





Photo: Hans Schubert The University of Vienna is proud to be among the most international universities in the world (our top position in terms of internationality is illustrated by rank 11 in the respective THE world rankings for 2021). Yet, 2020 was a serious setback and major challenge for internationalisation at the University of Vienna. The lockdowns and travel restrictions in the wake of the covid-19 pandemic brought our mobility programs for students and academics to a grinding halt. Networking events with our strategic partners and our much-anticipated international staff week had to be canceled, and only three of our twenty international univie: summer schools could take place (virtually).

The pandemic was disruptive. But necessity is the mother of invention, as the saying goes, and the pandemic indeed induced many innovations at our university. Our faculty and staff were creative in developing new concepts and formats of interaction. We held webinars with partner universities, have boosted pilot projects for virtual visiting professorships and virtual mobility. The pandemic also demonstrated our resilience and with joint forces and much collaboration, we managed to navigate the crisis. I was deeply impressed by the swift switch to telework, remote teaching and distance learning across the entire university. As a result, the quality of teaching has remained high, and the overall number of credits earned and exams taken did not fall despite the difficult circumstances. Our International Office deserves special praise for its great effort to provide mobility students and staff with information and individual support, for example regarding postponements and cancellations of stays abroad.

In short, the covid-19 pandemic forced us to a take a fresh look at how we had been doing things and gave us new ideas how to operate in the future. For example, we aim at harnessing the experiences made with remote teaching and distance learning, virtual networking and blended mobility, not least because digitalisation has positive side effects in terms of environmental sustainability and accessibility of target groups who were previously unable to be mobile. But some experiences cannot be had remotely and virtually. We need personal exchange and debate for a vibrant academic atmosphere, and we need space for serendipity and the occasional chat at the institute's coffee machine to spark new ideas in research. Turning students into independent thinkers and scholars requires social and cultural experiences which, in turn, require personal interaction. Finally, we need to meet to make new friends. I hope to welcome you soon in Vienna!

Jean-Robert Tyran, Vice-Rector for Research and International Affairs

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## **Facts and Figures in Brief**

# Internationalisation Activities at the University of Vienna

Reporting period: 2019/20, unless stated otherwise

#### Austria's largest University

47,951 active students<sup>3</sup>

1 A bachelor's, diploma or master's programme is considered active if the student has acquired at least 16 ECTS points in the respective academic year. Reporting period: 2018/19.

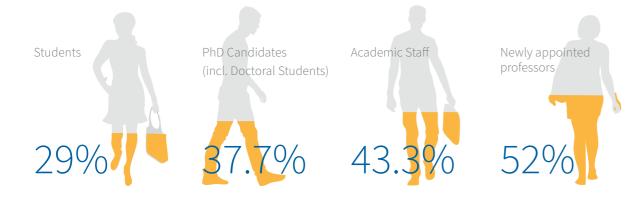
#### **Top University**

The University of Vienna is the best ranked university in Austria and numbers among the world's best 150 universities according to the THE World University Ranking 2020.



#### **International Students and Staff**

Percentages of students and staff from abroad



#### **Student Mobility**

Graduates with stay abroad<sup>2</sup>



2 Reporting period: 2017/18

#### **Erasmus+ Programme**

Outgoings



851 964

#### **Erasmus+Internships**



#### Non-EU Student Exchange Programme

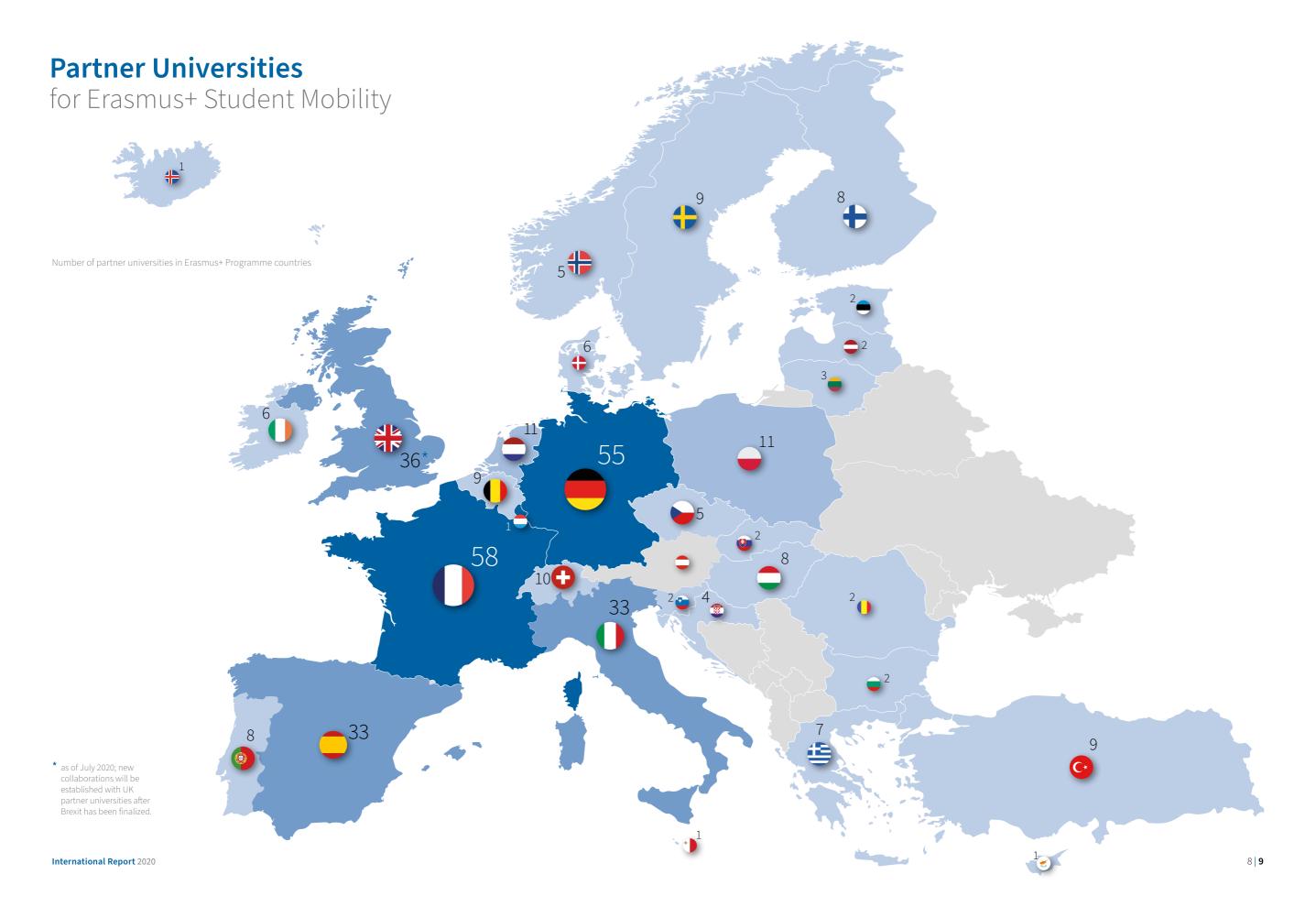
This programme supports student exchange primarily with renowned partner universities outside the EU.





## **Partner Universities**

at University-wide Level (outside Europe)<sup>1</sup> Université Saint-Joseph de Beyrouth\*\* The Chinese University of Hong Kong\* City University of Hong Kong\* Reporting Date: July 2020 Renmin University of China, Peking\* China University of Political Science and Law (CUPL), Peking\*
Peking University \*\* Lomonosov Moscow State University\*\* Countries with Partner Universities of the University of Vienna Russian State University for the Humanities, Moscow\* \* Strategic Partnerships Financial University under the Government Nankai University, Tianjin\* \* Partner Universities at university-wide level of the Russian Federation, Moscow\*\* \* Erasmus+ International Mobility Zhejiang University, Hangzhou\* Kuban State University, Krasnodar\* Fudan University, Shanghai \*\* Linguistic University of Nizhny Novgorod\* National Taiwan University, Taipeh\* University of Chicago \*\* Kasan Federal University National Chengchi University, Taipeh\* University of Alberta Seoul National University\* Yonsei University, Seoul\* Korea University, Seoul\* University of Toronto\* **National University of** Dongguk University, Seoul\* Sungshin University, Seoul\* Mongolia, Ulaanbataa Carleton University, Ottawa\* University of Ottawa\* Université de Montréal\* Osaka University\* Concordia University, Montréal\* Momoyama Gakuin University, Osaka\* University of Washington, Seattle\* University of Tehran\* Kyoto University University of Illinois at Trinity College, Hartford Washington & Jefferson College, Tohoku University, Sendai\* Urbana-Champaign\* Pennsylvania\* Waseda University, Tokyo\* Stanford University\* Hitotsubashi University, Tokyo\* New York University, New York City\* armouk University, Irbid Tokyo Metropolitan University\* Chiang Mai University Meiji University, Tokyo\* Mercy College, New York City\* Tokyo University of Foreign Studies\* Georgetown University, Washington D.C\* University of Maryland, College Park\* Bir Zait University\* Yokohama City University\* Duke University, Durham\* Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Taras Shevchenko National National Chiao Tung University, Hsinchu\* University of Kyiv\*\* Mexico City\* University of South Carolina, Columbia\* Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok\*\* Ivan Franko National University of Lviv\* Srinakharinwirot University, Bangkok\* Universidad de La Habana, Havana\*\* University of Delhi\* Singapore Management University\* University of Ghana<sup>3</sup> University of Dar es Salaam University of Zambia<sup>3</sup> University of Queensland, Brisbane\* Queensland University of Technology, Brisbane\* Universidade Federal Fluminense, University of Pretoria\* University of Western Australia, Perth\* Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro\* Universidad de Chile, Santiago\* University of Sydney\* Universidade de São Paulo\* Macquarie University, Sydney\* Universidade Estadual de Campinas\* University of Mauritius, Moka\* University of Melbourne\* Monash University, Melbourne\* 1 incl. partner universities Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina, of Erasmus+ Florianópolis\* Australian National University, Canberra\* International Mobility



## **Key figures for internationalization acitivies**

## of the University of Vienna

Since 2008 the internationalization of the University of Vienna has been measured by a set of indicators relating to the areas of study and teaching, staff and research. The figures given are an attempt to quantify central aspects of internationalization in these areas and to permit an annual comparison of the development of the internationalization activities.

#### Study and teaching

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 insti-

tution" to complete

their studies. Degree

mobility is learning mobility in order

to obtain a degree

abroad.

Students at the University of Vienna by country of origin (active studies > 16 ECTS): degree mobility<sup>1</sup> (As of winter semester 2018/19)

This 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 adds up to 29% of all active students (> 16 ECTS) and has risen slightly compared to the previous year (2017/18: 28.4%), see figure 1.

A bachelor's, diploma or master's programme is considered active if the student has acquired at least 16 ECTS credits in the respective academic year. A student may be enrolled in more than one active programme during the applicable academic year. Doctoral students are not included in these figures.

Students at the University of Vienna come from 130 countries. 90% of all active foreign students are from Europe, 6.5% from Asia, slightly more than 1% each from North and Latin America and the last 1% is split between Africa and Australia. More than a half of all foreign students (55.6%) are from neighbouring countries, of which Germany is the most important with 36.6%.

The percentage of students from successor states of former Yugoslavia adds up to 11.5% of all foreign students.

TOTAL number of foreign students  $13,901 \underbrace{13,713}_{2017/18}$ 

2 Definition of active students: please refer to page 10.



Number of foreign students from Germany



% of students from Germany among all foreign students



TOTAL number of active students



Country	Active students (> 16 ECTS) <sup>2</sup>	% of all active students (> 16 ECTS)
	(> 10 LC13)-	
Austria	34,050	71
Germany	5,088	10.6
Italy	1,072	2.2
Hungary	598	1.3
Serbia	505	1.1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	477	1.0
Ukraine Russian Federation	473	1.0
Croatia	461 393	1 0.8
Turkey	386	0.8
Bulgaria	363	0.8
Slovakia	346	0.7
Luxembourg	331	0.7
Poland	314	0.7
Romania	307	0.6
Iran	157	0.3
Czech Republic	154	0.3
Kazahstan	145	0.3
France	132	0.3
Switzerland	131	0.3
Spain	127	0.3
United States	117	0.2
Greece	93	0.2
United Kingdom	91	0.2
China	83	0.2
Slovenia	77	0.2
Netherlands	71	0.2
Belgium	61	0.1
Albania	59	0.1
Syria	58	0.1
South Korea	42	0.1
Belarus	54	0.1
Kosovo	50	0.1
Mongolia	47	0.1
Montenegro	43	0.1
Georgia	42	0.1
North Macedonia	40	0.1
Australia	36	0.1
Finland	35	0.1
Brazil	34	0.1
Japan	34	0.1
Portugal	33	0.1
Sweden	32	0.1
Canada Mexico	31	0.1
Colombia	29	0.1
other countries	606	1.3
Foreign students	13,901	29.0
		23.0
TOTAL 2018/19	47,951	

Source: Reporting System of the University of Vienna

Figure 2a

Distribution of studies by country of origin of the students (selection), broken down by the stage of studies<sup>3</sup> in %

(As of winter semester 2018/19)

Country	Active students (> 16 ECTS) total figures	Bachelor students	Master students	Diploma students
Austria	34,050	61.9	19.2	21.3
Germany	5,088	56.6	40.0	4.6
Italy	1,072	66.3	29.7	6.0
Hungary	598	64.5	26.9	9.7
Serbia	505	59.8	29.1	12.1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	477	54.1	30.4	16.1
Ukraine	473	62.2	31.9	6.6
Russian Federation	461	62.7	31.5	6.5
Croatia	393	64.4	23.2	13.5
Turkey	386	65.0	24.6	10.9
Bulgaria	363	68.6	24.8	7.7
Slovakia	346	49.1	39.9	11.8
Luxembourg	331	76.7	23.6	0.6
Poland	314	57.3	29.6	15.6
Romania	307	58.0	30.3	12.1
Iran	157	46.5	49.0	4.5
Czech Republic	154	51.3	37.7	11.7
Kazahstan	145	79.3	16.6	4.8
France	132	62.1	20.5	17.4
Switzerland	131	54.2	36.6	9.9
Spain	127	68.5	22.0	9.4
United States	117	35.9	60.7	3.4
Greece	93	55.9	32.3	11.8
United Kingdom	91	61.5	24.2	15.4
China	83	53.0	44.6	4.8
Slovenia	77	49.4	41.6	11.7
Netherlands	71	53.5	33.8	12.7
Belgium	61	44.3	31.1	24.6
Albania	59	64.4	28.8	6.8
Syria	58	75.9	17.2	6.9
South Korea	56	66.1	30.4	3.6
Belarus	53	54.7	41.5	3.8
Kosovo	50	44.0	40.0	16.0
Mongolia	47	51.1	40.4	8.5
Montenegro	43	60.5	25.6	14.0
Georgia	42	69.0	26.2	4.8
North Macedonia	40	55.0	25.0	20.0
Australia	36	50.0	22.2	27.8
Finland	35	54.3	34.3	17.1
Brazil	34	44.1	47.1	8.8
Japan	34	55.9	41.2	2.9
Portugal	33	63.6	21.2	15.2
Schweden	32	53.1	21.9	25:0
Canada	31	64.5	32.3	3.2
Mexico	30	46.7	50.0	3.3
Colombia	29	51.7	48.3	6.9
other countries	606	48.7	41.4	10.4
Foreign students	13,901	58.9	34.3	7.9
TOTAL 2018/19	47,951	61.0	23.6	17.4
Foreign students	13,713	60.5	31.9	8.8
TOTAL 2017/18	48,337	60.0	21.5	20.4





<b>Doctoral Students</b> (incl. PhD)	Academic year 2019/20 total figures
Kosovo	17
Brazil	16
Taiwan	16
Portugal	15
Indonesia	13
Canada	12
Colombia	11
Egypt	11
Sweden	10
Bangladesh	9
Thailand	8
Nigeria	7
Ireland	7
Azerbaijan	7
Ecuador	7
Belgium	6
North Macedonia	6
Ethiopia	6
Chile	6
Philippines	6
Tanzania	5
Australia	5
Finland	5
Lithuania	5
Kasakhstan	5
Luxembourg	5
other countries	118
foreign students	2,197
TOTAL	5,428
foreign students (2018/19)	2,316
TOTAL (2018/19)	5,962



Source: Reporting System of the University of Vienna

Changes in the conditions for admissions resulted in a significant decrease in the number of newly admitted doctoral students since 2018/19 (both Austrian and international students), see figure 2b. This clearly has – and will continue to have – an impact on the total number of doctoral students. However, selecting applicants on the basis of quality ensures that newly admitted doctoral candidates are better prepared as they start their studies.

<sup>3</sup> Students may be enrolled in more than one degree programme

#### **International Vertical Mobility**

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".

Although the total number of admissions of doctoral students from abroad rose to 116 in 2019/20 (2018/19: 107), the percentage of doctoral students who completed their preceding stage of study abroad fell from 44.4% to 37.7%.



New admissions to a Doctoral/ PhD programme 2019/20 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	57.1	12
Doctoral Studies Programme Protestant Theology	50.0	1
Doctoral Studies Programme Law	10.5	4
Doctoral Studies Programme Business, Economics and Statistics	27.3	3
Doctoral Studies Programme Social Sciences	27.6	8
Doctoral Studies Programme Historical and Cultural Studies	8.3	2
Doctoral Studies Programme Philological and Cultural Studies	47.9	23
Doctoral Studies Programme Philosophy and Education	0.0	0
Doctoral Studies Programme Natural and Technical Sciences	50.9	28
Doctoral Studies Programme Earth Sciences, Geography and Astronomy	37.5	3
Doctoral Studies Programme Psychology and Sport Science	15.4	2
Doctoral Studies Programme Life Sciences	57.7	30
TOTAL 2019/20	37.7	116
TOTAL 2018/19	44.4	107

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

#### **Credit mobility**

#### Graduates of the University of Vienna 2017/18 with stays abroad during their studies

In a survey, Statistics Austria asked all 10,037 students who graduated in the 2017/18 academic year whether they had studied abroad during their studies.

8,897 questionnaires were returned, while 1,140 were treated as missing values. Of these 8,897 graduates who completed a questionnaire, 1.913 (21.5%) had spent time abroad during their studies. This is a slight increase in total figures compared to the previous year (2016/17: 1.890). As the number of graduates increased at the same time, there is even a a slight decrease in the percentage of graduates with experience abroad during their studies (2016/17: 22.4%).

Graduates of the University of Vienna 2017/18 with stays abroad during their studies<sup>4</sup>, broken down according to branch of science<sup>5</sup>



	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	369	2,023	19.3	13.6
Social sciences (incl. Law)	300	928	15.7	24.4
Humanities (incl. Theology)	1,237	3,901	64.7	24.1
Technical sciences	5	123	0.3	3.9
Individual degree courses	0	7	0.0	0.0
TOTAL 2017/18	1,913	6,984	100.0	21.5
TOTAL 2016/17	1,890	6,533	100.0	22.4

Source: USTAT 2 survey; calculation: International Office

With regard to the number of graduates from the various fields of science, graduates of social sciences and humanities were the most mobile. Similar to 2016/17, roughtly 25% of all social sciences and humanities students and 14% of all natural sciences students who graduated from the University of Vienna have spent a period of time studying abroad during their degree programme. Graduates of technical sciences were the least mobile: only 4% indicated a period abroad (2016/17: 7%).

- 4 Statistik Austria poll pursuant to USTAT 2
- **5** System of branches of science according to the ÖSTAT classification
- 6 The sum of the individual columns will not necessarily be the same as the total figure. If, for example, a student is enrolled in multiple courses during a semester, this student will be included in the pertinent individual columns, but will only be counted once in the total figure.

Graduates of the University of Vienna 2017/18 with stays abroad during their studies<sup>7</sup>, broken down by stage of studies

Figure 4b

	Stays abroad during their studies (2016/17 in brackets)	No experience abroad (2016/17 in brackets)	Graduates 2016/17 with stays abroad in % (without missing values) (2016/17 in brackets)
Bachelor	<b>676</b> (756)	<b>3,843</b> (3,669)	<b>15.0</b> (17.1)
Master	<b>522</b> (508)	<b>1,707</b> (1,640)	<b>23.4</b> (23.6)
Diploma	<b>441</b> (441)	<b>991</b> (911)	<b>30.8</b> (32.6)
Doctoral Degree	275 (186)	<b>443</b> (314)	38.3 (37.2)
TOTAL	<b>1,913</b> (1,890)	<b>6,984</b> (6,533)	<b>21.5</b> (22.4)

Source: USTAT 2 survey; calculation: International Office

The stage of studies and the type of curricula significantly influence the probability of a stay abroad. Generally speaking, it can be observed that the number of bachelor students slightly fell, graduates of master and diploma studies with a stay abroad remained almost the same and doctoral students showed a higher percentage in 2017/18. This can be explained by tighter curricula and the bachelor students' ambitions of completing their studies within the shortest possible time.

7 Statistics Austria poll pursuant to USTAT 2

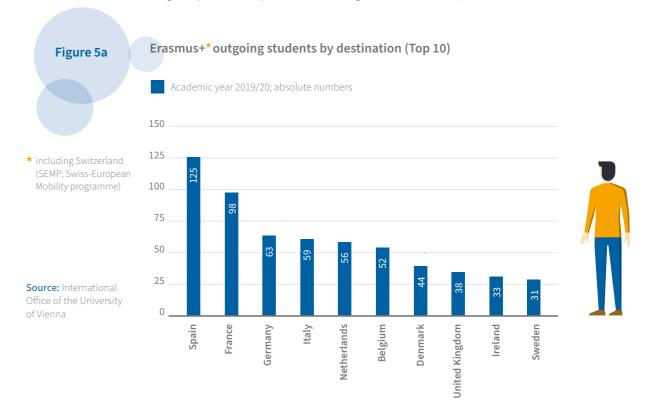
#### Erasmus+ programme

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).

The University of Vienna is among the top European universities in terms of numbers of outgoing and incoming students under the Erasmus+ programme. In the 2019/20 academic year, 851 students of the University of Vienna benefitted from an Erasmus+ stay abroad (2018/19: 890) and 964 foreign students studied at the University under this programme (2018/19: 941).

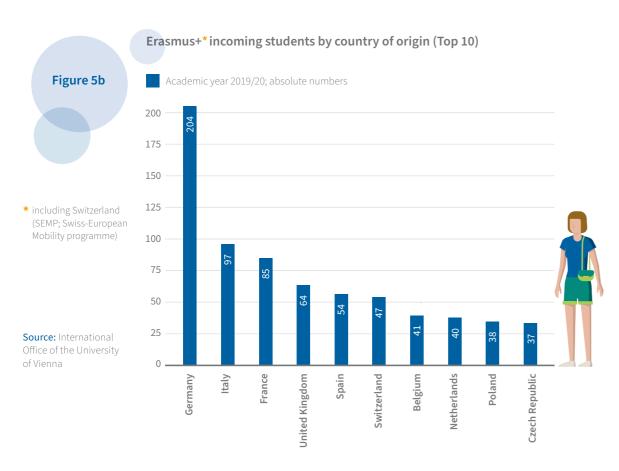
The Covid-19 pandemic is less evident in the mobility figures for the 2019/20 academic year than one would expect. There is a slight decrease in Erasmus+ outgoing numbers, but most students had already started their stays abroad at the time the pandemic broke out in Europe. Many of them switched to distance learning and freqently continued their stay virtually. For the academic year 2020/21, however, a more pronounced decline in mobility figures is expected. Many planned mobilities have to be postponed or canceled.

In the course of the current pandemic, virtual mobility, especially blended mobility with online and face-to-face phases at a host university, will experience a boost. The forthcoming Erasmus + program generation was planning to include opportunities for virtual mobility even before the Covid-19 crisis. These initiatives will be greatly boosted by distance learning that is now widespread.



The most popular destinations in the Erasmus+ programme in 2019/20 were Spain, France, Germany, Italy and the Netherlands (which account for 47% of all outgoing students), followed by Belgium, Denmark and the United Kingdom. The total number of outgoing students decreased from 890 (in 2018/19) to 851 in the 2019/20 academic year. The main reason for the declined number of outgoing students are withdrawals due to COVID-19.

To enhance the students' commitment to their application and the success of their Erasmus+ stay, quality measures such as mandatory language certificates have to be met by students already at the time of applying. 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.



Despite of withdrawals due to COVID-19, the total number of incoming students increased to 964 in 2019/20 compared to 941 in 2018/19. The University of Vienna increasingly aims for a balanced utilization of agreed places for incoming and outgoing students.

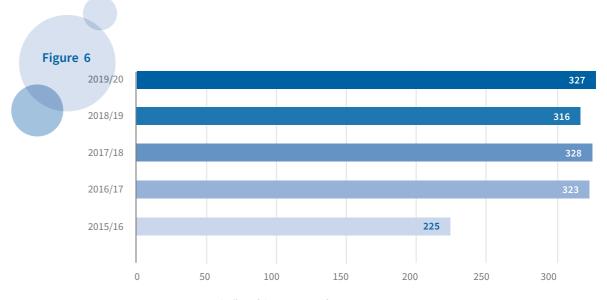
More than 50% of the incoming Erasmus+ students come from five countries: Germany, Italy, France, the United Kingdom and Spain.

#### **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 327 applications for an Erasmus+ internship from students of the University of Vienna in the academic year 2019/20, the number of applicants has remained similar to the previous years' level after a high rise in the years after its implementation, see figure 6. 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

#### Non-EU Student Exchange Program

An important element of the University of Vienna's mobility programme is the Non-EU Student Exchange Program. Since 1992, this scheme has supported student exchange primarily with universities outside the EU. In the 2019/20 academic year, 150 students of the University of Vienna (2018/19: 139) spent time abroad as part of the Non-EU Student Exchange Program, with 234 incoming students studying at the university under this programme (2018/19: 243), see figure 7a and 7b. The number of outgoing and incoming students has remained roughly on the level of the 2018/19 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 86% 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, the number of incoming students from African countries is expected to increase.

#### Non-EU outgoing students by destination

Figure 7a

	Non-EU outgoing students 2019/2020	% of total number of Non-EU outgoing students
Asia	57	38%
North America	33	22%
Australia	39	26%
Russia	6	4%
Latin America	11	7%
Africa	4	3%
TOTAL	(2018/19: 139) <b>150</b>	100%

#### Non-EU incoming students by origin

Figure 7b

	Non-EU incoming students 2019/2020	% of total number of Non-EU incoming students
North America	108	46%
Asia	56	24%
Australia	55	23%
Latin America	8	3%
Russia	6	3%
Africa	0	0%
Europe (Ukraine)	1	1%
TOTAL	(2018: 243) <b>234</b>	100%

Source: International Office of the University of Vienna



#### Short Term Grants Abroad ("KWA-Programme")



The KWA-Programme (short-term grants abroad) provides funding for Master- and PhD-students, if research abroad (e.g. laboratory work, field studies, research in archives, libraries, academic collections, etc.) is necessary within the scope of their diploma/master's thesis or dissertation (duration: between 2 weeks and 3 months).

The Covid 19 crisis had a strong impact on the programme for Short Term Grants Abroad, as a large number of of stays was supposed to take place during the lockdown period and the subsequent time of travel restrictions. Moreover, due to the nature of the programme, the majority of research projects relied on actual stays on site and could not be replaced by online activities. The number of stays abroad in 2019/2020 decreased significantly compared to the previous year: only 23 of the awarded grants were actually consumed, 32 grants were postponed to the next academic year. Several awarded grants were withdrawn and there were fewer applications in the summer semester.

#### **Erasmus+ Teaching Mobility**

The ERASMUS+ Teaching Mobility is one of the core mobility schemes in the ERASMUS+ programme. It offers short-term teaching visits for the University of Vienna's teaching staff at ERASMUS+ universities in the EU. In the academic year 2019/20, 62 teachers from the University of Vienna participated in the programme. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, the numbers within the Erasmus+ Teaching Mobility programme have decreased by 50% compared to the previous year, see figure 9.

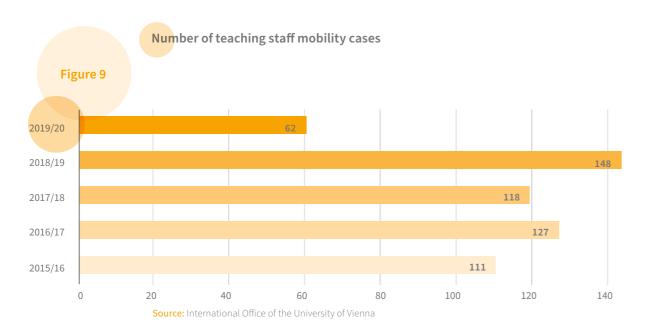


Figure 10

#### Master's programmes in English

Of the 106 Master's programmes at the University of Vienna, 25 can be studied entirely in English (= 24%). On the one hand, the English-language master's programs are an attractive offer for international students, on the other hand they prepare the university's students for an international working environment in business and science.



Source: Intellectual Capital Report of the University of Vienna 2019, Indicator 2.A.2

#### Staff

Austria

Germany

EU (rest)

Other

#### Country of origin (previous employer) of academic staff in %

As of May 2020 (full-time equivalent)

Figure 11a

	Austria	Germany	EU (rest)	Other	TOTAL
Composition of academic staff (total) 2020	56.7	17.9	14.7	10.7	<b>100.0</b> (3,770)
Composition of academic staff financed by third-party funding 2020	45.1	14.1	21.7	19.1	<b>100.0</b> (975)

Source: Reporting System of the University of Vienna

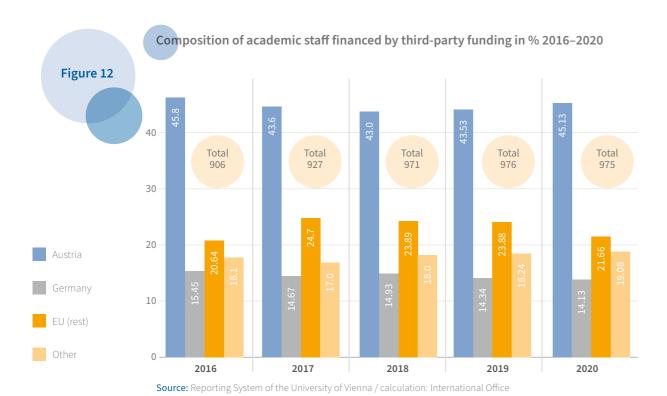
With 39.5%, more than a third of all academic staff at the University of Vienna come from abroad. The total share of international academic staff at the University of Vienna has remained at roughly the same level over the last few years. Among the group of academic staff financed by third party funding, more staff is recruited from abroad than from Austria.





Source: Reporting System of the University of Vienna / calculation: International Office

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Number of appointments from abroad in % 2014-2019

Figure 13

Appointment of professors by country of previous employer	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Austria	24	34	19	34	20	48
Germany	34	20	42	36	54	37
EU (rest)	22	28	22.5	22	21	11
Other	20	18	16.5	8	5	4
Total number of appointments	41	44	48	50	59	81

Source: Reporting System of the University of Vienna

52% of the professors appointed in 2019 were appointed from abroad, clearly demonstrating that, in this regard, the University of Vienna has achieved its goal of becoming attractive to international academics. Half of all appointments were from EU countries other than Austria (with a heavy emphasis on Germany), 4% were from outside the EU.

#### Research

#### Inter-university collaboration

Figure 14

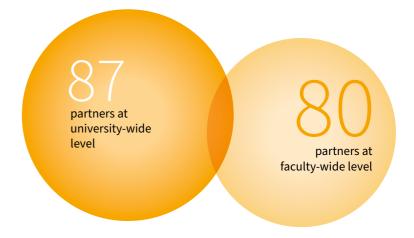
Currently the University of Vienna has a set of 87 partners at university-wide level. University-wide partners include the five strategic partner universities: the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, the University of Chicago, as well as the recently established partnerships with Peking University, Fudan University and Kyoto University. Further partners outside Europe are amongst other Stanford University, Australian National University, University of Toronto and Seoul National University.

Number of partner universities by continent (As of July 2020)

	Partners at university- wide level (changes since previous year)	Partners at faculty level (changes since previous year)	Erasmus+ Partner universities
Africa	2 (+1)	4 (+1)	2
Asia	32 (+3)	<b>37</b> (+3)	8
Australia	8 (+/-0)	2 (+1)	0
Europe	19 (+/-0)	21 (-14)	423
Latin America	8 (-1)	7 (-3)	2
North America	18 (-1)	9 (-4)	1
TOTAL	87 (+2)	80 (-16)	436

Source: International Office of the University of Vienna

The University of Vienna's internationalisation strategy is to develop only a limited number of partnerships but with a high impact. At university-wide level, the University of Vienna strives for co-operations with top class universities in Asia, North America, Australia, as well as Europe. In addition to the academic reputation 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.



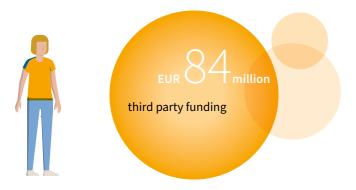
## Internationally funded research projects Total amount of third party funding

Figure 15

Projects funded by	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Austria	62,802,225	59,994,057	60,971,193	66,395,423	62,016,555
EU-countries (rest)	16,018,106	18,102,200	17,185,538	16,807,151	20,110,382
other countries	1,615,642	1,898,346	1,686,176	1,876,820	1,756,013
Project TOTAL (in euro)	80,435,973	79,994,603	79,842,908	85,079,393	83,882,949

Source: Intellectual Capital Report of the University of Vienna 2019, Indicator 1.C.1

In 2019, total revenues from R&D projects decreased by 1.4% to EUR 83,9 million compared to the very high level of the previous year, see figure 15. This result is mainly due to the outsourcing of research activities. However, revenues from R&D projects funded by funding authorities located in the EU (excl. Austria) increased by 16.4%.



#### International co-publications

The strong international orientation of the scientists at the University of Vienna is also reflected in the number of international co-publications see figure 16a and b. The number of international co-publications (Web of Science) shows a continuous upward trend at a high level (2019: 70.6% International co-publications, constituting a top score in an international benchmark).

#### Publications with international co-authors in the Web of Science

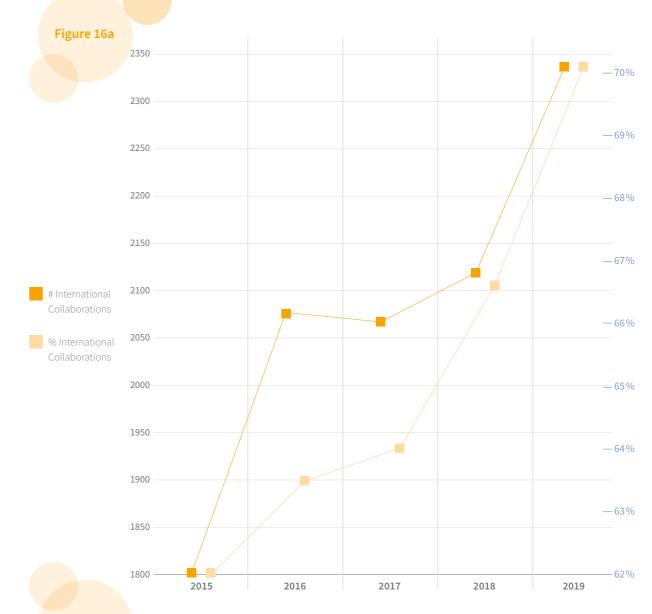


Figure 16b

Publication Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Web of Science Documents	2904	3262	3228	3183	3286
% International Collaborations	62.05	63.58	63.94	66.45	70.63
# International Collaborations	1802	2074	2064	2115	2321

**Source:** Web of Science Core Collection including the Emerging Sources Citation Index (ESCI) and InCites (analytical tool). Data retrieval May 2020.

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