

Pohjoismainen liikkuvuuskaatsaus International student mobility in the Nordic countries

**Seminaari tulevaisuuden yhteistyöstä ja
liikkuvuudesta Pohjolassa Helsingissä 25.–
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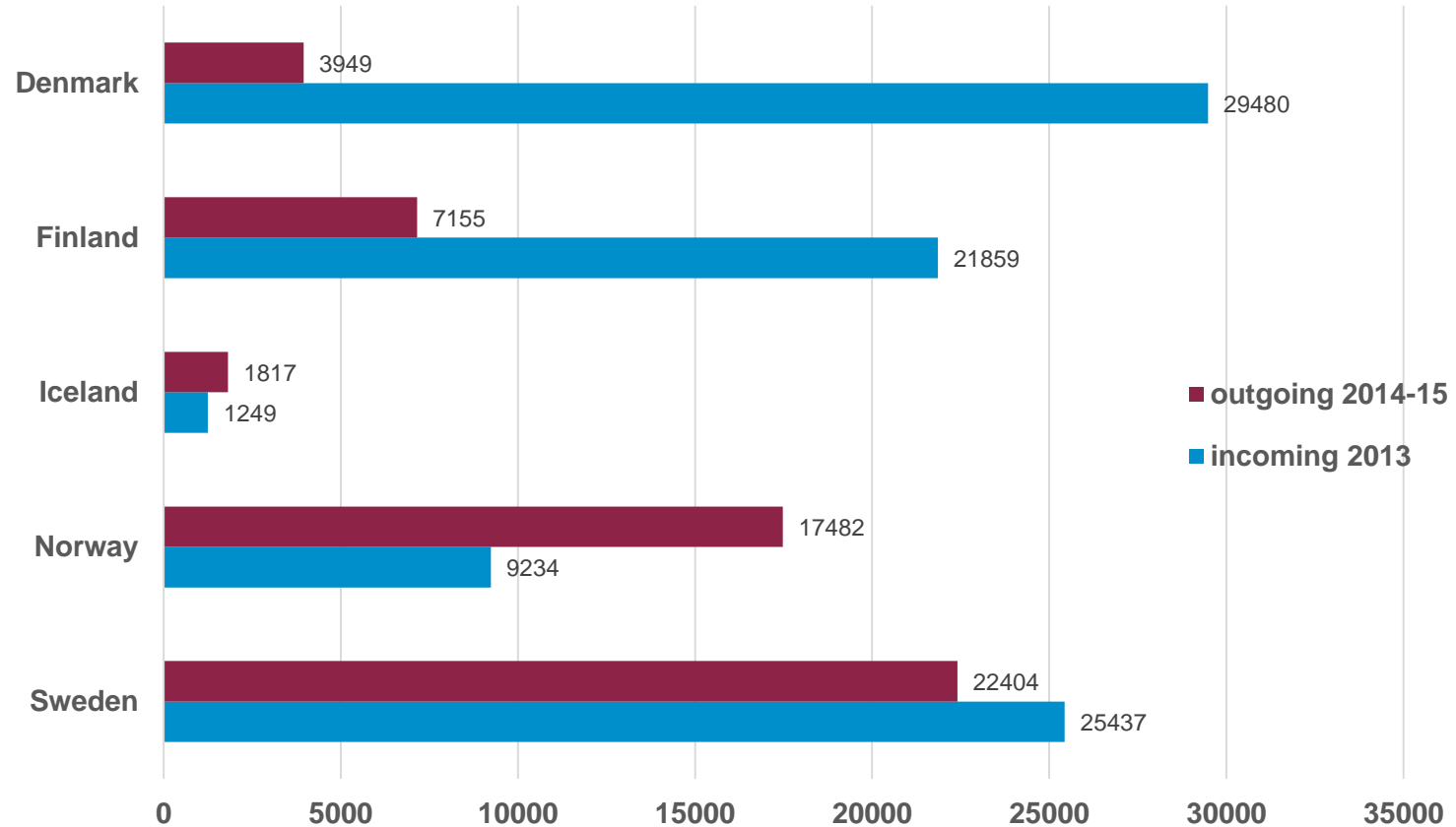
Presentation

- Focus on student mobility in higher education – data available!
- Overall picture based on statistics and research
- Full degree mobility – credit mobility (exchanges)

Full degree mobility in the Nordic countries

Data from OECD Education at a Glance
(incoming) & National authorities for student
financial aid (outgoing)

Incoming and outgoing full degree mobility

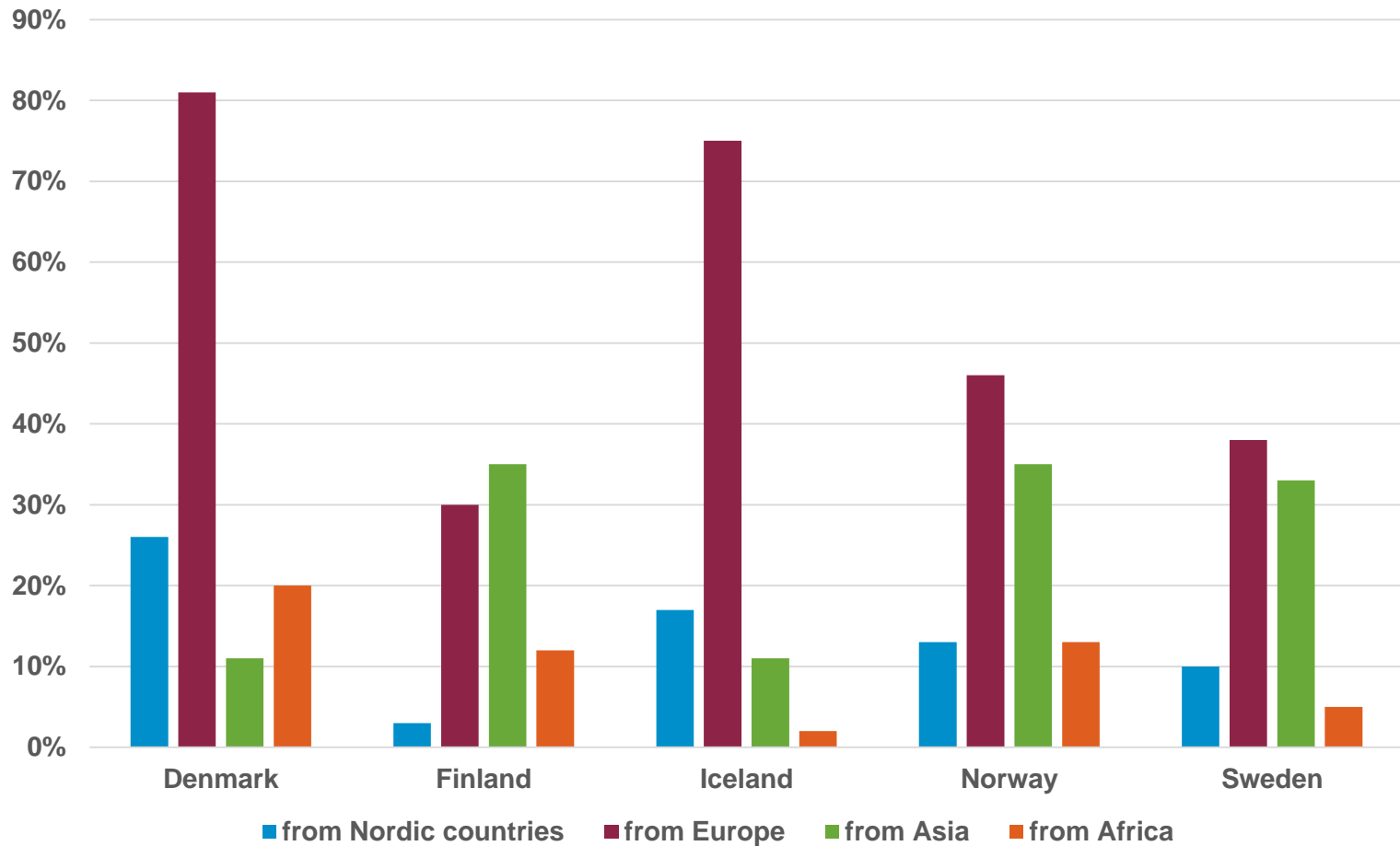


Source: OECD Education at a Glance (incoming), National authorities for student financial aid (outgoing)

Incoming full degree mobility – overall trend

- Overall development 2000-2013
 - Finland +292 %
 - Iceland +210%
 - Denmark +129%
 - Norway +6%
 - Sweden -26%
- Share of students from other Nordic countries has decreased in all countries

Incoming full degree mobility – where do the students come from?

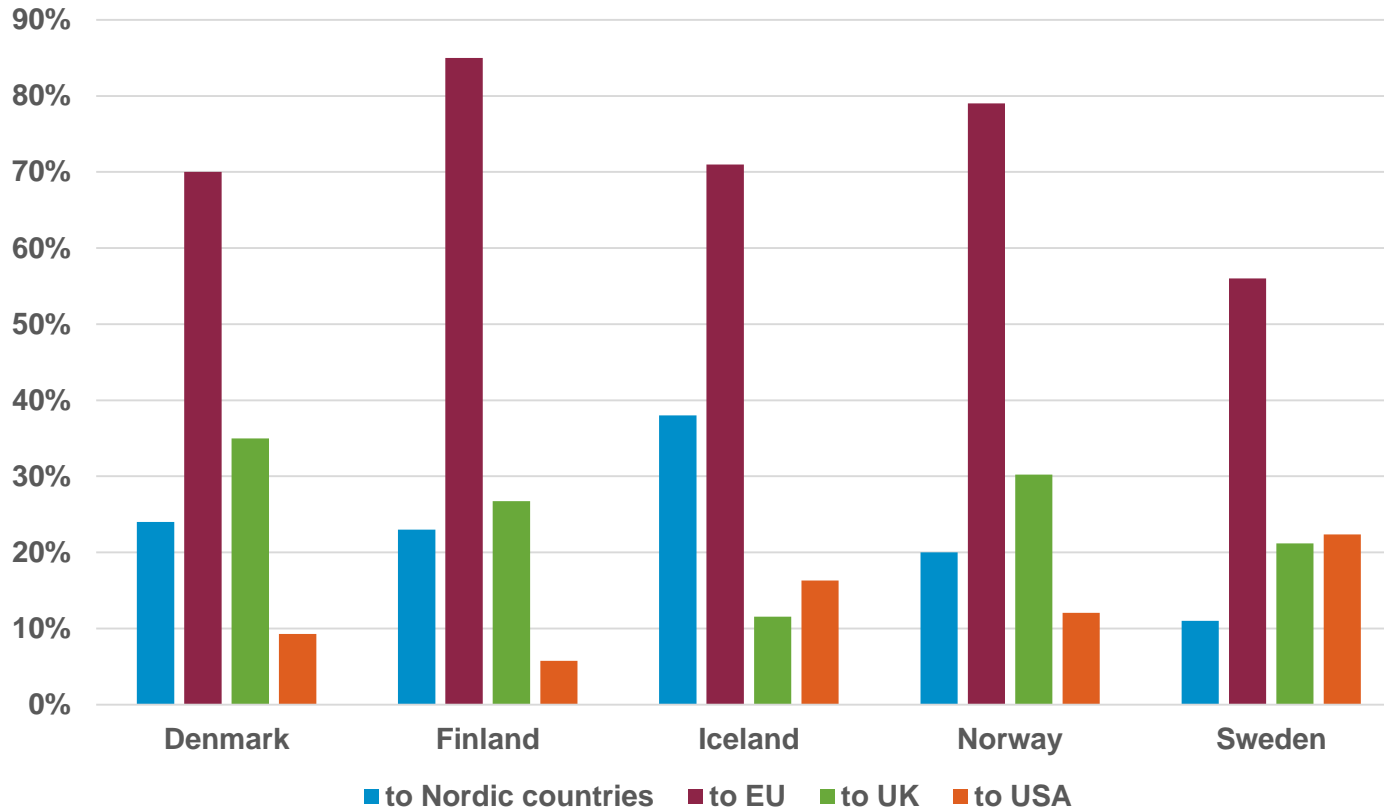


Source: OECD Education at a Glance

Outgoing full degree mobility – overall trend

- Overall development 2009/10 – 2014/15
 - Finland +48%
 - Norge +35%
 - Denmark +25%
 - Sweden +4%
 - Iceland -24%
- Share of students going to other Nordic countries:
 - Increased in DK and FI
 - Decreased in IS and NO
 - No change in SE

Outgoing full degree mobility – where do the students go?



Source: Social Insurance Institution; National authorities for student financial aid

Outgoing full degree mobility between the Nordic countries

to \ from	Denmark	Finland	Iceland	Norway	Sweden
Denmark	-	191	402	2776	1376
Finland	15	-	3	16	161
Iceland	69	6	-	33	52
Norway	273	66	98	-	862
Sweden	599	1417	186	651	-
to Nordic countries %	24 %	23 %	38 %	20 %	11 %
Abroad %	2 %	4 %	24 %	9 %	8 %

Source: Social Insurance Institution; National authorities for student financial aid

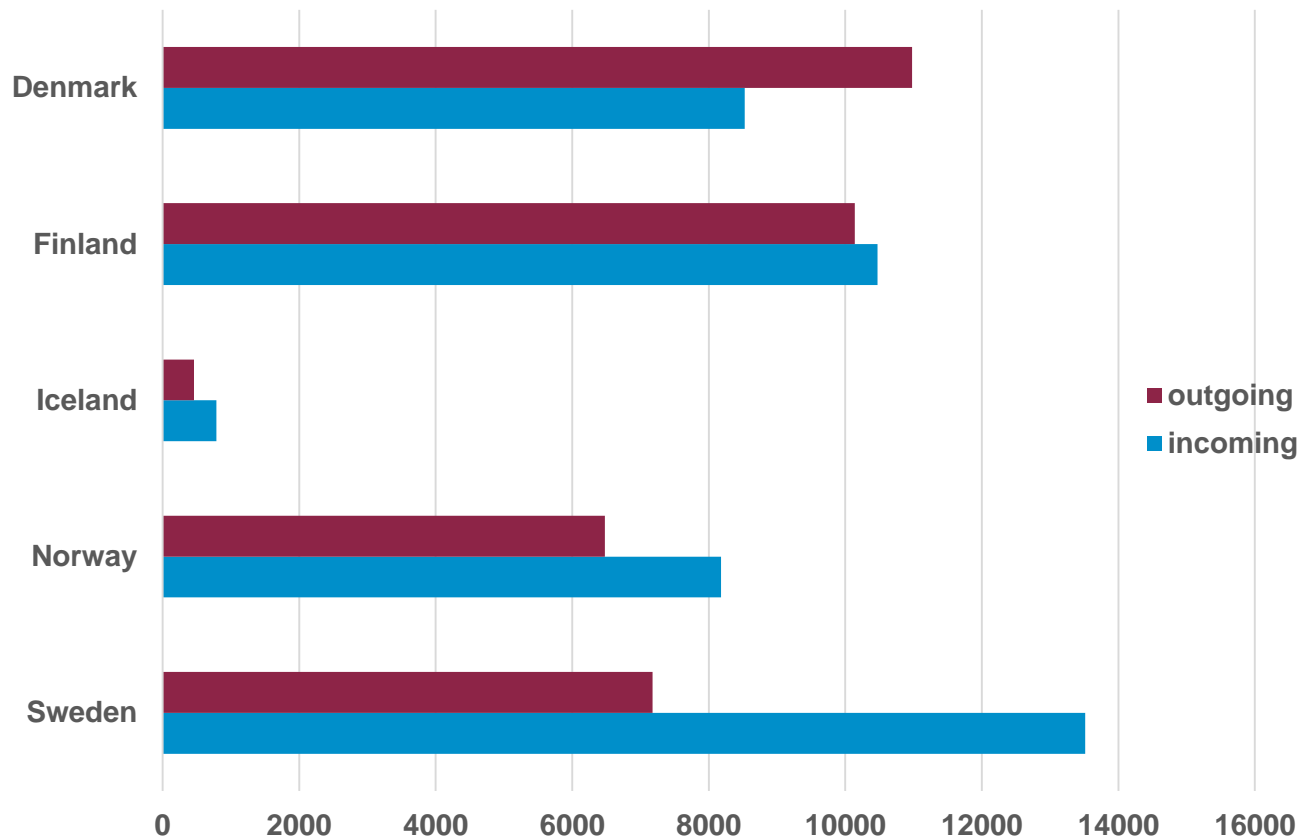
Outgoing full degree mobility in vocational and general education

- Outgoing mobility outside higher education is very limited
 - 2 % (SE) – 6 % (NO, IS) of all outgoing mobility takes place outside higher education
- Nordic countries are popular destinations outside higher education
 - 35 % (FI) – 76 % (NO) of outgoing students in other levels go to Nordic countries

Credit mobility (exchanges) in the Nordic countries

- National data collection, if any → Comparable data not (easily) available
- Data from Danish Agency for HE; CIMO; Rannis; Database on Statistics on Higher Education; Swedish Higher Education Authority

Outgoing and incoming credit mobility



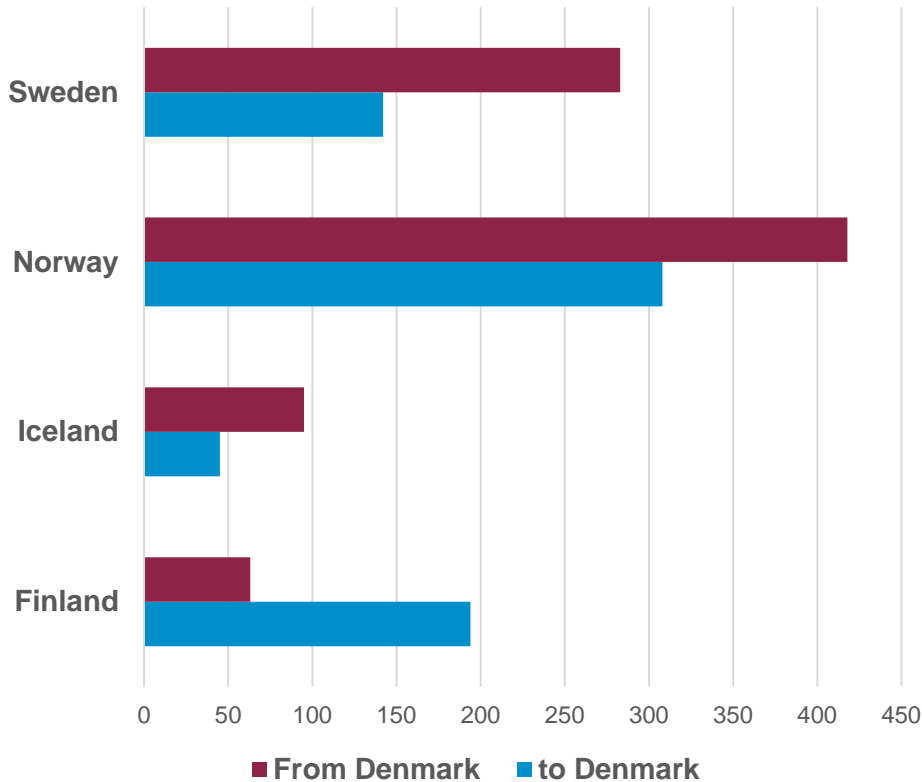
Source: Danish Agency for HE; CIMO; Rannis; Database on Statistics on Higher Education; Swedish Higher Education Authority

Credit mobility – overall development

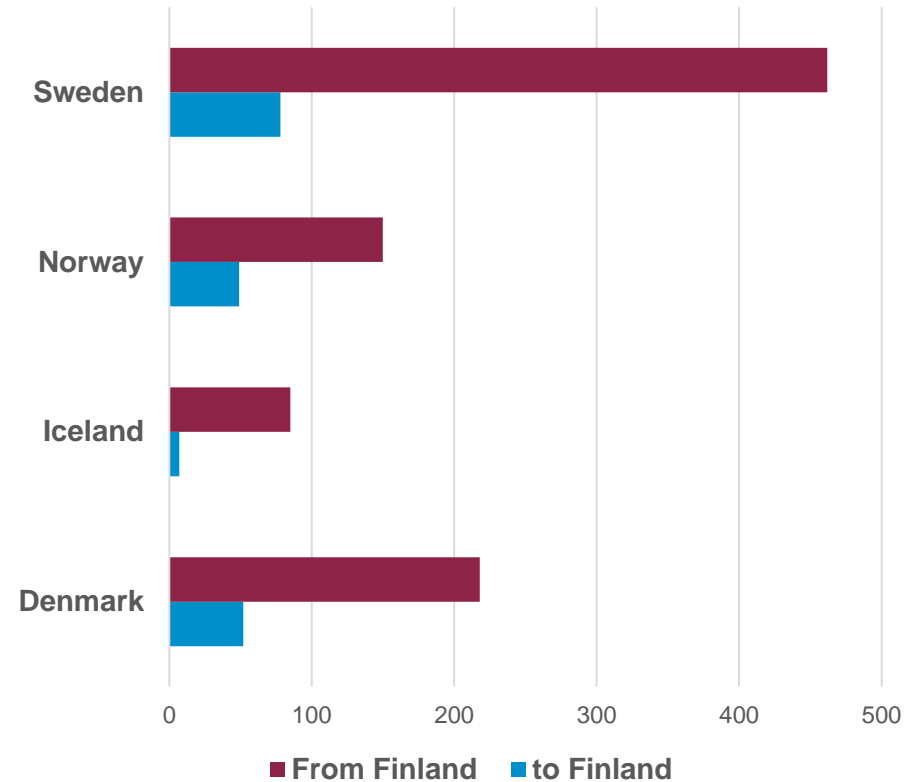
- Relatively steady overall trend with some increase in all Nordic countries
 - Increase in DK, NO & SE outgoing and FI, IS & NO incoming
 - Some decrease in SE incoming
- Share of outgoing students to other Nordic countries:
 - IS 41% - FI 9% - DK 8% - NO 6% - SE 4%
- Share of incoming students from other Nordic countries
 - IS 24 % - DK 8% - SE 6% - NO 6% - FI 2%

Credit mobility country balances 1/3

Denmark

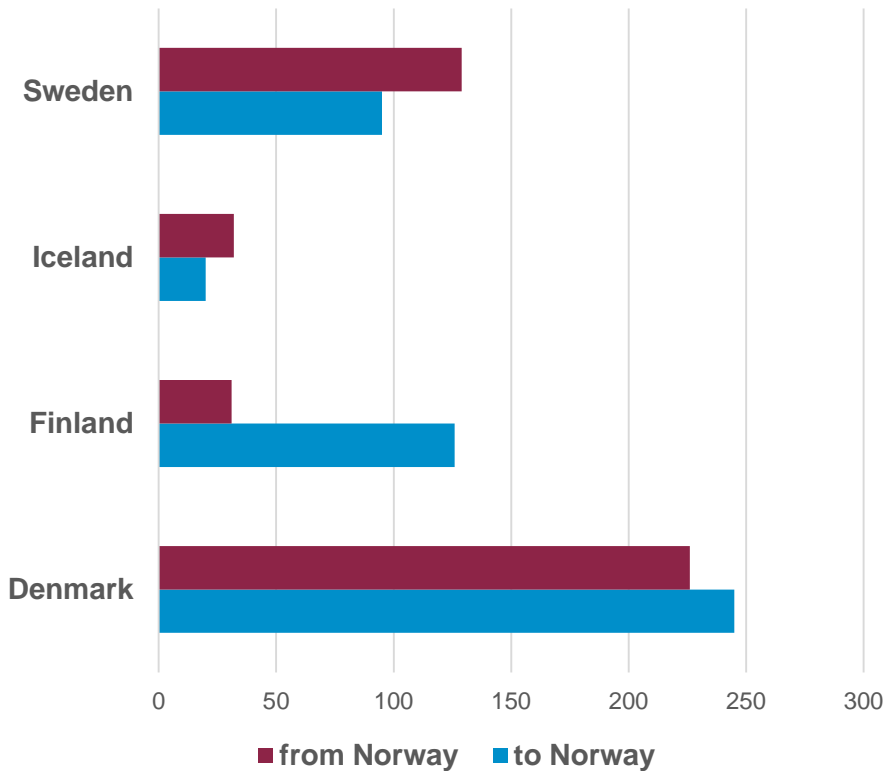


Finland

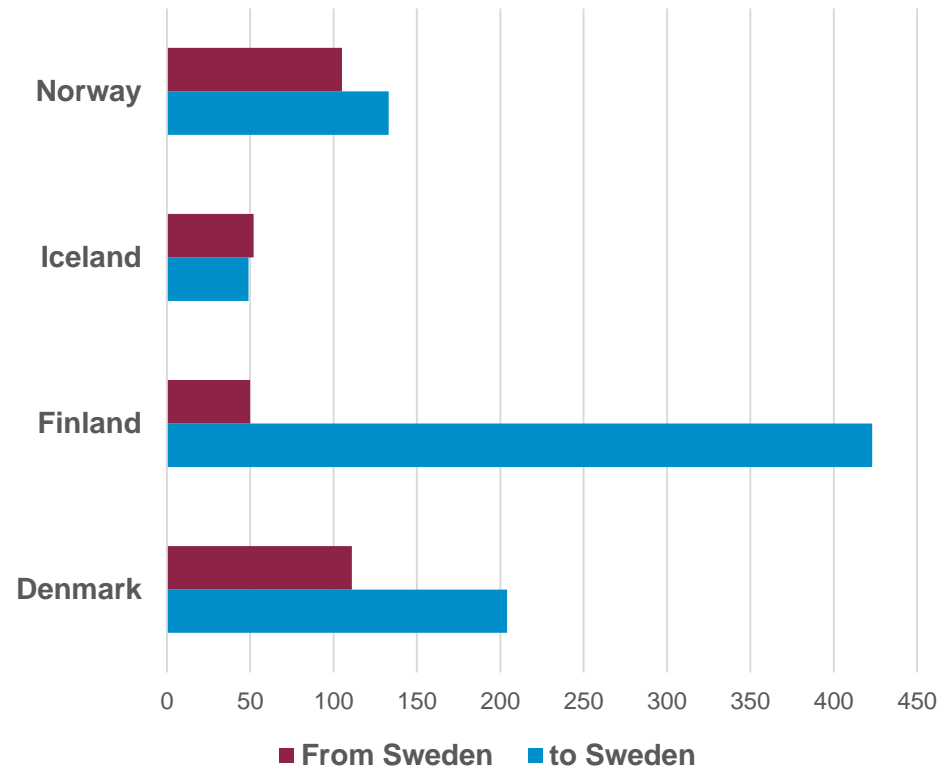


Credit mobility country balances 2/3

Norway

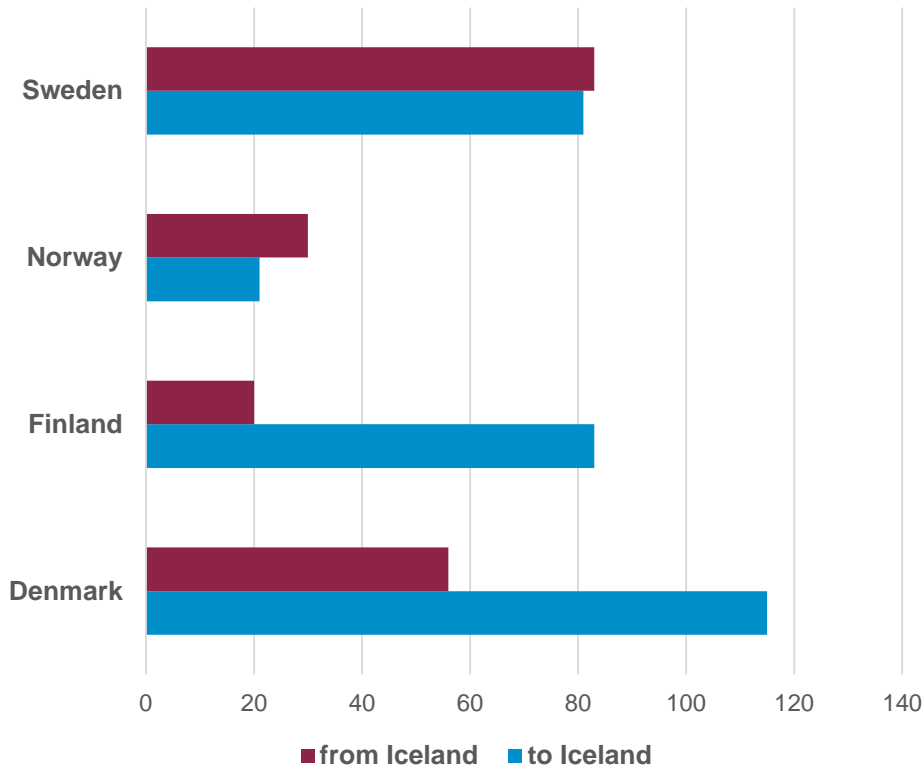


Sweden



Credit mobility country balances 3/3

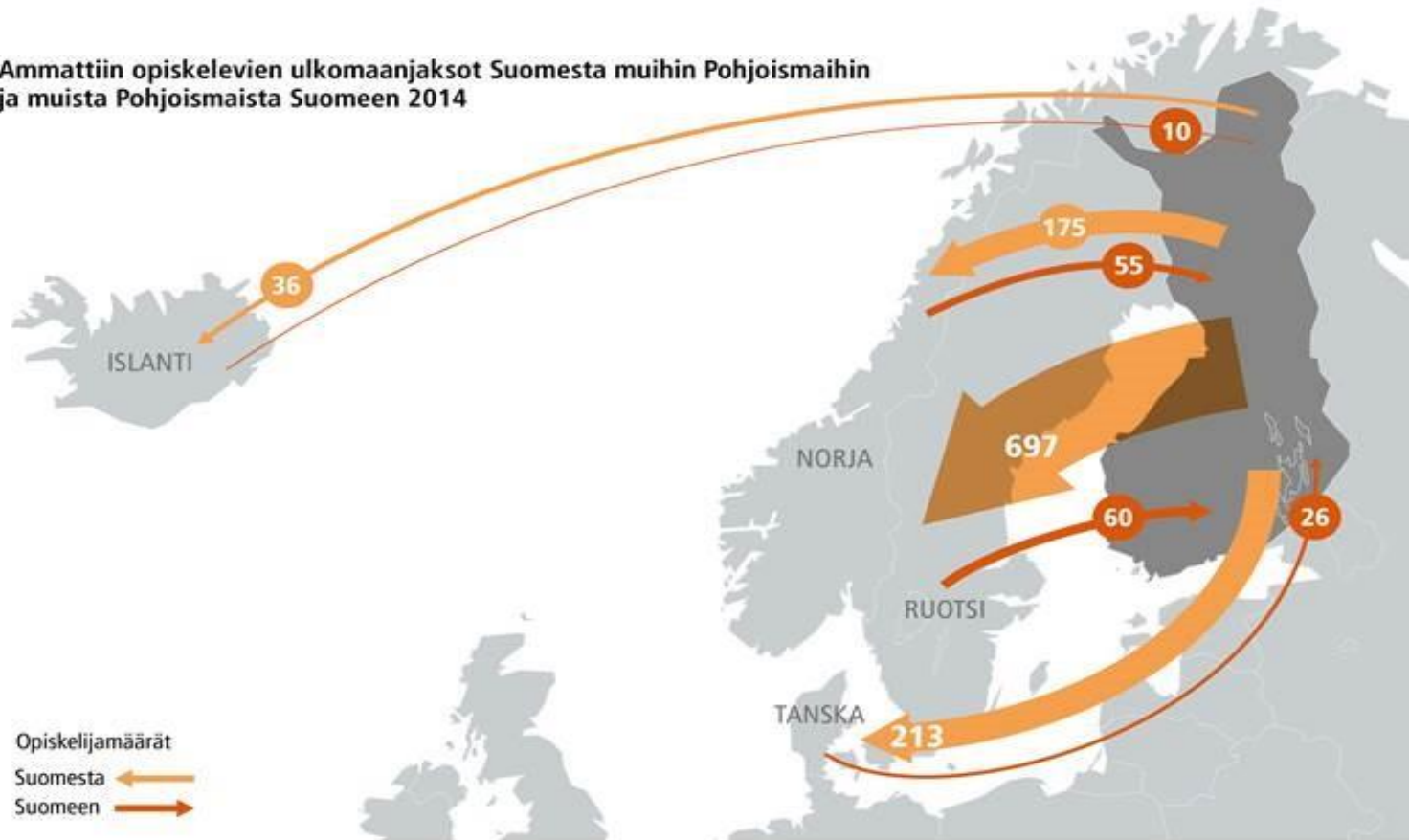
Iceland



- Finland sends students to other Nordic countries
- Denmark is also sending country
- Sweden receives students from other Nordic countries

Mobility between Finland and other Nordic countries in VET – same imbalance

Ammattiin opiskelevien ulkomaanjaksot Suomesta muihin Pohjoismaihin ja muista Pohjoismaista Suomeen 2014



Opiskelijamäärät

Suomesta ←
Suomeen →

Nordic characteristics in student mobility (credit mobility)

- EUROSTUDENT V 2012-2015:
- → common characteristics in all Nordic countries
- Students in all Nordic countries are active in studying abroad (NO, FI, DK ~30%, SE 17%)
- Financial burden not so important obstacle for studying abroad – separation from family/friends is.
- Role of Erasmus+ programme not as big → other (national) programmes and self funding also
- Differences between the Nordic countries in the role of Erasmus+: FI 58% - NO 17% of outgoing students
- Public sources for funding relatively important, parents not