出國報告(出國類別:訪問)

第二屆臺奧高等技職教育論壇 暨國際產業實務交流

服務機關:教育部技術及職業教育司

姓名職稱:馬司長湘萍等22人

赴派國家:奧地利、德國、荷蘭

出國期間:105年6月18日至6月26日

報告日期:105年8月1日

摘 要

- 一、 為強化雙邊高等技職教育之交流合作,奧國科研部邀請教育部與技專校院 組成代表團於 105 年 6 月 19 日至 22 日訪奧,並續辦第二屆「臺奧高等技 職教育論壇」。
- 二、此外,為使技專校院教師教學及早因應工業 4.0 進行調整,藉由本次訪問契機,與奧地利洽談技職教師國外培訓之合作方案,另訪問德國卡爾司魯厄科技大學了解其於工業 4.0 之人才培育與產業端之相關配套措施,並至荷蘭瓦特尼根大學洽談技專校院教師培訓合作計畫。
- 三、 诱過訪問過程,對我國高等技職教育推動實務教學及產學合作建議如下:
 - (一)技職體系具備實務經驗的教師應更受重視並建立支持系統:奧地利與德國對於技職大學教授有實務經驗之要求,在教師升等上亦自有系統與標準,重視專業及產學合作。我國法令雖已明訂技專校院新聘教師需有一年以上業界經驗,教師任教滿六年亦需至產業半年研習或研究,然仍有待各校實務上落實推動,並提供教師完善之支持系統。
 - (二)產業參與學徒制訓練的理念值得我國企業學習:德國產業運用完善之空間及設備訓練學徒,落實企業在人才培訓的角色,提供學徒扎實訓練。現行我國並無類似德國工商總會運作機制,建議未來可仿照德國師徒制精神,研擬促進企業參與人才培育之有效機制。
 - (三) 在推動國際交流合作的作法可更加深化:本次參訪奧地利、德國及荷蘭 大學,各校熱切表達除簽訂合作備忘錄形式外,期待能有更實質的合作 目標及雙方互動成果。建議未來國際交流目標除學生國際移動能力提 升,亦可朝技職研究與國際連結或跨校聯盟方式推動。
 - (四)務實教學與研究仍為科技大學提升能量的關鍵:荷蘭瓦特尼根大學在農業科技專業研究為世界成功典範,惟並未走往學術高塔,而落實大學對社會的責任,實實在在為國家及人類解決問題,務實而專精的研究精神,值得我國學校學習。

目錄

壹	`	前言3
	`	依據3
	`	訪問目的3
\equiv	`	訪問時間3
四	`	訪問地點及參訪團成員
五	`	訪問重點 5
貮	`	訪問過程6
參	`	建議事項44
肆	`	附件46

第二屆臺奧高等技職教育論增暨國際產業實務交流

壹、前言

一、依據

奧地利專業高等學院會議前於 103 年 6 月 15 日與國立科技大學協會及私立科技大學協進會簽署互相採認學士及碩士學歷之合作協議。為延續此合作協議,促成臺奧雙方學校間之具體合作,奧地利聯邦科學研究及經濟部率團與奧國專業高等學院於 104 年 11 月訪臺,並由我國教育部舉辦首屆「臺奧高等技職教育論壇」,以高等技職教育新哲學:落實學用合一、提升學生全球移動力為主題進行雙邊報告與意見交流。為強化雙邊高等技職教育之交流合作,奧國科研部邀請我國教育部與技專校院組成代表團於 105 年 6 月 19 日至 22 日訪奧,並續辦第二屆「臺奧高等技職教育論壇」。

此外,因應工業 4.0 趨勢產業發展所需人才變化,教育部已啟動技專校院未來跨領域人才培育所需課程模組建置,為使技專校院的教師教學能及早因應工業 4.0 進行調整,藉由本次訪問契機,期與奧地利洽談開展技職教師國外培訓之合作方案及其他交流項目,另訪問德國卡爾司魯厄科技大學了解其於工業 4.0 之人才培育與產業端之相關配套措施,並至荷蘭瓦特尼根大學洽談技專校院教師培訓合作計畫。

二、訪問目的

- (一)開啟與奧國高等教育實質交流管道,以作為互訪交流之基石。
- (二) 瞭解奧國職業教育政策之運作現況,以作為政策研擬之參據。
- (三)建立與歐洲國家學校日後教師交流及培訓之合作機制,以促進技專校院之人 才培育與交換。

三、訪問時間

105年6月18日至6月26日

(全程為期九天,6月19日及6月25-26日為搭機時間)。

四、訪問地點及參訪團成員

(一) 訪問地點

1. 奧地利: 奧地利學術交流總署、維也納科技專業高等學院、維也納校園 專業高等學院、上奧地利專業高等學院、薩爾茲堡專業高等學 院、茵斯布魯克專業高等學院、提洛邦教育廳

2. 德國:卡爾斯魯厄應用科技大學、慧魚集團總部

3.荷蘭:瓦特尼根大學

(二)參訪團成員

序號	姓名	職稱	單位
1	馬湘萍	司長	教育部技術及職業教育司
2	胡士琳	科長	教育部技術及職業教育司
3	曾志朗	系統校長	臺灣聯合大學系統
4	姚立德	校長 / 理事長	國立臺北科技大學中華民國國立科技大學校院協會
5	陳孝行	國際長	國立臺北科技大學
6	廖慶榮	校長	國立臺灣科技大學
7	恒勇智	資深校務顧問	國立臺灣科技大學
8	侯春看	校長	國立雲林科技大學
9	林君維	國際長	國立雲林科技大學
10	戴昌賢	校長	國立屏東科技大學

11	梁智創	國際長	國立屏東科技大學
12	陳振遠	校長	國立高雄第一科技大學
13	許正義	國際長	國立高雄第一科技大學
14	覺文郁	校長	國立虎尾科技大學
15	胡智熊	國際長	國立虎尾科技大學
16	呂文祺	助理教授	國立虎尾科技大學
17	戴謙	校長	南臺科技大學
18	王永鵬	國際長	南臺科技大學
19	龔瑞璋	校長	正修科技大學
20	張豪賢	組長	正修科技大學
21	李如蕙	助理設計師	中央研究院腦磁波實驗室
22	顏君倫	行政組員	國立臺北科技大學

五、訪問重點

(一)瞭解奧國高等技職教育之政策規劃及發展現況,供國內技專校院推動未來發展 方向之參考及借鏡。

- (二)與奧地利及荷蘭開展實質教師合作交流,以提升我國教師之國際移動力與實務 經驗。預計將我國與歐洲最新合作教師實務增能計畫,優先推廣至典範科技大 學,並在未來擴大至各技專校院。
- (三)了解德國如何透過人才培育有效帶領企業共同合作滿足工業 4.0 之人才需求。
- (四)提升訪團技專校院之國際知名度,並與歐洲3國(奧地利、德國及荷蘭)建立更 多實質具體合作交流之機會。

貳、訪問過程

一、第2屆臺奧高等技職教育論壇(2016年6月20日)

地點: 奧地利學術交流總署,第七大樓,1010室

主題: 奧地利 - 臺灣高等技職教育論壇: 「高等技職教育新紀元: 跨國人才

培育與高教品質之提升」

(一) 論壇時程表

時間	活動
	開幕式致詞
00.00	• 奧地利學術交流總署 執行長-Stefan Zotti 先生
09:00	重要貴賓致詞
00.15	• 駐奧地利臺北經濟文化代表處 大使-史亞平女士
09:15	● 臺灣教育部技職司 司長-馬湘萍女士
	• 中華民國國立科技大學校院協會 理事長-姚立德先生
09:00	重要貴賓致詞
- 1	● 奧地利聯邦科學研究及經濟部 國際總司長 — Barbara
09:15	Weitgruber 女士

	專題討論— 「奧地利應用科技大學及區域經濟間的創新與知識傳遞」 主持人
09:15	● 奥地利聯邦科學研究及經濟部 國際總司長 — Barbara Weitgruber 女士
10:15	與談人 • 奧地利聯邦科學研究及經濟部 駐臺總幹事/AS 副部長-Elmar Pichl 先生
	● 維也納校園專業高等學院 副校長-Heimo Sandtner 先生
	● PHOENIX CONTACT公司 總經理-Thomas Lutzky先生
10:15	茶敘時間
10:40	主題演講- 「創新談判和溝通協商的治理觀點分析」 主講人
11:00	● 上奧地利邦專業高等學院學務副校長-Regina Aichinger女士
11:00 11:20	主題演講- 「應用科技大學端的品質保證:計畫評定與品質稽核」 主講人 • 奧地利教育品質保證與認可局局長-Achim Hopbach 先生
11:20 I 11:40	主題演講- 「跨國教育與國際化策略-以克里姆斯專業高等學院為例」 主講人 • 克里姆斯專業高等學院執行長-Karl Ennsfellner 先生
11:40 11:55	主題演講- 「產業 4.0 的人力資源增能:不止是變革或文藝復興,其實是演化!」 主講人 •臺灣聯合大學系統 系統校長-曾志朗先生

	主題演講一
11:55	「臺灣的大學中產學合作新趨勢」
1	主講人
12:10	● 國立科技大學校院協會理事長暨國立臺北科技大學校長-姚立德
	先生
12 10	主題演講-
12:10	「臺灣對於工業 4.0 之人才培育:課程、師資及規劃」
10.05	主講人
12:25	● 國立臺灣科技大學校長-廖慶榮先生
12:25	
- 1	奧地利學術交流總署午宴
13:30	

(二)論壇過程概述

紀錄學校:國立臺北科技大學

本次論壇延續 104 年於台灣舉辦之首屆臺奧論壇,由奧地利聯邦科學研究及經濟部邀請我國教育部與技專校院共同舉辦第二屆臺奧高等技職教育論壇。論壇地點於奧地利學術交流總署舉行,奧方與會貴賓包含奧地利學術交流總署執行長Mr. Stefan Zotti、奧國科研部國際總司長Ms. Barbara Weitgruber、奧國科研部駐臺總幹事Mr. Elmar Pichl、奧地利專業高等學院會議秘書長Kurt Koleznik 及與談學校等,我方與會貴賓則包含我國駐奧地利臺北經濟文化代表處史亞平大使、我國教育部技職司馬湘萍司長、中華民國國立科技大學校院協會-國立臺北科技大學姚立德校長及參訪團學校。

1. 論壇開幕式

由奧地利學術交流總署執行長 Mr. Stefan Zotti 及我國駐奧地利臺北經濟文化代表處史亞平大使進行開幕式致詞,並由本次參訪團團長教育部技職司馬湘萍司長對於臺灣技職教育以及臺奧兩國之間的合作方式及方向進行介紹。

2. 專題討論

專題討論主題為「奧地利應用科技大學及區域經濟間的創新與知識傳遞」, 由奧國科研部國際總司長 Ms. Barbara Weitgruber 主持,進行內容如下:

- (1) 由奧國科研部駐臺總幹事 Mr. Elmar Pichl 介紹奧地利專業高等學院以及 產業之間的連結,並提供參訪團發表於歐盟教育與文化報告內的文章: Austria-the establishment of Universities of Applied Sciences,內 容詳細介紹奧地利專業高等學院學制的由來與未來發展。
- (2) 由維也納專業高等學院副校長 Mr. Heimo Sandtner 及 PHOENIX CONTACT 公司總經理 Mr. Thomas Lutzky,一同介紹專業高等學院如何與企業如何進行產學間的連結。該校與 PHOENIX CONTACT 的合作,可追溯到 2012 年,學校經由與公司總經理 Mr. Thomas Lutzky 聯繫,於校園內設立 The Phönix Contact Technology Competence Center,直接培養學生至畢業並進入 PHOENIX CONTACT 企業工作。而 PHOENIX CONTACT 也是秉持著回饋社會的精神,與該校合作培育人才。透過 PHOENIX CONTACT 公司接收到的商業訂單、以及其他從公家機關、社福機構的需求,雙方以四種方式進行產學合作:包含學位論文、補助計畫、委辦計畫及贊助、募款或捐贈計畫。該校將研發及實際經驗結合,推動並支持與企業及其他大學進行合作研究計畫。此外,也聘用產業專家作為教職員,人數佔總教職員人數的 50%,這些產業專家並積極參與研究活動,學校的學生亦參與產學合作計畫,該校預計在2020 年前讓 100 位學生透過此類研究計畫進入產業工作。
- (3)維也納專業高等學院副校長Mr. He imo Sandtner 強調專業高等學院的強項在於培育企業所需要的研究人才甚至是企業家,對於我方提議未來臺奧兩國之間的學生可以互相交換實習,我方可以提供實習機會給奧地利學生,也希望奧方這邊的學校可以提供類似的合作空間,抑或運用在奧地利專業高等學院內產業界的師資以及設備,進行雙邊合作計畫。

3. 專題演講

(1) 上奧地利邦專業高等學院學務副校長 Ms. Regina Aichinger 主講「奧地

利之專業高等學院:創新談判和溝通協商的治理觀點分析」:

1993 年,於奧地利的教育上發展了一全新高等教育之分支,這正是應用科技大學(或稱專業高等學院)的開端。專業高等學院在行政組織上有別於一般傳統認知的學校,通常不是獨立的單純教育機構,而是由不同民間組織、公司來籌辦,甚至只是該組織之下的一個小部門。但教學執行是由聯邦科研究委託相關單位辦理監督、評鑑與認可。在這樣的結構下,提供專業高等學院程單位數量會有較大變動,隨著工商業界的需求,課程數量與內容也會隨之調整。由於具備極大彈性因此該體系之下的畢業生多能符合工商界當需求,在職場上極具優勢。無論如何,經專業高等學院畢業所取得的學位文憑是具有與國立大學一樣的地位。

副校長提供了許多專業高等學院創新治理觀點的實例。在經費籌措方面,專業高等學院需跟奧方科研部簽署合約,根據所提供之課程專業度,每年都可以調整所能獲得的經費。有關立法方面,各個專業高等學院都會被邀請至立法諮詢會議,並且提供意見來修訂法案。在與高教部的合作方面,專業高等學院也可參與自 2012 年所實施的高教論壇,提供意見或建議,進而影響高教的策略。評鑑認證的部分,與奧地利教育品質保證與認可局(AQ Austria)合作,將各校所提供之學程及相關資料提交給專家審查。

(2) AQ Austria 局長 Mr. Achim Hopbach 主講「專業高等學院端之品質保證: 計畫評定與品質稽核」:

AQ Austria於 2012年成立,宗旨在於從制度層面及課程層面來評鑑專業高等學院及其他私立大學,另外也稽查專業高等學院及公立大學之內部品質管理。 課程層面的評鑑,由六個面向來評斷:學位課程及管理制度、教職員工、品質管理、經費來源及基礎設施、應用研究與發展及本國及國際合作。

(3) 克里姆斯專業高等學院執行長 Mr. Karl Ennsfellner 分享跨國教育與國際化策略如何達到 AQ Austria 的要求:

執行長分享了該校推動的跨國教育與國際化策略,如何達到 AQ Austria 的要求,相關作法與臺灣各校提升國際知名度及國際化策略相同,包含締結海外合

作姊妹校、選送交換學生等。

(4) 我方專題演講:

首先,由臺灣聯合大學系統校長、中研院曾志朗院士分享「產業 4.0 的人力資源增能:不只是變革或文化復興,其實是演化!」。曾院士從腦神經的發展來探討人力資源增能,奧方聽完後大感興趣,認為提供了他們完全不同的觀點。其次,由國立臺北科技大學校長姚立德校長主講分享臺灣大學中的產學合作新趨勢,報告中提到我國跨部會的合作以利進行產學合作,與奧方所實施之策略有所不同;最後為國立臺灣科技大學廖慶榮校長分享「臺灣對於工業 4.0 之人才培育:課程、師資及規劃」,說明我國對於技專校院教師增能提升之目的,以及技職體系針對工業 4.0、農業 4.0 及商業 4.0 如何發展課程、師資及配套規劃。

(三)論壇實錄



奧地利學術交流總署執行長 Mr. Stefan Zotti 進行開幕式致詞



我國駐奧地利臺北經濟文化代表處史亞平大使致詞



專題討論



專題討論問與答(1)



專題討論問與答(2)



論壇茶敘

二、維也納科技專業高等學院



University of Applied Science (UAS)

Technikum Wien

紀錄學校:國立臺北科技大學

(一)參訪過程概述

參訪時間:2016年6月20日下午2:00-3:30

- 1. 維也納科技專業高等學院在 1994 年成立,並在 2000 年成為第一個維也納專業院校。自 2012 年以來,維也納科技專業高等學院是歐洲大學協會(EUA)的成員。非常歡迎國際學生交流和合作方案。
- 2. 校長 Dr. Fritz Schmöllebeck 進行致詞後,由國際處處長 Dr. Sandra Allmayer 進行該校簡介,到目前為止,維也納科技專業高等學院已經有超過 8000 畢業生和 4000 名在學學生,是奧地利最大的專業高等學院,該校提供 13 個學士及 17 個碩士學位課程。
- 3. 該校副校長暨社會能力與管理學院長 Dr. Martin Lehner 分享該校「技術性大學之教授法:機會與觀點」,簡報中提出他們成功的法則為三列並行之模式:科技、經濟、及個人發展,讓學生可以同步發展三項長才的教授法。且跟台灣技職教育體系一樣注重理論與實作的並行,該校也將自身教學指標定義為行動主導的教學及學習。
- 4. 該校國際處研究員 Prof. Christoph Veigl 說明該校「輔助科技(Assistive Technology)研究」之起源及現況。嵌入式系統科系於 1999 年成立,目的是為了連結電子工程系及計算機科學系之間不足之處,接著因應 2011 年世界衛生組織(WHO)關於失能(disability)的報告,決定專注在輔助科技上。目前該校輔助科技研究已由歐盟補助,進行中的計畫有 Cloud4All、Prosperity4All等。主要目標是開發出所有人都適用的輔助科技,除了實用性之外,也有低成本輔具發展研究,如 FABI (Flexible Assistive Button Interface)及 FLipMouse (Finger- and Lip- Mouse)。每年維也納科技專

業高等學院也會舉行輔助科技之工作坊及夏令營,展示最新的研究結果。

- 5. 由國立臺北科技大學與該校洽談選送技專校院教師赴奧地利實務研習之工業 4.0 課程探討,並進行兩校之工業 4.0 MoU 合作協議簽署儀式,藉由簽訂此協議,期待舉辦第一次的教師研習營後,能跟奧國及該校有更密切的工業 4.0 研究合作關係。
- 6. 由該校應用工程科技系主任 Dr. Erich Markl 及資訊工程系副主任 Dr. Sylvia Geyer 帶領參訪團前往 ENERGYbase 大樓,進行該校工業 4.0 實驗室工廠參訪,以對該校進行更深度的了解。

(二)參訪心得

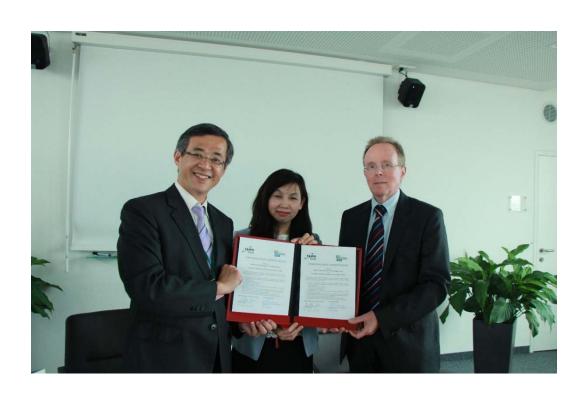
維也納科技專業高等學院對於國際化發展相當有策略,且積極開發姊妹校及 雙聯學位,藉由本次選送技專校院教師赴奧地利實務研習,可望與該校有更進一 步的密切合作。另該校於輔助科技方面著有特色,今年暑假也舉辦了輔助科技的 夏令營,後續學校於機電整合相關系所可與該校輔助科技方面進行交流及合作, 並讓學生實際參與輔助科技的應用與設計。



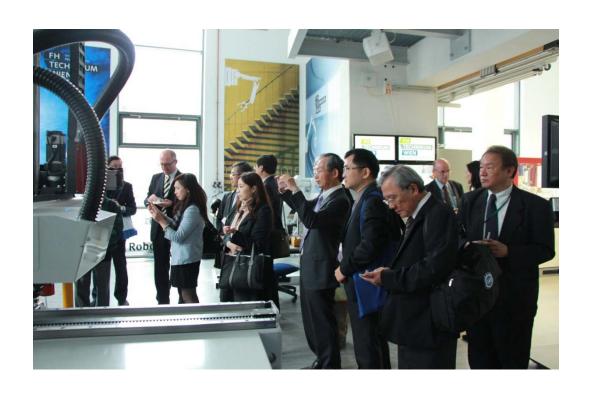
國際處處長 Dr. Sandra Allmayer 進行該校簡介



進行工業 4.0 課程討論會議



國立臺北科技大學與維也納科技專業高等學院簽署工業 4.0 合作協議書,並由教育部馬湘萍司長見證



參訪工業 4.0 實驗室工廠

三、維也納校園專業高等學院



FH Campus Wien

紀錄學校:正修科技大學

(一)參訪過程概述

參訪時間: 2016年6月20日下午4:00-5:30

- 1. 由該校校長 Dr. Barbara Bittner 開場致詞,再由副校長 Dr. Heimo Sandtner 進行校務簡報,及由工程系與應用生命科學系之系主任進行系概況簡報:
- (1) 該校學士班學制修業年限為三年,且絕大多數為在職進修之學生,師資部 份除170位專任教師外,另有約850位兼任業師,師生比1:5。奧地利聯 邦政府規定,技職專業高校最高僅得提供碩士學位,博士學位需與國內綜 合大學或其他國外大學合作,方能規劃授予。
- (2) 該校多為在職學生,授課過程兼顧其工作需求,亦可配合以遠距教學方式進行。在研發特色及產學合作情形方面,由於該校位於奧地利生醫技術園區,與諸多生醫與醫療科技業公司合作密切,故該校之 R&D 多能與業界合作,進而提供學生(特別是碩士生)直接於職場實習之需求。
- (3) 課程規劃除加強學生實務經驗之本職學能外,於後續碩士學位進修過程中, 特別於各系所增加管理學課程(MBA),得以配合學生畢業後於職場升遷之 需求。
- 2. 國立臺北科技大學、國立屏東科技大學、國立臺灣科技大學、南臺科技大學等四校與該校簽署 MoU 後,參觀該校之虛擬放射治療訓練室、Phoenix 自動化研究室與 F1 學生賽車模型展示解說。

(二)參訪心得

1. 該校發展特色為提供在職學生進修發展之需求,故一方面活化各類教學方式,

擴大利用遠距教學之各種方法,全校僅約5000名學生(每年約1200學生), 但已屬奧地利規模較大之學校,其專兼任教師超過一千人以上,師生比極佳, 此為國內應考慮落實之處。

- 2. 學校利用地理位置特色,加強生物技術與牛醫產業之發展。例如直接接軌其 國內之職業證照考試類別,於「虛擬放射治療訓練室」中,利用業界提供之 3D 模擬操作機器與軟體,訓練學生之就業需求。
- 3. 校園重視學生學習環境,除走廊有貼心之靠牆座椅安排,更善用樓梯口與建 築角落,設置休息討論區,方便師生隨時交談互動。此外更於校園內利用空 間種植大片薰衣草及其他花草,美化校園環境,融入自然環境。
- 4. 未來可藉由該校之協助,擴大與奧地利境內各國際性生醫技術企業之發展與 合作機會,譬如簽署合作協議,以提供台灣交換生直接進入該國業界實習之 機會。另該校之 3D 列印技術與車輛工程設計方面(如學生 F1 賽車設計), 亦有其特色之處,國內技職校院設有相關系所與研發中心者,亦可考慮建立 學術交流,進行實務經驗交換。



高等學院簽署 MoU



國立臺北科技大學與維也納校園專業 國立屏東科技大學與維也納校園專業 高等學院簽署 MoU





南臺科技大學與維也納校園專業高等 學院簽署 MoU

國立臺灣科技大學與維也納校園專業 高等學院簽署 MoU



參觀維也納校園專業高等學院「虛擬放射治療訓練室」



參觀維也納校園專業高等學院教學及研討室



參訪維也納校園專業高等學院後合影

四、上奧地利邦專業高等學院



University of Applied Sciences

Upper Austria (FH Oberösterreich)

紀錄學校:南臺科技大學

(一)參訪過程概述

參訪時間: 105年6月21日上午10:00-12:00

- 1. 上奧地利邦專業高等學院校長 Dr. Gerald Reisinger 致歡迎詞後,由該校國際副校長 Prof. Andreas Zehetner 介紹學校,另有工學院院長 Dr. Günther Hendorfer 及工學院國際副院長 Dr. Burkhard Stadlmann 與參訪團進行交流座談。
- 2. 該校共有四個校區,包含: Hagenberg 校區(資訊、傳播與媒體專業)、Linz 校區(應用健康與社會科學專業)、Steyr 校區(管理專業)、Wels 校區(工程專業)。四個校區學生人數總計約 5,600 餘人,Wels 校區約 1,900 名學生,學生人數最多;若以學生專業區分,工程領域最多(約 3,500 人),其次為商業領域(約 1,500 人),再者為社會科學領域(約 400 餘人)。教職員總數約 740 人,其中教師 224 人,研究助理 240 人。學校開設 60 個學士與碩士 program,沒有博士學位專業,欲讀博士之學生,引薦至其他夥伴學校(一般型大學)。
- 3. 上奧地利邦專業高等學院主要研究領域包含智慧型製造、能源、醫學工程與 健康、食品科技與營養、運輸與物流等領域。各校區主要研發方向如下:
- (1) Hagenberg 校區:軟體科技與應用、資訊傳播系統、媒體與知識科技、高齡長者生活品質。
- (2) Linz 校區:應用社會科學與非營利管理、醫學科技、高齡長者生活品質。
- (3) Steyr 校區:物流管理與公司網絡、產品與運籌管理、商業數位化、競爭管理。
- (4) Wels 校區:自動控制工程與管理、生植能與食品科技、能源與環境、創新 與科技管理、材料與生產工程、量測與測試科技。
- 4. 在與產業界之間的合作情形方面,該校與超過1,000個企業夥伴進行產學合

- 作,其中 140 個為國外企業夥伴,每年產學合作案金額達 1,380 萬歐元,現 在尚有 342 個業界研發計畫在進行。該校約有 225 位教授與 260 位研究助理 參與產學合作計畫,幾乎是學校所有教授都參與產學合作計畫。
- 4. 該校有超過 440 門專業課程是以英語授課,主要分佈在電機工程、全球市場 與行銷、汽車機電與管理、能源資訊、創新與產品管理、互動媒體、醫學工 程、行動計算、永續能源系統等專業。
- 5. 對於鼓勵學生創業的推動情形,該校在 2007 年成立奧地利第一個大學學生創業中心,提供課程、研究、諮詢與輔導,成立至今該校畢業生總共創立了 52 間公司,現在該中心內尚有 15 個創業計畫進行中,成效卓著,其中最有名的一間是 Rantastic,該公司在 2013 年被媒體集團以 2200 萬歐元購買,2015 年時再次被愛迪達公司收購。
- 6. 參訪團中國立臺灣科技大學、南臺科技大學及國立臺北科技大學三校與該校 簽署學術合作備忘錄。

(二)參訪心得

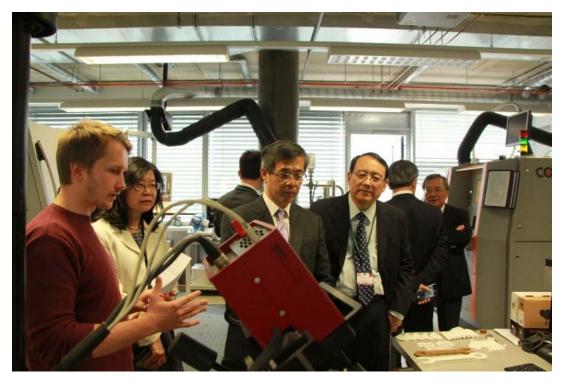
- 1. 該校極為重視產學合作,與1,000個海內外企業建立合作關係,所有教師均 參與產學合作計畫。此外,也極為重視學生創業,為奧地利第一所成立學生 創業中心之大學,成立至今該校畢業生總共創立了52間公司,成效卓著。
- 2. 該校在醫學科技研究領域發展各式輔具,以人為本,改善高齡人士生活品質, 非常具有特色,臺灣將逐漸進入高齡化社會,該校在此領域之研發成果與經 驗,非常值得臺灣各校參考,未來可透過教師交流、邀請該校教師前來短期 授課與研討會之方式,發展國際合作研究之機會。
- 3. 該校和多數奧地利大學相同均無博士班,但產業技術能力並不遜色,此機制 值得臺灣技職校院參考,檢討技職教育博士班教育究竟在產業發展中鷹扮演 何種角色。



南臺科技大學與上奧地利邦專業高等學院簽署合作備忘錄



考察團與上奧地利邦專業高等學院合影



參觀上奧地利邦專業高等學院校園研究與教學實驗室

五、薩爾茲堡專業高等學院



Salzburg University of Applied Sciences (FH Salzburg)

紀錄學校:正修科技大學

(一)參訪過程概述

參訪時間:105年6月21日下午3:30-4:30

- 1. 薩爾茲堡專業高等學院校長 Dr. Gerhard Blechinger 致歡迎詞後,由執行長 Dr. Doris Walter 進行校務簡報,及該校觀光創新及管理學系、多媒體藝術 系及多媒體科技系之代表進行簡報。
- 2. 該校屬於規模較小之特色學校,目前約有學生約 2500 人,但其中 2000 人來 自當地與鄰近區域,且多為在職學生。由 320 名職員與 1000 名外聘業師,協 助規劃執行地區性之特色產業發展,包括觀光產業與多媒體等創意產業。國 際化之具體執行方式,一方面擬從擴大招收國際學生推廣特色產業,一方面 希望集中強化少數姊妹校之交流,推動雙學位之授予。於三年的學習過程中, 規劃第五學期出國學習。目前已與越南、泰國、日本等多個亞洲國家,進行 長短期教師培訓與學生交換等活動。
- 3. 於台灣技職發展簡介短片後,由國立臺北科技大學、國立臺灣科技大學、國

(二)參訪心得

- 該校為配合地區觀光產業發展之特色學校,並配合多媒體之創意產業,強化整體行銷規劃,提昇旅遊週邊產值。課程規劃除強調與業界實務結合外,各碩士學位亦提供管理學程,並強調創新之重要性。
- 2. 外籍生免學費並提供各項生活協助之政府與學校之辦學策略,確能有效吸引國際學生前來,並強化後續與外籍生母國之交流互動。
- 3. 該校發展觀光產業與異業結合之經驗值得效法,國內設有相關系所的學校應可先透過簽署合作協議,從教師及學生之交換互訪,學習落實學生實習經驗,以及強化產業結合,擴大產值之方法。

4. 該校設有特殊之創新創意育成中心,為異業結合之重要窗口,國內單位應可借鏡其經驗,強化當地各類產業特色,與在地化人才培育之需求。



正修科技大學致贈薩爾茲堡專業高等學院紀念品



國立臺北科技大學與薩爾茲堡專業高等學院簽署 MoU



南臺科技大學與薩爾茲堡專業高等學院簽署 MoU



國立虎尾科技大學與薩爾茲堡專業高等學院簽署 MoU



國立臺灣科技大學與薩爾茲堡專業高等學院簽署 MoU

六、茵斯布魯克管理專業高等學院(提洛邦庫夫史坦專業高等學院、 弗拉貝爾邦專業高等學院)



MCI Management Center Innsbruck



University of Applied Sciences
Kufstein

(FH Kufstein Tirol BildungsGmbH)
University of Applied Sciences

Voralberg (FH Vorarlberg GmbH)

紀錄學校:國立臺北科技大學



(一)參訪過程概述

參訪時間:105年6月22日上午10:00-12:00

- 1. 本日前往茵斯布魯克專業高等學院參訪,另外兩校弗拉貝爾邦專業高等學院 及提洛邦庫夫史坦專業高等學院代表亦聚集於該校,與參訪團進行交流。
- 2. 弗拉貝爾邦專業高等學院由執行長 Dr. Thomas Madritsch 進行簡介,該校於 1997 年成立,有 19 種學程及 250 名師資提供 1200 名學生一流的教育。在擁有最佳的教授/學生比例以及小班制的環境中,學生能受到最好的教育。該校不僅有高科技的設備和寬大國際關係網,也重視高效率及實際應用之教法。校內的 5 間研究中心更是緊密地連結了教學與研究。弗拉貝爾邦專業高等學院的核心競爭力為:企業管理、技術、媒體設計以及社工。

- 3. 提洛邦庫夫史坦專業高等學院由副執行長 Dr. Franz Geiger 進行簡介。該校是應用科學技術學系、經濟學系和社會學系等領域的國際大學。大學本身有共 21 個學士、碩士和 MBA 課程,授課語言有英文和德文,全校有 2000 名學生及 450 名教師。高品質的教學已獲得多個獎項。符合國際的需求,庫夫史坦專業高等學院與 170 家國際大學合作,並有非常熱絡的國際教師和學生的交流。庫夫史坦專業高等學院最迷人的地方是,他位於阿爾卑斯山的心臟地帶。學生和教師充滿了創新、並擁有最先進的教學環境和高品質的生活。
- 4. 茵斯布魯克專業高等學院(MCI)由校長 Prof. Andreas Altmann 進行該校簡介,MCI 這幾年以來成功將自己定位與德語國家大學排行之前幾名。已有 3000 名學生,1000 名校內外教職員,7000 名畢業生,幾千家企業以及研究合作夥伴,並擁有全球 200 家姐妹校。MCI 大學的研究及進修課程是由來自多種領域教授授課,因此該校課程提供豐富跨領域的科技內容及來自商業界的第一手資訊,並據有國際化及服務導向的特點。 MCI 得過無數獎項,許多調查及排行可認證該校具有高品質及國際聲望。
- 5. MCI 與北科大、雲科大及南台科大簽署交換生或校對校 MoU; 弗拉貝爾邦專業 高等學院與台科大及北科大簽署 MoU; 庫夫史坦專業高等學院與北科大、高第 一及南台科大簽署 MoU。

(二)參訪心得

此參訪行程一次與三校會面,三校出席人員相當踴躍,然也因人數眾多,參 訪團各校無法與所有學校有較多時間深入討論,但仍透過 MoU 簽署儀式建立後續 洽談合作基礎,各校與此三校簽署 MoU 後應持續追蹤,並依照所簽訂之協議與該 校對口單位進行實質交流。



弗拉貝爾邦專業高等學院執行長 Dr. Thomas Madritsch 進行簡介



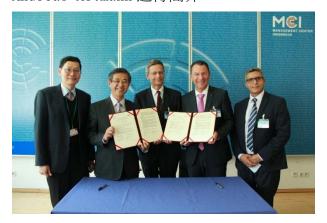
提洛邦庫夫史坦專業高等學院副執行長 Dr. Franz Geiger 進行簡介



茵斯布魯克專業高等學院(MCI)校長 Prof. Andreas Altmann 進行簡介



高第一與弗拉貝爾邦專業高等學院簽署 MoU



北科大與提洛邦庫夫史坦專業高等學院簽署 MoU



雲科大與茵斯布魯克專業高等學院簽署 MoU

七、奧地利提洛邦教育廳

(一)參訪過程概述

參訪時間:105年6月22日上午11:30-12:30

- 1. 由在駐奧教育組之安排下,由教育部技職司馬湘萍司長前往提洛邦教育廳拜會提洛邦教育廳副廳長 Dr. Reinhold Raffler,藉以瞭解奧地利及該邦的職業教育概況。由副廳長 Dr. Reinhold Raffler 致歡迎詞,副廳長並另邀請教育廳督學 Roland TeiBi(負責技職教育及學徒制)及一所工業學校校長共同與會座談。
- 2. 奧地利實施九年義務教育,但實際學制為 4-4-4 制,從小學至初中畢業只需 8 年進入高中職完成第 1 年課程後才算完成九年義務教育。由於奧地利高中以 下教育完全免費,因此幾乎所有國民在完成義務教育後皆選擇繼續就讀、完成 高中職教育。學生在小學就讀四年畢業後,程度較佳的學生將通過考試進入文理中學初中階段就讀(AHS),日後朝學術研究方向發展;另大多數學生則進入 普通中學(Haupt schule),朝職業訓練方向發展,畢業後再進入高中職就讀。 因此,奧地利學童在相當於臺灣國小五年級之年紀,即面臨分流的選擇決定未來的走向。
- 3. 學生在 14 歲之後,就讀文理初中的學生繼續就讀文理中學高中階段,而選擇職業學校的學生,則有三種發展,其一為學徒制,其二為三年制的職業高中,其三為五年制的職業專科學校。
- 4. 奧地利的學徒制與其他國家的學徒制有所不同:
- (1)在接受九年義務教育之後,若要成為學徒,可透過工商總會公告的缺額(共 153種學徒類科)找到企業,簽訂契約後成為學徒。各種學徒類科中包含自 營商、企業、工廠等等,最多學徒需求的類科為手工、木工、機械等類, 因為這些職類較少為大型工廠或公司,多半為中小企業。學徒的訓練期間 為2-4年(通常為3-4年僅有約五種類科可於2年內完成),以機械方面的 學徒為大宗。
- (2)辦理學徒教育的學校,由於本質仍為教育,學校經費來源為政府,學校中的機械設備經費來自地方政府,人事費則為地方政府及中央政府各負擔一

- 半。企業在學徒教育中的角色並不出資辦學,而是提供接受學徒訓練的學生工資(其中部分工資來自工商總會的補助)。
- (3)學校除了教授專業課程外也強調校內的實作課程。學校教學上有基本課綱 (包含通識、專業、實作),實作課程的比例依各類科會有所不同,而學徒 在企業接受訓練期間也有課綱。學徒制進行可分為兩種模式:其一為在學 校上10週課,其他時間均在企業;另一種則為每週部分時間在學校、部分 時間在企業。在學徒課程結束後,會由奧地利工商總會頒發結業證書。
- (4)接受學徒教育的學生可加強修習相關課程,透過考試取得證明後進入大學繼續就讀。不過,大多數的學徒畢業生都是自己成立公司,僅有少部分學徒會有進修需求。奧地利目前30%的自營商都是接受學徒訓練的人。
- 5. 五年制的專科學校經費由地方政府和中央政府共同分攤,此類學校並非學徒制的學校,因此不會和企業有工作契約,但此類學校仍屬為高職階段,因此在學校發展上會與學徒制學校有競爭關係。此外,五年制的專科學校亦與一般文理高中有競爭關係,不過五年制專科學校比起文理高中多一年修習時間,每週上課時數也較多(專科生每週學習37小時,高中生每週學習33小時)。其中在五專生每週37小時的學習時間中,有一半以上是普通課程,30-40%為專業課程,另約20%為在校內的實作課程,額外有8週的企業實習課程,大部分是沒有薪資的。
- 6. 五年制的專科學校也強調專業知識與專業實作能力的培養,學校老師都是有工作經驗的業界教師,因此五專學校畢業生具有競爭力,畢業生加上三年的工作經驗後,即可以被稱為「工程師」,目前奧地利多數電工、工程領域的中小企業主為五專體系的畢業生。
- 7. 在詢問奧地利的學校是否也面臨少子化的衝擊時,副廳長提到雖有衝擊,但 目前對學校經營尚無太大影響,但少子化趨勢下,該國目前確實也逐漸面臨社 會及家長重視文憑的現象,學生逐漸不想當學徒,此外,該國也面臨國際評比 的壓力(奧地利國民接受高等教育的比例偏低)。

(二)參訪心得

- 1. 奧地利提洛邦無論是學徒制的學校或是五年制的專科學校,在學校期間的教學都極為重視專業實作能力的培養,因此可對應產業的人才需求。
- 2. 學徒制的學校除了教授專業課程外,亦強調校內實作課程訓練,再加上學徒制學生在企業接受訓練期間,也依據工商總會訂定的課網進行,學校與企業共同合作下可確保專業實作能力的培養,畢業後達到產業所需能力,並由工商總會頒發結業證書。
- 3. 在此產學共同培育的學徒教育下,學生畢業後若非留用於訓練單位,亦有能力自己經營公司,因而,較不易出現產業人才短缺或斷層問題。奧地利與我國都是中小企業為主的經濟體系,該國推動學徒制的經驗值得未來借鏡學習。



教育部技職司馬司長致贈紀念品予提洛邦教育廳副廳長 Dr. Reinhold Raffler



教育部技職司馬司長與提洛邦教育廳副廳長 Dr. Reinhold Raffler 等人合影

八、德國慧魚集團



Fischer Group of Companies

紀錄學校:國立臺北科技大學

(一)參訪過程概述

參訪時間:105年6月23日上午10:00-12:00

- 1. 慧魚集團簡介: 慧魚集團於 1948 年成立,為德國典型的家族式中小企業體 (SME),企業特色在於其卓越的研發能力,該公司員工人均專利數達德國值 20 倍;迄今,該集團在全球 33 個國家設有子公司,近 4千5百名員工,年營業額達7億歐元。
- 2. 參訪團前往德國慧魚集團總部對該公司自動化生產線及培訓中心參訪。由業務協理 Laurenz Wohlfarth 進行解說前,先要求所有參訪團員皆穿上螢光背心,並且於工廠內全面禁止拍照,可感受到該集團對於遵守紀律的重要性。
- 3. 該公司工廠生產線已是全自動工業 4.0 的生產線,只需要少許的人力就能監控整間工廠的生產,透過精密的計算及程式,使生產線的機器人彼此溝通完成生產,只需少數人力並使品質管控最佳化。此次參觀之生產線,雖然產品皆是小小螺絲零件,卻是從開模沖床,完全使用自動化生產,工廠環境整潔乾淨,跟台灣生產螺絲工廠有很大差別。產出產品猶如藝術品,可以運用於精密工程設計。
- 4. 該公司亦設有培訓中心進行師徒制教育,公司對於培訓新進人員不遺餘力, 每人安排一台模擬機器實際操作,且一旁皆會有資深人員協助並監督,進而 指導並提升新進人員技術。Laurenz Wohlfarth分享師徒制於德國實施已久, 也提出親身實例。有鄰居的小孩在校成績不佳,於是轉進公司進行師徒制並 取得學位,現在取得一技之長還能在公司取得學位及職位並為公司服務。

(二)參訪心得

1. 從德國工業 4.0 計畫的推動,顯見目前工業先進國家正運用智能製造帶動生

產力的提升,而全球製造業亦尋求轉型之道,以因應產業變革提升國際競爭力。參訪該企業除了對其研發產能背後的資源投入加以了解外,也可針對德國企業如何在此股浪潮下創造其成長動能進行了解。

2. 另外,透過企業的角度,了解產學合作到底在德國是怎麼實施,未來建議可以邀請企業一同前往,讓本地企業了解國外企業是如何全力配合、甚至自行進行產學合作。學校後續亦可考慮選送學生至該集團進行實習,甚至進行師徒制的雙聯學位。

(三)參訪實錄



參訪團員皆穿上螢光背心為參訪做準備



業務協理 Laurenz Wohlfarth 為大家解說



參訪團員於慧魚集團總部合影

九、德國卡爾斯魯厄應用科技大學



Karlsruhe University of

Applied Sciences

紀錄學校:國立臺北科技大學

(一)參訪過程概述

參訪時間:105年6月23日下午3:00-5:00

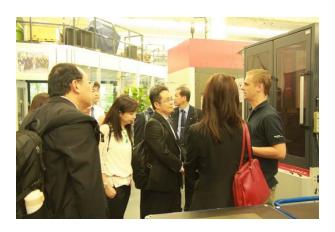
- 1. 由卡爾斯魯厄應用科技大學綜理國際事務之副校長 Dr. Dieter Höpfel 進行學校簡介,並由國際處處長 Dr. Joachim Lembach補充說明。該校前身為創立於 1878 年的 Grand Duchy of Baden College of Building,後於 1971 年取得大學資格。目前有 8,600 名在校學生、210 名教授、390 名講師及 450 名行政人員。
- 2. 與德國國立大學相似,卡爾斯魯厄應用科技大學不收取學費。該校有六個學院:建築工程、電腦科學與商業資訊系統、電子工程與資訊技術、資訊管理與媒體、管理科學及工程、機械與電機工程,共提供 23 種學士課程、19 種碩士課程。與奧地利的應用科技大學一樣,德國的應用科技大學也無博士學位授與權,只得以與他校合作方式進行博士班課程。
- 3.卡爾斯魯厄應用科技大學致力於發展為國際化大學,外國學位生佔該校總學生數 14%,大約有 40%在校生出國實習,與 40 個國家超過 120 所大學締結為合作協議學校。該校也提供全英語授課之碩士班課程,如感知系統科技及測量與空間資訊。
- 4.由該校網路通訊系系主任 Prof. Dr.-Ing. Rüdiger Haas 協助帶領參訪團前 往參觀機械生產實驗室。

(二)參訪心得

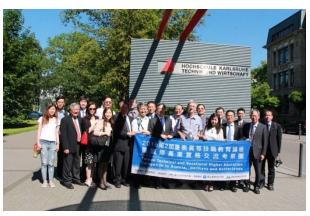
1. 該校最為特別之全英語課程為「全球事務研究跨洲碩士學位學程」,該校與我國國立中興大學及墨西哥蒙特雷大學,三校共同成立跨洲學程,第一學期於卡爾斯魯厄應用科技大學修習 18 個學分、第二學期於國立中興大學修課、第三學期於蒙特雷大學克雷塔羅校區修課,最後一學期則於三地擇一優秀廠商實習

並完成碩士論文。

- 2. 此學程引起參訪團員高度興趣,並希望技職教育這端也能建立類似跨國或跨 洲學程。建議可向該校取經有關成立跨洲學程之過程及困難之處,並向國立中 興大學詢問有關立法或其他行政程序。
- 3.該校提供非常多外語課程,如英語、法語、西班牙文、葡萄牙文、中文、韓語、 俄語及德語。對於交換生,並提供免費兩周密集德語訓練課程,且每月生活費 (含住宿費)與在台北生活之花費相仿,應多鼓勵學生前往該校進行交換,加強 德語能力並進一步提升自身全球移動力。



參訪機械生產實驗室



於卡爾斯魯厄應用科技大學合影

十、荷蘭瓦特尼根大學



紀錄學校:國立屏東科技大學

(一)參訪過程概述

參訪時間: 105年6月24日下午2:30-4:00

- 1. 由瓦特尼根大學校長 Rector Arthur Mol 作迎賓致詞,再由該校溫室科技研 究組長 Dr. Silke Hemming 介紹此校溫室技術發展。
- 2. 瓦特尼根大學(Wageningen University)和DLO Foundation(DLO 爲荷蘭語, Dienst Landbouwkundig Onderzoek, 英語指 Agricultural Reserch Service) 爲合作夥伴關係,兩者結合統稱爲 Wageningen UR (University & Research centre)。該校的研究經費一年經費約3.2億歐元,其中約1.7億歐元之經費 來自荷蘭政府補助,約1億歐元來自研發計畫,約2千5百萬歐元來自學費, 剩餘約2千萬歐元來自其他管道。而其研究中心本身一年經費約3.3億歐元, 其中約1.3 億歐元來自政府部會委託研究案,約1.5 億歐元來自業界研發計 畫,其餘的約5千萬歐元來自其他管道。
- 3. 除了政府提供研究經費進行基礎研究之外,許多業者也提供研究經費進行應 用相關的研究。研究領域包含:動物科學、植物科學、食品科學、環境科學、 農業科技等。投入經費的廠商非常多,規模龐大的計有:FrieslandCampina、 Yakult(養樂多)、Unilever(聯合利華)、Silliker 等。WUR 也經常應其他國 家之委託提供技術支援,協助建設農業設施與環境監控站。目前,已經在亞 洲、歐洲、非洲等地都有非常多的成功案例。
- 4. 該校未來會更強調基礎科學和應用科學、教育和研究的結合。就研究而言, WUR 將繼續強化與荷蘭和國外的政府,社會和商業夥伴的合作關係。主要研 究主題鎖定:(一)更健康的人類、動物與植物;(二)更有效率地利用資源; (三)更彈性的生態與經濟社會系統;(四)更有效率地解決都市地區生活問題; (五)發展新的生物系統。上述研究主題會依據 WUR 每年的發展實況,調整優 先順序,以一步一步實現研究計畫的目標。

5. 國立屏東科技大學戴校長與該校 Dr. ir. J.E. van den Ende 進行簽署教師 研習合約儀式後,由該校植物科技組公關組長 Dr. Erik Toussaint 帶領參訪 團實地瞭解該校所設溫室生產流程。

(二)參訪心得

- 1. 瓦特尼根大學研究中心包含幾個研究所:農業經濟調查研究所(LEI)、綠色世界研究所(ALTERRA)、土地開墾和改進國際研究所(ILRI)、應用植物研究所 (PPO)、動物疾病控制中心研究所(CIDC)、國際農業中心(IAC)、國際植物研究所(PRI)與食品安全研究所(RIKILT)。大學環境優良非常適合研究人員與學生求學。大學距離瓦特尼根小鎮中心不遠,就算騎腳踏車也不過 10 分鐘。居民生活樸實,對國際人士也非常友善。
- 2. 此校教職員約6500人,其中185 爲教授,學生數約9500人,其中大學部約4000人,研究所約4000人,博士生約2000人。瓦特尼根大學暨研究中心是目前全世界非常獨特的學術組織,結合了基礎、策略與應用研究,並且提供創新的大學、碩士與博士教育。
- 3. 雖然荷蘭是小國家,但瓦特尼根大學農業科技卻可以獨步全球,其農業技術 超越英國、德國、法國等先進國家。可見此校之經營模式確實有效提升學校 研發能量與校譽。該校之所以會如此成功,主要是因爲辦學與研究定位明確, 專精於研究與開發農業相關技術,且作法務實。
- 4. 爲了貼近業界需求,此大學系統特別透過幾個研究所直接解決業界難題,推動校內研究動力,再藉由教學單位吸收國內外優秀研發人才負責執行研究計劃,達到永續經營之目標。此經營模式尤其確實適合資源有限的小國家。
- 5. 瓦特尼根大學在荷蘭高等教育指南上高居榜首,在生命科學領域是歐洲大學的 領頭羊,有非常多的研究强項。主要以農業技術、食品科學、動植物科學、動 物疾病控制等領域都值得我國借鏡。

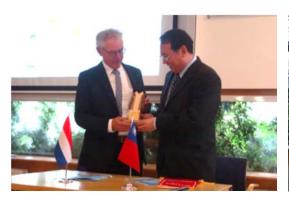
(三)參訪實錄



瓦特尼根大學校長Rector Arthur Mol 歡迎台方參訪團並介紹該校



屏東科技大學戴昌賢校長與瓦特尼根 大學溫室科技執行長 Dr. ir. J.E. van den Ende 簽署教師研習合約



屏東科技大學戴昌賢校長與瓦特尼根 大學溫室科技執行長 Dr. ir. J.E. van den Ende 致贈禮物



參訪團與瓦特尼根大學於會議結結束 後在 LUMEN 大樓內拍照留念





溫室植物科技組公關組長 Dr. Erik Toussaint 帶領台方參訪團實地參觀瓦特 尼根大學 UNIFARM 溫室設施並解說如何應用科技引領高端農業發展

參、建議事項

(一) 技職體系具備實務經驗的教師應更受重視並建立支持系統

奧地利與德國對於技職大學教授有實務經驗之要求(一般大學教授如果想成為技職大學的教授,必須先要有三年的實務經驗,否則並不具備資格到技職大學任教),在教師升等上亦自有系統與標準,重視專業及產學合作。反觀我國技專校院過去由於師資進用、敘薪、升等、獎勵申請等機制與一般大學教師無明顯區隔,過去學校對教師要求強調學歷及相關學術表現,升等仍多為學術論文升等。

目前技術及職業教育法已明訂技專校院新聘專業科目或技術科目教師需有 一年以上業界工作實務經驗,教師亦需每任教滿六年至產業半年研習或研究,未 來建議從奧地利與德國技職教育經驗,強化各校實務上落實推動,並促使學校對 於技術專業及具備實務經驗教師提供更完善之支持系統,以期能建立技職體系教 師強而有力的實務發展機制。

(二) 產業參與學徒制訓練的理念值得我國企業學習

德國產業運用完善之空間及設備訓練學徒,落實企業在人才培訓的角色。雖 係由於政府法令及工商總會規範,要求產業必須扮演培訓的角色,但企業並未馬 虎行事,不僅對學徒扎實的訓練方案及專業的指導,亦提供完成學徒培訓的學生, 可轉為正式員工繼續服務的機會。而奧地利辦理學徒制的產業,在學生接受訓練 期間,亦依據工商總會訂定的課綱進行培訓,透過學徒制學校與企業共同合作下 可確保專業實作能力的培養,畢業後達到產業所需能力,並由工商總會頒發結業 證書。

在此產學共同培育的學徒教育下,學生畢業後若非留用於訓練單位,亦有能力自己經營公司,因而,較不易出現產業人才短缺或斷層問題。現行我國並無類似奧地利或德國工商總會運作機制,但兩國師徒制對於學子習得一技之長後順利就業,及對於企業人才需求之滿足均有雙贏效果,建議未來可參考奧地利及德國師徒制精神,研擬促進企業參與人才培育之有效機制。各校亦可循此精神下創造發展出屬於我國特有的產學共同人才培育模式。

(三) 在推動國際交流合作的作法和策略可更加深化

奧地利跟德國兩國之大學在推動國際化及進行國際交流方面均相當積極,藉由低負擔的優勢(奧德兩國大學幾乎不需學費,僅由學生負擔住宿費及生活費),並透過提供豐富的跨領域及英語課程,本次參訪學校的外國籍學生及修習領域均相當多元。各校除簽訂合作備忘錄形式外,期待能有更實質的合作目標及雙方互動成果。

建議未來各校推展國際合作面向,除促成雙邊學生交換外,提升學生國際 移動能力外,亦可思考如何提升學校可提供外國學生的課程質量,亦可加強學校 相關研究研發領域之國際連結,及朝跨校聯盟或跨國合作方式推動。

(四)務實教學與研究仍為科技大學提升的關鍵

荷蘭瓦特尼根大學在農業科技專業研究為世界成功典範,惟並未走往學術高塔,而落實大學對社會的責任,實實在在為國家及人類解決問題,該校認為一所好的研究型大學,並非僅研究或論文成果豐碩,而應實實在在為國家解決問題,甚至為人類解決問題。同樣的,上奧地利邦專業高等學院為奧地利的專業高等學院體系學校,該校除極為重視務實教學,專注於培育學生具備未來就業時所需專業能力,該校仍極為強調教師必須從事研究,原因是在於教師必須不斷精進及與外界連結,才能不斷自我提升及改善教學,而透過研究計畫的進行,亦可使學生有機會實際參與,成為未來公司所需人才。務實而專精的研究精神,值得我國學校學習。

肆、附件

新聞稿網址:http://www.cna.com.tw/news/ahe1/201606240122-1.aspx

台奧高等技職教育論壇 維也納圓滿舉行

發稿時間: 2016/06/24 10:23 最新更新: 2016/06/24 11:34

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第2屆台奧高等技職教育論壇於當地時間20日在維也納舉行,以「高等技職教育新紀元:跨國人才培育與高教品質之提升」為主題,針對奧地利專業高等學院與產業界合作、技術移轉主題討論。(駐奧地利代表處提供)中央社105年6月24日

(中央社台北24日電)第2屆台奧高等技職教育論增於當地時間20日在 維也納舉行,以「高等技職教育新紀元:跨國人才培育與高教品質之提 升」為主題,針對奧地利事業高等學院與產業界合作、技術移轉主題討 論。

参加論壇的台灣學界代表包括教育部技職司長司馬湘萍、國立台灣聯合 大學系統校長曾志朗及8所科技大學校院代表含台北科大校長姚立德(同 時為國立科技大學協會理事長)、台灣科大校長廖慶榮等7位校長共18 人。

中華民國駐奧地利代表史亞平於論壇開幕致詞,論壇中雙方針對奧地利 專業高等學院與產業界之合作、技術移轉主題進行討論,同時奧方簡報 專業高等學院實際運作情形,並透過實務經驗分享,讓台灣的學界代表 對此有更多認識,相信將為台灣高等技職教育帶來新的觀點與想法。

台方簡報則由大學校院在「生產力4.0計畫」應扮演的角色切入,討論人 才培育、技職教育再造計畫與工業4.0理念如何結合等議題,與奧國學者 分享台灣高等技職教育之經驗及未來期許方向。

本次教育部高等技職教育訪問團在奧國科研部及駐奧地利教育組全程安排並陪同參訪多所學校,促成22項合作協議或備忘錄簽署。

奥方簽署院校包括維也納科技事業高等學院、維也納校園事業高等學院、上奧地利邦專業高等學院、薩爾茲堡專業高等學院、茵斯布魯克專業高等學院、庫夫斯坦專業高等學院、弗拉貝爾邦專業高等學院等7所, 台方則有國立台北科技大學、國立台灣科技大學、國立雲林科技大學、 南台科技大學、虎尾科技大學、國立高雄第一科技大學等6所學校。 1050624



Austria – the establishment of Universities of Applied Sciences

One of twelve case studies produced as part of the project on Structural Reform in Higher Education (EAC-2014-0474)

April 2016

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Table of contents

Iı	ntroduction	. 5
A	ustria – the establishment of Universities of Applied Sciences	. 6
	Introduction to the structural reform and its main goals	. 6
	Context and background to the reform	
	Design process for the reform	. 8
	Policy instruments used	. 9
	Implementation of the reform	. 9
	Monitoring, evaluation and feedback	11
	Important changes in context for the reform	12
	Achievements and effects	12
	Summary	14
	Interviewees	16
	References	16



Introduction

This case study is part of the "Structural Higher Education Reform – Design and Evaluation" project, commissioned by the European Commission (EAC/31/2014). The main objective of this project – carried out by the Center for Higher Education Policy Studies (CHEPS), University of Twente, the Netherlands, and the Centre for Higher Education Governance Ghent (CHEGG), Ghent University, Belgium – is to investigate policy processes related to the design, implementation, and evaluation of structural reforms of higher education systems. The focus is on government-initiated reform processes that were intended to change the higher education landscape, with the following questions foremost: What kind of goals were envisaged with the structural reform? How was the structural reform planned and implemented? What have been the achievements of the structural reforms? How can these achievements be explained in terms of policy process factors?

Three types of reform were distinguished: reforms designed to increase horizontal differentiation (developing or strengthening new types of higher education institutions such as the creation of a professional higher education sector), reforms designed to increase vertical differentiation (bringing about quality or prestige differences between higher education institutions, e.g. by creating centres of excellence) and reforms designed to increase interrelationships between institutions (supporting cooperation and coordination among institutions, forming alliances or mergers). In total, structural reforms in twelve different countries (eleven in Europe, one in Canada) were investigated: Austria, Belgium (Flanders), Canada (Alberta), Croatia, Denmark, Finland, France, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Spain, United Kingdom (Wales). The twelve case studies – for ease of reference published as separate documents – all follow the same logic and are presented in a similar format, with sections relating to the reform and its context, policy goals, policy design, policy instruments, policy implementation, policy evaluation and goal achievement.



Austria – the establishment of Universities of Applied Sciences

Attila Pausits & Jeroen Huisman¹

Introduction to the structural reform and its main goals

'Fachhochschulen' (FHS, Universities of Applied Sciences) are one of the pillars of binary higher education systems in countries such as Germany, Switzerland and Finland. Their roots date back to the 1960s and 1970s in these countries. In comparison, Austria was a "late mover", establishing the FHS sector in 1993. While Austria paid more attention to the expansion of the non-university upper-secondary education sector in the 1970s, the sector remained relatively small in comparison with other OECD countries. The government held a state monopoly on higher education and the prestigious university sector was dominant. Post-secondary vocational training was managed in a similar manner to upper secondary schools, and was not recognised as part of the higher education sector.

The beginning of the 1990s was marked by two major policy reforms (Pechar 2001, p. 49). One was part of the broader New Public Management reform of the public sector, which sought to reform university management and increase institutional autonomy. The second policy reform introduced non-university higher education in the form of FHS.

As the policy reforms started twenty years ago, this case study focuses on the first implementation and highlights only the most significant improvements and changes vis-à-vis the original policy. After a standstill (1970-1990), a new FHS policy reform was developed within three years (1990-1993). The period from 1993 to 2003 can be seen as the major implementation epoch of the sector. While from 2003 onwards an extension took place with a focus on lifelong learning and the "academisation" of professions (e.g. the health sector in 2006), this discussion is rather dominated by the mission and role of FHS in research and PhD education, as well as the enlargements of the sector through new study programmes. Although the policy on the FHS sector has been continuously amended over the past twenty years, the process is still continuing. However, the implementation has lacked proper evaluation mechanisms along the way.

Due to the fact that universities, as in other countries, had been struggling with increasing numbers of students, low completion rates and lengthy periods of student study time, the government of Austria passed the University of Applied Sciences Studies Act (FHStG,) in 1993 (Pechar, 2001, p. 48). A further operational goal of the structural reform was to gain recognition of upper-secondary school (BHS) diplomas within the EEC, and to implement the government agreement of 1990 regarding higher education management and university autonomy. These are the three operational goals of the policy reform in Austria.

Based on the interviews and the literature review, there were three major overarching strategic goals of the policy reform, which were clearly formulated at the beginning of the policy process as *explicit goals* (Wadsack, 2004, p. 38;

¹ This summary was drafted by Jeroen Huisman, Centre for Higher Education Governance Ghent, Ghent University, on the basis of the (longer) case study report written by dr. Attila Pausits, Danube University Krems, Austria.



Lassnigg, 2005, p. 39f; Hackl 2009, p. 17f). These were: (a) the diversification and expansion of the supply of vocational education; (b) the development of programmes based on the needs of the economy; and (c) improvement of the permeability of the educational system, and flexibility of graduates regarding various occupations.

These explicit goals, often used to underline the need for FHS and their core function and roots in Austria, have further led to *implicit goals* of the policy reform (BMWFW, 2015; Brünner, 2013), which are: (i) to enhance capacity and relieve universities; (ii) to improve (continuing) education through diversification; (iii) to reduce regional disparity through the establishment of FHS in rural regions; (iv) to deregulate and decentralise the system; and (v) to create a more efficient higher education system (with higher completion rates and lower times to degree).

Context and background to the reform

The origins of the new FHS go back to the criticism of the university system from three perspectives (Hackl, 2004, p. 40): (a) the lack of flexibility and the disciplineoriented focus of university study programmes, as well as universities complaining about a lack of autonomy and drawn-out procedures; (b) the relationship between the state and universities, and the critique of the university as an organisation, with the FHS as a new organisational form of private-public-partnership; and (c) the state university funding scheme and budget regulations and their limited efficiency. Furthermore, the upper-secondary school sector sought to gain (European) recognition of BHS qualifications at the time when Austria was becoming an EU member country. In 1989, the Council Directive 89/48/EEC of the European Economic Community (EEC) aimed to extend the system of mutual recognition to those professions for which the required level of training is below higher education within the member states. Directive 89/48/EEC made clear that the Austrian BHS diploma did not equate to a higher education diploma. To become a member of the EEC, Austria had to respond to 89/48/EEC and to increase and diversify higher education in the country.

The assumption in Europe that economic growth could be reached by investment in education and research through the "mobilisation" of talent resources and the simultaneous social promise of equality of opportunities for society led to two different approaches. First, to upgrade BHS awarding institutions as organisational units of the federation, and second, to establish new organisations as non-university institutions from scratch.

The good reputation of BHS and the relatively small investment required to upgrade them (as the institutions were well established) were key reasons to opt for this solution. Based on the drawn-out series of stages (statutory provision, regulations, decrees, federal budget agreements), and the involvement of different stakeholder groups and their interests, such an implementation process was likely to take a rather long time and be complicated.

Supporters of the other approach, namely the establishment of new institutions from scratch, claimed it would be quicker and less biased by the history of BHS and strong stakeholders, while there would also be more freedom in terms of institutional implementation.



Design process for the reform

Based on the new government's working programme in 1990, the participating political parties (conservative and social democrats) played major roles in identifying the need for change and also providing direction for further developments. Two ministries played important roles, the Ministry of Education (BMUK), responsible for BHS, and the Ministry of Science (BMWF), the governmental entity responsible for higher education institutions. The two ministries took different approaches to the design of the structural reform (Pechar, 2004, p. 55f), while both claimed to have a leading position in the structural reform's design process.

The expert group at BMUK, responsible for vocational schools, immediately started with development work for new curricula to upgrade the BHS. As curriculum development was the core competence of the ministry, the group embarked on the design process of the new policy process from this starting point. Another reason for this quick move was to gain competitive advantage by being the first movers over BMWF. With immediate action, they could be ahead of BMWF and avoid further discussions throughout the implementation and thus be ready to start sooner.

Meanwhile, BMWF took a different pathway and worked more at the conceptual level. BMWF tried to put the policy reform into a broader context by reviewing the current state of policy, identifying major challenges the sector faced. Being responsible for universities, BMWF also worked on a new higher education act, which would address institutional autonomy and quality assurance (UOG1993). In fact, two different time schedules appeared during the design phase of the policy: task-based activism versus experienced-based conceptualism at the two different ministries led to the development of two different solutions.

To overcome the conflict, BMWF proposed that the OECD review Austrian higher education. The OECD report both broadened the discussion about the new policy and brought an outside perspective to the national discussion. The decision to bring in the OECD was the likely reason behind BMWF taking over the policy design process as the responsible ministry. Although the policy review only appeared in 1995 (after the FHStG was accepted), it was still a subject of significant debate, also involving external experts.

In the following stage, a new draft of the legislation was prepared by BMWF. This draft and the reform it laid down were intensely discussed by different stakeholder groups and through the media. Employer and employee organisations, such as the Chamber of Labour and the Chamber of Industry/Commerce, the Rectors' Conference and BHS, responded to the draft, both supporting and challenging the policy. Based on the interviews and the reviewed literature (e.g. Jungwirth, 2014; Schelling, 2014), the policy gained key support from the highest political ranks. Key individuals from these ranks were the architects of the policy that was eventually implemented.

The political willingness for change, international pressure via the OECD and EEC, and strategic moves such as requesting the OECD review, shifted stakeholder opinion on the policy reform from being rather divergent to rather convergent. A number of stakeholders did not participate from the very beginning of the design process, which was described as "silent scepticism" (Pechar, 2004, p. 53). At a later stage, they were invited by BMWF to join the process and had the chance to take a formal position. The process can be described as consensus-oriented, well-defined



and broadly reflected upon. The involvement of key stakeholders, the distribution of responsibilities and tasks, the milestones, strategic moves and decisions strengthened the legitimacy of the desired output. The success of the policy design process was aided by the lack of a strategic alliance between the opponents of the proposed solution.

The first stage (after no policy reforms for almost 20 years in higher education in Austria) was rather chaotic and dominated by strategic actor manoeuvres. However, the model behind the FHS policy reform is remarkable, especially as the involvement of an external view (OECD) influenced the process enormously. Because the goals were clearly formulated, the alternatives were identified and internally and externally assessed, and targets were defined and implicitly discussed and measured (number of programmes, number of study places), we can argue that the reform has shifted from a quasi-garbage model (upgrading the BHS) to a quasi-rational reform taking place over a relatively short period of time (three years). However, the public-private partnership as a framework and vehicle of the implementation was rather a "greenfield" for policy makers and therefore the identified targets and measures based on the designed public-private partnerships were rather doubtful.

Policy instruments used

The policy design process utilised a number of policy instruments, which can be identified as information tools. Focus and expert groups, advice (OECD), workshops, trainings and reports supported the dissemination of information and the broader involvement of interested bodies. Regulation based on the FHStG and the later certification and accreditation of study programmes were also used by the authorities.

Funding was the most controversial element of the policy discussion. The funding mechanisms and the conceptual details of the public-private partnerships were not defined in detail. However, the policy reforms introduced the basic normative funding scheme for study programmes (the federal government bears 90 per cent of the personnel and operational costs per study place). As state funding was not sufficient, additional income was needed to sustain the public-private partnership and FHS. The new normative funding model can therefore be seen as a (new) policy instrument to support but not to safeguard the success of the process.

Implementation of the reform

First, all the parties of the new government (with their working programme) played a vital role. Furthermore, the two ministries, BMUK and BMWF, were involved in the processes. The parliament's involvement was in relation to the new legislation and the formal approval of the new FHStG. Different stakeholders, as mentioned above, participated in workshops and formulated their views vis-à-vis the ministry and political parties. The OECD took on an advisory role with its report and suggestions regarding the new policy and its implementation.

The most innovative part of the new FHS sector was its quality assurance and normative funding scheme. An independent council ('Fachhochschulrat', FHR) was founded to ensure the quality of the study programmes and the sector. Its role was



to review and assess the scientific and pedagogical-didactic quality of the study programmes and to approve them by decree. Soon after, in 1996, the newly established FHS institutions and programmes created an FHS network: The Association of Austrian Universities of Applied Sciences ('Fachhochschulkonferenz', FHK). Its role is to provide support to FHS in achieving common educational goals and represent the interests of the institutions.

Furthermore, the institutions providing the study programmes were key actors in the implementation process. The FHStG focused mainly on study programmes rather than on the institutions providing them. This led to a variety of institutional types, legal statuses and funding structures. Most of the institutions are private institutions or voluntary organisations. Only one - Theresianische Militärakademie falls under the Ministry of Defence and therefore belongs to the federal government. The other providers are predominantly owned by regional bodies, municipalities and other public bodies such as Chambers of Commerce. Private companies also own shares of a few institutions. The providers are responsible for the provision of resources, contracts, personnel (administrative and teaching staff) and the budget. The ownership constructs of the new institutions also meant that funding came from sources other than the state (federal) budget, such as municipalities. The FHStG sets minimum requirements for the providers including a `Fachhochschulkollegium` to oversee the study programmes (in terms of curriculum development and quality assurance), which is similar to a university senate in other systems. Described in the FHStG, the 'Fachhochschulkollegium' was therefore an intra-institutional actor in the implementation of study programmes and the policy at an institutional level.

An interesting element of the policy implementation is that not all providers applied for or used the name 'Fachhochschule'. Only 13 providers included the word in their names. The term 'Fachhochschule' does not in itself imply any basic change; it only refers to a specific provider which has reached a certain level as a provider of degree programmes, including:

- A minimum of two degree programmes by the applicant institutions must be recognised as FHS Bachelor degree programmes with a subsequent FHS Master degree programme, or as FHS diploma programmes;
- A plan for the expansion of the institutions in question which plausibly establishes that a minimum level of 1,000 study places will be available within five years; and
- Evidence of an organisation that guarantees that teaching and conducting examinations is carried out autonomously, especially the existence of a 'Fachhochschulkollegium'.

The government introduced Development and Funding Plans, which had a five-year planning perspective. These policy documents included long-term government funding commitments and future prospects for the sector. However, the focus of these plans was on study programmes, more precisely on the products or services of FHS.

The first Development and Funding Plan in 1994 covered the first five years of the reform. It included the type of study programmes, total number of study places to be financed by the government and also provided the targeted student numbers for FHS for five years. With this information, the government explicitly set targets regarding the speed and scale (programmes and places but not number of



providers) of the implementation process. The development plan also included a set of criteria, which was to be used to select study programmes for future state funding. The key criteria were:

- Demand of the Austrian economy for such a study programme and qualification;
- Regionally balanced offers of higher education
- · Improvement of admission for new target groups.

With this policy instrument, which included quantitative and qualitative aspects regarding study programmes, BMWF delivered five-year implementation plans for the whole sector, with the first two Development and Funding Plans as the key milestones.

Not only based on funding considerations, the government decided on a mediumtempo implementation. The main assumption to explain such a pace was that overly fast implementation could not be monitored in a proper way within a newly established sector. As such, the necessary adaptation would be difficult to realise.

In order to be awarded the designation "University of Applied Sciences", institutions providing FHS degree programmes need to submit an application. In the beginning, the parliament was responsible for awarding institutions with this designation. Later, it was the FHR, and nowadays the Board of the Agency for Quality Assurance and Accreditation (AQ) Austria. Requirements relate to recognition of degree programmes, plans for (feasible) expansion, and evidence that guarantees teaching and examination is carried out autonomously.

The implementation of the FHS reforms was both top-down and bottom-up. The provision and establishment of institutions - locations, development of profiles, study programme portfolio and funding schemes - was a bottom-up process. The governmental Development and Funding Plan was a top-down process, providing general directions regarding study programmes, funding and the number of study places in the field. FHR, to a certain extent, balanced the two implementation pathways, bottom-up and top-down, throughout its quality assurance role.

A missing element, until the last development plan in 2015, was the continuous monitoring and evaluation of the previous development plan. However, the overall target figures regarding the number of study places would always be reached. Every five years a new development plan produced further conditions, as well as the introduction of new programmes and an additional number of new study places.

Since FHS programmes began, the FHStG has been adapted several times. Eleven amendments have been made to the law, but only few have had a significant impact on the FHS sector.

Monitoring, evaluation and feedback

Policy evaluation was limited to the fulfilment of the development plans. This changed in 2015 when, after twenty years, the government evaluated the previous Development and Funding Plan. The lack of prior evaluation can perhaps be attributed to the fact that the policy sought further deregulation of what was an overregulated sector in the 1980s. However, it is more likely that the weak evaluation and feedback process was due to a strong focus on individual programmes and institutions. A systemic review of the policy at regional level or



comparisons with other sectors as well as at subject level, for example, was not part of a broader systematic evaluation process.

Rather, the criteria for implementation were fragmented. The evaluation of the educational policy goals, as mentioned at the beginning of the case study, was not explicit. Specifically, evaluation indicators were mainly quantitative, such as the number of study programmes, number of students, and amount of funding. The Development and Funding Plans (especially the first two) did, however, cover other qualitative criteria related to subjects and study programmes. The ministry also developed a score table, which was used to judge the eligibility of programmes for funding.

The evaluation of quality at the level of the study programme was the responsibility of the FHR. As an independent neutral unit, its role was to evaluate and accredit study programmes and thus ensure a sufficient standard of education in the new sector. The FHK, as the association of FHS institutions and programmes, also had a role as the voice of the sector. These three entities played the most important roles in the evaluation and feedback process.

In contrast to the general lack of evaluation mechanisms, at the preparatory stage of the third Development and Funding Plan the ministry asked an expert group to review the implementation of the FHS sector (Lassnigg, 2005), which was to be used to prepare the third funding and development plan in 2003. The review underlined the weakness of the policy evaluation, indicating that the funding and development plans were fragmented and had a strong focus at the programme level. Possibly because the identified targets (study programmes, number of students) were reached, there may not have been any urgency to review the overall goals as long as the targets were achieved. However, the report did not have a significant impact on the further improvement of the sector or on the forthcoming Development and Funding Plan.

Important changes in context for the reform

In the preceding sections the role of EEC regulation and concerns about inflexibility and lack of autonomy in the university sector have been highlighted.

Subsequent developments have affected growth and change in the FHS and the university sector, most notably the developments regarding New Public Management, the Bologna reform (including accreditation, with the launch of AQ Austria, in 2012), continuing education, and teacher education (Teacher Education Act, 2005).

Achievements and effects

The first programmes at FHS started in 1994. Two decades later, in 2013, the number of students at 21 FHS in the sector had increased from 695 to 43,592, the number of programmes from 10 to 399, and the number of first year students from 114 to 12,322 (BMWFW, 2015, p. 4). Although these figures show significant growth in the sector, the FHS sector remains rather small in terms of student numbers, especially in comparison to the university sector in Austria (273,280 students, BMWFW 2015, p. 28), or to the non-university sectors in other countries, such as Germany and Switzerland.



The FHStG acted as a positive driving force for decentralisation and deregulation. The legal act was an effective policy tool that provided a profound framework for the "greenfield" implementation of FHS. As a side effect, the regional governments used the window of opportunity to increase their influence on higher education as the federal government sought to relinquish its monopoly. It was a win-win situation for the state and the regions, which were able to align their strategic goals. The timely decision to reform ownership therefore played an important role in reaching the policy goals. Boundary issues, such as the recognition of degrees, also helped drive the implementation of the new policy.

The higher education landscape has changed as a result of the operational goals of the reform policy that were achieved. The FHS reform in Austria is a success story, which was confirmed in interviews as well as in the literature.

The overall strategic goals were clearly formulated and monitored at the programme level. However, the monitoring of policy goals from a holistic or general system-level perspective did not take place in a systematic and continuous way. This might be due to the decentralisation of the sector. The Development and Funding Plans provided by the ministry did not connect the dots, as the core content pertained primarily to study programmes.

The FHS sector, through the introduction of new study programmes, established practice-oriented vocational education at the higher education level and led to a diversified supply of higher education. This also contributed to the expansion of higher education, although the FHS sector has remained rather small. The need for further expansion of the sector has been addressed recently (e.g. Austrian Science Board, new Funding and Development Plan 2016-2018).

There is a greater market orientation that took place at the programme level via market and needs analyses, which required programmes to be accredited. However, market and needs analyses with clear figures for the entire system are missing. Therefore, this strategic goal has been achieved at the programme level, but further work is needed in order to follow its implementation at the system and state level.

The permeability of the educational system and the flexibility of graduates has been promoted and supported by the FHS sector. Students from educationally disadvantaged families are better represented at FHS than at universities (although mainly male students). FHS also offer non-traditional students ways to access higher education. As a side effect, the mode of delivery of study programmes, including part-time, has also contributed to the flexibility of the system and to the improvement of the student-centred approach.

The FHS sector has enhanced the capacity of the higher education system and relieved universities by allowing more students into targeted study fields. However, because the sector still remains small compared to the university sector in Austria, there is a general consensus (Österreichischer Wissenschaftsrat, 2009; Lassnigg, 2005) that a further shift from universities to FHS is needed. Indeed, some of the existing university programmes might be a better fit at FHS. Instead of parallel structures and programmes, further stratification is required. Positioning, cooperation and competition are and will be fundamental to fulfilling this policy goal of the FHS and to diversifying higher education in Austria.



At the beginning of the implementation, not much attention was paid to lifelong learning and professional development programmes. Later, with the FHStG amendments of 2003, lifelong learning became an important goal of the policy. Since then, FHS have increased their contribution to continuing education.

The goal to "reduce regional disparity by establishing FHS in rural regions to 'spread out' higher education over the country" has partly been achieved. Still, the picture remains diverse across the different regions. The newest tension arises from a desire to establish FHS not in rural regions but in cities with one or more universities. The reason for this relates to the market orientation of the sector and especially the preference of students to study in cities. While regional disparity has been reduced, it seems that the goal of market orientation supersedes reducing regional disparity and a major proportion of FHS student population is located in (big) cities.

Data also shows that, in contrast to universities, FHS are highly efficient, with regular completion times and high completion rates, and thus have made a significant contribution to the overall performance of the system.

FHS also facilitated the "academisation" of the professions. In 2006, in line with international trends, the government passed the Health Care and Nursing Act (GuKG), the Midwifery Act (HebG) and the Clinical Technical Services Act (MTD), which allowed non-medical healthcare professionals to be trained at FHS. Many regional governments have exploited this new possibility, replacing the medical-technical academies and midwifery colleges with BA study programmes at FHS. Some of the regional governments have even established new FHS to serve the expansion of higher education into these disciplines, whilst others have integrated these new programmes into the exiting organisations. Funding, in the case of medical-technical and midwifery colleges, remains in the hands of local governments.

As one of the goals was "to promote the permeability of the educational system and the flexibility of graduates regarding various occupations", issues of equity also came to the fore. On the other hand, the establishment of the FHR as an independent, non-governmental entity responsible for quality assurance and accreditation for the sector gained political legitimacy and recognition by the FHS sector. Policy makers had to accept the outcomes and judgements of an entity that was not bound by governmental instructions. The FHR contributed to the acceptability of the reform and its implementation. How AQ Austria will take over these responsibilities and find its position in the sector remains an open question, as does the role and position of FHS in PhD education.

Summary

The reform related to horizontal differentiation: the introduction of a 'Fachhochschulen' sector (FHS) alongside the existing university sector. The three strategic goals were diversification and expansion of vocational education, the development of programmes geared towards the needs of the labour market, and the promotion of permeability of the educational system and flexibility of graduate career paths. The operational goals were to introduce a new act (FHStG, University of Applied Sciences Studies Act) to regulate the new sector, to gain recognition of upper-secondary school (BHS) diplomas within the EEC, and to implement the government agreement of 1990. Key actors in the policy design phase were the two



relevant ministries, but also various stakeholders including employer organisations were involved in a rather open consensus-oriented process, in that options and outcomes were open for discussion. The key policy instruments were information (in the design phase), regulation (new higher education act, five-year governmental development plans) and funding. The implementation of the sector led to (mainly) public-private partnerships initiated top-down and implemented bottom-up through study programmes and local and regional 'Fachhochschulen' initiatives.

Policy evaluation took place, but not in a consistent way. For instance, the development plans were mainly focused on quantitative information. That said, the accreditation organisation(s) played an important role in assessing the quality of the FH programmes. As a result of the reform process, the landscape of Austrian higher education has definitely changed. The reform started at the beginning of the 1990s and although after twenty years the FH sector is still relatively small, there are now 21 'Fachhochschulen' with around 43,500 students enrolled and about 400 programmes on offer. The strategic and operational goals have been achieved and as a consequence the reform can be considered an overall success.



Interviewees

Mag. Friederich Faulhammer, Rector of the Danube University Krems, former Secretary General Austrian Federal Ministry for Science and Research.

Mag. Kurt Koleznik, Secretary General Fachhochschulkonferenz (Association of University of Applied Sciences).

Prof.(FH) Mag. Eva Werner, hon.prof. Rector IMC Fachhochschule Krems.

Dr. Helmut Holzinger, Managing Director Fachhochschule des bfi Wien (University of Applied Sciences bfi Vienna) and President Secretary General Fachhochschulkonferenz (Association of University of Applied Sciences).

Mag. Dr. Wilhelm Brandstätter MBA Head of Department IV/11 responsible for university of applied sciences at the federal ministry of Science, Research and Economy.

Regina Aichinger, Head of higher education research and development FH Oberösterreich (University of Applied Sciences Upper Austria).

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