



Mobility trends in the Baltic Sea Region

Conference on promoting strategic
and innovative mobility for students
and researchers

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- Forms of mobility of students and researchers
- Data sources and problems
- Mobility trends in Europe
- Mobility trends in the Baltic Sea Region (BSR)
- Mobility of researchers in the BSR

For common ground: What do we mean by mobility of students?

1. **“Credit mobility“**: Students study abroad for a time (one or more semesters) or go abroad for an internship and come back for graduating in their country of origin.

2. **“Degree mobility“**: Students go abroad for another study (Master or PhD) after having graduated from a university in their country of origin or vice versa.

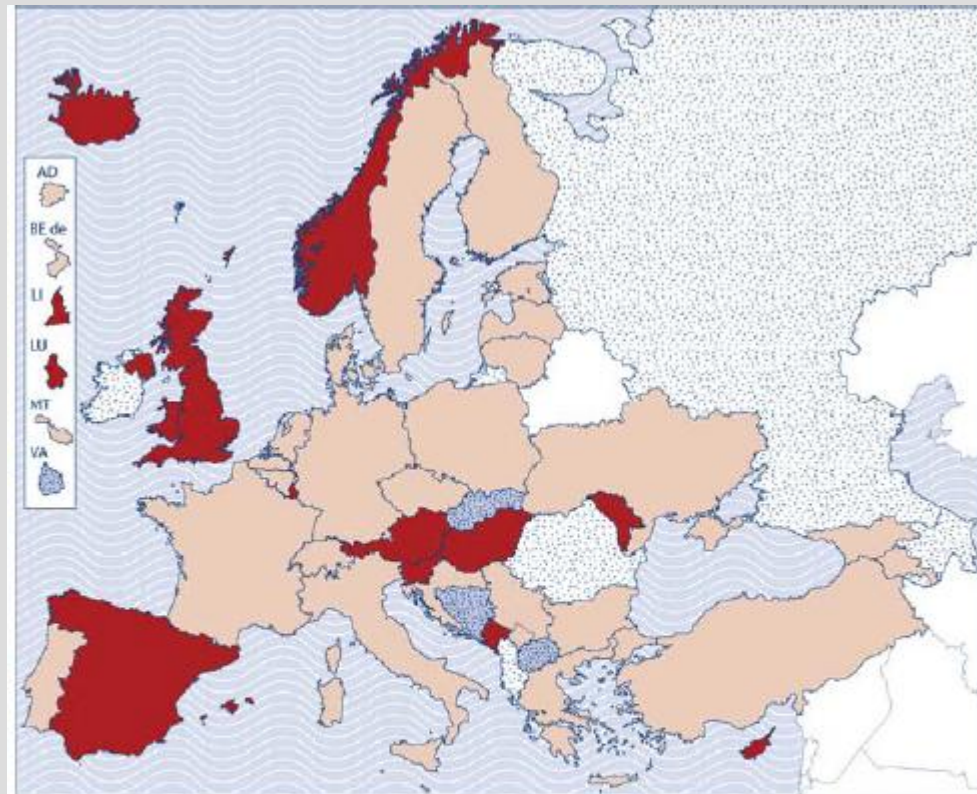
3. **“International students“**: They leave their country of origin and move to another country to study (OECD).

4. **“Foreign students“**: They are not citizens of the country in which they are studying (OECD), i.e. immigrants

Students: we talk about 1. to 3., because „foreign students“ are not necessarily mobile students.

Researchers: We include analogously 2. (for PhD) and 3.

- Compatible data on all main forms of mobility not available in all countries in the Baltic Sea Region
- Combine several sources of data from OECD, EURODATA, Eurostat, ERASMUS, Eurydice and national data authorities.
- It is possible to find out trends and tendencies not exact compatible figures for all countries



- information collected on all main forms of mobility
- information collected on some main forms of mobility only
- No information collected
- Data not available

Source: Eurydice.

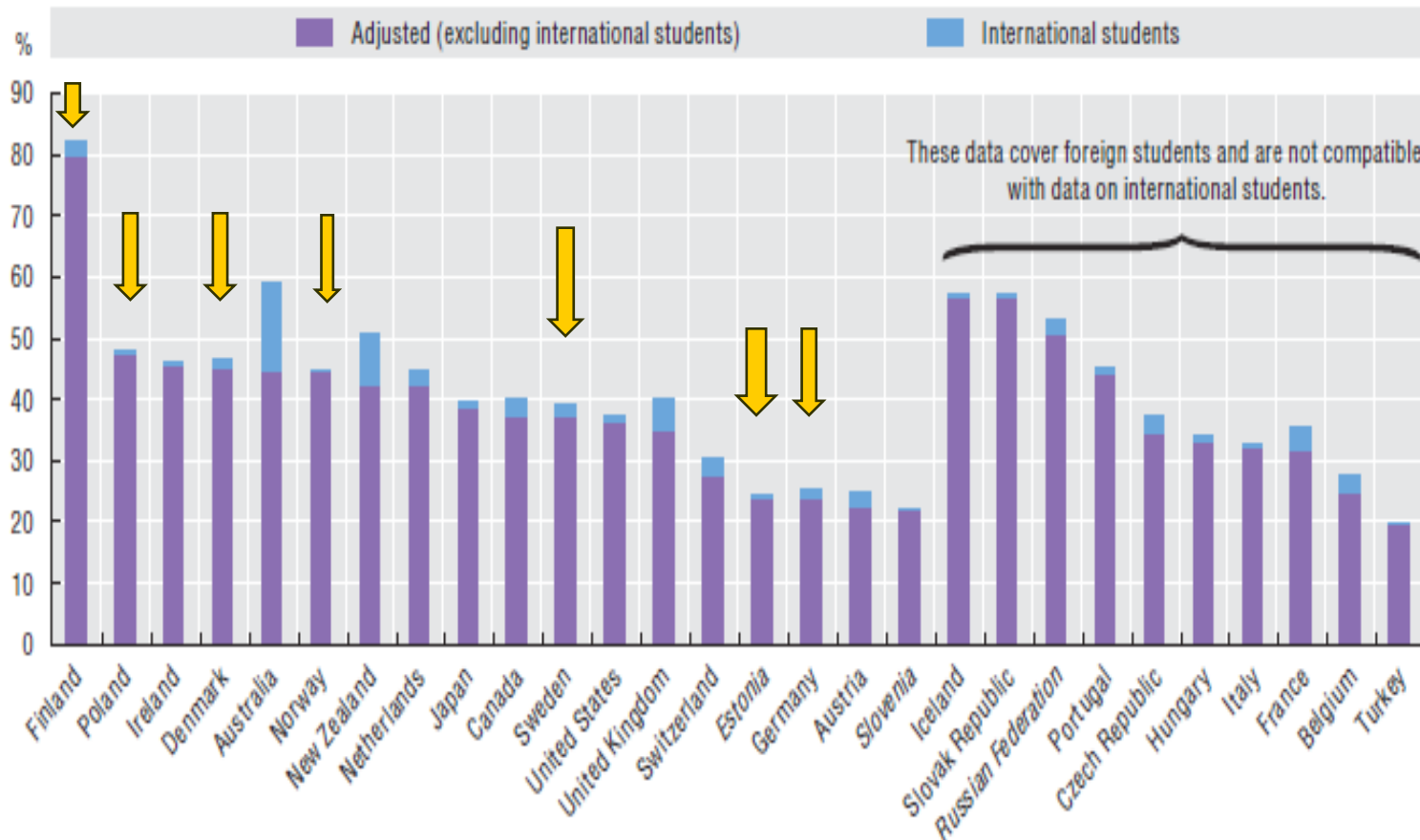


- **Number of international students substantially grown up to 3,3 million worldwide in 2008, mirroring globalization of economies and societies; 11% increase on 2007**
- **Students mainly come from:**
 - Asia - the biggest source area for international students (17,1 from China),
 - OECD countries (31 %),
- **Students mainly go to:**
 - OECD countries (almost 80 % of international students)
 - USA (19%), UK (10%), France and Germany (7% each),

Share of international students in country ...

Figure 1.21. Impact of international/foreign students on graduation rates in university-level education, 2008

This figure shows the percentage of international and foreign students compared with domestic students among graduates taking a first degree.



Source: OECD (2010), Education at a Glance 2010, Table A3.3, available at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932310130>.



■ Intern. student shares 2006/07 in and from a country

	Internation. Incoming %	Outgoing %	
DK	9,0 (20850)	3,2 (6840)	
Est	3,2 (2200)	6,0 (4000)	
Fin	3,3 (10100)	3,3 (9800)	
Ger	11,3 (258500)	4,3 (87700)	
Lat	1,1 (1400)	3,7 (4700)	
Lit	1,0 (1900)	4,3 (8500)	
Nor	7,3 (15600)	6,8 (13600)	
Pol	0,6 (13000)	2,0 (41900)	
SE	10,3 (42800)	4,3 (15800)	

Erasmus students in the Baltic Sea Region in 2007/2008 and *all students abroad*



		Host Country										Outgoing ↓
		DK	Est	Fin	Ge	Is	Lat	Lit	No	Pol	Sw	
Country of home institution →	DK		10	11	360	29	7	10	70	33	30	560
	Est	50		103	93 677	2	4	5	6	12	18	293
	Fin	53	62		599	24	7	9	34	69	155	1012
	Ge	690	78	1080		65	71	118	780	649	2145	5676
	Is	54	2	4	21		1	0		0	34	116
	Lat	67	16	91	202 823	10		64	24	38	45	557
	Lit	255	20	219	332 1510	5	7		56	118	143	1155
	No	62	4	4	195 281		5	7		14	31	322
	Pol	710	53	482	2466 3381	22	52	137	153		362	4437
	Sw	62	10	15	360 391	3	4	7	28	28		517
	Incoming →	2003	255	2009	4628	160	158	357	1151	961	2963	



- Numbers of international students within the BSR are relatively small except ref. to Germany and Poland
- Erasmus student exchange 2007/2008 more than 28.000 students in the within BSR out of around 6 Mio. students (including Russia 15,3 Mio.). Free movers not included
- Students mobility for one or two semesters between the NORDPLUS countries has decreased substantially between 2006 and 2008; “Express mobility” has doubled in the same time. Same trend in Germany



- In the western countries of the BSR the number of outgoing students is lower than the figures of incoming students
- In Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania it used to be the other way round; now because of the financial crisis decreasing figures of outgoing students
- Poland, Latvia, Lithuania „exporters“, Germany, Finland balanced or exporter, Denmark, Norway, Sweden „importers“



- Teachers mobility within the BSR quite intensive: in the NORDPLUS network about 1500 per year; difficult to get reliable data
- In most countries more or less balanced mobility
- Norway 30 % more outgoing teachers than incoming, Finland and Sweden about 10 % more outgoing
- Denmark, Estonia, Iceland more incomers



Thank you for your attention