



Transnational Mobility in the Bachelor and Master Programmes in Norway

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The political context

- **The Quality Reform (2003)**

- The right to go abroad
- Increased student mobility
- Increased number of bilateral agreement
- More English taught courses
- New degree structure
- ECTS

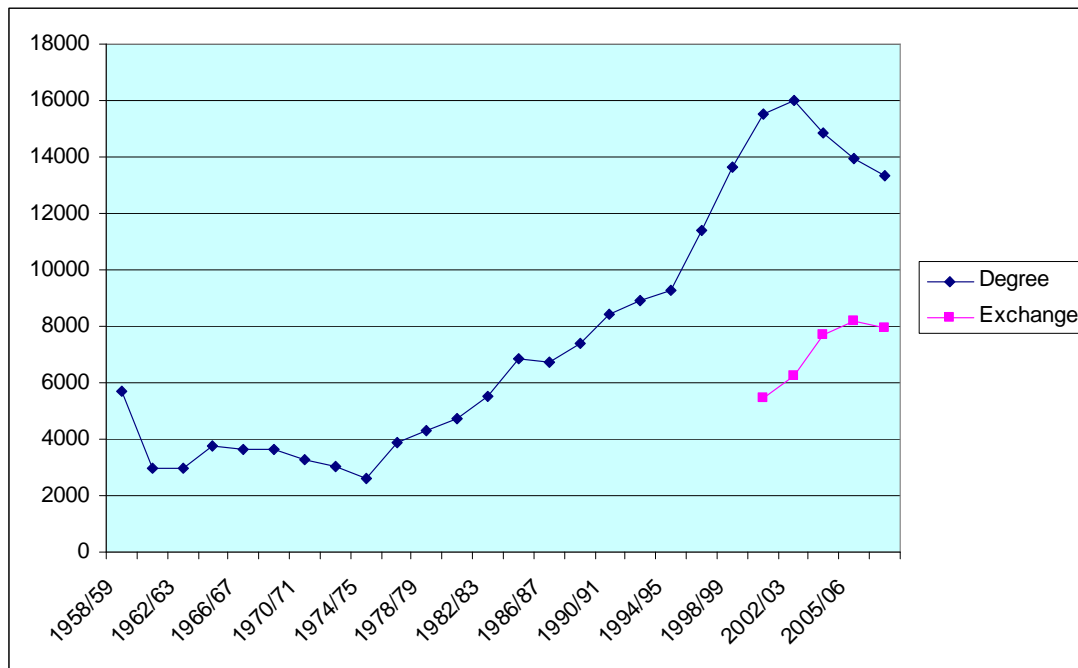
- **Bologna-process (1999)**

- The European higher education area
- Harmonisation, transparency: degrees and credit system
- More mobility in education and work-life

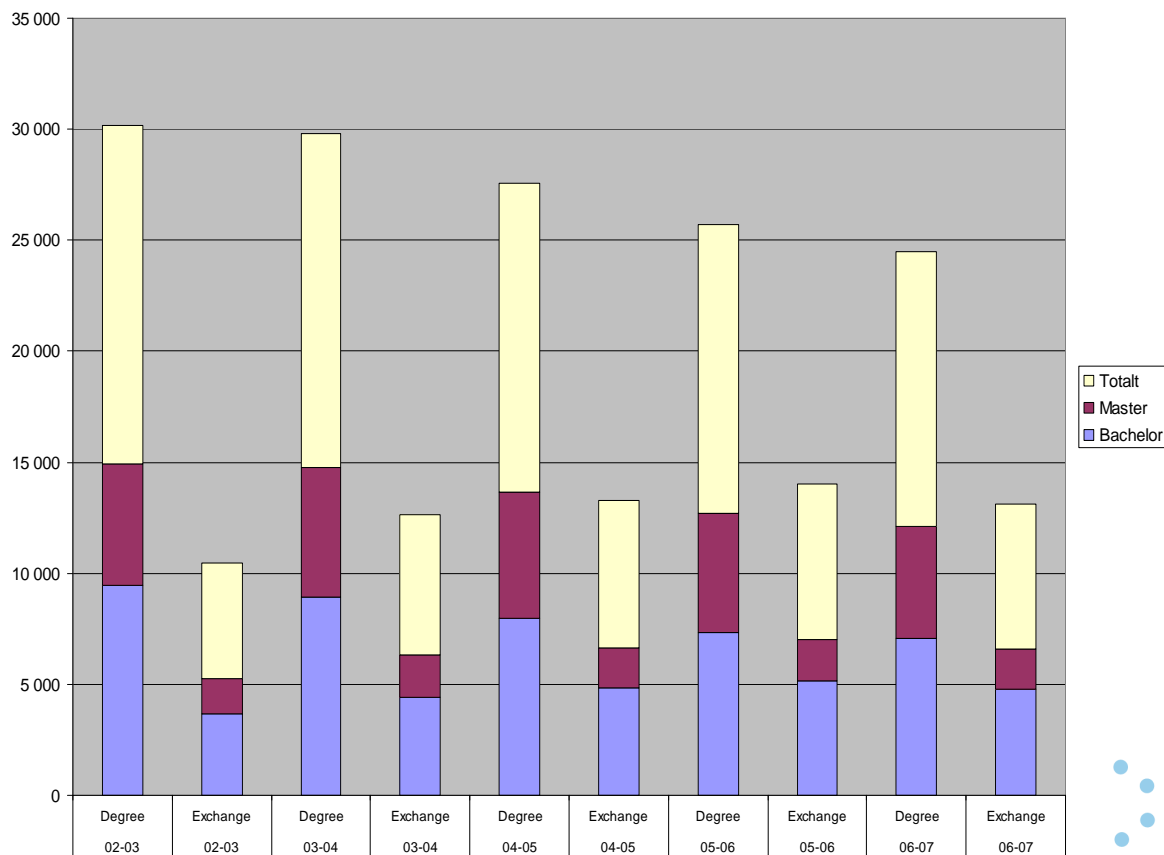
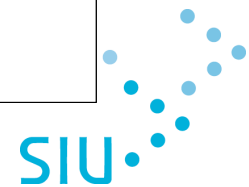
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Norwegian degree and exchange students abroad



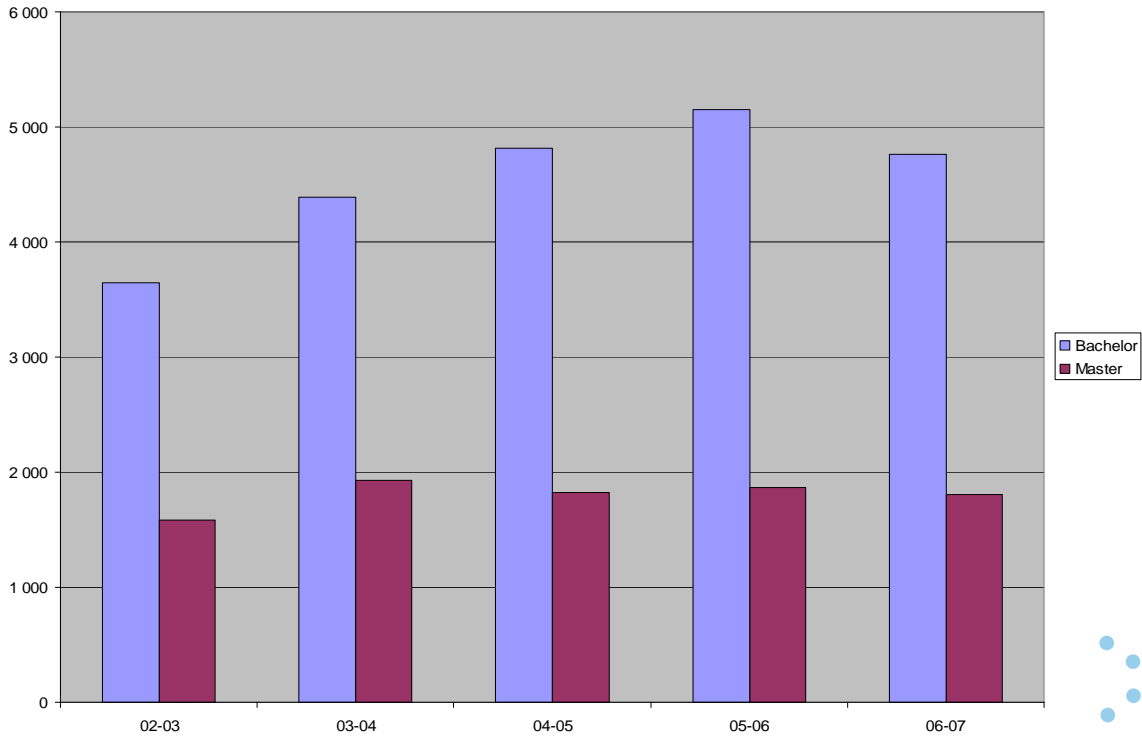
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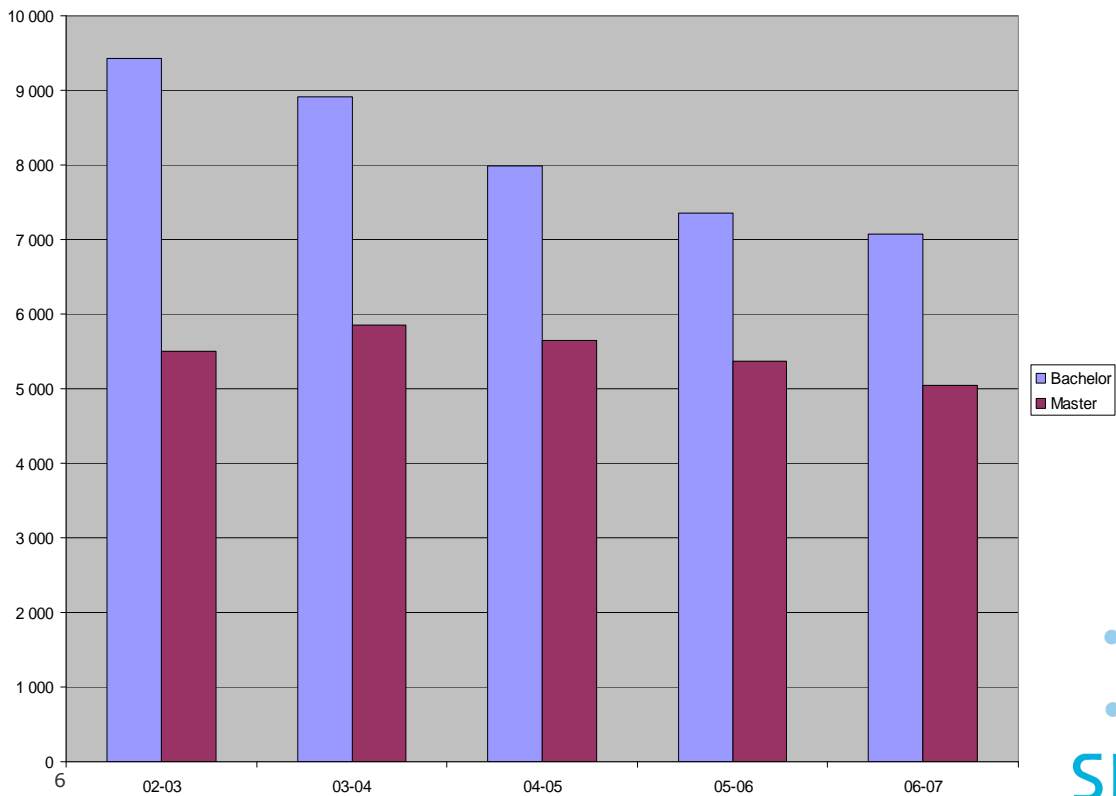
Exchange students abroad



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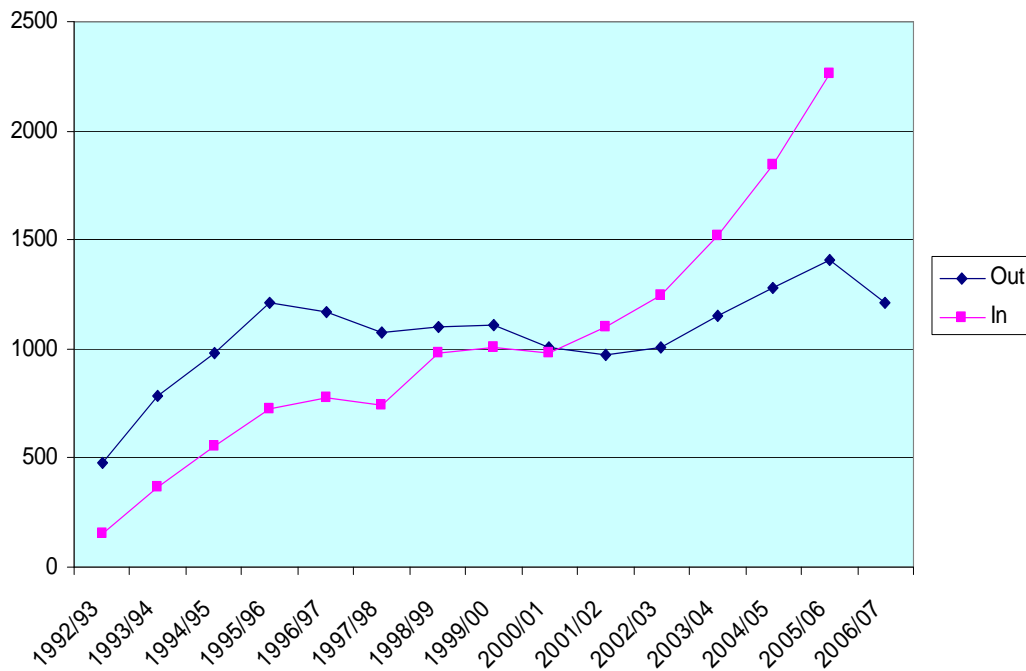
Degree students abroad



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Mobility in Erasmus



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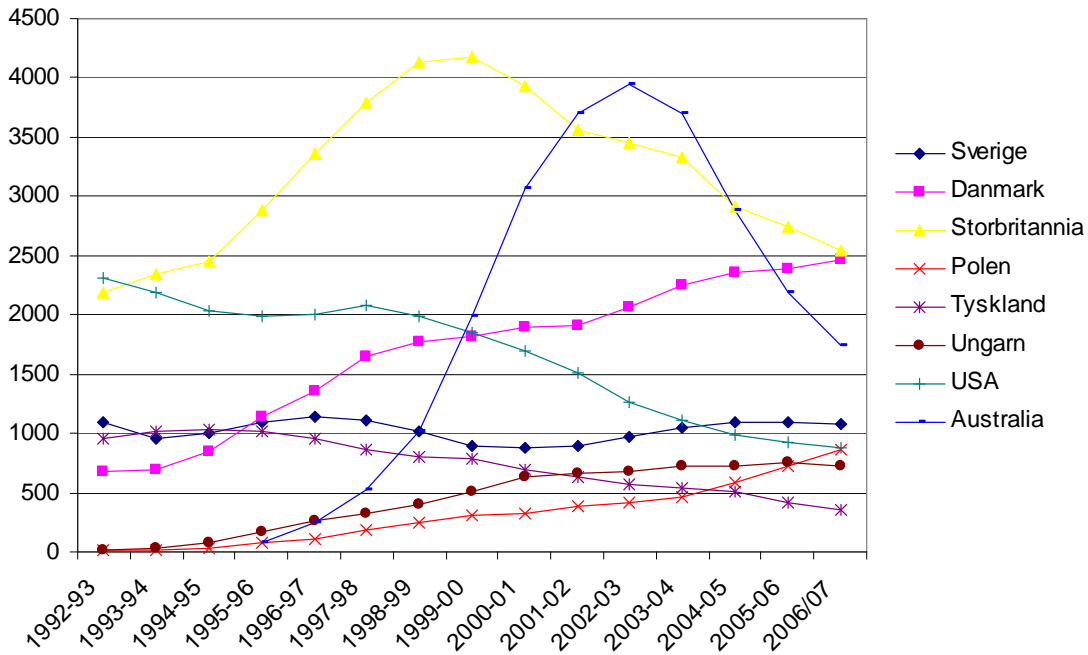
Destination country for Norwegian students

- **Degree:**
 - '50s and '60s: Germany
 - '80s: USA og UK important
 - Last part of the '90s: Australia gained momentum
 - Currently: Poland and Hungary (health sciences)
- **Exchange:**
 - Growth in the number of exchange students to Anglo-Saxon countries until this year
 - USA no. 1 destination country
 - Non-Western-countries increasingly important: China, Tanzania, South-Africa

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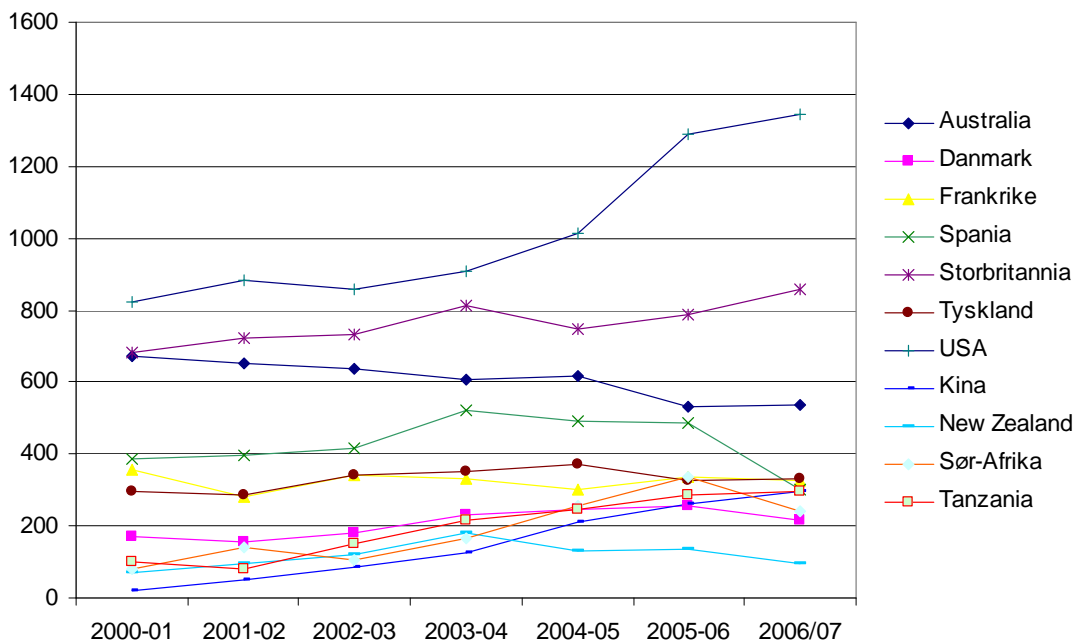
Destination countries: Degree students



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Destination countries: Exchange students



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Subject area mobile students

- Degree students (2000-06): Health sciences on top, economy/management/social sciences no. 2
- Exchange students: the opposite
- Foreign students in Norway: Natural sciences no. 1, social sciences/economy/management no. 2

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Norway in a Nordic perspective

- Foreign students % of student population:
 - Sweden: 8,5 %
 - Denmark: 8,4 %
 - Norway: 4,6 %
 - Finland: 2,6 %
- Less in and out mobility in the Erasmus-programme in Norway compared to all the other Nordic countries
- 2004/05: highest no. of degree students abroad as % of student population: ca. 5.9% (Sweden 5.6 %, Denmark 1.6 %, Finland 1.4 %)

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Main tendencies

- Great increase in the number of Norwegian students abroad during the last decades, but the growth reflects the increase of the student population
- Decrease in the number of degree students, last year also in the number of exchange students
- Far more outgoing than incoming students
- Most students go to Western countries, primarily the large Anglo-Saxon countries
- Social sciences/economics and health sciences

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Challenges

- Relatively weak when it comes to recruiting foreign students to Norway compared to other countries. How can we change this?
- Marketing of Norway as destination country for studies
- A decrease in the no. of degree and exchange students abroad:
 - Why?
 - How can we change the situation?

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