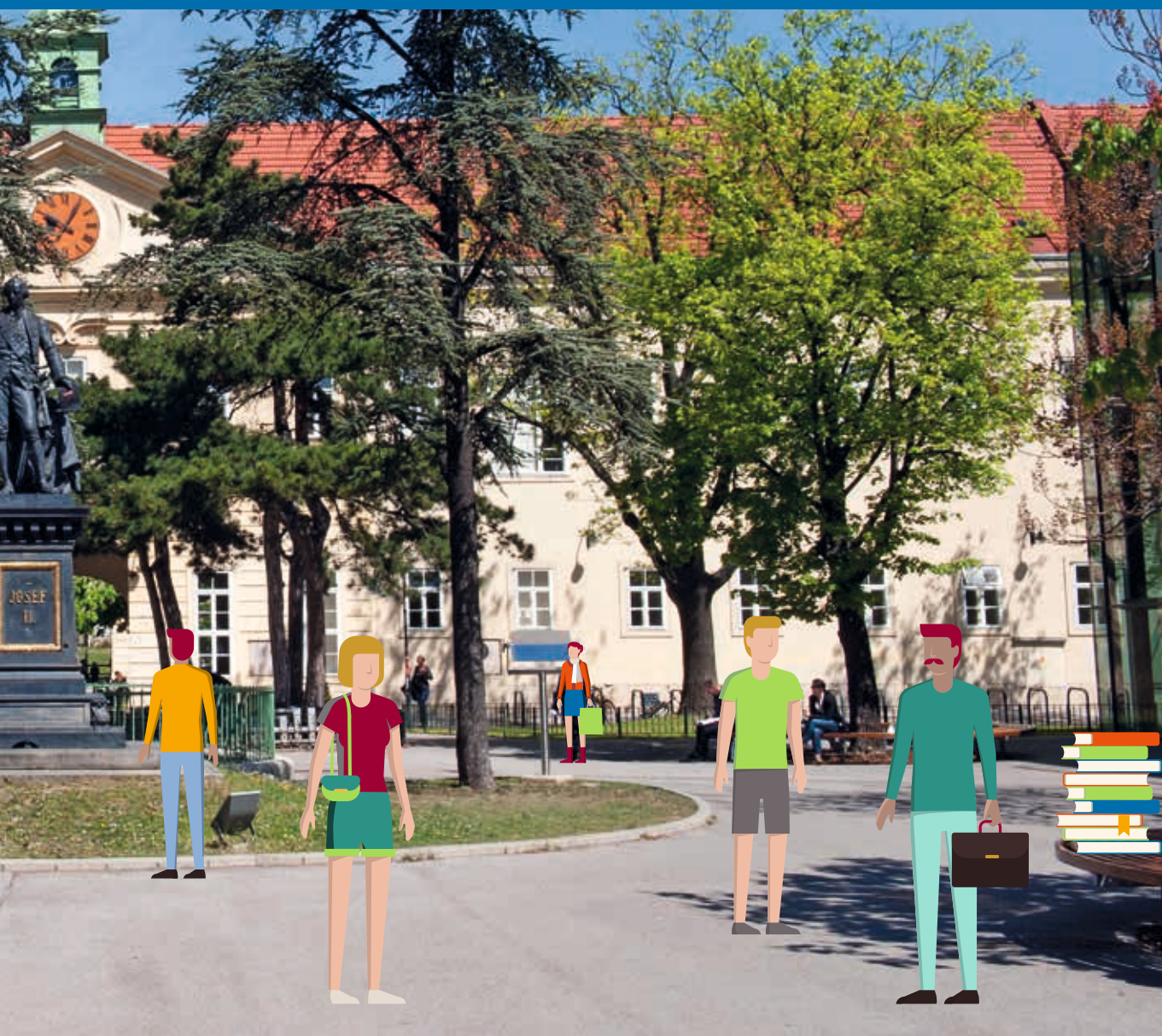


# International Report 2017



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**Responsibility for the content:**  
**Heinz Faßmann**, Vice Rector for  
Research and International Affairs

**Concept:** Lottelis Moser, International Office  
<http://international.univie.ac.at>

**Editorial Staff:** International Office  
Susanne Bidner | Michaela Fiska | Lottelis Moser

**Contributors:** International Office  
Michaela Fiska | Karin Krall | Lottelis Moser

**Others:** Lorenz Platzgummer,  
Reporting and Analysis

**Translation:** Nicola Wood

**Graphic Design:** Nele Steinborn  
Lori Trauttmansdorff

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# Internationalisation Strategy of the University of Vienna

## Leading Comprehensive Internationalisation

Internationalisation has clearly made its mark on academia and has become pivotal to universities' activities. The University of Vienna emphasizes a strategic and holistic approach to internationalisation throughout all areas of academia – research, education and service missions. The University of Vienna's international strategy is based on these three pillars. These strategic planning goals are supported by a range of core activities which serve to enhance an international, intercultural or global dimension of university life.

### Strategic Planning Goals

- Strengthening the university's research profile and research quality through international collaboration
- Enhancing the overall quality of education through internationalisation at home and abroad
- Contributing to strong international involvement in research and education through the internationalisation of service missions

The University of Vienna is committed to an EU-wide common research policy, and its activities contribute to the further development of the European Higher Education Area (EHEA) and the European Research and Innovation Area (ERIA).

### Concerning the geographical dimension, the University of Vienna is pursuing the following strategy:

- Traditionally, the University of Vienna has strong ties to universities in Europe with due regard to Eastern and South Eastern Europe.
- Outside of Europe there is a particular focus on North America, since the University of Vienna liaises closely with this region in the realms of the Humanities as well as in the Sciences, as well as on East Asia, since the University of Vienna is the only Austrian University that offers Area Studies in this region and, thus, has built intensive scientific contacts that go beyond these subject areas

Moreover, the University of Vienna fosters capacity building in Higher Education in developing and newly industrialized countries through collaborative research and teaching activities.

## Strategic Initiatives

### Internationalisation of Research

Internationalisation of research is seen by the university as an instrument for strengthening the quality of its research and its competitiveness.

To internationalise its research, the university aims at:

- Promoting cooperation with the best universities and research institutions worldwide across a wide range of subject areas
- Establishing an exclusive set of high-profile partners in the form of Strategic Partnerships to ensure continuous successful performance as a research university in the context of global competition
- Increasing participation in international projects, especially in those activities arising out of the EU research programmes, and attracting more third-party funding
- Fostering links between academics from the University of Vienna and international colleagues within the framework of university networks
- Intensifying collaboration between academics from the University of Vienna and international colleagues with similar research foci in the form of joint research projects and joint publications
- Strengthening the recruitment and retention of distinguished and renowned international and national researchers

### Internationalisation of Education

The internationalisation of studying and teaching enhances the overall quality of education and takes place at home as well as abroad. Moreover, it broadens horizons, increases employability and prepares students and lecturers to become global professionals. To internationalise its education, the university aims at:

- Enhancing the outbound mobility of lecturers and students at all levels (i.e. Bachelor, Master and PhD level) in terms of quality and successful outcomes
- Providing mobility windows in curricula for students to enable more embedded mobility at the Bachelor and Master level
- Increasing the second and foreign language proficiency of both students and lecturers and strengthening intercultural competences to participate and teach in an international classroom and in a global context
- Providing more opportunities for students and lecturers to gain international experience at home, for instance, through (further) development of internationalised curricula, through the use of guest lectures and digital collaboration tools (i.e. digital classroom) and through the University's quality-assured univie: summer/winter school initiatives
- (Further) development of study programmes (master's/PhD) conducted in a language other than German

- Attracting international students through non-degree seeking programmes (i.e. Visiting-PhD and Visiting-MA Students)
- Recruiting highly talented international students into master's and doctoral/PhD courses
- Increasing international internship placements
- Developing an international (researcher and student) alumni network to stay in touch with international graduates

### Internationalisation of Service Missions

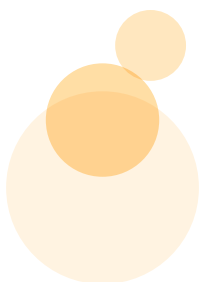
The internationalisation of service missions contributes actively to strong international involvement in research and education. To internationalise its service mission, the university aims at:

- Raising the outbound mobility of administrative staff
- Increasing the English language proficiency and intercultural competence of administrative staff
- Providing printed and web-based information in English for international students and lecturers

### Intended Internationalisation: Monitoring

In order to make achieving these goals measurable and verifiable, a catalogue of central internationalisation measures was developed. Evaluations of current developments and the aforementioned activities/objectives are carried out yearly to monitor progress and to pinpoint areas for improvement.

The monitoring system is an important element of the university's evidence-based management system. The topic of internationalisation has also been given close attention in the University's development plan, the University's internal target-setting agreements as well as in the Agreement on Achievement ("Leistungsvereinbarung") with the Federal Ministry for Science, Research and Economics.



# Facts and Figures

## Key figures for internationalisation activities

Since 2008 the internationalisation of the University of Vienna has been measured by a set of indicators which constitute a specific monitoring system. Some aspects of these indicators have been altered and adapted according to the needs of the faculties. The cross-university figures shown here are also collected on a faculty basis and made available to the individual units.

The set of indicators relates to the areas of study and teaching, staff and research referred to in the internationalisation strategy. The figures given are an attempt to quantify central aspects of these areas and to permit an annual comparison of the development of the internationalisation activities.

### Study and teaching

#### Students at the University of Vienna by country of origin (selection): degree and credit mobility<sup>1</sup> (Key figure 1.A.1) (As of winter semester 2016/17)

One important indicator measures the share of non-Austrian students in order to determine how attractive the University of Vienna is for foreign students as a place of education and research. The share of foreign students is currently 28.1% of all active students. Compared with 2015/16, the number of Austrian students fell by 0.9%, while the number of foreign students rose by 0.9%. Students at the University of Vienna come from 139 countries.

87.8% of all foreign students are from Europe, 6.7% from Asia, and about 1% each from Africa, North or Latin America. Almost half of all foreign students (48.7%) are from neighbouring countries, of which Germany is the most important with 32.2%.

The only significant change with regard to the previous year concerns the percentage of students from successor states of former Yugoslavia, which has risen from 10% of all foreign students in the previous year to 13%. As a proportion of the population in the countries of origin, more students come from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Slovakia or Croatia than from Germany, which ranks first in absolute numbers.

<sup>1</sup> Credit mobility is temporary learning mobility within the framework of ongoing studies at a "home institution" for the purpose of gaining credit. After the mobility phase, students return to their "home institution" to complete their studies. Degree mobility is learning mobility in order to obtain a degree abroad.



Country	Active students	% of all active students	% of active non-Austrian students
Austria	57.843	71,9	
Germany	7.279	9,0	32,2
Italy	1.467	1,8	6,5
Turkey	1.100	1,4	4,9
Hungary	961	1,2	4,3
Bosnia and Herzegovina	932	1,2	4,1
Serbia	841	1,0	3,7
Ukraine	714	0,9	3,2
Croatia	683	0,8	3,0
Slovakia	677	0,8	3,0
Russian Federation	660	0,8	2,9
Poland	646	0,8	2,9
Bulgaria	601	0,7	2,7
Romania	593	0,7	2,6
Iran	387	0,5	1,7
Luxembourg	362	0,5	1,6
Czech Republic	258	0,3	1,1
United States	225	0,3	1,0
Spain	220	0,3	1,0
Greece	216	0,3	1,0
France	205	0,3	0,9
China	201	0,2	0,9
Kosovo	190	0,2	0,8
Switzerland	173	0,2	0,8
Kazakhstan	169	0,2	0,7
Slovenia	146	0,2	0,6
United Kingdom	130	0,2	0,6
Republic of Macedonia	121	0,2	0,5
Mongolia	104	0,1	0,5
Albania	103	0,1	0,5
Netherlands	93	0,1	0,4
Korea	93	0,1	0,4
Belarus	88	0,1	0,4
Egypt	88	0,1	0,4
Georgia	86	0,1	0,4
Japan	71	0,1	0,3
other countries	1.709	2,1	7,6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>80.435</b>		

Source: Reporting System of the University of Vienna



**Distribution of studies by country of origin of the students (selection),  
broken down by the stage of studies<sup>2</sup> in %** (Key figure 1.A.2) (As of winter semester 2016/17)

Country	Active students (total figures)	Bachelor students	Master students	Diploma students	Doctoral students (incl. PhD)
Austria	57,843	51.3	15.6	24.0	9.1
Germany	7,279	57.3	27.7	5.9	9.1
Italy	1,467	59.0	22.3	8.2	10.5
Turkey	1,1	56.1	23.1	10.4	10.4
Hungary	961	63.9	18.1	11.3	6.8
Bosnia and Herzegovina	932	50.2	25.5	17.4	6.9
Serbia	841	54.2	25.3	13.6	6.9
Ukraine	714	50.7	30.7	10.0	8.6
Croatia	683	53.8	20.1	16.2	9.9
Slovakia	677	45.7	30.2	14.7	9.5
Russian Federation	660	52.3	29.5	8.7	9.5
Poland	646	50.4	27.0	10.7	11.8
Bulgaria	601	62.8	20.7	11.2	5.3
Romania	593	54.8	25.1	11.6	8.5
Iran	387	32.7	28.6	7.8	30.9
Luxembourg	362	76.0	20.4	1.4	2.2
Czech Republic	258	48.3	25.7	15.2	10.8
United States	225	40.7	32.7	3.1	23.5
Spain	220	50.4	22.4	9.2	18.0
Greece	216	43.9	23.1	12.7	20.4
France	205	53.8	18.8	14.4	13.0
China	201	39.7	26.3	5.7	28.2
Kosovo	190	39.1	32.8	13.5	14.6
Switzerland	173	44.4	32.6	9.0	14.0
Kazakhstan	169	72.7	14.5	9.3	3.5
Slovenia	146	44.6	29.1	10.1	16.2
United Kingdom	130	47.4	24.1	12.0	16.5
Republic of Macedonia	121	42.6	23.8	19.7	13.9
Mongolia	104	59.4	26.4	9.4	4.7
Albania	103	64.5	11.8	14.0	9.7
Netherlands	93	57.0	20.4	6.5	16.1
South Korea	93	58.2	19.4	7.1	15.3
Belarus	88	52.2	38.0	5.4	4.3
Egypt	88	45.2	29.0	2.2	23.7
Georgia	86	62.1	20.0	9.5	8.4
Japan	71	43.2	24.3	4.1	28.4
<b>TOTAL foreign students</b>	<b>22,592</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>11.0</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>80,435</b>	<b>52.1</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>9.6</b>

Source: Reporting  
System of the  
University of Vienna

<sup>2</sup> Students may be  
enrolled in more  
than one degree  
programme



The figures show that students from some countries prefer doctoral studies to other stages of studies at the University of Vienna: it is noticeable that the percentage of doctoral students among students from Iran, Japan and the United States is particularly high.

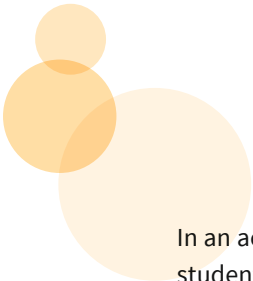
International Vertical Mobility (Key figure 1.A.3)

New admissions to a master's programme <sup>3,4</sup> (incl. teacher candidates) (As of winter semester 2016/17)			
	Percentage of students who completed the preceding stage of study abroad	Students who completed the preceding stage of study in an EU country (excl. Austria) (total figures)	Students who completed the preceding stage of study in a non-EU country (total figures)
Faculty of Catholic Theology	31.0%	4	5
Faculty of Protestant Theology	33.3%	2	0
Faculty of Business, Economics and Statistics	31.3%	42	36
Faculty of Computer Science	25.2%	5	23
Faculty of Historical and Cultural Studies	15.1%	28	15
Faculty of Philological and Cultural Studies	24.5%	84	74
Faculty of Philosophy and Education	23.9%	18	15
Faculty of Psychology	11.6%	21	8
Faculty of Social Sciences	17.9%	76	48
Faculty of Mathematics	15.0%	3	3
Faculty of Physics	8.2%	3	2
Faculty of Chemistry	26.7%	3	9
Faculty of Earth Sciences, Geography and Astronomy	37.6%	24	23
Faculty of Life Sciences	19.3%	21	15
Centre for Sport Science and University Sports	20.7%	1	5
Centre for Molecular Biology	12.7%	14	8
Centre for Translation Studies	28.0%	30	5
Centre for Teacher Education	12.4%	9	8
TOTAL	20.8%	388	302

Source: Reporting System of the University of Vienna | calculations International Office



- 3 Minor inaccuracies possible due to the aggregation of figures for registered courses and registered students in order to facilitate allocation to faculties.
- 4 This table does not include the Faculty of Law as the diploma programme “Law” does not require a preceding bachelor’s degree.



In an academic context, the term vertical mobility refers to the mobility of students when moving from one stage of studying to the next. For example, if a student graduates from his bachelor's degree at one university and then starts studying for his master's at a different university, that is vertical mobility. In the following statistics, account is only taken of international vertical mobility, i.e., if a student completed the previous stage of study at a non-Austrian university. Vertical mobility within Austria has not been included in the following statistics.

The University of Vienna's Internationalisation Strategy states that the university aims at "recruiting highly talented international students into master's and doctoral/PhD courses".

New admissions to a doctoral or Phd programme (As of winter semester 2016/17)		
broken down according to Directorates of Doctoral Studies (SPLs)	Percentage of students who completed the preceding stage of study abroad	Students who completed the preceding stage of study abroad (total figures)
Doctoral Programme Catholic Theology	47.1%	8
Doctoral Programme Protestant Theology	0.0%	0
Doctoral Programme Law	4.4%	9
Doctoral Programme Business, Economics and Statistics	25.0%	3
Doctoral Programme Social Sciences	27.1%	23
Doctoral Programme Historical and Cultural Studies	13.6%	6
Doctoral Programme Philological and Cultural Studies	28.7%	25
Doctoral Programme Philosophy and Education	24.2%	8
Doctoral Programme Natural and Technical Sciences	41.7%	25
Doctoral Programme Earth Sciences, Geography and Astronomy	38.9%	7
Doctoral Programme Psychology	35.0%	7
Doctoral Programme Life Sciences	49.4%	44
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>24.7%</b>	<b>165</b>

Source: Reporting  
System of the University  
of Vienna | calculations  
International Office

## Credit mobility

### Graduates of the University of Vienna 2014/15 with stays abroad during their studies

In a survey Statistik Austria asked all 9,719 students who graduated in the 2014/15 academic year whether they had studied abroad during their studies. 7,879 questionnaires were returned, while 1,723 were treated as missing values. Of these 7,879 graduates who completed a questionnaire, 22% (2013/14: 24.2%) had spent a time abroad during their studies.

### Graduates of the University of Vienna 2014/15 with stays abroad during their studies<sup>5</sup>, broken down according to branch of science<sup>6</sup>

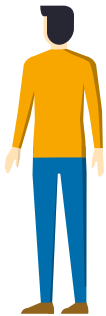
(Key figure 1.B.1)

	Stays abroad during their studies	No experience abroad	Graduates with stays abroad in % of all graduates with stays abroad	Graduates with stays abroad in % of the graduates in this branch of science
Natural sciences	326	1,745	18.9	15.7
Social sciences (incl. Law)	263	804	15.3	24.6
Humanities (incl. Theology)	1,116	3,526	64.8	24.0
Technical sciences	5	55	0.3	8.3
Individual degree courses	13	26	0.8	33.3
TOTAL	1,723	6,156	100.0	22.0

Source:  
USTAT 2 survey;  
own calculation

Of the 1,723 graduates who indicated that they had spent a period of at least one month abroad related to their studies, the majority (64.8%) came from the humanities (2013/14: 55.5%). 18.9% (2013/14: 17.7%) of the graduates with a stay abroad came from the natural sciences, 15.3% (2013/14: 14.1%) from the social sciences, 0.8% (2013/14: 0.3%) from the technical sciences and 0.3% (2013/14: 12.4%) pursued individual degrees. (The drop in the share of graduates from individual degree courses reflects the strong decline of graduates pursuing individual degrees; also, a smaller share of graduates from individual degree courses indicated a period abroad.)

<sup>5</sup> Statistik Austria poll pursuant to USTAT 2.  
<sup>6</sup> System of branches of science according to the ÖSTAT classification.



With regard to the number of graduates from the various fields of science, graduates of individualised degree programmes still were the most mobile at 33.3%, although remarkably less so than in the previous year (2013/14: 53.1%). Similar to the previous year, around a quarter of all social sciences and humanities students and 15% of all natural sciences students who graduated from the University of Vienna have spent a period of time studying at a foreign university during their degree programme. Graduates of technical sciences were the least mobile: only 8.3% indicated a period abroad (2013/14: 11.5%).

**Male/female graduates with stays abroad** (Key figure 1.B.2)

	Male	Female	Total	% female
Natural sciences	110	216	326	66
Social sciences (incl. Law)	112	151	263	57
Humanities (incl. Theology)	241	875	1,116	78
Technical sciences	4	1	5	20
Individual degree courses	27	43	70	61
TOTAL	473	1,250	1,723	73

Source: USTAT 2 survey;  
own calculation

Of the 1,723 students with a stay abroad, 27% were men and 73% were women, which is similar to the previous year's figure. With regard to the total number of male and female graduates, female students proved to be slightly more mobile than their male counterparts: 22.9% (2013/14: 25.1%) of female graduates stated that they had spent a period of time abroad, as opposed to 19.5% (2013/14: 22.3%) of male graduates.

**Graduates of the University of Vienna 2014/15 with stays abroad during their studies<sup>7</sup>, broken down by stage of studies** (Key figure 1.B.3)

The stage of studies and the type of curricula significantly influence the probability of a stay abroad. Generally speaking, it can be observed that diploma, master and doctoral students show a higher percentage of graduates with a stay abroad than bachelor students. Bachelor students show a lower percentage of graduates with a stay in a foreign country. This can easily be explained by tighter curricula and the bachelor students' ambitions of completing their studies within the shortest possible time.

However, it is remarkable that the percentage of stays abroad among bachelor student has stayed relatively constant over the last three years, while the percentage of stays abroad among diploma, master and doctoral students has decreased steadily.

	Stays abroad during their studies	No experience abroad	Graduates 2014/15 with stays abroad in % (without missing values)
<b>Bachelor</b>	745	3,454	17.7
<b>Master</b>	355	1,035	25.5
<b>Diploma</b>	501	1,426	26.0
<b>Doctoral degree</b>	122	241	33.6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,723</b>	<b>6,156</b>	<b>21.9</b>

Source: USTAT 2 survey;  
own calculation

### ERASMUS+ programme (Key figure 1.B.4)

The university offers several mobility programmes for students allowing them to undertake a one or two semester period of study abroad at a partner university. The best known programme is ERASMUS+ (for periods of study abroad in Europe).

In the 2016/17 academic year, 931 students of the University of Vienna benefitted from an ERASMUS+ stay abroad (2015/16: 998) and 1,088 foreign students studied at the University under this programme (2015/16: 1,030).

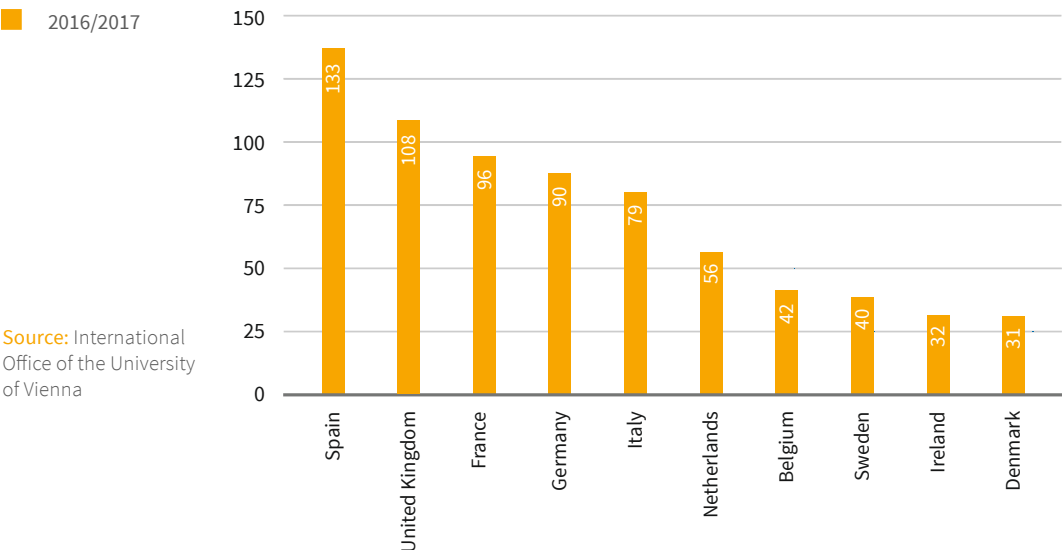
The University of Vienna accounts for 22.6% of all Austrian ERASMUS+ outgoing students<sup>7</sup>. The University of Vienna is ranked ninth among the top 500 universities sending students abroad under the ERASMUS+ programme and first among all German-speaking universities, and thirteenth among the top 500 universities receiving ERASMUS+ students, as the statistics published by the EU Commission show<sup>9</sup>.

<sup>7</sup> Statistik Austria poll pursuant to USTAT 2.

<sup>8</sup> Austrian National Agency Erasmus+ Education, Statistical Overview Erasmus in Austria 2014/15, OeAD, 2016, p. 6.

<sup>9</sup> Erasmus 2013-14: Top 500 higher education institutions sending Erasmus students: [http://ec.europa.eu/education/library/statistics/2014/erasmus-sending-institutions\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/education/library/statistics/2014/erasmus-sending-institutions_en.pdf)  
Erasmus 2013-14: Top 500 higher education institutions receiving Erasmus students: [http://ec.europa.eu/education/library/statistics/2014/erasmus-receiving-institutions\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/education/library/statistics/2014/erasmus-receiving-institutions_en.pdf)

**Erasmus+ outgoing students by destination (Top 10)**  
(Academic year 2016/17; absolute numbers)  
including Switzerland (SEMP; Swiss-European Mobility programme)



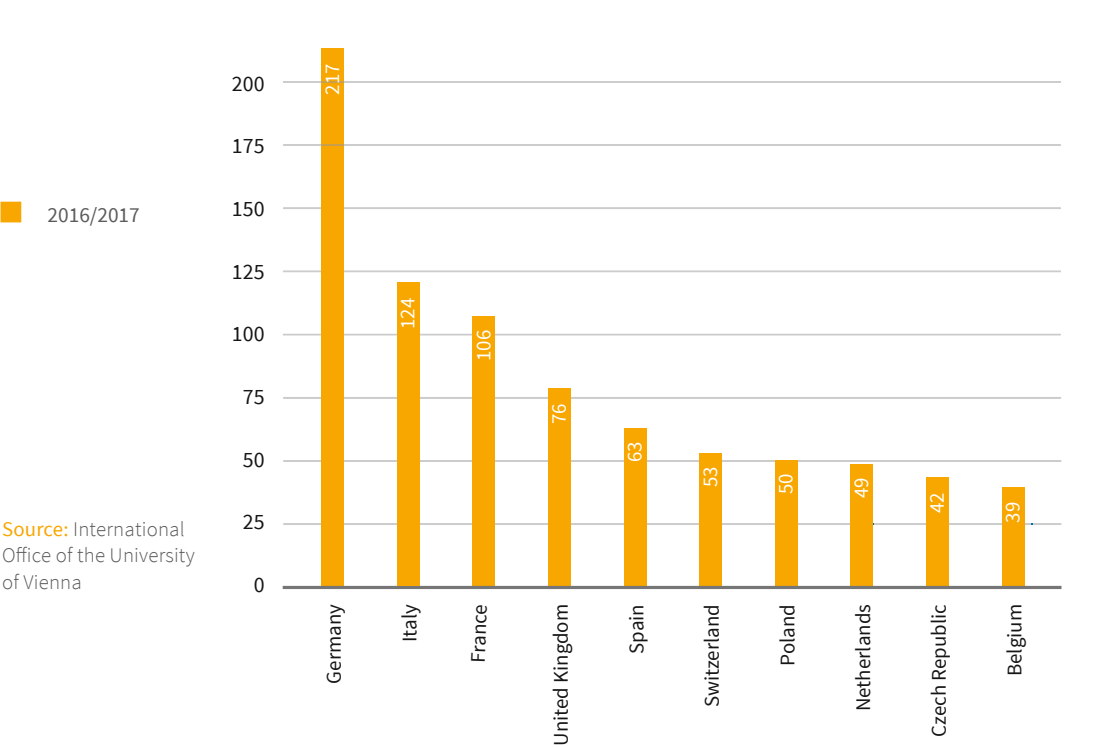
Source: International  
Office of the University  
of Vienna

The most popular destinations in the ERASMUS+ programme in 2016/17 were Spain, the United Kingdom, France, Germany and Italy (which account for almost 55% of all outgoing students), followed by the Netherlands, Belgium, and Sweden. The total number of outgoing students decreased from 998 (in 2015/16) to 931 in the 2016/17 academic year. This is due to the increased quality measures in the application process (e.g. mandatory language certificates). It is assumed that the number of outgoing students will stabilise in the coming years.

However, there are external factors such as professional, financial or family commitments that pose obstacles to students' mobility. The University of Vienna's initiatives for internationalisation at home aim at providing opportunities for international experiences in an academic context at their home university for those student who cannot commit to an extended stay abroad.

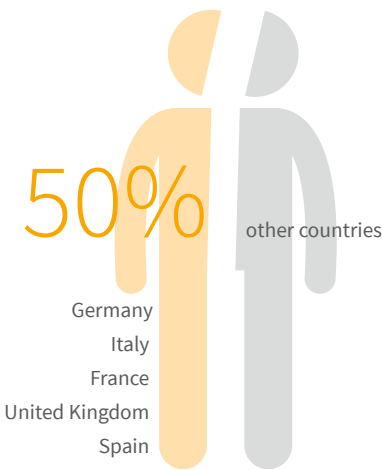
Erasmus+ incoming students by country of origin (Top 10)

(Academic years 2016/17; absolute numbers)  
including Switzerland (SEMP; Swiss-European Mobility programme)



Source: International  
Office of the University  
of Vienna

The total number of incoming students has remained roughly the same, with 1,088 incoming students in 2016/17 compared to 1,030 in 2015/16. More than 50% of the incoming ERASMUS+ students come from five countries: Germany, Italy, France, the United Kingdom and Spain.



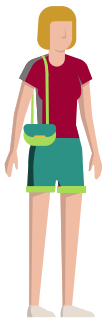
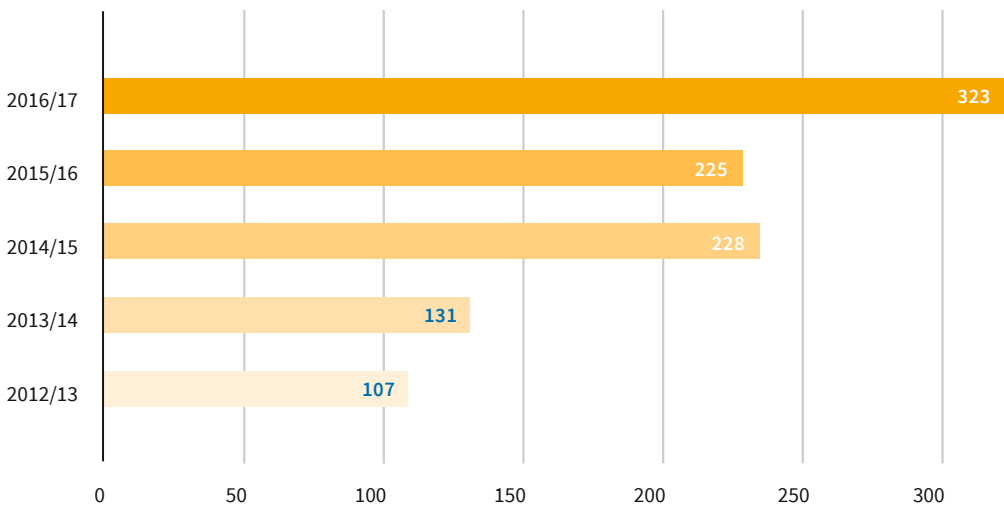


Erasmus+ internships

Besides the common student mobility within Erasmus+, students of the University of Vienna can also apply for a scholarship for a self-organized internship relevant to their studies in one of the European countries which participate in the ERASMUS+ programme. The number of applications for such scholarships has increased rapidly in recent years:

With 323 applications for an Erasmus+ internship from students of the University of Vienna in the academic year 2016/17, the number of applicants has increased by as much as 43% in comparison to the previous year; the number has tripled since 2012/13. The increasing popularity of this programme can be explained by the fact that applications can be made all year long (no application deadlines), that the time periods required for processing the applications are short, by the general trend towards short programs for stays abroad and by the students' increasing awareness of the programme.

As in the previous years, the most popular destination is Germany, where a third of all internships were completed.



**Erasmus+ partnerships** (by faculty/centre)

(Key figure 1.B.5)

	Numbers of Erasmus+ Partnerships	Erasmus+ outgoing students 2016/2017
Faculty of Philological and Cultural Studies	339	225
Faculty of Historical and Cultural Studies	188	82
Faculty of Social Sciences	172	128
Faculty of Law	91	139
Faculty of Business, Economics and Statistics	84	53
Faculty of Life Sciences	78	29
Faculty of Philosophy and Education	64	65
Faculty of Psychology	47	45
Centre for Translation Studies	45	66
Faculty of Earth Sciences, Geography and Astronomy	35	34
Faculty of Mathematics	37	12
Faculty of Protestant Theology	29	1
Faculty of Computer Science	21	1
Faculty of Chemistry	21	5
Faculty of Catholic Theology	21	7
Centre for Sport Science and University Sports	19	19
Faculty of Physics	17	5
Centre for Molecular Biology	17	2
Centre for Teacher Education	9	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,336</b>	<b>932*</b>

Source: International Office of the University of Vienna

\* excl. outgoing students of Gender Studies and Joint Degree Programs  
incl. withdrawals from the Erasmus+ programme after 1.8.2017

There are notable differences in the utilization of the agreements between the faculties. Most efficiently used are the agreements at the Faculty of Law and the Centre for Teacher Education (approx. 1.5 outgoing students per agreement).



## Erasmus+ International Mobility

A new funding route in the ERASMUS+ programme enables study and teaching visits to be undertaken at selected partner universities outside of Europe. The Austrian National ERASMUS+ Agency allocated the number of visits to universities in third-party countries for each university following a competitive application and selection process. The University of Vienna participated successfully and has been able to significantly increase the range of possible visits: Student and teaching staff exchange is now possible with the two strategic partner universities of the University of Vienna (Hebrew University of Jerusalem, University of Chicago) and further partner universities outside Europe.

In the academic year 2016/17, six members of the university's teaching staff and two students used this programme for stays abroad, whereas three teaching staff members and eleven students were welcomed from partner universities in this programme.

## Non-EU Student Exchange Program (Key figure 1.B.6)

An important element of the University of Vienna's mobility programme is the Non-EU Student Exchange Program. Since 1992, this programme has supported student exchange primarily with universities outside the EU. In the 2016/17 academic year, 166 students of the University of Vienna (2015/16: 162) spent time abroad as part of the Non-EU Student Exchange Program, with 273 incoming students studying at the university under this programme (2015/16: 205). Both the number of outgoing and the number of incoming students within the Non-EU Student Exchange Program have increased steadily in recent years, which is due to high quality cooperation with renowned partner universities around the world. The remarkably strong increase in the number of incoming students mostly results from an increase in the number of North American students (2016/17: 129; 2015/16: 74). This is due to the fact that the stays of US-students who were designated for Turkey were re-directed to Vienna because of the current political situation. The number of incoming students from Asia and Latin America has also risen considerably. Partly as a result of higher tuition fees at the partner universities compared to those at the University of Vienna, there are more incoming than outgoing students in the Non-EU Student Exchange Program.

The most popular destinations are North America, Australia and East Asia, which account for 80% of all outgoing students to Non-EU countries. Unfortunately there are currently no incoming students from Africa due to a lack of financial resources. However, with the new agreements within the ERASMUS+ International Mobility programme, it is expected that the number of incoming students from African countries will increase.

Non-EU outgoing students by destination

	Non-EU outgoing students 2016/2017	% of total number of Non-EU outgoing students 2016/17
North America	51	31
Australia	40	24
Asia	42	25
Russia	18	11
Latin America	10	6
Africa	4	2
Europe (Ukraine)	1	1
Total	166	

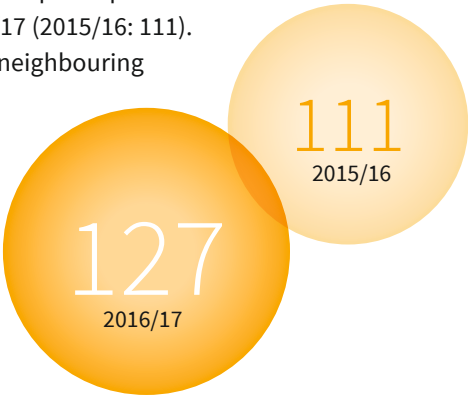
Non-EU incoming students by origin

	Non-EU incoming students 2016/2017	% of total number of Non-EU incoming students 2016/17
North America	129	47
Asia	69	25
Australia	48	18
Latin America	20	7
Russia	7	3
Africa	0	0
Europe (Ukraine)	0	0
Total	273	

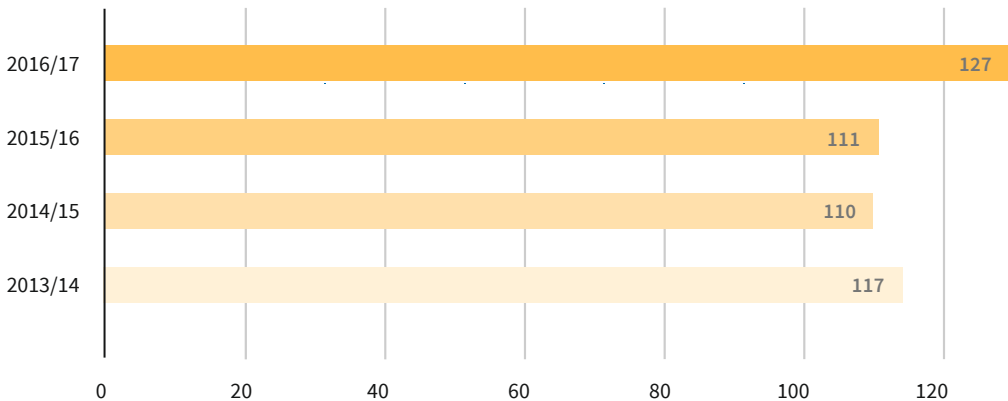
Source: International  
Office of the University  
of Vienna

ERASMUS+ Teaching Mobility (Key figure 1.B.7)

The ERASMUS+ programme also offers short-term teaching periods for the University of Vienna’s teaching staff at ERASMUS+ universities abroad. 127 teachers from the University of Vienna participated in this programme in the academic year 2016/17 (2015/16: 111). The most popular destinations are the neighbouring countries Germany and Italy.



Number of teaching staff mobility cases



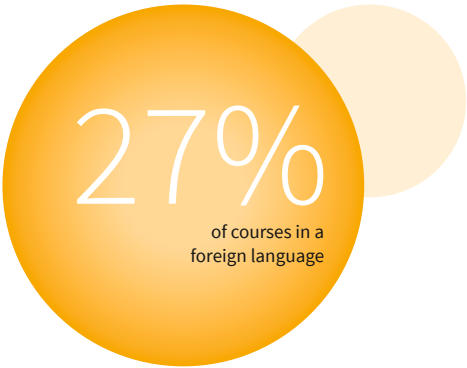
Source: International Office of the University of Vienna

Number of courses offered in a foreign language as a share of the total number of courses on offer (Key figure 1.C.1)

Academic year: 2016/17

26.9% (2015/16: 25.3%) of all courses offered at the University of Vienna are taught in a foreign language, including modern philology. English is the language of instruction in 19.3% (2015/16: 17.7%) of all courses.

The University of Vienna offers these courses for incoming international students as well as students staying at home in order to create an international working environment for all students. The University of Vienna has increased the number of courses taught in a foreign language over the last years. This positive development is also due to a change in the legal framework.



# Staff

## Composition of academic staff in % (As of April 2016) by place of origin (full-time equivalents)

Source: Reporting System of the University of Vienna

	% Austria	% EU (excl. A)	% Other	% TOTAL
Composition of academic staff (total) - Key figure 2.A.1	58.7	32.6	8.8	100.0 (3,508)
Composition of academic staff financed by third-party funding - Key figure 2.A.2	43.6	39.4	17.0	100.0 (927)

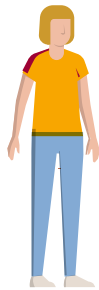
More than a third of all academic staff come from abroad: the total share of international academic staff at the University of Vienna rose to 41.4% (2016: 39.5%). Among the group of academic staff financed by third-party funding, there are more international staff (56.4%) than researchers with Austrian citizenship.

## Number of appointments from abroad (Key figure 2.B.1)

Source: Reporting System of the University of Vienna

Appointment of professors by country of origin	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Austria (in %)	36	25	24	34	19
EU (excluding Austria) (in %)	46	65	56	48	64.5
Other (in %)	18	10	20	18	16.5
Total number of appointments	22	20	41	44	48

81% of the professors appointed in 2016 were appointed from abroad, clearly demonstrating that, in this regard, the University of Vienna has achieved its goal of becoming attractive to international academics. Almost two thirds of all appointments were from EU countries other than Austria, 16.5% were from outside the EU.



# Research

## Inter-university collaboration (Key figure 3.A.1)

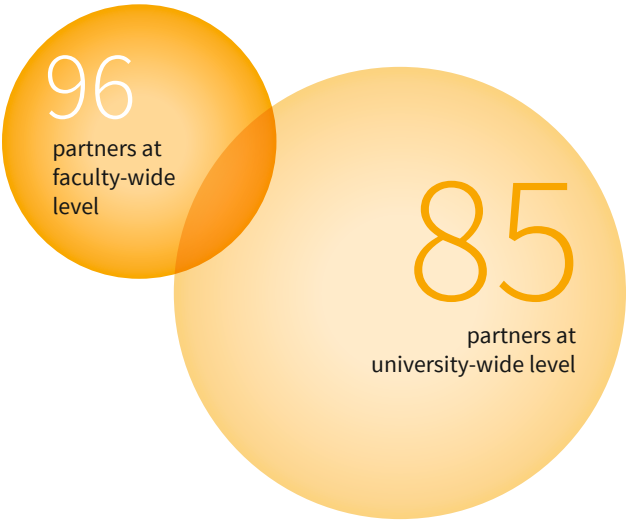
Currently the University of Vienna has 85 partners at university-wide level, including the University of Chicago, Stanford University, the Australian National University, the Hebrew University of Jerusalem and the Fudan University in Shanghai. In the academic year 2016/17, new contracts were signed with universities in Asia, North America and Europe.

## Number of partner universities by continent (As of July 2017)

	Partners at university-wide level (changes since previous year)	Partners at faculty level (changes since previous year)
Asia	29 (+2)	34 (-7)
North America	19 (+2)	13 (+1)
Europe	19 (+2)	35 (+2)
Latin America	9 (+/-0)	10 (+/-0)
Australia	8 (+/-0)	1 (+1)
Africa	1 (+/-0)	3 (+/-0)
Total	85 (+6)	96 (-3)

Source: International Office of the University of Vienna

The University of Vienna’s internationalisation strategy is to develop only a limited number of partnerships at university-wide level, but to do so with top class universities in Asia, North America and Europe. In addition to the ranking of the partner university, common research and teaching interests and existing faculty links are a prerequisite for the conclusion of an agreement with a partner university.





Internationally funded research projects (Key figure 3.B.1)

Total amount of third party funding

Projects funded	2014	2015	2016
by the EU	16,482,221	16,018,106	18,102,200
by other countries	1,729,644	1,615,642	1,898,346
by Austria	60,997,460	62,802,225	59,994,057
Project total (in euro)	79,209,324	80,435,973	79,994,603

Source: Intellectual Capital Report of the University of Vienna 2016, Indicator 1.C.1

Compared to 2015, the total amount of third party funding has remained relatively constant. Funding by Austrian funding authorities has decreased by almost 5%, whereas the amount of international third party funding has increased by over 13%.

The increase in the acquisition of EU third-party funding between 2015 and 2016 is remarkable. It can largely be attributed to the Horizon 2020 funding programme, which was first launched in 2015 and the full effect of which is only now taking hold. The increase in EU third-party funding can also be attributed to increased revenue from ERC grants.

