmes: 7,606 (= 66.9%)

- BA programmes: 4,541
  - 6 semesters: 76%
  - 7 semesters: 19%
  - 8 semesters: 4%

- MA programmes: 3,432
  - 4 semesters: 72%
  - 3 semesters: 18%
  - 2 semesters: 7%

Prevailing model in DE: 3 + 2 years

Stand: June 2008
Students in German BA/MA programmes: WS 2007/8

Total number of BA/MA students: 385,467 (= 19.5%)

BA students: 329,808

MA students: 55,659

BA/MA beginners: 130,854 (= 44.4%)

BA beginners: 124,631 (= 42.3%)

MA beginners: 6,223 (= 2.1%)

Stand: June 2008
National Agency for EU Higher Education Cooperation

ERASMUS Student Mobility 1987/88 – 2006/7

Stand: 25 August 2008

1987/88:
- 660 German ERASMUS Students
- 3,250 European ERASMUS Students

2006/7:
- 24,000 German ERASMUS Students
- 159,000 European ERASMUS Students

Graph showing the increase in mobility from 1987/88 to 2006/7.
ERASMUS outgoing students 2000-2007: selected countries (1)

Stand: 25 August 2008
ERASMUS outgoing students 2000-2007: selected countries (2)

Stand: 25 August 2008
Student mobility in ERASMUS: Quantitative trends

Annual increase
2003/4: 9.2%
2004/5: 6.3%
2005/6: 5.2%
2006/7: 3.4%
Target: 11%

Countries with increase: 2006/7
0-2%: DE, DK, LI, NL, SE, UK
2-5%: BE, FR, IT, RO
5-10%: AT, BG, CZ, LT
>10%: EE, HU, LU, LV, PL, PT, SL, SK, TR

Countries with decrease: 2006/7
0,1–5%: CY, ES, FI, GR, IE, IS
> 5%: MT, NO

Stand: 25 August 2008
Political objectives of international student mobility

**EU Policies**
- LLP/ERASMUS
  * Increasing mobility: 3 million goal, i.e. 290,000 p.a. in 2012
  * More joint programmes
  * Improving recognition

**Bologna Process**
- London Communiqué
  - Increasing mobility by removing obstacles
  - By increasing the number of joint programmes
  - By the creation of flexible curricula
  - By improving recognition

**National Policies**
- National objectives
  - DE: increasing mobility rate for outgoings: 50% (20% study abroad)
  - DE: increasing mobility rate for incomings: 10%
ERASMUS Student Mobility 1987/88 – 2012/13: The German Picture

Top 10 Host Countries of German Students

1. Spain
2. France
3. United Kingdom
4. Sweden
5. Italy
6. Finland
7. Ireland
8. Netherlands
9. Poland
10. Norway

Stand: 25 August 2008
International student mobility in German BA/MA programmes: facts and figures

HIS/DAAD survey 2007

Mobility rate DE
- Magister Uni: 34%
- State exams Uni: 23%
- Diplom Uni: 24%
- Diplom FH: 21%
- BA Uni: 15%
- BA FH: 9%
  (Master U/FH: 30%)

Lower mobility rate in BA programmes

HIS/HRK survey 2007

Mobility rate DE
- Traditional degrees: 24%
  (BA: 12%, MA: 34%)

BA/MA in ERASMUS DE
- Traditional degrees: 84%
  (BA: 13%, MA: 3%)
  (BA Total DE: 16.7%, MA Total DE: 2.8%)

Low BA/MA participation in ERASMUS DE

Stand: 25 August 2008
Key features of student mobility in DE BA/MA programmes

DAAD 2008

Compulsory study abroad periods
in BA: 10%
in MA: 15%

More compulsory mobility in MA

When study abroad?
in BA: 5th semester
in MA: 3rd semester

Types of mobility?
study period: 74%
placement: 26%

Trend to shorter periods

Duration of study abroad periods:
4-6 months
in BA: 72.5%
in MA: 64.3%
Student mobility in BA/MA programmes: more vertical mobility?

**DAAD 2008**
Expectation of more vertical mobility (BA at home, MA abroad):
DE 30%

**Bürger et al. 2006**:
On average 30% expect more vertical mobility
CH: 58%, NL: 50%
DE: 44%, UK: 36%
IT: 30%

Stand: 25 August 2008
Reasons for the decreasing growth rate in ERASMUS student mobility (NA answers)

- Growing numbers of BA/MA programmes
- Decline in student population
- National grant schemes
- Good job market
- Introduction of tuition fees
- Complex administration
- Lack of funding
- Non-EU destinations

Stand: 25 August 2008
Student mobility in BA/MA programmes: Expectations for the future

**Programme directors 11 European Countries:**
- 10% expect a decrease in BA outgoing mobility
- 8% expect a decrease in MA outgoing mobility

**Programme directors DE:**
- 18% expect a decrease in BA outgoing mobility (Europe)
- 11% expect a decrease in MA outgoing mobility (Europe)

**National Agencies ERASMUS:**
Almost all expect at least a slight increase in outgoing student mobility mainly due to the new ERASMUS placement action

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Stand: 25 August 2008
Bologna - a „mobility blocker“?

• Maybe temporary stagnation or even decrease in DE
• Many problems related to student mobility are not caused by Bologna but Bologna seems to reinforce the problems.
• Bologna does not automatically imply an increase of cross-border student mobility. **Institutions have to consider specific mobility measures** when implementing BA/MA study programmes.
Increasing student mobility under Bologna: solutions & recommendations

Implementing flexible curricula (with windows of mobility)

Developing integrated study programmes (with joint degrees) and short-term measures

Improving financial support for students

Improving recognition

Not only at MA level

Not only 3-year BAs

Not only in English

Not only for EU countries
What is needed to increase (ERASMUS) student mobility under Bologna?

- Political and financial support by EU and national authorities
- Clear messages from the employers and the labour market
- Institutional commitment and supportive framework conditions
- Early information and guidance for students