# Making mobility programmes more inclusive: key criteria

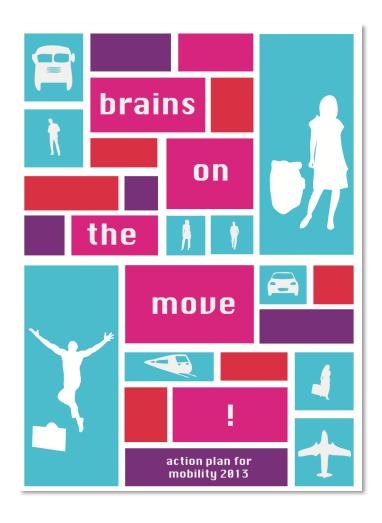


### Content

- Inclusive mobility context in Flanders and Europe
- Inclusive mobility projects
- Making mobility programmes more inclusive

# Inclusive Mobility context Flanders and Europe

### Flemish context



- Action plan for mobility of students (2013)
- Specific attention for inclusion:
  - targets
  - comprehensive monitoring
- 33% of the mobile students should belong to underrepresented groups
  - students with study grant
  - students with disabilities
  - working students

## Flemish context

		% mobile degrees of underrepresented groups / all degrees of underrepresented groups	% mobile degrees of underrepresented groups/all mobile degrees	% students from underrepresented groups that obtain a degree (mobile and non-mobile) / all degrees
	Belongs to underrepresented groups	16.40%	22.20%	24.60%
	Received a study grant	17.20%	20.90%	22.00%
	Was working student	7.05%	1.04%	2.53%
	Had a disability	17.51%	0.96%	0.99%
	Flemish average	17.24%		

Percentages of mobile initial degrees from students of underrepresented groups 2018-2019 - Monitor student mobility Action plan "Brains on the Move" Flemish Government

### Flemish context

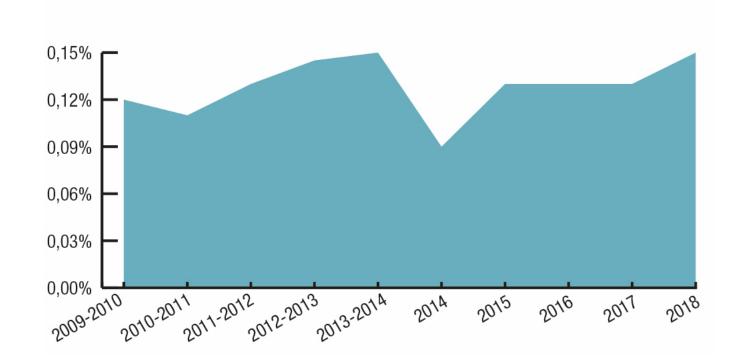


- Registration and monitoring data
- Promotion outward (short) mobility
- Reliable data on regulations, grants and support services
- Agreements/cooperation at EU level on recognition of disabilities and (transfer) of support services
- More qualitative support before/during/ after mobility (attention incoming mobility!)

# **European context**

- European Commission sets at 20% of HE students have been mobile by 2020 (Flanders = 33%).
- In 2017 more then 300.000 students went on exchange
- Only 21.000 students received a top up for students from a disadvantaged background (7%).
- Special needs support in Erasmus+ is stagnating.

# **European context**



Students who received a **special needs support** represent **only 0.11-0.15%** of the beneficiaries in Erasmus+ mobilities for Higher Education studies and traineeships **over the past 10 years.** 

## Conclusion



# Inclusive Mobility Projects EPFIME and PLAR-4-SIMP

# Inclusive mobility projects



- Enhancing a thought-out Policy and Framework on Inclusive Mobility across Europe
- Examine in-depth the needs and expectations on inclusive mobility of national authorities, students with disabilities and higher education institutions across Europe
- May 2019 May 2021

# Inclusive mobility project

# PLAR-4-SIMP inclusive mobility.eu

- Peer Learning Activities and Resources for Social Inclusion in Mobility Programmes (PLAR-4-SIMP)
- Support national authorities and higher education institutions across EHEA in the reform of their policies and practices to widen the participation of disadvantaged students in mobility programmes
- May 2020 May 2022

# Methodology

**Desk Research** 

### **Surveys**

1134 students with disabilities from 30+ countries

114 Universities from 22 countries

23 Ministries from 22 countries

Focus groups

### **Definition**

"Inclusive Mobility" means creating and ensuring adequate conditions to learn, work, or volunteer abroad for people with fewer opportunities, by addressing their diverse support needs. It is a needs-based approach to what the individual beneficiary needs to ensure a safe and exciting mobility period abroad. It is important to not generalise needs, needs are specific and the individualised aspect of it is highly important.

# The Inclusive Mobility toolkit



### Reports

- Research report
- Policy recommendations



#### IM.eu

Promote your institution's inclusive practices



#### Framework

 Consult the objectives and action points



#### Selfassessment

 Assess your strategies and practices



#### **Guidelines**

 Find detailed recommendations, advice and tips



#### Toolbox

- Share our resources
- Find inspiration from others

# Reports





## Issues faced

Inclusion in mobility strategies

Information provision and mobility promotion

Grants, funding and application

Support services

Student life

Awareness and cooperation

# **Issues faced**

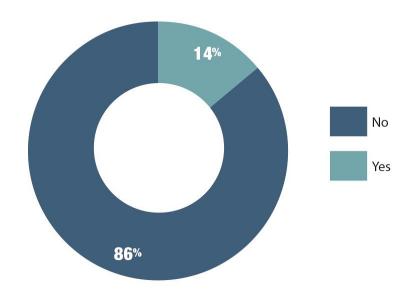
### Legend



There is a lack of quantitative and/or qualitative targets in the national policies on participation of students with disabilities and proper data management tools.

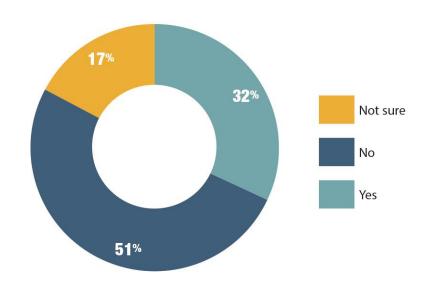
**EPFIME respondent – Higher Education Ministry representative** 

### **Ministry level**



Have mobility targets for students with disabilities

### **Institutional level**



Have inclusive mobility in their institutional strategic plan

ع الله	Definitions of disability are varied and diverse across EHEA countries.
	Data collection is not common and often limited to collecting mobility data from the Erasmus+ programme (outgoing mobility).
	Inclusion measures, targets to ensure social inclusion in mobility towards students with disabilities are rarely existent at country and institutional level.
ک کی کے	The impact of mobility abroad on students with disabilities is rarely studied by national authorities.



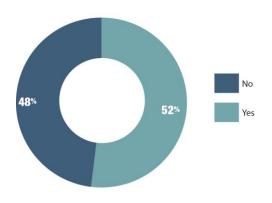
Belgium - Vives University of Applied Sciences/Flemish Community - The internationalisation strategic plan addresses inclusion (...) and ensures necessary structures so that all students and staff can gain an international experience by removing all possible barriers (including financial, physical and mental barriers) and by offering qualitative support for both incoming and outgoing students with specific needs (e.g. short mobility options, targeted mobility grants, qualitative support before, during and after a mobility period).

I have not heard of any information about an Erasmus programme for disabled students.

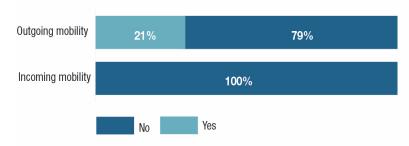
Much of the information on the foreign exchange programmes is given via public talks without captioning, interpreters or video recordings, and questions are generally taken verbally or over the phone, which is inaccessible to me as a deaf person.

**EPFIME** respondent - Students

### **Ministry level**

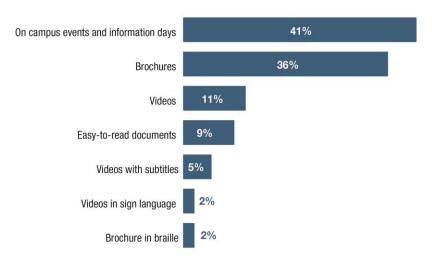


Is specific information on mobility provided for students with disabilities?



Initiatives to attract more incoming students with disabilities and encourage more outgoing students with disabilities

### Institutional level



Ways to provide information on mobility abroad towards students with disabilities



Some higher education institutions already encourage students with disabilities to go abroad, but only a limited number of higher education and no national authorities seem to be actively encouraging students with disabilities to come to their institutions.



The information provision and promotion on mobility abroad for students with disabilities is **lacking**. Campaigns are limited and do not reach students with disabilities.



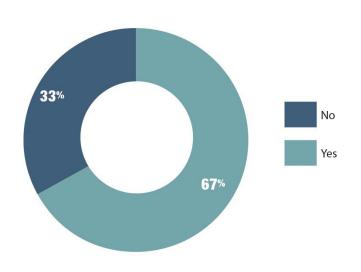
Greece - The Erasmus+ National Agency - instructs higher education institutions to give priority to students with special needs as long as they fulfil the selection criteria. It has also published leaflets in braille for distribution to Greek higher education institutions.

The greatest barrier is the limitation of funds, which makes it difficult to cater for all the needs of students with disabilities. Outgoing students, who are not taking part in Erasmus+ or national programmes, do not get funding for the additional costs due to their disability ....

Some forms of financial support (e.g. sign interpreters, pedagogical help, etc.) can in principle also be deployed abroad, but some regulations are very complicated and require a lot of administration.

**EPFIME** respondent – Higher Education Institution representative

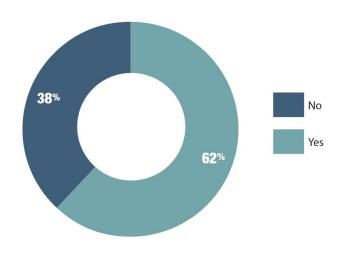
### **Ministry level**



Percentage provision of specific mobility grants or support services for outgoing SWD

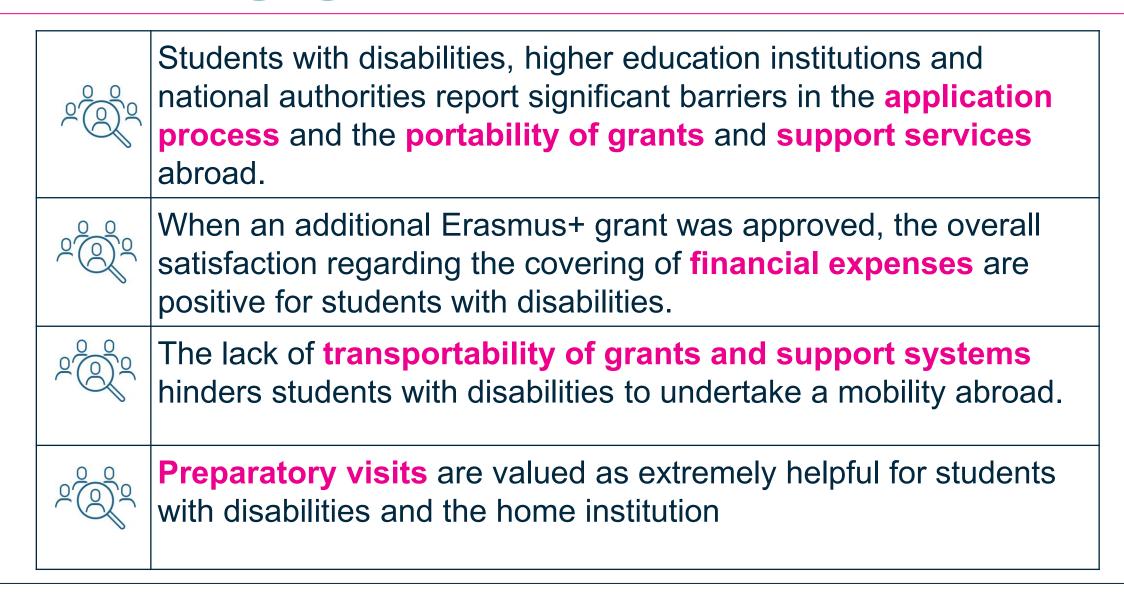
14 ministries out of 20 provide additional specific mobility grants and/or support services for students with disabilities going on a mobility abroad.

### **Ministry level**



Percentage portability of national grants or support services abroad

In 13 countries out of 21, national grants and support services for students with disabilities are transportable abroad for an exchange programme, while this is not the case in 8 countries.

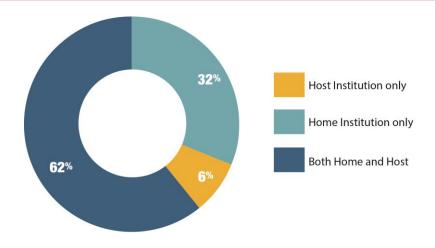




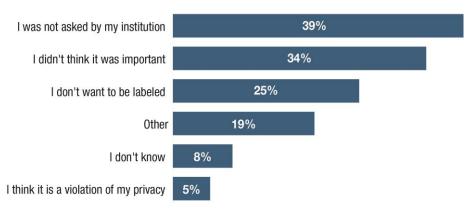
Belgium - EPOS, the Flemish Erasmus+ National Agency - developed an easy funding application process for preparatory visits to the student mobility destination in Erasmus+ mobilities. A trusted person/coach can also accompany the student on this preparatory visit.

It takes a lot of time to organise the support abroad. The Erasmus+ funding is often not confirmed until very late. No guarantee that additional costs can all be covered by this funding. Students are fearful of not getting support abroad, students need a support network which would not be available abroad. It is particularly difficult for students with physical and sensory disabilities who are often reliant on family members for support needs. They may have to organise their own supports outside of college hours (e.g. Personal Assistant, transport, etc.)

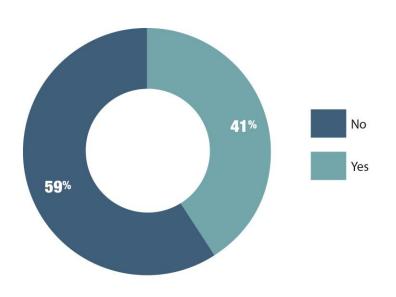
**EPFIME** respondent – Higher Education Institution representative



Disclosure of disability (student survey)



Reasons for not disclosing the disability (student survey)



Have specific administration procedures in place for the mobility of students with disabilities (institution survey)



**Disclosure** of the disability is an important topic for students with disabilities. When preparing their mobility abroad, many students disclose their situation both to the home and the host institution.



Higher education institutions do not automatically acknowledge the **disability status** as well as the **reasonable adjustments** offered by the home institution.



Students with disabilities are rather positive about the support services offered by the host institution. Students value foremost the support from staff during the international mobility period and consultation about their needs and preferences.



France - Université de Lorraine - In the Erasmus+ interinstitutional agreements, the University of Lorraine mentions explicitly the engagement and capacity to welcome incoming students and staff with disabilities. Regarding outgoing mobility, at least 4 months before the mobility takes place, a meeting is held between the student, the international officer, the disability officer and the academic department concerned to identify all the individual needs of the student in the host institution.

### Student life

My student dorm is managed by the office of equal opportunities, therefore it is specialized for students with disabilities. Therefore the management also knows how to help us. And the people are also kind and helpful in this dorm.

**EPFIME** respondent - Student

# **Student life**

The satisfaction regarding the offered <b>student housing</b> is rather positive.
Students point out the lack of available information regarding the accessibility of the destination, transport, housing and campus, and the best places to go socially.
Students point to more support with everyday life necessities (e.g. medical support, cooking, etc.).

## Student life



Italy - The University of Trento - cooperates with the Erasmus Student Network (ESN) to welcome and integrate their incoming students, especially those with disabilities. This cooperation focuses mostly on organising campus tours with the international students and searching for buddies to support students with disabilities to overcome everyday challenges.

# Awareness and cooperation

Specific barriers could be also the lack of translators to a particular sign language or the lack of coordinators for student support (disability/inclusion officers). Improvement of cooperation between support coordinators and international officers is crucial but challenging.

**EPFIME** respondent - Ministry of Education representative

# Awareness and cooperation



The lack of awareness on the barriers, as well as the lack of communication and collaboration between different stakeholders are a barrier to supporting international students with disabilities effectively.

# Awareness and cooperation



Ireland - Higher Education Authority - As part of their audit and monitoring visits to Irish HEI's participating in Erasmus+, the HEA'S international section actively engages with disability officers based at each institution to communicate the opportunities available to students with disabilities to partake in Erasmus+, and about the additional supports available for them.

# The Inclusive Mobility toolkit



### Reports

- Research report
- Policy recommendations



### IM.eu

Promote your institution's inclusive practices



#### Framework

Consult the objectives and action points



### Selfassessment

 Assess your strategies and practices



#### **Guidelines**

 Find detailed recommendations, advice and tips



#### Toolbox

- Share our resources
- Find inspiration from others

### Framework on IM



ENGLISH NEDERLANDS

Framework Self Assessment Toolbox FAO Contact



This platform aims to support higher education institutions, national agencies, and ministries of education to assess the inclusiveness of their institutional policies and practices on the topic of international mobility and to provide them with feedback and advice for further improvement.





#### Inclusive Mobility Framework

The framework aims to bring a comprehensive overview of strategic objectives and action points that the respective stakeholder could undertake to install a sustainable inclusive mobility strategy at institutional and/or national level. Each framework focuses on student mobility between higher education institutions.

Consult the framework

www.inclusivemobilityframework.eu

## Framework on IM

#### What is your perspective?

Higher Education Institution

Support services

National Agency

Ministry of Education

The framework for higher education institutions consists of five main areas, 18 objectives and 42 action points. Implementing the action points will allow you to install an inclusive mobility strategy at institutional level. In the guidelines you can discover more tips and tricks to implement the action points in a successful way.

#### Which area would you like to focus on?

Inclusion in mobility strategies

Awareness and cooperation

Information provision and promotion

Applications, grants and funding

#### Choose an objective for 'Awareness and cooperation' to view possible action points

the key internal stakeholders in delivering inclusive mobility at a strategic and a practical level are senior leaders, international offices, departmental mobility coordinators/champions, carreer department, marketing and communications departments, students and student unions. Fostering relationships between these relevant professionals is vital but the most important internal relationship of all is the one between staff in the inclusion support and international offices, and in particular – how they collaboratively engage with incoming/outgoing students and external institutions to achieve inclusive mobility experiences for disadvantaged students. Staff working in these areas need to take time to work together, organising regular meetings, not only to

gain insights into the challenges of mobility programmes but also to share what works for disadvantaged students.

The higher education institution ensures that necessary cooperations and structures are in place to ensure an inclusive mobility experience for all students.

The higher education institution ensures that necessary staff, internal cooperations and structures are in place to ensure an inclusive mobility

ACTION POINT

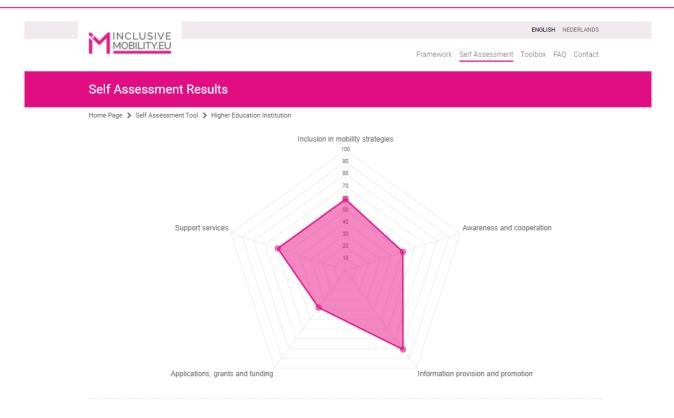
Ensure roles and responsibilities of staff in delivering on inclusive mobility practices and procedures are explored and clearly outlined. Once good relationships have been established between the relevant staff, the institution should go about developing written procedures to improve mobility experiences and collaboratively draw up a plan of staff responsibilities in relation to the mobility of disadvantaged students. This plan should contain the details of the personnel responsible for carrying out both general tasks associated with inclusive mobility (e.g., targeted promotion to disadvantaged students) and the more specific tasks associated with supporting individual students pre, during and post mobility (e.g., needs assessment, financial planning etc).

Building relationships between relevant departments and faculties on campus is vital to effectively promote inclusive mobility productions of the procedures which ensure that all students have a smooth and successful mobility period. Some of outgoing

## Self-assessment tool on IM

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# Self-assessment tool on IM



#### Inclusion in mobility strategies

#### Current strengths

- Needs-based approach: Establish a needs-based and individualised approach to support the wider participation of
  disadvantaged students in international student mobilities at three important stages. In the pre-mobility stage, with
  need for accessible information, communication between actors, respectful procedures, support in the application
  process and encouraging mobility (positive activities/incentives). During mobility, with need for support services for
  diverse needs, tools to become independent, access to accommodation, health care, leisure and accessible learning
  conditions and portals. And post-mobility, with need for support in providing feedback, accessible/clear assessment
  tools, evaluation of inclusivity and reintegration support.
- Set of parameters: Define a set parameters around inclusion as a precursor to engaging in new inter-institutional
  mobility agreements (e.g. agreement around base levels of support provided to students between institutions a



## **Guidelines on IM**



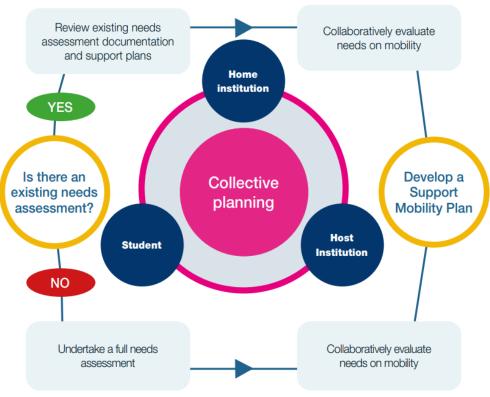
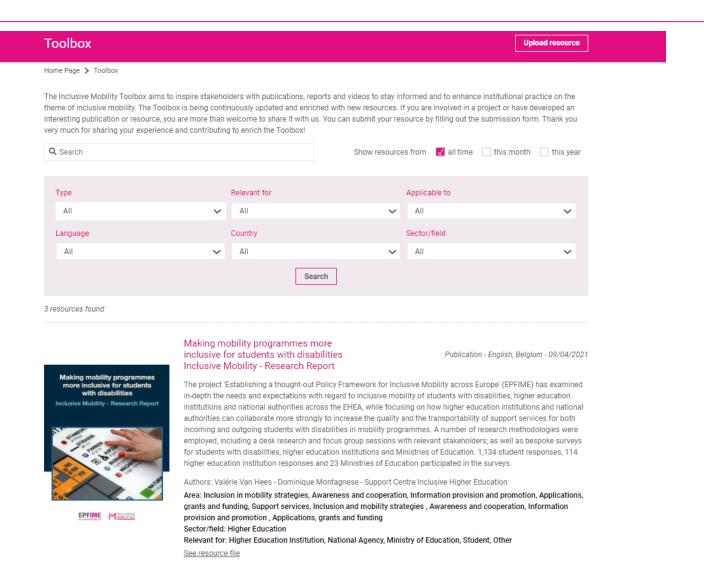
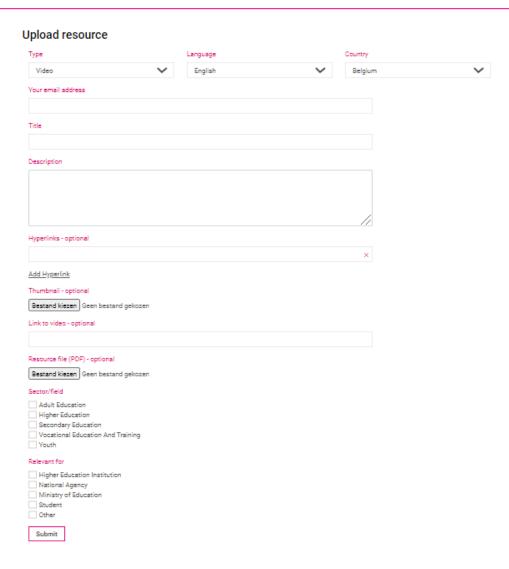


Figure 7 - Developing a support mobility plan

### **Toolbox on IM**



# **Toolbox on IM**



# Contact

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