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International Report 2018



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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

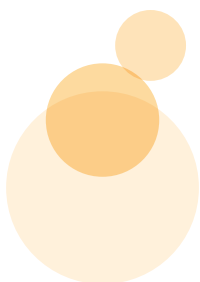
The internationalisation of service missions contributes actively to strong international involvement in research and education. To internationalise its service mission, the university aims at:

- 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 mobility¹ Key figure 1.A.1 (As of winter semester 2017/18)

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 slightly rose to 29.8% of all active students (2016/17: 28.1%). Compared with 2016/17, the number of Austrian students fell by 2.6%, while the number of foreign students nearly remained the same (total figure of foreign students: 22,660). Students at the University of Vienna come from 139 countries.

¹ 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.

85% of all foreign students are from Europe, 6.6% from Asia, and about 1% each from Africa, North or Latin America. Almost half of all foreign students (51.6%) are from neighbouring countries, of which Germany is the most important with 31.9%.

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. The percentage of students from successor states of former Yugoslavia remained the same as in the previous year with 13% of all foreign students.

Country	Active students	% of all active students	% of active non-Austrian students
Austria	56,371	71.3	
Germany	7,227	9.1	31.9
Italy	1,551	2.0	6.8
Turkey	994	1.3	4.4
Hungary	988	1.3	4.4
Serbia	894	1.1	4.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	882	1.1	3.9
Ukraine	760	1.0	3.4
Russian Federation	735	0.9	3.2
Croatia	699	0.9	3.1
Bulgaria	621	0.8	2.7
Slovakia	619	0.8	2.7
Poland	599	0.8	2.6
Romania	564	0.7	2.5
Iran	423	0.5	1.9
Luxembourg	396	0.5	1.8
Czech Republic	267	0.3	1.2
Greece	217	0.3	1.0
Spain	212	0.3	1.0
Kazakhstan	208	0.3	0.9
China	187	0.2	0.8
United States	187	0.2	0.8
France	186	0.2	0.8
Switzerland	181	0.2	0.8
Kosovo	161	0.2	0.7
United Kingdom	147	0.2	0.7
Slovenia	126	0.2	0.6
Albania	110	0.1	0.5
Netherlands	109	0.1	0.5
Mongolia	107	0.1	0.5
Republic of Macedonia	106	0.1	0.5
Georgia	98	0.1	0.4
South Korea	97	0.1	0.4
Belarus	89	0.1	0.4
Syria	83	0.1	0.4
Afghanistan	77	0.1	0.3
Egypt	70	0.1	0.3
Japan	67	0.1	0.3
other countries	1,616	2.0	7.1
TOTAL	79,031		



Active students:

An admission is considered active if at least one exam was taken in the current or previous semester or if, irrespective of the semester, a minimum of 9 exams have been taken in a Masters course and a minimum of 25 exams for a Diploma course and the student is in the second stage of the degree programme. Students in their first semester, those who have been re-admitted after a break and doctoral students are always deemed active, provided they are not currently participating in an outgoing mobility programme.

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 in %** Key figure 1.A.2 (As of winter semester 2017/18)

Country	Active students (total figures)	Bachelor students	Master students	Diploma students	Doctoral students (incl. PhD)
Austria	56,371	53.7	16.9	22.4	6.9
Germany	7,227	55.0	31.1	5.7	8.2
Italy	1,551	59.5	23.3	7.5	9.7
Turkey	994	55.0	26.5	10.3	8.3
Hungary	988	63.6	18.9	11.4	6.1
Serbia	894	54.4	25.7	14.2	5.7
Bosnia and Herzegovina	882	60.0	26.9	17.2	4.9
Ukraine	760	54.4	28.5	10.3	6.8
Russian Federation	735	55.9	26.2	8.8	9.1
Croatia	699	54.7	21.0	15.3	9.0
Bulgaria	621	63.6	20.8	11.0	4.6
Slovakia	619	43.5	33.4	14.9	8.2
Poland	599	52.3	24.7	13.9	9.1
Romania	564	51.6	27.0	13.8	7.7
Iran	423	35.0	32.0	5.8	27.2
Luxembourg	396	74.1	22.9	1.0	2.0
Czech Republic	267	49.3	28.1	12.8	9.9
Greece	217	44.4	26.7	12.9	16.0
Spain	212	49.1	23.4	8.3	19.3
Kazakhstan	208	75.2	14.8	6.7	3.3
China	187	36.6	28.9	6.7	27.8
United States	187	31.4	41.4	2.6	24.6
France	186	56.3	20.3	10.9	12.5
Switzerland	181	49.2	27.6	9.7	13.5
Kosovo	161	43.4	30.7	10.8	15.1
United Kingdom	147	44.2	24.5	15.0	16.3
Slovenia	126	41.5	30.8	9.2	18.5
Albania	110	59.5	23.4	9.9	7.2
Netherlands	109	56.4	14.6	10.0	19.1
Mongolia	107	50.9	35.1	10.5	3.5
Republic of Macedonia	106	45.8	25.2	19.6	9.4
Georgia	98	57.4	21.8	12.9	7.9
South Korea	97	54.6	26.3	6.1	13.1
Belarus	89	50.0	38.8	6.1	5.1
Syria	83	60.2	22.9	9.6	7.2
Afghanistan	77	49.3	16.9	29.6	4.2
Egypt	70	48.6	26.4	2.8	22.2
Japan	67	49.3	25.4	5.6	19.7
other countries	1,616	41.9	29.1	9.6	19.4
TOTAL foreign students	22,660	54.7	26.0	9.4	9.9
TOTAL	79,031	54.0	19.4	18.8	7.8

Source: Reporting System of the University of Vienna

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, China, the United States and Egypt is particularly high.

International Vertical Mobility Key figure 1.A.3

New admissions to a master's programme ² (incl. teacher candidates) As of winter semester 2017/18 (Sorted by directorate of studies)	Students who completed the preceding stage of study abroad (in %)	Students who completed the preceding stage of study abroad (total figures)
Studies Programme Catholic Theology	33.3	9
Studies Programme German Studies	12.4	20
Studies Programme Romance Studies	12.1	4
Studies Programme English and American Studies	45.7	21
Studies Programme Finno-Ugrian Studies – Dutch Studies – Scandinavian Studies – Comparative Literature	17.5	7
Studies Programme Near Eastern Studies – African Studies – Tibetan Studies and Indology	34.3	85
Studies Programme East Asian Studies	12.2	6
Studies Programme Musicology – Linguistics	19.2	14
Studies Programme Theater, Film and Media Studies	5.8	5
Studies Programme Philosophy	19.6	30
Studies Programme Education	13.7	22
Studies Programme Protestant Theology	0	0
Studies Programme Psychology	11.1	26
Studies Programme Political Science	18.2	36
Studies Programme Mass Media and Communication Science	19.5	46
Studies Programme Sociology	11.4	16
Studies Programme Social and Cultural Anthropology	15.6	35
Studies Programme Mathematics	28.6	16
Studies Programme Chemistry	10.4	11
Studies Programme Physics	12.5	9
Studies Programme Earth Sciences – Meteorology-Geophysics – Astronomy	25.5	13
Studies Programme Geography	49.5	46
Studies Programme Biology	25.6	33
Studies Programme Molecular Biology	23.0	32
Studies Programme Pharmacy	35.3	6
Studies Programme Nutritional Sciences	7.6	4
Studies Programme Translation Studies	31.5	58
Studies Programme Sport Science	25.0	9

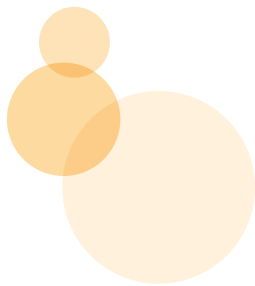
² This table does not include the Faculty of Law as the diploma programme "Law" does not require a preceding bachelor's degree.

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

Continued from page 9		
Studies Programme Business, Economics and Statistics	35.3	165
Studies Programme Slavonic Studies	20.0	3
Studies Programme Teacher Education	37.3	59
Studies Programme Egyptology – Jewish Studies – Prehistoric and Historical Archaeology	12.5	3
Studies Programme History	14.8	33
Studies Programme History of Art and Architecture – European Ethnology	26.3	21
Studies Programme Antiquity Sciences	20.0	3
TOTAL	22.5	906

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 / PhD programme As of winter semester 2017/18 (Sorted by directorate of studies)	Students who completed the preceding stage of study abroad (in %)	Students who completed the preceding stage of study abroad (total figures)
Doctoral Studies Programme Catholic Theology	27.8	5
Doctoral Studies Programme Protestant Theology	33.3	1
Doctoral Studies Programme Law	1.7	3
Doctoral Studies Programme Business, Economics and Statistics	28.0	7
Doctoral Studies Programme Social Sciences	27.0	20
Doctoral Studies Programme Historical and Cultural Studies	27.0	10
Doctoral Studies Programme Philological and Cultural Studies	27.6	27
Doctoral Studies Programme Philosophy and Education	29.0	9
Doctoral Studies Programme Natural and Technical Sciences	29.6	21
Doctoral Studies Programme Earth Sciences, Geography and Astronomy	23.1	3
Doctoral Studies Programme Psychology and Sport Science	18.2	4
Doctoral Studies Programme Life Sciences	50.5	50
TOTAL	24.1	160

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

Credit mobility

Graduates of the University of Vienna 2015/16 with stays abroad during their studies

In a survey Statistik Austria asked all 10,176 students who graduated in the 2015/16 academic year whether they had studied abroad during their studies. 8,311 questionnaires were returned, while 1,865 were treated as missing values. Of these 8,311 graduates who completed a questionnaire, 21.6 % had spent a time abroad during their studies (2014/15: 22%).

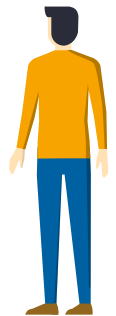
Graduates of the University of Vienna 2015/16 with stays abroad during their studies³, broken down according to branch of science⁴

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	433	2,363	24.1	15.5
Social sciences (incl. Law)	289	882	16.1	24.7
Humanities (incl. Theology)	1,062	3,198	59.2	24.9
Technical sciences	6	69	0.3	8.0
Individual degree courses	3	6	0.2	33.3
TOTAL	1,793	6,518	100.0	21.6

Source:
USTAT 2 survey;
own calculation

Of the 1,793 graduates who indicated that they had spent a period of at least one month abroad related to their studies, the majority (59.2%) (2014/15: 64.8%) came from the humanities. 24.1% (2014/15: 18.9%) of the graduates with a stay abroad came from the natural sciences, 16.1 (2014/15: 15.3%) from the social sciences, 0.3% (2014/15: 0.8%) from the technical sciences and 0.2% (2014/15: 0.3%) pursued individual degrees.



³ Statistik Austria poll pursuant to USTAT 2

⁴ 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%, the same as in the previous year. Similar to the previous year, around a quarter of all social sciences and humanities students and 15.5% 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% indicated a period abroad (2014/15: 8.3%).

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

	Male	Female	Total	% female
Natural sciences	140	293	433	67.7
Social sciences (incl. Law)	128	161	289	55.7
Humanities (incl. Theology an LA)	239	823	1,062	77.5
Technical sciences	5	1	6	16.7
Individual degree courses	1	2	3	66.7
TOTAL	513	1,280	1,793	71

Source:
USTAT 2 survey;
own calculation

Of the 1,793 students with a stay abroad, 29% were men and 71% 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% (2014/15: 22.9%) of female graduates stated that they had spent a period of time abroad, as opposed to 19.9% (2014/15: 19.5%) of male graduates.

**Graduates of the University of Vienna 2015/16 with stays abroad during their studies⁵,
broken down by stage of studies** Key figure 1.B.3

	Stays abroad during their studies	No experience abroad	Graduates 2015/16 with stays abroad in % (without missing values)
Bachelor	731	3,712	16.5
Master	457	1,264	26.6
Diploma	482	1,291	27.2
Doctoral Degree	123	251	32.9
TOTAL	1,793	6,518	21.6

Source:
USTAT 2 survey;
own calculation

⁵ Statistik Austria poll pursuant to USTAT 2

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 students has stayed relatively constant over the last three years, while the percentage of stays abroad among diploma, master and doctoral students has decreased steadily.

Erasmus+ programme Key figure 1.B.4

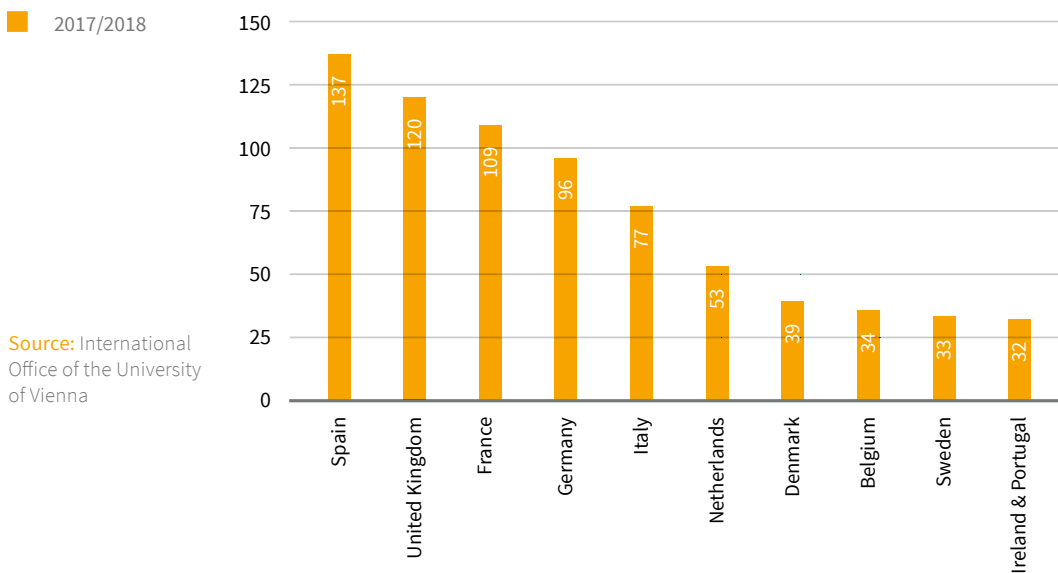
The university offers several mobility programmes for students allowing them to undertake a one or two semester period of study abroad at a partner university. The best known programme is Erasmus+ (for periods of study abroad in Europe).

In the 2017/18 academic year, 949 students of the University of Vienna benefitted from an Erasmus+ stay abroad (2016/17: 931) and 1,051 foreign students studied at the University under this programme (2016/17: 1,088).

The University of Vienna accounts for approximately one fifth of all Austrian Erasmus+ outgoing students and is among the top European universities in terms of numbers of outgoing and incoming students under the Erasmus+ programme.

Erasmus+ outgoing students by destination (Top 10)

Academic year 2017/18; absolute numbers
including Switzerland (SEMP; Swiss-European Mobility programme)

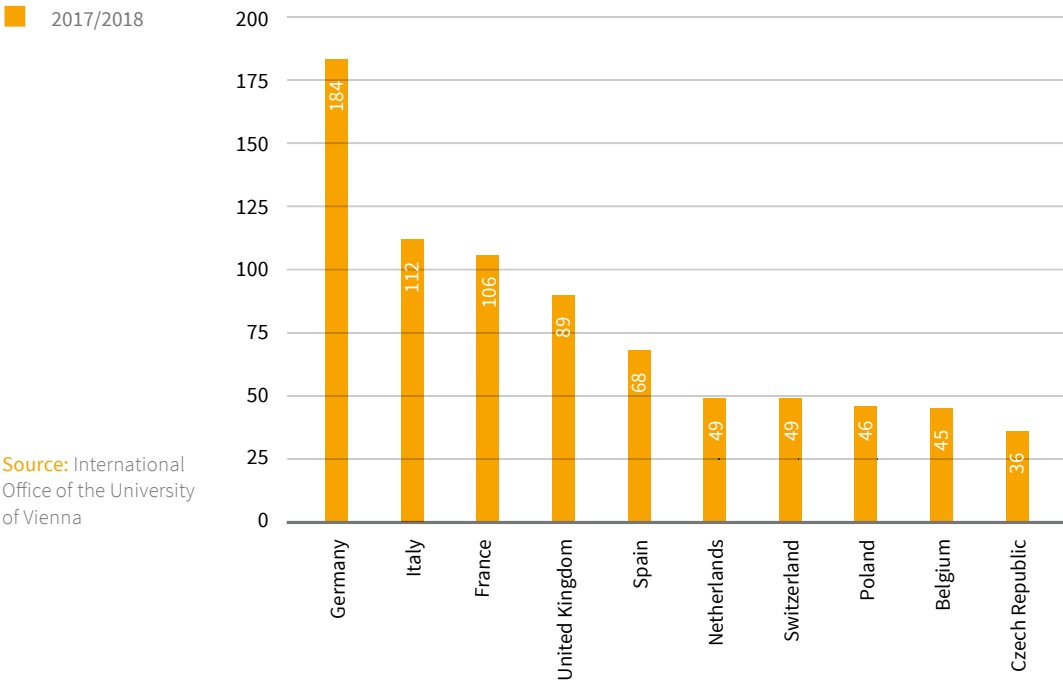


The most popular destinations in the Erasmus+ programme in 2017/18 were Spain, the United Kingdom, France, Germany and Italy (which account for almost 57% of all outgoing students), followed by the Netherlands, Denmark and Belgium. The total number of outgoing students increased from 931 (in 2016/17) to 949 in the 2017/18 academic year. After a decrease due to enhanced quality measures in the application process (e.g. mandatory language certificates) in the academic year 2016/17, it is assumed that the number of outgoing students will stabilise in the coming years again.

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 students who cannot commit to an extended stay abroad.

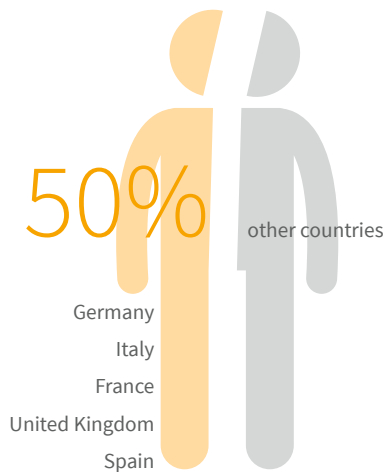
Erasmus+ incoming students by country of origin (Top 10)

Academic years 2017/18; 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 1,051 incoming students in 2017/18 compared to 1,088 in 2016/17. More than 50% of the incoming Erasmus+ students come from five countries: Germany, Italy, France, the United Kingdom and Spain.

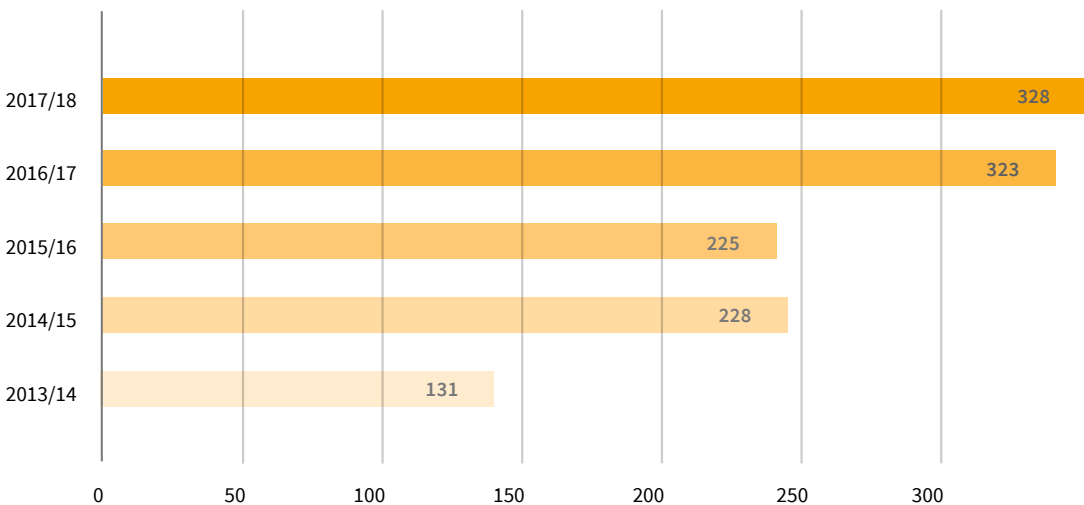


Erasmus+ internships

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 328 applications for an Erasmus+ internship from students of the University of Vienna in the academic year 2017/18, the number of applicants has remained roughly at the previous year's level, and in total more than doubled since 2013/14. The constant 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 approximately a third of all internships were completed.



Source: International Office of the University of Vienna



Erasmus+ partnerships (by faculty/centre) As of 1.7.2018

Key figure 1.B.5

	Numbers of Erasmus+ Partnerships	Erasmus+ outgoing students 2017/2018
Faculty of Philological and Cultural Studies	325	213
Faculty of Historical and Cultural Studies	183	86
Faculty of Social Sciences	172	123
Faculty of Law	88	156
Faculty of Business, Economics and Statistics	87	54
Faculty of Life Sciences	78	25
Faculty of Philosophy and Education	65	64
Faculty of Psychology	47	50
Centre for Translation Studies	47	59
Faculty of Earth Sciences, Geography and Astronomy	34	43
Faculty of Mathematics	36	23
Faculty of Protestant Theology	29	1
Faculty of Computer Science	20	2
Faculty of Chemistry	20	3
Faculty of Catholic Theology	21	10
Centre for Sport Science and University Sports	19	14
Faculty of Physics	17	5
Centre for Molecular Biology	16	3
Centre for Teacher Education	8	15
TOTAL	1,312	949*

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 1.7.2018

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. 1.8 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 University of Vienna's two strategic partner universities (Hebrew University of Jerusalem, University of Chicago) and further partner universities outside the EU.

In the academic year 2017/18, figures have increased significantly compared to the previous year. 14 members of the university's teaching staff and seven students used the programme for stays abroad (2016/17: 11, resp. 2). On the other hand, 17 teaching staff members and 25 students from partner universities were welcomed at the University of Vienna.

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 2017/18 academic year, 148 students of the University of Vienna (2016/17: 166) spent time abroad as part of the Non-EU Student Exchange Program, with 211 incoming students studying at the university under this programme (2016/17: 273). After a steady increase of both the number of outgoing and the number of incoming students within the high quality cooperation with renowned partner universities around the world in recent years, the 2017/18 academic year has shown a decrease. The decrease in the number of outgoing students is mainly due to a decrease in applications from teacher candidates, as the diploma courses in teaching will soon cease to be available. The decrease in incoming students is due to an unusual high in incoming students in 2016/17, resulting from a redirection of US-students from Turkey to Austria because of the political situation. It is assumed that the number of outgoing and incoming students will stabilise in the coming years on the level of the 2017/18 academic year. 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 Asia, North America, Australia, which account for 85% 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 2017/2018	% of total number of Non-EU outgoing students 2017/18
Asia	49	33
North America	45	30
Australia	32	22
Russia	9	6
Latin America	8	5
Africa	5	3
TOTAL	148	

Non-EU incoming students by origin

	Non-EU outgoing students 2017/2018	% of total number of Non-EU outgoing students 2017/18
North America	87	41
Asia	51	24
Australia	40	19
Latin America	23	11
Russia	7	3
Africa	0	0
Europe (Ukraine)	3	1
TOTAL	211	

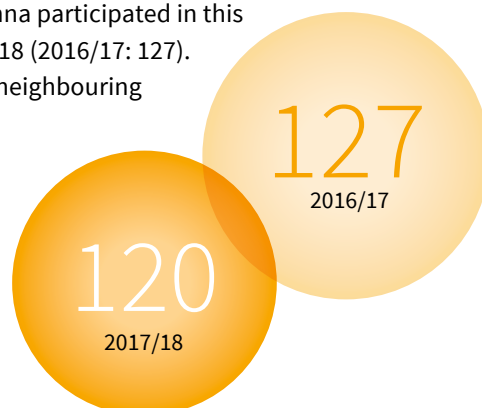
Source: International
Office of the University
of Vienna

Erasmus+ Teaching Mobility Key figure 1.B.7

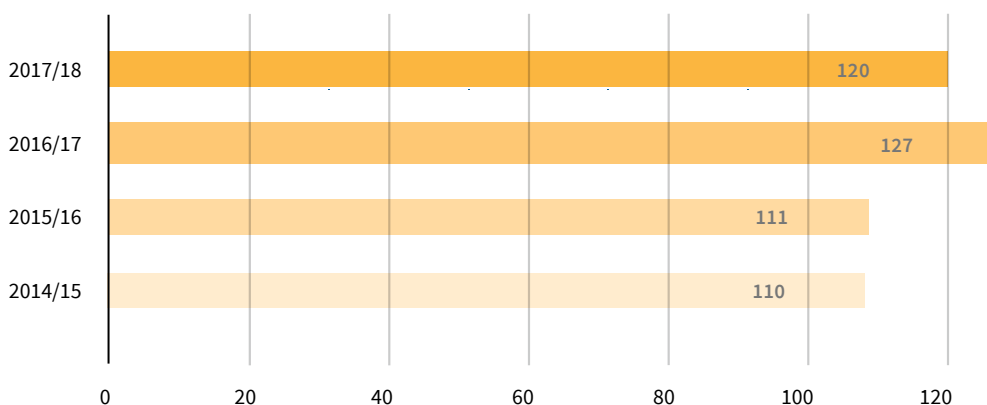
The Erasmus+ programme also offers short-term teaching periods for the University of Vienna's teaching staff at Erasmus+ universities abroad.

120 teachers from the University of Vienna participated in this programme in the academic year 2017/18 (2016/17: 127).

The most popular destinations are the neighbouring countries Germany and Italy.



Number of teaching staff mobility cases



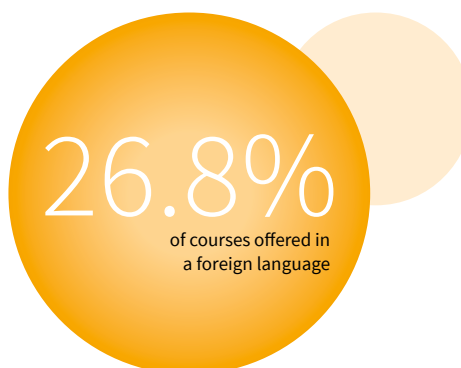
Source: International Office of the University of Vienna

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: 2017/18

26.8% (2016/17: 26.9%) of all courses offered at the University of Vienna are taught in a foreign language, including modern philology. As in the previous year, English is the language of instruction in 19.3% 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 significantly 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 May 2018) by place of origin (full-time equivalent)

	Austria	EU (excl. A)	Other	TOTAL
Origin of academic staff Key figure 2.A.1	57.2	33.5	9.3	100.0 (3,616)
Origin of academic staff financed by third-party funding Key figure 2.A.2	43	39	18	100.0 (971)

Source: Reporting System of the University of Vienna

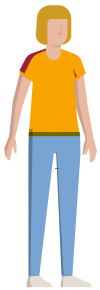
More than a third of all academic staff come from abroad: the total share of international academic staff at the University of Vienna rose to 42.8 % (2017: 41.4%). Among the group of academic staff financed by third-party funding, there are more international staff (56.7%) than researchers with Austrian citizenship.

Number of appointments from abroad in % Key figure 2.B.1

Appointment of professors by country of origin	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Austria	25	24	34	19	34
EU (excluding Austria)	65	56	48	64.5	58
Other	10	20	18	16.5	8
Total number of appointments	20	41	44	48	50

Source: Reporting System of the University of Vienna

66% of the professors appointed in 2017 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, 8% were from outside the EU.



Research

Inter-university collaboration Key figure 3.A.1

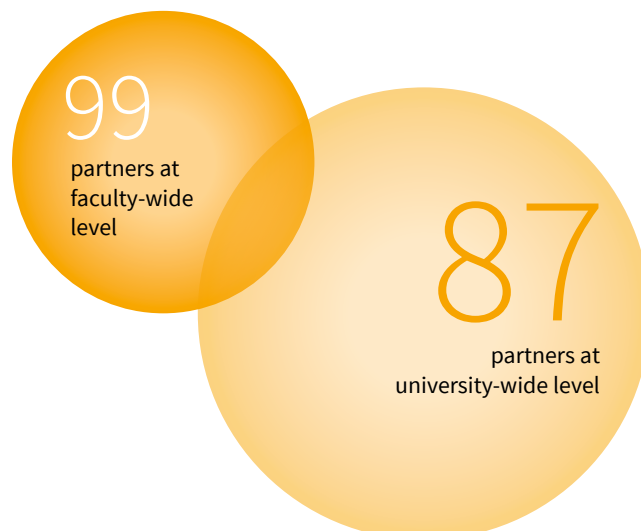
Currently the University of Vienna has 87 partners at university-wide level, including its two strategic partner universities, the Hebrew University of Jerusalem and the University of Chicago, as well as its research partner university, the University of Kyoto. Other partners are amongst other the Stanford University, the Australian National University, and the Fudan University in Shanghai. In the academic year 2017/18, new partnerships were established with universities in Asia, North America and Europe.

Number of partner universities by continent As of July 2018

	Partners at university-wide level (changes since previous year)	Partners at faculty level (changes since previous year)
Asia	30 (+1)	38 (+4)
North America	20 (+1)	11 (-2)
Europe	19 (+/-0)	36 (+1)
Latin America	9 (+/-0)	9 (-1)
Australia	8 (+/-0)	2 (+1)
Africa	1 (+/-0)	3 (+/-0)
TOTAL	87 (+2)	99 (+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	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
by the EU	15,814,762	16,482,221	16,018,106	18,102,200	17,185,538
by other countries	1,908,865	1,729,644	1,615,642	1,898,346	1,686,176
by Austria	58,960,505	60,997,460	62,802,225	59,994,057	60,971,193
Project TOTAL (in euro)	76,684,132	79,209,324	80,435,973	79,994,603	79,842,908

Source: Intellectual Capital Report of the University of Vienna 2017, Indicator 1.C.1

Compared to 2016, the total amount of third party funding has remained relatively constant. Funding by Austrian funding authorities has raised by 1.6%, whereas the amount of international third party funding decreased by 0.9%.

At EUR 13.8 million, EU third-party funding remains at a high level: 2016 is the only year in which the University of Vienna received EU third-party funding in excess of this. The high level of EU third-party funding can largely be attributed to the *Horizon 2020* funding programme and the acquisition of ERC grants. Since 2007 a total of 43 ERC grants have already been awarded to researchers at the University of Vienna: 14 advanced grants, 7 consolidator grants, 21 starting grants and a proof of concept.

