

INTEGRATED JOURNALISM IN EUROPE

Journalism Higher Education in Europe



Universitat
Pompeu Fabra
Barcelona



DANISH SCHOOL OF
MEDIA AND JOURNALISM



Linnæus University



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INTRODUCTION

Introduction. Overview of the guide book.

With the revolution of the communication ecosystem, universities must adapt their curricula to the new social and economic reality. They should also promote and research the new dynamics of the newsrooms, in order to train a new generation of journalists who understand multimedia, hypertextuality and interactivity. That is, a new cohort of “integrated journalists”, with the ability to work cross-platform, control the production processes, proceed with the news coverage with any tool that can be carried in a backpack, and edit choosing the most appropriate language for each kind of information. Within the current environment, universities must enhance their role as active agents in the media landscape. Moreover, they must undertake innovation and development initiatives, which until five years ago were mainly carried out only by media groups.

The project “Integrated Journalism in Europe” funded by the EU, ERASMUS Lifelong Learning Programme, is linked to changes in the European higher education curriculum and global media changes. This project looks to implement these communication changes in the classroom and to extend this experience to the European citizens through future journalists. Five universities form the consortium that is conducting this research: Pompeu Fabra University (Spain), Babes-Bolyai University (Romania), Paris 8-Vincennes-Saint Denis University (France), Danish School of Media and Journalism (Denmark) and Linnaeus University (Sweden).

IJIE: AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The project aims to innovate through the cooperation between European academia and media companies. This cooperation will materialize in a partnership, with both educational and professional benefits.

Both media and universities need to adapt to the new reality of media convergence and transmedia. Therefore, this project promotes four basic factors to consider in journalism education today: the convergence of media, the relationship between universities and the business sector, professional simulation and the internationalization of teaching. The main objective is to make class simulation an effective method for acquiring professional skills. The starting point for this project was the "Integrated Journalism Workshop" (Da Rocha, Narberhaus and Alsius, 2012), a successful educational initiative launched by the Pompeu Fabra University the academic year 2011-2012.

After examining the state of the art, the consortium has detected that other universities are interested in trying new forms of teaching journalism, more adapted to the contemporary context. To be exported, these teaching forms will need to be adapted to the different models of communication education in Europe. Universities and companies have observed that the media landscape is changing. And both institutions –academia and enterprises- should rethink their goals in terms of up-to-

date competences both offered and sought. Therefore, the biggest project objectives involve providing cooperation between higher education institutions and companies, strengthening European universities communication, providing real media professional simulations in classrooms, innovating on media convergence, and internationalizing all the participant universities in the project. Based on these goals, the objectives of the project are to:

1. Develop methods for dealing with the convergence of media within newsrooms.
2. Internationalize universities by activating an online platform to create a Journalism Student Network of Correspondents, in order to publish works from one University to another EU University media outlet.
3. Provide proposals for true simulation training in college.
4. Propose different integrated journalism models for different universities and companies.
5. Achieve greater business involvement at college level.
6. Develop a pedagogical methodology that would enhance new skills for journalists, such as ICT, language, ethics and intercultural skills.
7. Develop educational materials to promote the integrated newsroom model.
8. Maintain and promote a network between European universities

INTEGRATED JOURNALISM EUROPEAN DATABASE

One of the first stages of the IJIE research has been the development of a database that includes relevant information regarding the teaching of media convergence and integrated journalism all over Europe. The main specific objective of the entire database is to identify schools where journalism is taught in a some practical integrated way, in order to establish the patterns and ways to approach this aspect of innovative teaching that still needs to be extended in the EHEA (European Higher Education Area) (Da Rocha and Ramon, 2011).

The IJIE Database has been structured so it includes both dependent variables, relating to the curricula with special attention to subjects where some journalistic integration is practiced, and independent variables, like the information of universities that allows the appropriate contextualization of the activities intended to be identified. In addition, the database includes other data that could be useful for other researches or for supporting mobility exchanges both by teachers and students is included.

The database, implemented through Drive system provided by Google, contained the following fields:

IJIE Database Fields**TO BE FILLED FOR EACH UNIVERSITY**

1. Country
2. University acronym
3. University/School/Faculty name and address
4. URL faculty or department website
5. Contact e-mail
6. City
7. City inhabitants
8. Ownership
9. Total number of students
10. The institution has an ERASMUS Charter?
11. Facilities
12. Faculty own media
13. External media collaborations

TO BE FILLED FOR EACH DEGREE

14. Level
15. Name of the study program (English)
16. Name of the study program (own language)
17. Program // studies curricula URL
18. Number of ECTS
19. Prerequisite
20. Students on course

21. Main teaching language
22. Number of credits in English
23. Mode of study
24. Which percentage of practical teaching has?
25. How many ECTS has the study program for internships in external media outlets?
26. How many ECTS has the study program for professional simulation within the study plan context of University space and time?
27. Which media are taught separated?
28. When partially integrated subjects 2 media, based on the general concept of distribution platform) which are the combinations?
29. Is there a fully integrated subject?

FOR EACH FULLY INTEGRATED SUBJECT

30. Name of the fully integrated subject in English
31. Name of the fully integrated subject in university's own language
32. Number of ECTS
33. Which of the following key words (or similar) appear in the name or the curricula description?
34. How is the subject taught?
35. How is the subject's assessment?

Table 1: "IJIE DATABASE FIELDS"- Own source

The general inclusion criteria that was used is presented within the next points:

1. The University is in one of the following three categories:

a) 27 members of the EU:

Austria (1995),Belgium (1952),Bulgaria (2007),Cyprus (2004),Czech Republic (2004),Denmark (1973),Estonia (2004),Finland (1995),France(1952),Germany (1952),Greece (1981.),Hungary (2004),Ireland (1973),Italy (1952),Latvia (2004),Lithuania (2004),Luxembourg (1952),Malta (2004),Netherlands (1952),Poland (2004),Portugal (1986),Romania (2007),Slovakia (2004),Slovenia (2004),Spain (1986),Sweden (1995),United Kingdom (1973)

b) Countries on the road to EU membership:

Croatia, Iceland, Montenegro, Serbia, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo.

c) Nearby countries with full relation to the others:

Norway, Switzerland and Liechtenstein.

2. All schools with University range degree both in Journalism or Communication with subjects mainly related to Journalism.

3. Specifications related to the country analyzed, acquired by consultation with experts.

Data from 39 countries has been included in the IJIE Database. The workload has been distributed among researchers from the five universities participating in the project. They have counted on the perspective of consultants and bibliography to provide the required contextual information to comprehend the analyzed data. It is worth pointing out that in three countries (Latvia, Liechtenstein and Malta) there isn't any university that offers official higher education programs in the field of journalism. Therefore, these countries have not been included in the chapter "Key findings per country" of this guidebook.

ABOUT THIS GUIDEBOOK

As a relevant output of the aforementioned database, this guidebook provides a general overview of the situation of journalism education in Europe. The document offers an insight of the teaching in journalism in each of the countries, including data about the history, the structure and the organization of the studies. We need to consider that journalism throughout Europe is solved in very different ways, according to the different countries and social, political, economical and media contexts. The institutions in which journalism is taught in each country, both at Bachelor's and Master's level, are thoroughly identified. For the purposes of this research, a special emphasis has been placed on:

- Examining the amount of theoretical and practical teaching that those universities provide, as it is key indicator for assessing the level of professional simulation that those institutions foster. Workshops are crucial spaces to prepare students to acquire the required skills to become journalists.
- Identifying the journalistic products that students create.
- Delving into the relationships that are established between academic institutions and media enterprises (internships, sharing of resources, collaborations to broadcast or publish students' products, etc.).

- Acknowledging the presence of media outlets run by the students, the universities and faculties, in various forms (print, online, TV, radio) and mentioning the specific contents that they tend to cover.
- Presenting the number of academic degrees, both undergraduate and graduate levels, that offer partly or fully integrated courses.

When approaching the resulting data and the trends detected, one has to be aware of their volatile nature. Journalism education is changing at an accelerated pace due to the emerging changes on European media enterprises. Therefore, curricula are constantly modified to adapt to those changes and the approach of the existing courses (both theoretically and practically-oriented) will be surely redefined. That is the reason why this book aims to be a valuable starting point to continue researching on the situation of the teaching of integrated journalism in Europe. In actual fact, the IJIE project team is building an interactive map, where all the future changes and innovations will be clearly reflected. This interactive map will be available online and will become a valuable asset for university professors, students, media and communication companies, media professionals, audiences, Erasmus students and scholars. For the journalism faculties in Europe, it will be a rewarding initiative, as they will have the chance to participate from this database by providing updated information of their own experiences in the field.

If you would like to read more about Integrated Journalism in Europe, please visit the project website: <http://integratedjournalism.upf.edu> or <http://www.integratedjournalism.eu>

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KEY FINDINGS PER COUNTRY

Analyzer: Andreea Mogoş

Consulted:

- Bieber, Florian, *New Universities in the Balkans: European visions, UFOs and Megatrends*, October 3, 2011, <http://www.balkaninsight.com/en/blog/new-universities-in-the-balkans-european-visions-ufos-and-megatrends>;
- Fuga, Artan, *The Four Challenges Faced by the Albanian Media*, February 5, 2013 http://en.ejo.ch/6670/media_economics/challenges-albanian-media;
- Guttenplan D.D., *In Albania, Can a U.S. Diploma Deliver?*, February 12, 2012, in *The New York Times*.
- Van Kornegay, *On the Road to a Free Press in Albania: Evaluating Outside Aid Efforts*, 1995, The James M. Cox, Jr., Center for International Mass Communication Training and Research, The University of Georgia, U.S.A.;
- Woodard, Colin, *Albania's Academic Revival*, Chronicle of Higher Education, 1995.

Among the 10 public universities in Albania, there are only two that offer Journalism studies and provide information about the curricula and the teaching staff (frequently only in Albanian, which made the inquiry difficult). Data was gathered for Universiteti i Tiranës (University of Tirana) and Universiteti Luigj Gurakuqi, Shkodër (Luigj Gurakuqi University from Shkodër). After the fall of communism at the beginning of the 1990s, more than 30 private universities were founded in Albania (Bieber, 2011). Many of them are joint degrees and offer students the chance to acquire an American or European diploma.

For instance, as University of New York Tirana offer only a major in Journalism and Mass communication (Empire State College Concentration Courses - 32 credits) and it was not included in the analyzed sample. According to national academic rankings, Universiteti Europian i Tiranës (European University in Tirana, founded in 2006) is one of the best private universities in Albania.

OVERVIEW OF THE TEACHING OF JOURNALISM

In Albania, university courses in journalism were either limited or non-existent under communism, and there were significant obstacles to developing new programmes. Shortages of knowledgeable faculty, facilities and textbooks have been a major problem for creating programmes in even the most basic disciplines (Woodard,

1995). As in most countries from Central, Eastern Europe and the Balkans, during the 1990s and even at the beginning of the 2000s, new schools of journalism were established.

Both Universiteti i Tiranës and Universiteti Luigj Gurakuqi are among the oldest universities in Albania (they were founded in 1957). In these public universities, the Journalism Departments are parts the Faculty of History and Philosophy or the Faculty of Social Sciences.

PROFESIONAL SIMULATION

The most common are professional simulation courses on radio, TV and online and print journalism. The journalism programs under scrutiny offer almost the same mix of practical and theoretical teaching. Practical teaching (workshops/practical work) is, in most cases, between 10% and 40% of the courses in the curricula. Only rarely practical teaching exceeds 40% of the entire curricula.

MEDIA ENTERPRISES – UNIVERSITY

The BA degrees have a number of ECTS associated with professional internships in media institutions. The number of ECTS varies between 5 and 18 per programme, according to available data.

The Journalism and Communication Departments from Albanian universities claim to collaborate with media professionals and to have agreements with media institutions, but only rarely supporting data are available on the websites.

OWN MEDIA

At Universiteti i Tiranës, the Department owns a radio studio. Its radio productions (reportages, debates, interviews, conferences, podcasts) are available at <http://radiout.e-shkolla.com>. This is the only case where we have found media products made available on a website linked to the Journalism Department. There are no evidences for similar media outlets for the other two universities.

INTEGRATION

There are no fully integrated subjects at the analyzed universities in Albania. Some universities (Universiteti i Tiranës, Universiteti Luigj Gurakuqi) tend to partially integrate media (most frequently, radio and TV). The most common are professional simulation courses on radio, TV and online. There are examples of integration between TV and radio or radio and online, respectively TV and online.

DATA SUMMARY OF INTEGRATION

Number of universities/institutions analyzed: 3

BA	Number	3
	Number of partially integrated subjects	Radio-TV: 2 Radio-online: 1 TV-online: 1
	Number of BA that have all four media subjects print, radio, TV, online	3
	Number of universities with a fully integrated subject	0

AUSTRIA

Analyzer: Jakob Sevelsted

Consultants: Elisabeth Wasserbauer, Geschäftsführerin, Das Kuratorium für Journalistenausbildung/die Österreichische Medienakademie

There is a wide variety of journalistic degrees offered in Austria. They differ from each other in both the type of funding, academic level and intensity (half time/full time). Where to draw the line between which degrees should be recognized and vice versa is debatable. In this case the criteria used to assess the credibility of the degrees is basically whether or not the hosting institutions hold Erasmus charter and how they are viewed by the local source.

OVERVIEW OF THE TEACHING OF JOURNALISM

A useful distinction that helps to create an overview of the journalistic degrees in Austria is the *academic level*. Three universities offer degrees in journalism: The high-ranking universities of Salzburg (PLUS) and Vienna (Uvie) and the lesser-known Alpen-Adria-Universität Klagenfurt (AAU). Two universities of applied science offer degrees in journalism: FH-Wien and FH-Joanneum. The universities are publicly funded and the universities of applied science are privately funded.

The Academic degrees in journalism are:

- At Uvie a MA (300 ECTS) in Journalism and communication is offered
- At PLUS a MA (300 ECTS) in Communications is offered
- At AAU a MA (300 ECTS) in Media and Convergence Management is offered (taught in English)

The academic degrees in journalism share an extensive theoretical approach to journalism. It is arguable whether at least some of the degrees fit under the label journalism. It depends on the applied definition of the word. Enrolment is based on high school grades.

The non-academic degrees are:

- FH-Wien offers a BA in Journalism and Media Management and a MA in Journalism and New Medias
- FH-Joanneum offers a BA in Journalism and Public Relations

A much higher level of professional simulation and practical learning in general characterizes the degrees offered by the universities of applied science. Enrolment at

the universities of applied science is either based on grades from upper secondary school or a personal interview.

One educational institution stands out from this picture: The University of Donau (DUK), which only offers further education (masters) and is funded primarily by public means, yet by a mix between public and private funds. The degrees offered are part-time and are designed to fit people with a full-time job in the industry. Enrolment requires a bachelor degree in a relevant field.

The degrees offered at DUK are:

- Quality Journalism
- Quality Journalism and New Technologies
- Television Journalism

PROFESIONAL SIMULATION

The academic degrees contain a very limited amount of practical teaching. A realistic estimate lies somewhere between 5 – 20 pct., with an average around 10 percent. The actual amount of practical teaching on professional simulation comes close to zero. There are some options for the students to engage in professional simulation on a voluntary basis though. The non-academic degrees contain a much higher percentage of practical teaching in-between 40-60 percent. The output of the practical teaching is in many cases some sort of journalistic product such as an internet blog, news articles, podcasts, etc.

MEDIA ENTERPRISES – UNIVERSITY

Both FH-Wien, FH-Joanneum and DUK have well developed links with media enterprises both at a local and national level. Both FH-Wien and FH-Joanneum have mandatory internships for the students hosted by media enterprises (15 and 18 ETCS). Apart from the internships, some of the education at FH-Joanneum is done in cooperation with media enterprises. As the degrees at DUK are meant as extra occupational education, the students are usually already working at media enterprises of some sort.

OWN MEDIA

At UniVie the students have a broadcast radio (Radio Campus) and a web-based TV (Utv).

At PLUS the students have a web-based TV (UniTV) and publish a newspaper (PlugIn).

Quite counterintuitive, it appears that the more practical orientated FH-Wien and FH Joanneum lack any student-run media.

INTEGRATION

The three academic degrees offer neither partly nor fully integrated subjects, as journalism only constitutes part of what is better understood as degrees in

communication/journalism/media. At both FH Wien and FH Joanneum the students work with projects that include more than one media. In both cases the label of the project is multimedia containing both online and print. At FH Joanneum a partially integrated subject with audio/online is also taught.

DATA SUMMARY OF INTEGRATION

Number of universities analyzed: 6

BA	Number	5
	Number of partially integrated subjects	Print-online: 2 Radio-online: 1
	Number of BA that have all four media subjects: print, radio, TV, online	2
	Number of universities with a fully integrated subject	0

MA	Number	7 (4)
	Number of partially integrated subjects	Print-online: 1 TV-online: 1
	Number of BA that have all four media subjects: print, radio, TV, online	1
	Number of universities with a fully integrated subject	0

BELGIUM

Analyzer: Aurélie Aubert

Synthesis based on: Nico Carpentier and François Heinderyckx, The Belgian Journalism Education Landscape. In Georgios Terzis (ed.), European Journalism Education (pp. 93-108). Bristol: Intellect.

As a multilingual country, Belgium is a special case: three different official languages are used: Dutch, French and German. However, when dealing with education, and more specifically with the schools of journalism, Dutch and French are at the forefront, which corresponds to the language partition of the country, German being lesser used.

But the schools of journalism are organized quite differently in Dutch-speaking and French-speaking areas. In other words, the educational system is regionalized around the language communities; and if there is a tradition in French-speaking educational system to teach journalism in universities with a strong academic background, this is not the case in the Dutch-speaking institutions that focus on vocational training. The global picture is then very diversified and makes it difficult to select those of the schools that can be taken into account in the survey.

For the Dutch schools, all the university colleges and universities offering full-time programmes were analyzed, thus excluding the institutions specialized in short-term professional training. As for the French-speaking schools, the choice was easier as 5 of them are officially accredited to give a BA, three of them having a MA. On the Dutch side, there are 6 university colleges issuing a BA curriculum, plus 3 university colleges and two universities with a one-year master's degree in journalism.

The institutions granting credits in journalism as part of a minor in a university degree or unofficial professional diplomas approving short professional training were not taken into account. Altogether when counting the schools and not the degrees, there are 9 Dutch-speaking schools and 5 French-speaking schools with a curriculum in journalism.

OVERVIEW OF THE TEACHING OF JOURNALISM

The journalism studies landscape changed very fast after the introduction of the Bologna process in 2004, which led to restructuring the entire higher education system. The Bologna process greatly revived the debates between university colleges and universities related to the way future journalists should be trained:

practise-oriented training as done in university colleges versus more academic curricula as taught in universities.

However, beyond this debate, which is not specific to Belgium schools of journalism, what Nico Carpentier and François Heideryckx, two Belgium researchers, call the “academization” of the university colleges is now on with a number of European standards defining the level and the contents of the degrees.

As a matter of fact, until now, two distinct systems coexist in Belgium.

Journalism education in the Dutch-speaking part of Belgium

5 university colleges offer a three-year bachelor's degree (180 ECTS). The curriculum focuses on professional training (practical classes on journalistic skills, internships, project). However, part of the curriculum includes courses that allow students to frame and contextualize events and provide them with insights into media law, media structures and media ethics. They are the following institutions: the Arteveldehogeschool, in Ghent; the Erasmushogeschool, in Brussels; the Xios Hogeschool Limburg; the Katholieke Hogeschool Mechelen and the Plantijn Hogeschool of Antwerpen.

As far as Master's degrees are concerned, three university colleges and 2 universities offer a one-year curriculum: the Erasmus Hogeschool of Brussels; the Lessius Hogeschool of Antwerpen and the Vleklo in Brussels, The University of Ghent and the Vrije University of Brussels (VUB).

Journalism education in French-speaking Belgium

In 1946, the Université Libre de Bruxelles (ULB) was the first to offer a two-year programme named “licence en journalisme”. Soon afterwards, in 1947, the Université Catholique de Louvain (UCL) started a programme. The University of Liege (ULg) also has a programme dedicated to writing and audiovisual journalism. Their approach to journalism combines the academic curriculum with a significant amount of practical, vocational courses and internships in news media.

These three universities are fully accredited to open degrees of journalism under the academic domain “Information and communication”. They issue bachelor's and master's degrees.

Two other universities are also official accredited to issue a bachelor's degree in journalism. They are the University of Namur, founded by the Jesuits under the name of Faculties Notre Dame de la Paix, and the University Saint Louis, created in 1858 by the Catholic Church.

PROFESIONAL SIMULATION

Most university colleges have professional simulation, mainly through workshops. But students all have to undergo an internship in a media company.

MEDIA ENTERPRISES – UNIVERSITY

A strong cooperation between Flemish journalists and news media organisations in the Dutch-speaking part of Belgium allows to adjust the curricula towards a more integrated view of what is now journalism. Multimedia and multi-support writing are being developed in most of these structures.

As it has been mentioned beforehand, when dealing with the training of journalists, the debate between university colleges and universities still has a strong impact about the relationship with media companies. However, the general trend is to mix the two models of training. There are already more links on the one hand between college universities and universities and on the other hand between academic institutions and media enterprises.

Let us mention that, historically speaking, the first school of journalism was initiated in 1922 by journalists themselves. Indeed, the Belgian union of journalists created “L’institut de journalisme (IDJ). The IDJ is an independent institution and train students on an informal base, thus they cannot issue official diplomas.

OWN MEDIA

Not documented.

INTEGRATION

On the whole, the college universities in the Dutch-speaking part have workshops where students are trained to work on two media. The universities have more workshops of this kind. But total integration does not exist.

Let us also mention a master in Journalism outside of Belgian French-speaking universities by the IHECS (Institut des Hautes Études en Communication Sociale), now based in Brussels. A print and online curriculum is offered by the IHECS in partnership with UCL. One option is called “newsroom management”, which may be interpreted as a course partially dedicated to integrated and multi-format journalism. The IHECS has merged into the UCL.

DATA SUMMARY OF INTEGRATION

The data available on the website are incomplete to document the real number of partially integrated subjects. The figures below correspond to what can be considered are reliable.

Number of universities analyzed: 14

BA	Number	6 Dutch-Speaking	5 French-speaking
	Number of partially integrated subjects	6	0
	Number of BA that have all four media subjects: print, radio, TV, online	Not specified	0
	Number of universities with a fully integrated subject	0	0

MA	Number	5 Dutch-Speaking	3 French-speaking
	Number of partially integrated subjects	3	1
	Number of MA that have all four media subjects: print, radio, TV, online	Not specified	0
	Number of universities with a fully integrated subject: integrated subject	0	0

Analyzer: Andreea Mogoș

There are only two universities in Bosnia and Herzegovina, one in Croatian language and one in Bosnian language, which feature Journalism studies. Both are located in the town of Mostar and one of them, belonging to the University Džemal Bijedić, is a combined programme with communication, but with a focus on media and journalism. Although there are other universities in the country, none of them has any kind of Journalism studies per se, and even these two do not go beyond graduate level.

OVERVIEW OF THE TEACHING OF JOURNALISM

Both journalism schools in Bosnia and Herzegovina are part of state financed universities. Although there is no international version of their websites, there is some opening towards international cooperation, as both institutions are being involved in the Erasmus and Basileus programs and even in smaller projects like the Romanian ministry for foreign affairs scholarship program.

All forms of study consist of four-year curricula with an unspecified number of credits. To the extent of the available information, there is no involvement of the media industry in journalism studies, in the shape of partnerships for internships, or any other visible form. Although there are many partnerships in place with various institutions, none of them belongs to the media industry.

PROFESSIONAL SIMULATION

In both cases the curricula does not specify the number of ECTS for professional simulation subjects, but the analyzed lines of study include subjects with a professional simulation methodology, such as news reporting.

MEDIA ENTERPRISES – UNIVERSITY

In the analyzed universities from Bosnia and Herzegovina there is no specific information about partnerships with media institutions, only with state-owned cultural institutions and foreign affairs representatives of other countries. Therefore, the conclusion is that probably such professional partnerships do not exist.

OWN MEDIA

There is no mention of own media in the studies description anywhere, although there are specific subjects for each form of media. Since in this country journalism studies are in the early stages of development it is understandable that such steps have not been made yet, especially since the University Džemal Bijedic has a combined program with Journalism and Communication.

INTEGRATION

In the examined lines of study there are no fully integrated subjects. In fact, there isn't any subject that is partially integrated, and their curricula are available in full on their websites. It would seem that every subject is taught separately with follow-up courses in distinct semesters. However at the University Džemal Bijedic some attempts are made to integrate journalism specific topics with communication ones.

DATA SUMMARY OF INTEGRATION

Number of universities analyzed: 2

BA	Number	2
	Number of partially integrated subjects	0
	Number of BA that have all four media subjects: print, radio, TV, online	2
	Number of universities with a fully integrated subject	0

MA	Number	0
	Number of partially integrated subjects	0
	Number of MA that have all four media subjects: print, radio, TV, online	0
	Number of universities with a fully integrated subject	0

Analyzer: George Prundaru

Out of the approximately 40 universities in Bulgaria, around a quarter offer degrees in journalism, or with a considerable journalism component. The nine universities found to have such programmes are mostly public and four of them are based in Sofia, the others being in small or medium cities (Blagoevgrad, Veliko Tarnovo, Burgas, Shumen).

While most universities only offer bachelor level studies, some also have a master level, while two of them have only master's programmes in specialized journalism. According to our findings, these are all the journalism oriented journalism programmes in Bulgarian higher-education.

OVERVIEW OF THE TEACHING OF JOURNALISM

The main school of journalism in Bulgaria is the Faculty of Journalism and Mass Communication at St. Clement of Ohrid University of Sofia. Until the early 1990s it was the only university to offer the opportunity for journalism studies. It has the most comprehensive system, with bachelor, master and doctoral levels.

Most journalism departments offer independent degrees, but they can be part of faculties that span wider fields, such as mass communication, communication and public relations or media. However, the main core of these faculties are the journalism programmes, as journalism was a recognized field of studies since the 1950s, while communication studies were only introduced in the 1990s and built around journalism programmes. The faculties created around journalism chairs in Bulgaria now have, in addition to the journalism programmes, also mass communication (and public relations), library studies, and book publishing programmes, in different set-ups.

The journalism BAs in Bulgaria are four-year programmes, requiring a minimum of 240 ECTS for successful completion, while the MAs (where specified) are 60 ECTS, one year programmes.

Bulgarian universities claim to create a balance between theoretical and practical courses, but by looking at the curricula from which the nature of the activities can be deduced, most courses are theoretical ones. The standard structure seems to offer exclusively theoretical classes in the first year of studies (media and journalism

theory, history of journalism, sociology, psychology, introduction to economics etc.), building up towards more practical courses in the following years. This structure, however, varies considerably between universities, according to various criteria, such as the institutional capacity, the available infrastructure, or tradition. The BA programme at Burgas Free University, part of the Faculty of Humanities, for example, is very much theoretical. The one at St. Clement of Ohrid University has students specializing in one specific field starting in the second year (print, radio or television), each field with specific courses, in addition to the common ones. The students follow the chosen track until the end of the studies. The American University in Bulgaria has a completely different system, inspired by the American one, in which students have very few mandatory courses, all in the first two years of study, all the others being electives that have to satisfy the number of credits for a major/minor.

There is one non-specific MA programme in journalism, at South-West University "Neofit Rilski", the others being specialized in one particular aspect of the field (Electronic Media Production, Domestic Journalism and Sports Journalism). The one in sports journalism is an interesting case as it is part of the National Sports Academy "Vassil Levski", rather than a faculty specialized on the subject. The other two, available at St. Clement of Ohrid University, are part-time programmes, directed especially towards people who already work in journalism, and, as such, offer few practical activities.

PROFESIONAL SIMULATION

The journalism BA at St. Clement of Ohrid University imposes professional simulations as a mandatory class (Training Newspaper for the printed press track and Experimental Studio for the TV and radio tracks) in the final year of studies and also has what they call "studio practice" in two out of the eight semesters. Other universities do not seem to have curriculum-imposed professional simulations. Some do have practice as a subject, but this usually refers to external practice, such as internships in media institutions.

MEDIA ENTERPRISES – UNIVERSITY

Most journalism faculties have partnerships with media institutions (most notable is probably St. Clement of Ohrid University of Sofia's Faculty of Journalism and Mass Communication partnership with the national television and radio stations), but it is usually not clear in what these partnerships consist.

Two universities claim that their partnerships with media institutions allow students to make their own TV or radio broadcasts or publish both in print and in online media in these institutions.

Some universities have a number of ECTS associated with professional internships in media institutions at the undergraduate level, but the importance varies (South-West University "Neofit Rilski" has just 1 ECTS for this, the average revolving around 4 ECTS).

OWN MEDIA

Two universities claim to have their own print media outlets, while the American University has radio streaming, online-hosted TV (presumably a video sharing website), print outlets, and other online media. Based on the facilities and types of activities advertised by some universities, it is possible that they also have different types of student media, but it is not clearly stated.

INTEGRATION

There are no fully integrated subjects taught at any of the analysed universities in Bulgaria, and there is only one clear case of a partially integrated subject, a Radio and television class in the Journalism BA programme at University of Shumen "Episkop Konstantin Preslavski".

On the contrary, the direction that Bulgarian universities seem to take is still towards specialization of journalists, the best example being the biggest study programme in the country, at St. Clement of Ohrid University in Sofia, where students have to choose a track of studies on one particular field (print, TV or radio) and stick to it throughout their studies.

DATA SUMMARY OF INTEGRATION

Number of universities analyzed: 9

BA	Number	7
	Number of partially integrated subjects	TV-radio: 1
	Number of BA that have all four media subjects: print, radio, TV, online	5
	Number of universities with a fully integrated subject	0

MA/2nd	Number	4
	Number of partially integrated subjects	0
	Number of MA/2 nd degree that have all four media subjects: print, radio, TV, online	0
	Number of universities with a fully integrated subject	0

Analyzer: Veronika Zagyi

Consulted: Nadia Zgrabljic Rotar and Djurdja Vrljevic Šaric (2009).

“The Croatian Journalism Education Landscape”, in Georgis Terzis (ed.) European Journalism Education, Bristol: Intellect, p. 369-381.

In Croatia there are two different journalism degrees accredited by the state. On the one hand, there are two highly professionalizing schools proposing a three-year curriculum, which is equivalent to a BA degree. On the other hand, three Croatian universities offer four programs of studies with a number of courses in journalism. Both of them offer a more theoretical Master's degree where research and expertise on the fields of journalism, mass communication and public relations are prevailing. In the case of Croatia the two professional schools are private and the universities are public. Both schools and universities have an Erasmus charter.

OVERVIEW OF THE TEACHING OF JOURNALISM

The Croatian field of journalism studies has to be seen in the complexity of the major changes shaping the end of the last century. After the end of the socialist regime and the independence of Croatia, as in other post-communist countries, the profession needed a fully reinvented educational program based on democratic norms of journalism, able to train future journalists to ethical issues but also to the emerging models and constraints of market-regulated media systems. The lack of teaching staff recruited among media professionals and academics also was a major problem. Therefore, in many different schools, journalism courses are often being taught by the same professors (Zgrabljic Rotar and Vrljevic Šaric, 2009: 373); this considerably restricts the variety of courses within the journalistic educational system. Because of the increasing role of market and management logics, many schools of journalism now include PR training courses.

The universities and schools listed below deliver 180 ECTS for BA degrees. The first three institutions offer journalism studies as a degree in a faculty of communication, the fourth as a degree in faculty of political sciences and the two schools, logically, as an independent degree.

- University of Dubrovnik - SD
- University of Zadar - SZ

- Faculty of Political Sciences - University of Zagreb - SZ/FPZG
- Faculty of Croatian Studies - University of Zagreb - SZ/HT
- VERN'
- High Multimedia and Communications Technology School – TV-Academy

Typically the amount of theoretical knowledge for BA degrees is more important in the universities than in the schools. In universities, many theoretical courses are compulsory (mass communication theories, history of media and journalism, introduction to sociology, semiotics, rhetoric, research methods); they are related to general knowledge (foreign languages, Croatian, EU or national political systems, computer skills). Practical knowledge is often a matter of specialization (print, television, radio, online journalism or public relations).

MA degrees deliver 120 ECTS. The MA curriculum is supposed to give a broader general knowledge and the necessary skills for leading positions in media or communication enterprises or to carry on as a researcher.

The two private schools' curricula mostly focus on practical knowledge even if VERN' seems to adopt the American university standards and seeks for excellence: it offers a general knowledge and an overview of the profession. The TV-Academy, faithful to its name, offers very practical knowledge on television production, editing, reporting, directing, moderating, programming, TV script writing, etc.

PROFESIONAL SIMULATION

All programs of studies propose professional simulation with a variable number of ECTS. It can be part of the curricula - classes of creative writing, TV/radio/online journalism – (mostly the case), or can be done as a 'project-of-the-year' (University of Dubrovnik), which is fully assessed within the curriculum at the end of the third year. For some of them, simulation can take place within the school, producing for its own media.

MEDIA ENTERPRISES – UNIVERSITY

The TV-Academy was founded by TV-JADA, a regional TV channel.

Before being integrated to the school VARN' in 2011, the High Journalistic School of Zagreb was created by the NCL Media Group, which publishes various newspapers like the most influential political weekly in Croatia – *National* (Zgrabljic Rotar and Vrlijevic Šaric, 2009: 375).

OWN MEDIA

We have found several examples of own media. The Faculty of Political Sciences at the University of Zagreb hosts different media where students can practice

journalism. They produce online streaming TV broadcasts, *Televizija Student* (<http://televizijastudent.com/>), radio programs (on the air and streaming), *Rad100* (<http://www.radiostudent.hr/>), a magazine, *Plus*, and a webmagazine on PR issues, *[PI:AR]* (<http://www.studosfera.net/piar/>). The University of Dubrovnik publishes its own journal, *Medianali*, for expert and scientific papers in the field of media, journalism and PR, accessible online (<http://hrcak.srce.hr/medianali>). They also have a student radio (on air and streaming), *Uniduradio* (<http://www.uniduradio.com/>), a print magazine *Punkt* and seem to have a student TV on streaming *Unidu TV* (<http://www.unidu.hr/odjeli.php?idizbornik=580>).

INTEGRATION

At the Faculty of Political Sciences of the University of Dubrovnik, some of the subject matters related to news production are multiple-media oriented. The BA in “Mobile journalism” workshop and the “Newspaper editors” workshop and the MA seminar “Television journalism in multimedia environment” are the main examples found in the faculty’s curricula. It can be relevant to take a look at the faculty’s own media: *Televizija Student* and *Rad100* are producing for the first one TV and online web contents, and for the second radio and online contents

DATA SUMMARY OF INTEGRATION

Number of universities analyzed: 6

BA Number	6
Number of partially integrated subjects	Print-online: 1 (University of Zagreb/Faculty of Political Sciences) Radio-TV: 1 (Idem) Radio-online: 1 (Idem) TV-online: 1 (Idem)
Number of BA that have all four media subjects: print, radio, TV, online	3 (University of Zagreb/Faculty of Political Sciences; University of Dubrovnik ; VERN')
Number of universities with a fully integrated subject	None, but at the University of Zagreb at the Faculty of Political Sciences integrated journalism is taught at different levels

MA	Number	2
	Number of partially integrated subjects	Print-online: 1 (University of Zagreb/Faculty of Political Sciences) TV - online: 1 (Idem)
	Number of MA that have all four media subjects: print, radio, TV, online	0
	Number of universities with a fully integrated subject	None, but at the University of Zagreb at the Faculty of Political Sciences the integration is taught at different levels, and in MA even theoretically

Analyzer: Carles Singla

In Cyprus there are two undergraduate Communication programmes, two undergraduate Journalism programmes and three Masters degrees in Communication. All seven have been taken into consideration.

OVERVIEW OF THE TEACHING OF JOURNALISM

With an estimated population over 1.100.000, Cyprus has a relatively high number of Journalism and Communication degrees: seven. Four of them are taught in public universities and three in private ones. Four of them are undergraduate programmes, all with a length of 240 ECTS. Two are named “Journalism” while there is one BA in “Communications” and another one in “Communication and Internet Studies”. One of the MA programmes is the only independent degree and is offered by a distant learning university: Open University of Cyprus. Its length is 120 ECTS and is named “Communications and Journalism”. There is also another MA –“Media and Communications”, 120 ECTS– in a private university that also offers a BA in Communications. Finally, there is one new “Master in European Journalism”, offered by the Cyprus University of Technology, with a length of only 90 ECTS.

There are not Communication Faculties in Cyprus. Instead, Communications and Journalism degrees are offered by departments within faculties of Social Sciences, Political Sciences, Humanities or similar.

All degrees offer a wide number of subjects related to the core dedication of the school: History, Political Sciences, Language, etc. Communication degrees offer also subjects on Advertising, Public Relations, Management or Writing. While Journalism named programmes seem to be slightly focused towards professional practice, they also include a number of subjects related to other communication disciplines. It should be noticed that the BA in Communications and Internet Studies at the Cyprus University of Technology, given the nature of the institution, is more focused on communication technologies and information management.

PROFESIONAL SIMULATION

All programmes include subjects with a practical orientation such as producing and writing news pieces for all media: printed, radio, TV or on-line journals. In some cases, also for news agencies.

MEDIA ENTERPRISES – UNIVERSITY

There hasn't been found any relevant example.

OWN MEDIA

Two universities have their own radio and TV outlets and sometimes students carry out their internships at the university media.

INTEGRATION

There seems to be one example of partial integration: radio/online and TV/online. There aren't any curricula with a fully integrated subject.

DATA SUMMARY OF INTEGRATION

Number of universities analyzed: 6

BA	Number	5
	Number of partially integrated subjects	Radio-online: 1 TV- online: 1
	Number of BA that have all four media subjects: print, radio, TV, online	0
	Number of universities with a fully integrated subject	0

MA	Number	2
	Number of partially integrated subjects	0
	Number of BA that have all four media subjects: print, radio, TV, online	0
	Number of universities with a fully integrated subject	0

Analyzer: Jakob Sevelsted

Consultant: Professor Jan Jirák, Charles University, Prague

In Czech republic there are four distinct kinds of education in journalism: (a) The academic or theoretical approaches offered by publicly funded universities, (b) the applied sciences approach consisting of approximately 50 pct. theoretical - and 50 pct. practical teaching, (c) in-house courses in journalism offered by media enterprises in collaboration with universities, (d) courses offered by a variety of private organizations. The relevant degrees are sorted out from the other degrees on the basis of two criteria: Erasmus Charter and the judgment of the local source. These criteria are considered minimum requirements in order to be acknowledged as relevant degrees.

OVERVIEW OF THE TEACHING OF JOURNALISM

The universities offering degrees of interest are Charles University (CU), Masaryk University (MU) and University of Palackého (UP). CU offers both a master and a bachelor degree in journalism. MU offers a BA (though only as a double subject degree) and a MA in media studies and journalism. UP offers a bachelor in journalism. Though being university degrees and hence encompassing a broader scope than just journalism, the students at CU and UP have more practical orientated classes where the work of journalists is simulated (e.g. production of newspapers, podcasts, etc.).

All the university degrees are publicly funded. Enrolment at BA level is in all three cases determined by both a test (written and at UP combined with an oral) and results from upper secondary school. Based on the number of applicants and the local judgment, CU and UP offer the more acknowledged academic degrees.

The number of spots at the three universities varies. At CU it is 80 and at UP it is 40. All degrees include mandatory schooling in English.

In Czech Republic two non-academic schools offer degrees of interest. One is Vyssi Odborná Skola Publicistiky (VOSP) and the other is Literary Academy (LA). VSOP is a university of applied science with the sole focus of educating journalists. It belongs to category b (listed above) and is affiliated with the Catholic Church. Enrolment is subject to both a written and an oral exam.

PROFESIONAL SIMULATION

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The level of the professional simulation has been difficult to determine in the case of MU, LA and UP. Based on the general impression of MU (the fact that the journalism can only be studied along with another degree and that it is an academic degree in both journalism and media and the curriculum of the MA) it seems that the level of professional simulation is quite low (between 0 – 20 pct.). In the case of UP a realistic estimate is much more difficult to access from the information available online. The same goes for LA about which any information in English has been difficult to retrieve. Given that it belongs to the group of schools referred to as “d”, it seems realistic to anticipate a high level of at least practical work. To what extent the practical work is journalistic simulation remains quite unclear.

At both CU and VOSP the curricula has been accessible, which makes a realistic estimation of the level of professional simulation much easier. Both the MA and the BA at CU include classes of other disciplines such as political science and sociology which limits the ECTS available for professional simulation. The level of practical teaching is estimated to lie somewhere between 40 – 60 pct. Professional simulation constitutes about half of the practical teaching. At VOSP the level of practical teaching is even higher, reaching somewhere between 60 – 90 pct. Almost all of the practical teaching produces an output that simulates professional journalistic work.

MEDIA ENTERPRISES – UNIVERSITY

As internship is mandatory in the case of both CU and VOSP, it seems realistic to expect that these schools have developed some ties to media enterprises. Formal cooperation is not identified in any of the cases.

OWN MEDIA

At VOSP the students produce a custom newspaper as one of the first things at the first year. In addition, the students publish a newspaper named “Generace 20” (“Generation 20”), which is distributed at the school. It is also a website containing articles, videos and audio. At CU the students publish a university newspaper. The newspaper is called “Flush”. Furthermore, an electronic media called “Carolina” exists.

INTEGRATION

At both CU and VOSP integrated subjects are being offered. At CU the relatively few integrated subjects are fully integrated with print, radio, television and web. There are similar courses taught at VSOP.

DATA SUMMARY OF INTEGRATION

Number of universities analyzed: 5

BA	Number	4
	Number of partially integrated subjects	Print-online: 1 Radio - online: 2
	Number of BA that have all four media subjects: print, radio, TV, online	2
	Number of universities with a fully integrated subject	2

MA	Number	2
	Number of partially integrated subjects	Print-online: 0 TV-online: 0
	Number of BA that have all four media subjects: print, radio, TV, online	1
	Number of universities with a fully integrated subject	1

DB Analizers: Kresten Roland Johansen

Consultants: Karsten Baagø, Head of Education and ass. Professor, Centre for Journalism, SDU; Mads Kæmsgaard Eberholst, ass. Professor, Journalism, RUC; Martin Vestergaard, ass. Professor, Journalism, DMJX; Lars Bjerg, ass. Professor, Journalism, DMJX

In Denmark, we can identify two different kinds of Journalism degrees. On the one hand, there is The Danish School of Media and Journalism (DMJX) with a highly professionalizing focus (including a 90 ECTS internship) where one can study for a BA degree. On the other, there are two universities, Roskilde University (RUC) and University of Southern Denmark (SDU), who teach undergraduate and graduate journalism programs with a more academic focus (each including 60 ECTS internship). At DMJX, a separate photojournalism degree is offered as well.

In addition, there is a great variety of mid-career training courses, an Erasmus Mundus Master's program in Journalism, Media and Globalisation offered by DMJX and Aarhus University in cooperation, as well as Cand. Public masters offered by SDU and by DMJX in cooperation with Aarhus University.

However, these four degrees constitutes the most important journalism and photojournalism educations in Denmark: RUC: MA in Journalism (and another subject); SDU: BA in Journalism; DMJX: BA in Journalism and DMJX: BA in Photojournalism.

As they are all highly recognized by the Danish media outlets (and all having Erasmus University Charters) they were selected for the database.

OVERVIEW OF THE TEACHING OF JOURNALISM

As mentioned, there are only three institutions in Denmark (all public) offering a journalism degree and one institution offering a photojournalism degree.

DMJX offers a journalism degree and a photojournalism degree (BA level) each having a length of 240 ECTS. SDU offers a journalism degree (BA level) of 210 ECTS and RUC offers a journalism degree (MA level) of 360 ECTS where journalism is one of two main subjects. At both SDU and DMJX, students may take a master (MA

Cand. Public), upon graduating with their BA in journalism. Although journalist is not a protected title in Denmark, BA's from SDU and DMJX and MA's from RUC are considered the natural ways of accessing the profession.

All four degrees offer both knowledge courses and practical (journalism skills) courses – the latter playing a substantial role in each degree with DMJX having the major practical (hands-on) part. All four degrees are having mandatory external internships of 60-90 ECTS. This must be exceptional for Denmark.

The number of spots is the same for SDU and RUC (each 100 a year), while DMJX accepts 252 students a year. Numbers are regulated by the Ministry of Education. Access is subject to an entrance exam and (in some cases) personal interviews at DMJX and SDU while RUC looks at high school (upper secondary school) grades. SDU also demands motivational letters from applying students. At SDU and DMJX the process is quite resource demanding.

Students don't pay tuition fees as they are all public degrees.

While none of the journalism degrees contain mandatory courses in English, this is not the case for the photojournalism course having 30 ECTS in English in a multicultural class (with exchange students). Exchange abroad is, however, an option for all students. At DMJX students may also choose international courses in certain semesters but only few students do so.

PROFESIONAL SIMULATION

All four degrees include a very high level of professional simulation. Not least at DMJX, where the curriculum contains a very high level of practical teaching (more than 70 percent) – most of this including workshops and lab work with simulation. However, this is also the case for the slightly more academic degrees offered by SDU and RUC.

To mention one example, all three journalism degrees are having courses where students in small editorial teams produce online newspapers. Some of these "student" newspapers are having specific local content, some are having special themes, and some are produced for a broad national audience.

MEDIA ENTERPRISES – UNIVERSITY

Part of the simulation is done in cooperation with real media outlets all platforms included. Examples are the course Journalistic Innovation at SDU done in cooperation with Danish companies and the course Web Journalism and the Media Project (both RUC) where students for 2 weeks are working on location for all kinds of national media. Another example is the optional 7th semester course at DMJX Online and Social Media, where various events are covered (with use of online and social media) in cooperation with national media outlets.

All four degrees include very long external internships of 60-90 ECTS each.

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OWN MEDIA

All degrees are having own student produced media on various platforms made on voluntary basis (not as part of the curriculum).

At DMJX, students produce radio (Omlüd), TV (Coming Up), print/online (Illustreret Bunker) and a magazine production (Citat).

At SDU, students produce print and online (Lixen).

At RUC, students produce print (Metier).

INTEGRATION

At both SDU and DMJX, integrated subjects are being offered. At SDU, students produce an e-book in editorial teams of 3-4 students. At DMJX, students produce an online newspaper in small editorial teams. Both productions include text and digital elements like audio, video, photos and maps.

At RUC, they don't.

DATA SUMMARY OF INTEGRATION

Number of universities analyzed: 3

BA	Number	2
	Number of partially integrated subjects	Print-online: 2 Radio-online: 1
	Number of BA that have all four media subjects: print, radio, TV, online	2
	Number of universities with a fully integrated subject	2

MA	Number	1
	Number of partially integrated subjects	Print-online: 1 TV-online: 1
	Number of BA that have all four media subjects: print, radio, TV, online	1
	Number of universities with a fully integrated subject	0

Analyzer: Annelie Frank

In Estonia it is possible to study journalism at the University of Tartu. There is also a program called Media Communication with Journalism at Tallinn University. Both universities are currently working on the reconstructions of their programs.

OVERVIEW OF THE TEACHING OF JOURNALISM

At the University of Tartu it is possible to receive a BA in journalism/communication. At Tallinn University they offer up to a MA in communication/journalism.

PROFESIONAL SIMULATION

The BA at the University of Tartu mainly provides a theoretical education with more or less no practical courses, except for the most elementary skills that are needed in order to work as a reporter. The MA in Tallinn University mainly focuses on television journalism and Russian language media with translation and includes some hands-on-training.

MEDIA ENTERPRISES – UNIVERSITY

None

OWN MEDIA

None

INTEGRATION

There is more or less no integration between different kinds of media in the journalism education in Estonia.

DATA SUMMARY OF INTEGRATION

42

Number of universities analyzed: 2

BA	Number	1
	Number of partially integrated subjects	0
	Number of BA that have all four media subjects: print, radio, TV, online	0
	Number of universities with a fully integrated subject	0

MA	Number	1
	Number of partially integrated subjects	Print-online: 1 TV - Online: 1
	Number of MA that have all four media subjects: print, radio, TV, online	0
	Number of universities with a fully integrated subject	0

FINLAND

Analyzer: Christopher D. Tulloch

The Finland sample offers different models in the field of journalism and communication. At undergraduate level we can identify four groups of bachelor degree programmes: i) Degree programmes in “Communication”; ii) four Degree programmes strictly entitled “Journalism”; iii) a group dedicated to “Media Studies”; and a fourth group which deals with “Media and Culture”. In general terms the faculties offering undergraduate Communication-related programmes have a general, heterogeneous focus. At Masters level, we can observe the presence of one non-practical programme related to Intercultural Studies while a second programme is more specific, based on “Visual Journalism”.

OVERVIEW OF THE TEACHING OF JOURNALISM

The data shows that the majority of Finnish universities offering journalism/communication related courses are public-owned while a minority or private and some present a mixed funding model. More than two-thirds of the university sample offer four-year degrees with a length of 240 ECTS. The linguistic particularity of the situation in Finland is worth pointing out as many programmes are shared between Finnish, Swedish and English.

As for their administrative adscription, we can observe that many of these programmes are fairly evenly split between independent degrees, degrees within other Faculties (such as Humanities or Arts) whilst others are offered within a Communication Studies faculty. The names of these Bachelor programmes include titles such as “Journalism”, “Audiovisual Media Culture”, “Visual Communication”, and “Visual Journalism”. Promotional discourse on the university websites shows them to be eminently theoretical, with occasional subjects or routes related subjects to the professional practice of journalism. While the norm refers to written journalism, television studies are present in many programmes. However, none of them present any relevant characteristics from the point of view of professional simulation or newsroom integration.

From this category we should highlight the following universities:

- The University at Tampere is probably the most prestigious in Finland when it comes to journalism and communication and disposes of a programme that offers “interactive media content, design and production”.
- The University of Turku offers a cross-media publication and “encourages students to work in the real newsroom of the cross-media publication “Tutka” (Tutka= ‘Radar’). In their practical journalism courses students produce content for “Tutka” on a regular basis, using text, photos, audio and video. “Tutka” is also a development project and a laboratory for experimenting on new ways of combining different media elements and narrative forms. Throughout the study programme, the hands-on journalistic work is combined with theoretical, critical and ethical perspectives on journalism and media.
- The University of Oulu offers a Journalism option that “qualifies graduates for work as journalists or content producers in traditional media, online media such as the Internet and digital television, and different media combinations. The degree combines the possibilities of new digital and interactive technology with the tradition of communication and media. Among the topics included in the option are for example online publishing and online writing, news work, magazine, radio and television work, version management, media criticism...”

The curricula includes practical activities, which often involve media outputs. Internships in external media are also common.

As for the Masters level programme Tampere’s “Advanced Studies in Visual Journalism” option offers some courses of a practical nature such as “Reportage”, “Web Publishing and videos” and “Newsphoto workshop”.

PROFESIONAL SIMULATION

Some course programmes talk vaguely of “analyzing journalists working processes” (Jyvaskyla) while others (Turku) seem to get closer to simulation methodology, such as producing and write-up news for all media: printed, radio, TV or on-line journals.

MEDIA ENTERPRISES – UNIVERSITY

We could not find relevant examples.

OWN MEDIA

The University of Turku offers a cross-media publication and “encourages students to work in the real newsroom of the cross-media publication “Tutka” (Tutka=

‘Radar’). In their practical journalism courses students produce content for “Tutka” on a regular basis, using text, photos, audio and video.

INTEGRATION

We can find some examples of partial integration: print/online and radio/TV. Apparently, there isn’t any curricula that includes a fully integrated subject.

DATA SUMMARY OF INTEGRATION

Number of universities analyzed: 17

BA	Number	15
	Number of partially integrated subjects	Print-online: 1 Radio-TV: 1
	Number of BA that have all four media subjects: print, radio, TV, online	8 (+ 7 not explicitly specified)
	Number of universities with a fully integrated subject	0

MA	Number	2
	Number of partially integrated subjects	Online-Photography-Print
	Number of MA that have all four media subjects: print, radio, TV, online	Not clearly specified
	Number of universities with a fully integrated subject	0

Analyzer: Pr. Jacques Guyot

Consultant: Pr. Érik Neveu, Institut d'Études Politiques, University of Rennes 1, Pr. Denis Ruellan, IUT of Lannion, University of Rennes 1. Jacques Le Bohec, "The French journalism education landscape", in European Journalism Education, (ed. Georgios Terzis), Intellect: Bristol, Chicago, 2009, 249-265.

In France, 13 schools of journalism are fully accredited and recognized by the CNPEJ (Commission Nationale Paritaire de l'Emploi des Journalistes), i. e. a professional body gathering 24 journalists (12 incumbents and 12 substitutes) belonging to print and audiovisual medias: the committee lays down the criteria in order to assess the quality of the curricula in journalism studies. There are indeed many other schools of journalism, some of them being officially accredited by the French Ministry of National Education; but as they are not ranked by the CNPEJ, they are considered as less reliable. They also have less relationship with media and sometimes their curricula focus more on public relations than on strict journalistic issues.

Therefore, the survey of French schools of journalism privileged the 13 institutions benefiting from the CNPEJ label.

OVERVIEW OF THE TEACHING OF JOURNALISM

Of the 13 selected schools, 9 are public and 4 are private. The main difference between public and private is the tuition rates that are usually higher in private schools. Two university colleges called *Instituts Universitaires de Technologie* (IUT) offer a two-year curriculum and a BA, 10 schools have a master's degree and one has a specific "home" degree. The oldest one was created in 1924 by the Catholic University of Lille.

The teaching of journalism is a very tricky issue in France as no specific degree is required to work as a journalist. This is why accreditation by the CNPEJ is so important in order to set teaching standards and adjust to professional expectations. One of the major recurrent debates when dealing with training journalists is to know whether you can learn to become a professional in a school or directly on the job.

Nevertheless, the need to train high-level and more professional journalists in specialized schools appeared as a priority on two occasions: after the first and the

second world wars when printed media and journalists were criticized for their lack of independence towards economic and political powers. Most papers had to close down because of their collaboration with the German occupying forces after 1940. Therefore, most of the schools of journalism were opened after the Second World War.

The two public university colleges (IUT de Lannion, IUT de Tours) have a two-year professional degree called DUT (Technological University Diploma) and also offer a BA. The EJCAM of Marseille, the IFP of Paris and the ESJ in Lille have a BA curriculum.

As for the other schools of journalism training students after the BA, 7 public universities offer a MA as well as 4 private schools, which both issue specific professional diplomas and MA in association with public universities:

- EJCAM (École de Journalisme et de Communication d'Aix/Marseille), University of Aix/Marseille;
- CUEJ, School of journalism of Strasburg;
- IFP (Institut Français de Presse), University Paris 2;
- IJBA (Institut de Journalisme de Bordeaux), University of Bordeaux;
- EJDG (École de Journalisme de Grenoble), University of Grenoble;
- CELSA, University Paris 4;
- IEP (Institut d'Études Politiques), Science Po, Paris;
- CFJ (Centre de Formation des Journalistes), Paris in association with the University Paris 1 Panthéon Sorbonne, faculty of political sciences;
- EJT (École de Journalisme de Toulouse), in association with the faculty of law and political sciences, University of Marseille;
- IPJ (Institut Pratique du Journalisme), Paris, in association with the University Paris Dauphine;
- ESJ (École Supérieure de Journalisme) Lille, in association with the university Lille 3 Sciences and technologies.
- All the public universities have a PhD Programme.

PROFESIONAL SIMULATION

The two university colleges in Bordeaux, Lannion and Tours offer workshops or one-week professional projects where the students work together on a specific topic in a newsroom-type environment. This is also the case for the four private schools and, according to the information collected on universities, most of them expect students to carry out professional simulations with the production of media contents.

MEDIA ENTERPRISES – UNIVERSITY

There are steady links between the schools and media enterprises. Because the schools are accredited by the CNPEJ (Commission Nationale Paritaire de l'Emploi des Journalistes), they have more facilities to organize internships in media

companies for their students. Moreover, the schools of journalism employ journalists who give classes on a punctual base or more formally when they teach part-time as PAST (Associate professors with a professional experience) in university colleges and universities.

OWN MEDIA

When specified, which is the case of 6 schools, students produce contents on their own media, generally print outlets and online newspapers or blogs.

INTEGRATION

There are no fully integrated classes and the general trend is to train students to use two media, generally a “traditional media” associated with the web.

DATA SUMMARY OF INTEGRATION

Number of universities analyzed: 13

BA	Number	5
	Number of partially integrated subjects	Integration is usually done in tandem (print, radio or TV associated with Internet)
	Number of BA that have all four media subjects: print, radio, TV, online	4
	Number of universities with a fully integrated subject	None

MA	Number	11
	Number of partially integrated subjects	6 according to available information to 4 private schools, plus CUEJ, IJBA
	Number of MA that have all four media subjects: print, radio, TV, online	5
	Number of universities with a fully integrated subject	None

Analyzers: Núria Almiron and Marta Narberhaus

Consultant: Roberto Suárez, Manager of the Media Intelligence Service, European Broadcasting Union (EBU).

Although Schools of Journalism still play a prestigious role in Germany they do not offer full university degrees, therefore:

- 1) School courses without university degree are not included
- 2) University degrees are included (in combination with schools or not)

OVERVIEW OF THE TEACHING OF JOURNALISM

Schools of journalism in Germany are private institutions, usually funded by media groups. The two most renowned ones are the German School of Journalism in Munich (*Deutsche Journalistenschule*), founded in 1949, and the Henri Nannen School of Journalism in Hamburg, founded in 1979. They later have been financed by the media company Gruner + Jahr (*Der Stern*, *Die Zeit*). These two are considered the traditional schools for journalists in Germany and offer an elite training that differs from journalism studies at university by including a considerable amount of hands-on practice, and also from mere work placements by providing systematic courses and intensive tutoring.

Apart from this traditional journalism schools, several other private schools are offering courses of journalism with a general approach (i.e. the Berlin Journalists' School of the German Federation of Journalists or the Evangelical School of Journalism in Berlin, too) or with a specialized approach (i.e. the Georg von Holtzbrinck School for Economic Journalism, the Cologne-based School of Journalism for Politics and Economics, or the RTL Journalism School for TV and Multimedia).

Until the 1970s the normal career pathway was via an unregulated internship in which theoretical education played no role whatsoever. However, today an increasing number of journalism schools offer vocational training in combination with a university degree course and many universities offer journalism studies. There has been an increasing trend in entering the industry with a degree and nowadays a university degree for journalists is the norm rather than the exception.

Sources: Goethe Institut <http://www.goethe.de/wis/med/dos/jou/jab/en2304930.htm>; Deutscher Journalisten Verein (DJV).

PROFESIONAL SIMULATION

In many cases it is not specified in the curricula the number of ECTS for professional simulation subjects, but most studies analyzed include some subjects with a professional simulation methodology, such as producing news for media.

MEDIA ENTERPRISES – UNIVERSITY

In two cases (University of Leipzig and Hochschule Darmstadt) there is external media collaboration with enterprises in order to publish the work of students. In most study programmes there are also internships for students in external media outlets (12-60 ECTS; ca. 12-24 weeks).

OWN MEDIA

Some studies have their own online journals, print outlets and even radio and TV broadcasts, and sometimes it is not even specified. Most own media are online or multimedia.

INTEGRATION

We found some examples of partial integration: print/online and radio/TV, taught by the University of Applied Sciences/Hochschule für Medien, Kommunikation und Wirtschaft (Berlin); University of Leipzig; and the Fachhochschule Hannover.

There are also four fully integrated subjects at the Business and Information Technology School (BITS) (Iserlohn), called “Crossmedia Platform Practice (Teaching Editorial)”; at the Westfälische Hochschule/University of Applied Sciences (Gelsenkirchen), entitled “Media Production”; at the Macromedia Hochschule für Medien und Kommunikation (Munich), with the name “Technik 3: TV/Crossmedia”; at the Technische Universität Dortmund, called “Teaching Module Editor Online”; and at the University of Applied Sciences/Hochschule für Medien, Kommunikation und Wirtschaft (Berlin), named “Crossmedia and media-convergence Publishing”.

DATA SUMMARY OF INTEGRATION

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Number of universities analyzed: 15

BA	Number	15
	Number of partially integrated subjects	Print-online: 2 Radio-TV: 2
	Number of BA that have all four media subjects: print, radio, TV, online	10
	Number of universities with a fully integrated subject	4

MA	Number	5
	Number of partially integrated subjects	Print-online: 1 Radio-TV: 1
	Number of MA that have all four media subjects: print, radio, TV, online	2
	Number of universities with a fully integrated subject	1

Analyzer: Carles Pont Sorribes

Consultants: Angeliki Gazi. Assistant Professor. Department of Communication and Internet Studies. Cyprus University of Technology / Fouli Zavitsanou. Greece PhD Candidate.

We can identify four faculties of Communication or Journalism in Greece. On the one hand, all universities have a degree program, but the majority related to Cultural and Communication Studies, not in Journalism. On the other hand, all faculties have a part of teaching oriented to a Masters Program, and in consequence, with a focus on postgraduate and doctorate. All of them are publicly-owned faculties.

OVERVIEW OF THE TEACHING OF JOURNALISM

In Greece there are two models of public universities in Communication and Information. There are four Communication departments with a theoretical teaching (Superior Scientific Institution- AEI) and two faculties where teaching is more practical and based on information and computing (Institution of Technical Education- TEI). In this research we have only selected the AEI type faculties because these are the universities with studies on Journalism or Communication.

AEI faculties:

1. Dept Communication and Media, University of Athens
<http://www.media.uoa.gr/>
2. Dept: Communication, Media and Culture, Panteion University
<http://cmc.panteion.gr/>
3. Dept: Journalism and Communication, Aristotle University
<http://www.jour.auth.gr/>
4. Dept: Cultural Technology and Communication, Aegean University.
<http://www.ct.aegean.gr/en>

TEI faculties:

1. TEI. Department of Information and Mass Media
Website: <http://www.infomm.teipat.gr>
2. TEI Department of Public Relations and Communication
Website: <http://kastoria.teikoz.gr/pr/html/index.php>

The majority of schools we have analyzed don't have any relevant characteristics from the point of view of professional simulation or newsroom integration. All faculties have a bachelor's degree and a master's degree on communication, but not specifically about journalism. Only one faculty includes in its name the word journalism: Aristotle University of Thessaloniki: School of Journalism & Mass Communication. This department also has a Master degree program more oriented to Journalism: Master of Science (M.Sc.) in Journalism and New Media, in Communication and Culture, and the doctorate in Journalism and Mass Media.

Three faculties have equipment to teach practical subjects, like radio studios or television sets. However, the curriculum includes a few practical activities.

PROFESIONAL SIMULATION

The bachelor's degrees and master's degrees have a few professional simulation on TV, Radio, Press and Internet. Nevertheless, the majority are more oriented to theoretical framework like cultural and media studies.

MEDIA ENTERPRISES – UNIVERSITY

We have not found any relevant examples.

OWN MEDIA

There is only one university (Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences) that has its own media. In this case, they have online radio station.

INTEGRATION

We have not found any example of integration. There aren't any curricula with a fully integrated subject.

DATA SUMMARY OF INTEGRATION

The number of universities analyzed is four, but these faculties do not have an integrated newsroom.

GREENLAND

DB Analyzer: Kresten Roland Johansen

Consultants: Naja Paulsen, Head of Department, Department of Journalism, University of Greenland

In Greenland, we have identified one journalism education, offered by the University of Greenland. It is part of the Nordic journalism network Nordiskjournalistikk.org and University of Greenland has the Erasmus University Charter.

OVERVIEW OF THE TEACHING OF JOURNALISM

The journalism education is a public BA level degree of 210 ECTS. The degree is – in numbers - very small with enrollment of 6-12 students per year. Entrance is subject to high school (upper secondary school) examn as well as a written test and language tests.

The degree offers both knowledge courses and practical (journalism skills) courses – the latter playing a substantial role with around 65 percent of the curricula (not taking external internship into account). As in the case of the Denmark external internships plays a substantial role covering 60 ECTS.

There are two main teaching languages: Danish and Greenlandic. There are no mandatory courses in English. Exchange abroad is, however, an option for all students.

PROFESIONAL SIMULATION

The degree includes a high level of professional simulation with approximately 40 ECTS. The facilities for making real productions are quite good having equipment for recording, software for editing, and classrooms which when necessary may be transformed into newsrooms.

MEDIA ENTERPRISES – UNIVERSITY

Part of the simulation is done in cooperation with KNR (Greenlandic Broadcasting Corporation), when students learn about News in Radio. Another part of the

simulation is done with various communication departments as part of the 1st year mini internship.

And, as mentioned, the degree includes external internships of 60 ECTS.

OWN MEDIA

The journalism education does not have its own student produced media made on voluntary basis.

INTEGRATION

No fully integrated subjects but partially integration of print-online, Radio-online and TV-online.

DATA SUMMARY OF INTEGRATION

Number of universities analysed: 1

BA Number	1
Number of partially integrated subjects	1
Number of BA that have all four media subjects: print, radio, TV, online	1
Number of universities with a fully integrated subject	0

Analyzer: Veronika Zagyi

Consultant: Ferenc Hammer, PhD, Assistant Professor, University Lóránd Eötvös, Department of Media and Communication.

In Hungary, communication faculties usually offer higher education degrees in journalism. Students are selected for the BA: admission is partially based on the grades students get when completing secondary schools. The 13 universities under survey offer courses and majors in journalism that are usually part of departments of ‘Communication and Media Studies’. The title on the diploma usually mentions “communicator” and not “journalist”. A Master’s degree is offered in 9 universities. Only two of them offer a PhD degree in Media Studies. The departments are usually part of faculties of Art.

OVERVIEW OF THE TEACHING OF JOURNALISM

In Hungary, like in other post-communist countries after the end of the socialist regime, the profession needed a fully reinvented educational program based on democratic standards in journalism, with the possibility to train future journalists to ethical issues but also to the emerging models and constraints of market-regulated media systems. The lack of teaching staff recruited among media professionals and academics also was a major problem. In the first part of the 1990s, a crucial period called “media war” deeply marked the profession: the left and right political elite tried to exert pressure upon journalists, which made it difficult to normalize the impartiality in the profession. Until today, partiality is shaping the Hungarian media landscape even though the professional education is based on the Anglo-Saxon standards of neutrality and impartiality. However, in practice, employing a young journalist is often determined by the ideological background of the university he graduated from.

In the late 1990s and 2000s, the significant growth in the number of broadcasters and print and online publications created an increasing demand for more professionally-trained journalists (Bajomi-Lázár, 2009). In 2012, 16 universities offered journalism degrees. Recently, the educational policies of the conservative-democrat government pushed many universities to cut down the number of state-financed places offered to students in public universities. Therefore, in a context of a dominant discourse claiming the uselessness of media and communication professionals, many universities had to reconsider their curricula and some of them decided to close down 13 degrees.

Just like Croatia and Slovakia, most of the Hungarian universities teach all forms of journalism: print, online, TV and radio. Of course, the part of practical training changes from one institution to the other, but maybe the program of studies for Hungarian BA degrees could be summarized as follow: an important part of theoretical knowledge in the field of media and communication studies (theories of communication, history of world and Hungarian journalism), of sociology, of psychology, of anthropology and of semiotics; a huge part of general knowledge linked to media production (journalistic genres, media systems, aesthetics, ethics, media law, rhetoric, web design and computer literacy), to public relations and general culture (cultural history, fundamentals of political and economical sciences, foreign language) and an important part of practical knowledge (media and creative workshops). Along with journalism education, the ‘Communication and media’ departments are frequently offering courses in PR or marketing and business communication.

MA degrees offer a deeper theoretical knowledge in Media and Communication Studies, with an emphasis on research and media analyses.

The following institutions are offering a specialization on journalism:

- Faculty of Art at the University of Szeged
- Faculty of Art at the University Lóránd Eötvös
- Faculty of Art at the University of Debrecen
- Faculty of Art at the University of Pécs
- Faculty of Art at the Catholic University of Péter Pázmány
- Budapest College of Communication
- Calvinist Theological University of Debrecen
- College of Dunaújváros
- Faculty of Economics and Social Sciences Károly Eszterházy College
- Faculty of Art at the Calvinist University Gáspár Károli
- János Kodolányi College
- Faculty of Art at the University of West Hungary
- King Sigismund College
-

PROFESIONAL SIMULATION

Provincial universities frequently collaborate with local media. One way to do so is the broadcast of the students’ media products in local media. For example, on several occasions, the local TV and radio in the city of Szeged broadcast students’ reports and documentaries produced for their exams. Students from the University of Debrecen produce contents for a local radio. University of Pécs’ students are regularly producing TV programs for the city’s TV channel and others in the region. For example, the very popular “Open University”, which is a TV program that presents and divulges researches or seminars held by the professors from the university.

In other universities, students work for the institution’s media, nourishing them with information continuously or punctually. Most of the universities under survey have its media studios also called “media centers”.

MEDIA ENTERPRISES – UNIVERSITY

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As it has been said beforehand, the cooperation between local media and universities is usual. Another form of cooperation between them is sharing TV and radio studios (i.e. the College of Dunaújváros and the city's radio *Radio 24*). In both cases, there are possible opportunities for internships.

Since September 2011, the Catholic University of Péter Pázmány and a private foundation run the Public Media Academy and are officially training journalists for the Hungarian public radio and TV broadcast system.

The Budapest College of Communication has also a partnership with the Hungarian public TV (MTVA).

The College of Dunaújváros is sharing its TV studio with the Academy of TV2 (the private school of a Hungarian commercial TV).

OWN MEDIA

The universities' own media are ideal for professional simulation. Most of the institutions under survey have an online or a print journal, or a radio, possibly a TV, or both. This is the case for the University of Szeged (online and print journal: www.media.u-szeged.hu/linklap; YouTube channel: www.youtube.com/user/UnivSzeged?feature=em-uploademail and as told before, participation in the local TV and radio) and for the University Lóránd Eötvös (running an online radio: <http://eper.elte.hu/>, an online journal: www.elteonline.hu, a weekly online TV magazine: www.elteonline.hu/kozelet/2013/12/09/eltevizio-36/; and even a website dedicated to the practice of academic writing: emc.elte.hu/~gacsanna/acadwr/konyvk.html).

At Pécs, in addition to the content produced for the local TV and radio mentioned before, and a print edition (www.univpecs.pte.hu/), students run their own art gallery: the *re:public*.

The Catholic University of Péter Pázmány has a website integrating blogs, TV and radio programs, fed by the university's workshops projects.

Students from the Budapest College of Communication produce TV programs for a suburban TV channel (www.bkf.hu/felveteli/172/kirako-a-bkf-hallgatoink-magazinmusora.html) and also have a blog on professional and media issues, something rather unusual in the Hungarian media landscape (<http://mediamuhely.wordpress.com/>).

The Calvinist Theological University of Debrecen chose an integrated platform too for its blogs, radio and TV productions (www.licium.hu). According to the presentation on the website, its objective is to give a platform for the institute media workshops, but it has its own "integrated newsroom" with its permanent journalists. In 2007 they won the award of the best Hungarian website, and in 2013 the award of the best university website.

INTEGRATION

An example of partial integration (print-online) can be found in the program of the University of Szeged. At the University Lóránd Eötvös, the integration of radio-online is carried out during a workshop where students produce content for the university's online-hosted radio. As told before, at the Catholic University of Péter Pázmány, blogs, radio and TV programs are integrated into the same website, but not produced simultaneously. In the case of the Calvinist Theological University of Debrecen, the online, radio and TV newsrooms seem to be taught simultaneously.

In the Faculty of Art at University Lóránd Eötvös, the literary approaches are strongly emphasized, then phenomena linked to intertextuality and intermediality are taught in a theoretical way.

In the Budapest College of Communication's "Communication and Media Studies", the program of studies has a major called "integrated media". The Calvinist Theological University of Debrecen has a workshop called "Integrated media". In this case, the idea is to open a space of discussion to imagine further developments of the Hungarian culture through the web; but, strictly speaking, it has little to do an "integrated classroom or workshop".

DATA SUMMARY OF INTEGRATION

Number of universities analyzed: 13

BA Number 14	
	Number of partially integrated subjects
	2 Print-online: 1 (University of Szeged) Radio-online: 1 (ELTE)
	Number of BA that have all four media subjects: print, radio, TV, online
	8
	Number of universities with a fully integrated subject
	2

MA Number 9	
	Number of partially integrated subjects
	0
	Number of MA that have all four media subjects: print, radio, TV, online
	1 (University of Debrecen)
	Number of universities with a fully integrated subject
	0

ICELAND

Analyzer: Inger Munk

Consultants: Valgerdur Johannisdottir, The University of Iceland in Reykjavik (Háskóli Íslands); Birgir Guðmundsson, Akureyri University.

There are only two institutions offering journalism education in Iceland. The BA education in Akureyri is a BA degree in Media Studies with journalism elements, and the Master in Reykjavik is a Master in Journalism (MA í blaða- og fréttamennsku).

University of Akureyri offers a 180 ECTS BA in Media studies.

The University of Iceland in Reykjavik University offers a 120 ECTS Master in Journalism.

Both Universities are public institutions and have an Erasmus Charter. The University of Iceland in Reykjavik is the only one of the two institutions who is a member of the Nordic Journalism Training Association.

OVERVIEW OF THE TEACHING OF JOURNALISM

The University of Iceland in Reykjavik (Uol) is the only Icelandic university that offers a master program in journalism. 21 students are admitted to the 120 ECTS course every year. They are admitted on their BA degree and first class and an interview. The master is taught in Icelandic, but depending on teachers, up to 30 ECTS may be studied in English. 80% of the teaching is practical training, and the internship covers 6 ECTS.

The BA degree in Media Studies offered at University of Akureyri is taught both as distance learning and at campus. The language of instruction is Icelandic. The first year is a common year of social science studies, and specialization takes place during the second and third year. The course is a 180 ECTS degree course. About 20 students choose the journalism specialization every year.

PROFESIONAL SIMULATION

The University of Iceland only has this one MA programme and students take courses on TV, radio, online, and print journalism. It is not possible to specialise in just one distribution platform. Most of the practical teaching at Uol involves

simulation. In fact, 80 % is of the training is practical teaching and 28 ECTS are devoted to simulation. Students at UoI have access to radio recording equipment, radio editing programs, video recording equipment and video editing programs.

At the University of Akureyri there are courses that specifically deal with print journalism and broadcast journalism, where students publish a special section of a local newspaper and produce broadcasting material that is partly used by the local TV station.

MEDIA ENTERPRISES – UNIVERSITY

At the 2nd semester at UoI there are collaborations with various media on investigative projects, including a collaboration with RÚV, a public radio, where an optional advanced radio course is offered. The internship of 6 ECTS is done in a close cooperation with the media enterprises in Iceland.

At the University of Akureyri there is collaboration with the local TV station called N4 and the district station of RÚV, the public broadcasting service. This is mainly linked to the course on broadcast journalism, but also to other parts of the study programme. There is a close cooperation with a local weekly newspaper, *Vikudagur*, mainly regarding the print journalism course.

OWN MEDIA

Students at UoI produce contents for the online news site – www.student.is - with TV and radio online.

At the University of Akureyri media students run their own news and blog website called Landpostur (www.landpostur.is).

INTEGRATION

As it has been mentioned above, the University of Iceland has this one MA programme and students take courses on TV, radio, online, and print journalism, and it is not possible to specialise in just one distribution platform. A special online course of 6 ECTS is offered. Productions are published on www.student.is.

Akureyri offers a print online course of 6 ECTS. Productions are published on Landpostur, www.landpostur.is

DATA SUMMARY OF INTEGRATION

Number of universities analyzed: 2

BA	Number	1
	Number of partially integrated subjects	Print-online: 1 TV-online: 0
	Number of BA that have all four media subjects: print, radio, TV, online	1
	Number of universities with a fully integrated subject	0

MA	Number	1
	Number of partially integrated subjects	Print-online: 1 TV-online: 1
	Number of MA that have all four media subjects: print, radio, TV, online	1
	Number of universities with a fully integrated subject	0

IRELAND

Analyzer: Kresten Roland Johansen

Consultant: Tom Felle, University of Limerick; Steven Knowlton, Dublin City University.

In Ireland, we have identified six highly recognized journalism educations offered by three different universities. They all have the Erasmus University Charter. In addition, they are all mentioned in the media landscape analysis conducted by the European Journalism Centre (EJC).

Here is the university list:

- School of Media, Dublin Institute of Technology, DIT
- Dublin City University, DCU
- University of Limerick, UL

OVERVIEW OF THE TEACHING OF JOURNALISM

The six selected journalism educational institutions are not alike at all. Four of them are public BA level degrees of 180- 240 ECTS, while there are two MA level degrees, each of 90 ECTS.

The degrees are offered by the School of Communication, the School of Media and the Faculty of Journalism. Entrance is subject to a certain number of CAO points and certain higher-level subjects with certain grades. In one case, entrance is subject to a portfolio, a statement and interviews.

All degrees offer both knowledge courses and practical (journalism skills) courses – the latter playing a very different role in each degree varying from 20 to 80 percent. External internships are practically non-existing, with the exception of the University of Limerick, which offers a 30 ECTS external internship.

PROFESIONAL SIMULATION

All six degrees include professional simulation varying from 15 to 80 ECTS. The facilities for making real productions are in general quite good, including radio and TV studios, equipment for recording, software for editing and in many cases fully equipped newsrooms.

MEDIA ENTERPRISES – UNIVERSITY

We could not find relevant examples of the relationship between media enterprises and universities.

OWN MEDIA

No available information.

INTEGRATION

At the University of Limerick integrated subjects are being offered (Journalism Team Project).

DATA SUMMARY OF INTEGRATION

Number of universities analyzed: 3 (offering 6 degrees)

BA	Number	4
	Number of partially integrated subjects	0
	Number of BA that have all four media subjects: print, radio, TV, online	4
	Number of universities with a fully integrated subject:	1

MA	Number	2
	Number of partially integrated subjects	0
	Number of BA that have all four media subjects: print, radio, TV, online	2
	Number of universities with a fully integrated subject:	0

Analyzers: Salvador Alsius and Mònica Figueras

Consultants: Gianpietro Mazzoleni, teacher at Dipartimento de Szience Sociali e Politiche de la Università degli Studi de Milano. Ilaria DiBonito (Italian PhD candidate) and Maddalena Fedele PhD

In Italy, we can identify two different groups of Communication or Journalism degrees. On the one hand, there are schools with a highly professionalizing focus where one can study for a Master's degree. On the other hand, there are faculties that teach undergraduate Communication programmes with a general focus. All those degrees that take into consideration one of these criteria have been introduced in the database.

OVERVIEW OF THE TEACHING OF JOURNALISM

There are a number of universities, both public and private, that offer three-year degrees in areas related to social communication. These degrees usually have a length of 180 ECTS. They are known in Italy as "Laurea" and are usually included in Philosophy, Literature, Humanities and /or Education faculties. The names of those bachelors usually contain the word "communication" or the expression "communication sciences". They are eminently theoretical, with few (if any) related subjects to the professional practice of journalism. In the best-case scenario, they refer only to written journalism. In the database, 22 entries of this kind of degree have been introduced. However, none of them present any relevant characteristics from the point of view of professional simulation or newsroom integration. From this category we should highlight the following universities:

- “Laurea en Scienze della comunicazione” from Università di Bologna
- “Laurea en Scienze umanistiche per la comunicazione” from Università degli Studi di Milano
- “Laurea en Scienze della comunicazione” from Università degli Studi di Roma “Tor Vergata”.

The other major group is composed of the Master courses, taught in specialized schools. These schools are affiliated to a particular university, but it seems that their relationship is limited. These schools are introduced as charter schools and in some cases, are linked to bodies of local or regional administration.

These masters are supported and recognized as one of the natural ways to access to the profession by the powerful organization "Ordine Nazionale dei Giornalisti" (although you have to pass a state exam once you have completed the master). The number of places for each course varies. However, they always have small groups (between 20 and 40 students). Access is subject to an entrance exam. The total length of these Masters is two years, attendance is compulsory and full-time dedication required. The curricula includes many practical activities, which often involve media outputs. Internships in external media are also common. The internships are regulated only in some cases.

The schools that teach these masters are:

- Milano. Istituto "Carlo de Martino" per la formazione al giornalismo.
- Milano. Scuola di Spezializzazione in analisi e gestione della comunicazione (sezione Giornalismo).
- Bologna. Scuola Superiore di Giornalismo.
- Urbino. Istituto per la Formazione al Giornalismo di Urbino.
- Perugia. Scuola di Giornalismo Radio Televisivo.
- Roma. Scuola di specializzazione in Giornalismo Libera Università Internazionale "Guido Carli".
- Roma. Scuola di specializzazione in analisi e gestione della comunicazione (indirizzo in Giornalismo).
- Roma. Libera Università Maria SS.Assunta (LUMSA)
- Napoli. Università Suor Orsola Benincasa.
- Milano. Libera Università di Lingue e Comunicazione (IULM).
- Sassari. Università di Sassari.

The consultants indicated that in order to become an "Ordine Nazionale dei Giornalisti" recognised-journalist you should first take an official exam and one of the following options: (1) ability to prove two years of professional journalism or (2) holding of the master's degree explained before. The consultants indicated that the Masters programmes are very expensive and that they are usually just a continuation of the BA with the same teachers.

PROFESIONAL SIMULATION

All professionally-focused Masters include subjects with a professional simulation methodology, such as producing and writing news for all media: printed, radio, TV or online journals. In some cases, also for news agencies.

MEDIA ENTERPRISES – UNIVERSITY

We haven't found any relevant example.

OWN MEDIA

Some Masters have their own online journals and sometimes students carry out their internship at university media.

INTEGRATION

We find some examples of partial integration: print/online and radio/TV. There aren't any curricula with a fully integrated subject.

DATA SUMMARY OF INTEGRATION

Number of universities analyzed: 23

BA	Number	21
	Number of partially integrated subjects	Print-online: 1 Radio-TV: 1
	Number of BA that have all four media subjects: print, radio, TV, online	1
	Number of universities with a fully integrated subject	0

MA	Number	16
	Number of partially integrated subjects	Print-online: 2 Radio-TV: 3 Print-TV: 1 Radio-online: 2 TV-online: 2
	Number of BA that have all four media subjects: print, radio, TV, online	7
	Number of universities with a fully integrated subject	0

Analyzer: George Prundaru

Kosovo has a small higher education market. We have managed to identify only 8 higher education institutions. The interest is mainly directed towards business, financial and law studies. There are only two universities that offer comprehensive studies in journalism. One university, American University in Kosovo, has a Multimedia and Visual Communication major, but it does not actually offer any journalist classes, but insists on graphic design.

Most of the universities are concentrated in the country's capital, Pristina, among which are also the two analyzed universities.

OVERVIEW OF THE TEACHING OF JOURNALISM

The information on the journalism programmes in Kosovo is very scarce. The two universities that offer BAs in journalism are the biggest public university (the University of Pristina – UP) and the biggest private university (AAB University – AAB). It is pointless to try to draw a general conclusion about the teaching of journalism in Kosovo from just these two examples.

The journalism programme at UP is part of the Faculty of Philology, and is a fully theoretical one, from the available information. The university boasts no special facilities of equipment, and the classes are theoretical. The programme at AAB is part of a Mass Communication faculty and appears to be more practical in orientation, offering courses taught by media professionals, and having teaching studios, but there is no public curricula or extended description of courses. AAB also has a distinct Media Production BA that seems to emphasize the practical aspects more.

Both universities offer MA programmes in continuation of their BA studies, but, according to the few course descriptions, they are also almost exclusively theoretical, and just as general as the BA programmes, not choosing to concentrate on one specific aspect of the trade.

The journalism BAs in Kosovo are four year programmes, requiring a minimum of 240 ECTS for successful completion, while the MAs (where specified) are 120 ECTS, one year programmes.

Specialized journalism courses in the curricula are rare, the two universities going for general subjects such as journalistic genres, stylistics and writing or international relations, with one class each for TV, radio or print journalism in the entire programme. No courses on online media were found, and also no courses that blend two or more media.

PROFESIONAL SIMULATION

No references to professional simulation have been found, although AAB University does advertise that it has its own TV studio and radio studio.

MEDIA ENTERPRISES - UNIVERSITY

No clear partnerships with external media institutions are publicized by the two analysed universities. References to students working in TV and radio institutions can be found on AAB University's website.

OWN MEDIA

AAB University has a broadcast TV station and a broadcast radio station, but no concrete evidence of activity can be found online.

INTEGRATION

There are neither fully nor partially integrated subjects taught at the universities in Kosovo. This is made clear by the complete lack of online media subjects in the curricula.

DATA SUMMARY OF INTEGRATION

Number of universities analyzed: 2

BA	Number	2
	Number of partial integrated subject	0
	Number of BA that have all four media subjects: print, radio, TV, on-line	0
	Number of universities with a fully integrated subject:	0

MA/2nd Number	3
Number of partially integrated subjects	0
Number of MA/2 nd degree that have all four media subjects: print, radio, TV, on-line	0
Number of universities with a fully integrated subject:	0

Analyzer: Annelie Frank

There are three universities in Latvia where journalism/communication can be studied; Latvia University with both BA and MA degrees, and Riga Stradiņš University and Vidzeme University College, which offer BA degrees.

OVERVIEW OF THE TEACHING OF JOURNALISM

All journalism education programs in Latvia are struggling with how to profile their programs, although Riga Stradiņš University has taken out a direction to a more academic and less practical education. The BA program at Latvia University for journalism/communication/public relations is the most popular program in the country with 700 students. Vidzeme University College offers a four-year BA education and this is the only program that only focuses on journalism.

PROFESIONAL SIMULATION

Both the BA at Latvia University and Vidzeme University College have a high degree of professional simulation in their education programs.

MEDIA ENTERPRISES - UNIVERSITY

None.

OWN MEDIA

Latvia University uses its own website for publishing some student work.

INTEGRATION

Vidzeme University College is the only university in Latvia that has integrated different media in the education. They pay special attention to practical skills related to multimedia technologies.

DATA SUMMARY OF INTEGRATION

Number of universities analyzed: 3

BA	Number	3
	Number of partially integrated subjects	Print-online: 1 TV - online: 1
	Number of BA that have all four media subjects: print, radio, TV, online	1
	Number of universities with a fully integrated subject	0

MA	Number	1
	Number of partially integrated subjects	Print-online: 0 TV - online: 0
	Number of MA that have all four media subjects: print, radio, TV, online	0
	Number of universities with a fully integrated subject	0

Analyzer: Annelie Frank

There is just one university in Lithuania that offers journalism and that is Vilnius University. In this academic institution, students can study both to a BA and a MA.

OVERVIEW OF THE TEACHING OF JOURNALISM

The BA and MA programs in journalism are focused on research; monitoring and analysis of media systems.

PROFESIONAL SIMULATION

None.

MEDIA ENTERPRISES - UNIVERSITY

None.

OWN MEDIA

None.

INTEGRATION

The university has got different kinds of studies, but no integrated newsroom.

DATA SUMMARY OF INTEGRATION

Number of universities analyzed: 1

BA	Number	1
	Number of partially integrated subjects	Print-online: 0 TV - On-line: 0
	Number of BA that have all four media subjects: print, radio, TV, on-line	0
	Number of universities with a fully integrated subject:	0

MA	Number	1
	Number of partially integrated subjects	Print-online: 0 TV - online: 0
	Number of MA that have all four media subjects: print, radio, TV, online	0
	Number of universities with a fully integrated subject	0

Analyzer: Jakob Sevelsted

Consultant: Zaneta Trajkoska, Director, School for Journalism and Public Relations, Macadonia.

As in the other cases the criteria used to assess the credibility of the degrees is basically whether or not the hosting institutions hold the Erasmus charter and how they are viewed by the local source.

OVERVIEW OF THE TEACHING OF JOURNALISM

The journalistic landscape in Macedonia is divided in two subgroups much similar to other cases. On one hand it exists a journalistic school of applied science with the sole purpose of educating journalists (an independent degree), the “School of Journalism and Public Relations (SJPR)”. On the other hand there are the academic journalistic degrees where journalism is mixed with other disciplines such as law, economics and political science (a degree inside a communications faculty): “State University Sn, Kiril and Methodius”, “South East European University”, “Goce Delcev University” and “State University Tetovo”. The academic degrees are characterized by much more theory-based teaching and learning: Where SJPR has a 50/50 split between theoretical learning and practical learning (where students carry out professional simulation), the practical work at the universities lies between 10 – 30 pct. For some reason the academic degrees are, rather unusual, a part of the department of law.

PROFESIONAL SIMULATION

As opposed to the academic degrees, the degree at SJPR is characterized by many deadlines and the subjects of the projects are mostly real events that the students need to report about, as if they were writing for a real newspaper. Parts of the education of course exclude the use of professional simulation due to a theoretical nature (e.g. philosophy). If the articles are good, they get published in a local, regional or national media. The conclusion is hence that the extent of professional simulation at the SJPR is high. 60 pct. of the writing that the students do is professional simulation.

MEDIA ENTERPRISES – UNIVERSITY

In the case of SJPR, the school offers internship to the students.

OWN MEDIA

At SJPR the students produce a small newspaper distributed at the school. In addition the students produce a magazine distributed among high school students. The content of the magazine is also available on the Internet. The school has the necessary equipment to produce TV and radio in addition to the newspapers, but it is only used in exam matters.

INTEGRATION

At SJPR the students do have lots of professional simulation. What they lack is working with multiple media integrated in the same subject. However, they have one multimedia class where more than two media are integrated. Partially integrated subjects are practiced in terms of photography in combination with print.

DATA SUMMARY OF INTEGRATION

Number of universities analyzed: 4

BA	Number	5
	Number of partially integrated subjects	Print-online: 2 Radio-online: 1
	Number of BA that have all four media subjects: print, radio, TV, online	2
	Number of universities with a fully integrated subject	2
MA	Number	1
	Number of partially integrated subjects	Print-online: 0 TV-online:0
	Number of BA that have all four media subjects: print, radio, TV, online	0
	Number of universities with a fully integrated subject	0

Analyzer: Carles Singla

In Montenegro there is only an undergraduate degree in Journalism offered by the University of Montenegro in its Faculty of Political Science. This university offers also the possibility of postgraduate studies with some orientation to Journalism.

OVERVIEW OF THE TEACHING OF JOURNALISM

The University of Montenegro offers a three-year (120 ECTS) BA in Journalism in its Department of Political Sciences, at the Law Faculty.

The first year of studies is theoretical and not specifically related to journalism or communications. Subjects are Sociology, Law, History and languages. On the second year there are some subjects on journalism: Introduction to Journalism; History of Journalism; Public Opinion and Media in crisis. There are still some generic subjects as Human Rights, Principles of Economy or Political Systems. Finally, on the third year there are subjects related specifically to media: Journalism in Radio, Journalism in TV, Press and News Agencies and Journalistic Ethics. Its programme of studies doesn't include any subject on online journalism.

At the postgraduate level, the same department of University of Montenegro offers the possibility to follow a postgraduate (1 year) or masters programme (1+1). Again Journalism subjects are to be chosen amongst another wide set that allows the student to configure the curricula according to its expectations. At this level there is a subject on online journalism but there aren't subjects on other media.

PROFESIONAL SIMULATION

There is no information on the degree of professional simulation of the different subjects related to media, but last year students are given the opportunity of an internship in radio.

MEDIA ENTERPRISES – UNIVERSITY

We haven't found any relevant example.

OWN MEDIA

None.

INTEGRATION

None.

DATA SUMMARY OF INTEGRATION

Number of universities analyzed: 1

BA	Number	1
	Number of partially integrated subjects	0
	Number of BA that have all four media subjects: print, radio, TV, online	0
	Number of universities with a fully integrated subject	0

MA	Number	1
	Number of partially integrated subjects	0
	Number of BA that have all four media subjects: print, radio, TV, online	0
	Number of universities with a fully integrated subject	0

NORWAY

DB Analizers: Kresten Roland Johansen

Consultants: Anne Fogt, Head of Institute, Institute for Journalism and Media, HiOA; Else-Beth Roalsø, Ass. Professor, Institute for Media, Culture and Social Science, UiS; Jan Erik Andreassen, Study Programme Director, Centre for Journalism, UiN; Jan Ytrehorn, Ass. Professor, Journalism, Hivolda; Espen Sørmo Strømme, Ass. Professor, Journalism, NLA Mediehøgskolen Gimlekollen; John Bones, Journalist at VG.

In Norway, we have identified five highly recognized journalism educations. They are all part of the Nordic journalism network Nordiskjournalistikk.org and they all have the Erasmus University Charter. In addition, one of our consultants, John Bones from Norway's most read daily newspaper VG, has highlighted these educations.

- Høgskolen i Oslo og Akershus, HiOA
- Universitetet i Stavanger, UiS
- Universitetet i Nordland (Bodø), UiN
- Høgskulen i Volda, Hivolda
- Mediehøgskolen Gimlekollen

Others could be mentioned (Sámi University College etc.) but these five we consider the most important.

OVERVIEW OF THE TEACHING OF JOURNALISM

The five selected Norwegian journalism educations are quite alike. They are all BA level degrees of 180 ECTS. Typically, the degrees are under the faculty of social science or communication. All except for Mediehøgskolen Gimlekollen are public entities. They are all quite small with enrollment of 25-70 students per year and entrance is subject to high school (upper secondary school) grades.

All five degrees offer both knowledge courses and practical (journalism skills) courses – the latter playing a substantial role in each degree with 45-65 percent. External internships are typically 10-30 ECTS – in some cases combined with extensive internal internship.

None of the journalism degrees offer mandatory courses in English. Exchange abroad is, however, an option for all students.

PROFESIONAL SIMULATION

All five degrees include a high level of professional simulation with approximately 40-70 ECTS. The facilities for making real productions are in general quite good having radio and TV-studios, equipment for recording, software for editing and in many cases fully equipped newsrooms.

MEDIA ENTERPRISES – UNIVERSITY

Part of the simulation is done in cooperation with real media outlets all platforms included. Three of the five degrees mention media collaboration. At Volda, part of the student productions is used and published by the regional broadcast NRK and the regional newspaper Sunnmørsposten. At Stavanger University, a 3 weeks tabloid project on first semester is done in cooperation with the two newspapers Stavanger Aftenblad and Rogalands Avis. At Mediehøgskolen Gimlekollen, students produce for the free weekly magazine Kristiansand Avis

All five degrees include external internships of 10-30 ECTS each.

OWN MEDIA

4 of 5 degrees are having own student produced media on various platforms made partly on voluntary basis.

At HiOA (Oslo), students produce their own magazine (Ergo).

At UiS (Stavanger), students produce print, online, TV and radio (see www.smis.no).

At UiN (Nordland, Bodø), students have their own media house, Ventus, producing print, online, TV and radio.

At Gimlekollen, students publish online (www.sørnett.no) including radio and web-tv and in Oddernes avis (print media).

INTEGRATION

In all five degrees, integrated subjects are being offered, typically as courses in online news journalism combining text, audio, video, and in some cases photo. Typically, students are producing their own online newspapers or journals and typically during their first, second, or third semester.

DATA SUMMARY OF INTEGRATION

Number of universities analyzed: 5

BA	Number	5
	Number of partially integrated subjects	1
	Number of BA that have all four media subjects: print, radio, TV, online	5
	Number of universities with a fully integrated subject	5

Analyzer: Radu Meza

Higher education in Poland seems to be a blend of traditional structures and new ones. There are around 50 Universities offering an undergraduate degree in Journalism and Social Communication. According to web indexes (studies-in-poland.pl), 21 of the universities offering a degree in Journalism are public universities and the rest are private/non-public bodies. We selected 9 of the biggest public universities in the biggest cities in Poland (Warsaw, Krakow, Poznan, Katowice, Gdansk, Wroclaw, Torun and Łódz) as the most relevant and offering the most information on their websites. The degrees in Journalism are theoretical/academic degrees. There are 2 types of graduate level studies in Journalism (postgraduate and M.A. programs).

OVERVIEW OF THE TEACHING OF JOURNALISM

Most of the undergraduate level degrees combine theoretical approaches with practical workshops. The curricula for the “Journalism and Social Communication” 180-ECTS undergraduate program seems to follow some national standards. Theoretical courses usually include History (and Polish Press History), Economy, Psychology, Political Science and Media Theory.

Except for the undergraduate program at the University of Wroclaw (WROC), entitled “Print and Online Journalism”, the undergraduate study programs are all called “Journalism and Social Communication”.

As an interesting exception, the Pontifical University John Paul II (UPJP2) offers a considerable number of disciplines that are either theological or refer specifically to the life/activity of Pope John Paul II / Karol Wojtyla - including entire disciplines devoted to the study of the (journalistic) works of Karol Wojtyla. Their masters' programmes are also mostly theoretical and other than Public Relations/Specialized Journalism tracks, they offer a Media Education track.

Most universities offer both full-time and part-time study programs at both undergraduate and graduate levels. Also, a majority of Journalism and Social Communication programs have 2 or 3 specialization tracks:

- Journalism (usually including specialty and practical courses like Print / Radio / TV / Online Journalism, sometimes Photojournalism, News Writing or Creative Writing and specialized journalism - Sports Journalism, Business/Economic Journalism etc.)
- Communication / Public Relations
- Advertising (also sometimes with a focus on Design or Photography)

Graduate programs are divided into two big categories:

- 120-ECTS Master programs (offered for Journalism and Social Communication or Communication/Advertising/Public Relations graduates that wish to specialize)
- 120-ECTS "Second degree"/ Postgraduate (offered for graduates of other study programs) and is usually a condensed version of the undergraduate program – containing the same specialty course and some practical teaching and usually excluding the more general theoretical courses

Sometimes the "Second degree" programs include the same specialization tracks like the broader undergraduate programs.

The University of Warsaw (UW) offers a wide range of postgraduate programs focusing on competencies for each of the media separately. Essentially, many universities seem to be offering the same courses they are offering as part of the undergraduate curriculum as condensed "second degree" programs or medium-specific (sometimes specialized journalism) postgraduate programs offered primarily to graduates who did not specialize in Journalism. However, at the University of Łódź (UL) the second degree study program offers two specialization tracks: Various Types of Specialized Journalism and Advertising and Public Relations. Within the Various Types of Specialized Journalism track, they offer 4 courses that seem to be focused on professional simulation in each of the media (print, radio, TV and online) and an extra course in radio. The rest of the courses each approach a wide range of specialized journalism: Musical Journalism, Culinary Journalism, Sports Journalism, War Journalism, Travel Journalism, Fashion Journalism, Economic Journalism, Medical Journalism and Religious Journalism.

Master programs are less common than "second degree" programs. There are two types of M.A. programs:

- Mainly theoretical – focusing on research/ media theory
- Mainly practical – focusing on production for one or two of the media (Radio and TV/ Print and Online/ Photography, Design and Advertising), specialized journalism or on a specific genre using different media (Documentary) – at UW

PROFESIONAL SIMULATION

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Most universities offer the same mix of practical and theoretical teaching. Practical teaching – workshops/ practical work can be estimated to around 20% to 30% of the courses in the curricula. There are few exceptions, where practical teaching seems to be more intense.

All the study programs offer professional simulation courses on Print Journalism and almost all on Radio, TV and Online. There are study programs that only offer Print and Online – possibly due to the lack of necessary equipment.

MEDIA ENTERPRISES – UNIVERSITY

All the universities have a number of ECTS associated with professional internships in media institutions at the undergraduate level. The number of ECTS varies between 2 and 12 per program. It highly probable this is included in the national standards.

Some graduate/postgraduate programs do not include internships.

The majority of Journalism and Communication Departments claim to have agreements with media institutions (the most common are local radio stations and print outlets).

OWN MEDIA

In terms of institutional media outlets, there is one example where the Department/students own a broadcast radio station (UW). The rest of the institutions (where stated / depending on infrastructure) have an online streaming radio or host video online. Sometimes the Department/students edit/manage a student/campus magazine in print and online (for the faculty or the entire university).

Most of the own media is aggregated online, but for most institutions there is a separation between media – text, audio, video, photography (separate websites, names, coordinators and teams).

INTEGRATION

There are no fully integrated subjects taught at any of the analyzed universities in Poland. There are only three cases of partially integrated subjects:

- Print and Online (at UW in a second degree/graduate program which offers graduate student the possibility of learning another specialty - out of the ones offered by the university at BA level or as independent post-graduate programs. Their choices are: Press release, Radio, Television, Online journalism, Agency, Multimedia Reporting.).

- TV and Online:
 - at Wroclaw University - a program focusing exclusively on Radio and TV (Broadcast), mainly practical and also includes a considerable number of technical disciplines).
 - at Jagiellonian University (UJ) a postgraduate study program is aimed at developing practical TV production skills.
- Photojournalism and Online (in a Photojournalism postgraduate program at Jagiellonian University - UJ).
- Radio and TV
 - At WROC there is a Sport Journalism for Radio course and a TV workshop in a Sports Journalism graduate program.

Integration tends to happen mostly in graduate programs that are highly specialized (Sports Journalism, Radio and TV or Photography).

DATA SUMMARY OF INTEGRATION

Number of universities analyzed: 9

BA	Number	5
	Number of partially integrated subjects	TV-online: 1
	Number of BA that have all four media subjects: print, radio, TV, online	7
	Number of universities with a fully integrated subject	0

MA/2nd	Number	7 (4)
	Number of partially integrated subjects	Print-online: 1
		Photo and online: 1
		Radio and TV: 1
	Number of MA/2 nd degree that have all four media subjects: print, radio, TV, online	5
	Number of universities with a fully integrated subject	0

Analyzer: Salvador Alsius

We estimated either degrees or postgraduate (masters) if in the curricula there are some subjects that are clearly geared towards the training of journalists. In any case the search has been limited to universities (or, in one case, included a clearly assimilated institute). Altogether 9 universities have been taken into account, including 5 public and 4 private.

OVERVIEW OF THE TEACHING OF JOURNALISM

After the EHEA reform, two kinds of degrees coexist in Portugal: three-year degrees (there called “Grado”) and two-year masters. Many universities refer to these two levels talking about “first cycle” and “second cycle” and almost all offer both. But the approach and objectives for each of these two levels are not homogeneous.

The “first cycle” usually carries the generic name of “Communication Studies”. Under this designation is clearly general curriculum; where there are hardly subjects related to journalism, while sometimes are optional itineraries (especially in the third year) with a professional orientation. In other cases, especially when the first cycles are generalist, they reserve the master for a professional function.

The graduate degrees can be accessed from secondary education. Usually what counts for the entrance is the average mark obtained in the secondary school added to more specific tests of the subjects chosen by each university (e.g. Portuguese language, history, geography, English, etc.)

PROFESIONAL SIMULATION

Very few of the analyzed websites have an explanation of the methodology used for each subject. Therefore it is difficult to know to what extent there are used techniques scheduled within the concept of simulation training. They do exercises with current content, but there are many approaches in which the student can actually work with intense time pressure or judgment of the available audience that are not reflected on the information available online.

MEDIA ENTERPRISES – UNIVERSITY

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Some universities have established agreements with companies so that students can gain practical experience.

On the other way, agreements to provide journalistic content to external media made from the university, we should emphasize what it has established the University of Porto with the newspaper *Público*. There is also E2 magazine, a TV show that students of the School of Comunicação Social Lisbon do for RTP2.

OWN MEDIA

We found few examples of own media that have a clear strength and continuity over time. In some cases the journalism students have the task of filling the generic media content from the university itself. This is the case of ESCSMagazine, the Journal of the College of Comunicação Social in Lisbon. Regarding media content that is not strictly own by university, we have Autónoma TV, Radio and New Media Autonomous, made by students from the Universidade Autónoma de Lisboa Luís de Camões.

INTEGRATION

The integration of media in the teaching of journalism is virtually non-existent in Portugal. There are only a few isolated examples, and poorly defined in the curriculum: press / online and radio / TV integration.

DATA SUMMARY OF INTEGRATION

Number of universities analyzed: 9

BA	Number	8
Number of partially integrated subjects		Radio-TV: 2 Print-online: 1
Number of BA that have all four media subjects: print, radio, TV, online		1
Number of universities with a fully integrated subject		2

MA	Number	9
Number of partially integrated subjects		Radio-TV: 1
Number of BA that have all four media subjects: print, radio, TV, online		1
Number of universities with a fully integrated subject:		4

Analyzer: Andreea Mogoş

Consultants: Prof. Elena Abrudan (Universitatea Babeş-Bolyai, Cluj-Napoca); Prof. Lucian Ioniță (Universitatea de Vest, Timișoara); Prof. Ion Dur (Universitatea Lucian Blaga, Sibiu).

Ulmanu, Alexandru-Brăduț, *The Romanian Journalism Education Landscape in Terzis*, Georgis (ed.) European Journalism Education, Bristol: Intellect, 2009, pp.479-490.

Higher education in Romania is a mixture of journalism schools built after December 1989 on the academic structure of traditional and prestigious public universities (Universitatea Bucureşti, Universitatea Babeş-Bolyai, Universitatea Alexandru Ioan Cuza, Iași) and private journalism degrees within the newly created private universities.

According to the 2011 ranking of the Ministry of Education, Research and Sports, the universities offering degrees in the Communication field are categorized from A to E (E qualification is tightly connected to difficulties in accreditation procedures)

http://chestionar.uefiscdi.ro/docs/programe_de_studii.pdf.

Some of the Communication field programmes in Romania are offering only Communication/PR/Advertising programmes.

There are 18 Romanian universities (of which 12 public and 6 private), which are currently offering Journalism BA programs (and some MA programmes). One of the major problems in analyzing the Journalism programmes specificities is the scarce information on the web sites of the respective universities.

We have selected 9 universities (Universitatea Babeş-Bolyai, Cluj-Napoca; Universitatea din Bucureşti; Universitatea de Vest, Timișoara; Universitatea din Craiova, Universitatea Valahia, Târgoviște; Universitatea Lucian Blaga, Sibiu; Universitatea Alexandru Ioan Cuza, Iași; Universitatea Andrei Șaguna, Constanța; Universitatea Oradea) of which the first 4 are considered to be most competitive in Romania.

OVERVIEW OF THE TEACHING OF JOURNALISM

At the beginning of the 20th century the first Romanian journalism programmes were inspired by the French model. During communism, the Soviet model was used to teach and train future ideology and propaganda vectors (there was only one school which was training journalists, the Ștefan Gheorgiu Academy-rom. Academia de Învățămînt social-politic Ștefan Gheorghiu de pe lângă Comitetul Central al Partidului Comunist Român). After December 1989, most of the journalism schools adopted the US model, with French highlights, due to the close connections with French universities and a considerable collection of translated works from French. The first post-communist BA programme in Journalism was offered by Universitatea București, starting from 1992. Romanian journalism education was during the 20th century tributary to diverse models, which may be qualified in the same time confusing and enriching.

All the BA and MA Journalism programmes are designed accordingly to the Bologna model: 180 ECTS for BA and 120 ECTS for MA. Universitatea București and Universitatea Babeș-Bolyai offer BA, MA and PhD degrees in Journalism.

Journalism programmes are found either within a Journalism and Communication Faculty (Universitatea București) or in faculties of Social and Communication Sciences (most frequently, Political, Administrative sciences or Sociology: Universitatea Babeș-Bolyai, Universitatea de Vest Timișoara, Universitatea Craiova, Universitatea Oradea) or in Letter faculties/departments (Universitatea Al. I. Cuza, Iași), which is a good indicator for the core disciplines studied.

Eight of nine universities offer BA programme only in Romanian (the exception is Universitatea Babes-Bolyai, where Journalism is taught in four languages – Romanian, Hungarian, German, English).

There are several MA programmes offered in English and one in French, but the great majority are offered in Romanian.

PROFESSIONAL SIMULATION

Both the BA and MA degrees in Journalism are theoretical/academic degrees, fact that has a strong influence on how professional simulation fits in the curricular requirements of The Romanian Agency for Quality Assurance in Higher Education (ARACIS) and the subsidies coming from the Ministry of Education and Research finances the public education.

Most universities offer the same mix of practical and theoretical teaching. Practical teaching – workshops/ practical work is, in most cases, between 10% and 40% of the courses in the curricula. Only rarely practical teaching exceeds 40% of the entire curricula.

The most common are professional simulation courses on print journalism and most of all on radio, TV and online. There are several study programmes that only offer print and online – possibly due to the lack of necessary infrastructure.

With few exceptions (e.g. Media production at Universitatea Babeş-Bolyai; Production techniques for print, audio-visual and multimedia at Universitatea Al. I. Cuza, Iaşi; Multimedia and audio-visual production at Universitatea Bucuresti), MA degrees tend to be more theoretical (with less than 10% of professional simulation courses).

MEDIA ENTERPRISES – UNIVERSITY

All the BA degrees have a number of ECTS associated with professional internships in media institutions. The number of ECTS varies between 4 and 24 per program. They are included in the national standards. Some MA programmes do not include internships.

The majority of Journalism and Communication Departments claim to collaborate with media professionals and to have agreements with media institutions (this is especially valid for big cities).

OWN MEDIA

In terms of institutional media outlets, there are few examples where the Faculty/Department have online-streamed radio and online hosted video digital media outlets (student online radio, student online television, online student magazine). For example, at Babes-Bolyai University, there is an online television - UBBTV <http://ubbtv.ro/> and an online radio – UBBradio <http://radio.ubbcluj.ro/> and a news portal StudentPress - <http://studentpress.ro/>. Even if most of the own media is aggregated online, for most institutions there is separation between media – text, audio, video, photography (separate websites, names, coordinators and teams).

INTEGRATION

There are no fully integrated subjects taught at any of the nine analyzed universities in Romania. Big universities (Universitatea Bucuresti, Universitatea Babes-Bolyai) tend to partially integrate media (most frequently, print and online, radio and online, TV and online), but smaller universities are somehow stacked in the past and their curricula still show an outdated approach in terms of preparation for separated traditional media, and we assume that this situation is partially linked to the lack of an up-to-date infrastructure and highly trained human resources.

DATA SUMMARY OF INTEGRATION

Number of universities analyzed: 9

BA	Number	12
	Number of partially integrated subjects	Print-online-4 TV-online: 3 Radio-online: 2
	Number of BA that have all four media subjects: print, radio, TV, online	10
	Number of universities with a fully integrated subject	0

MA	Number	14
	Number of partially integrated subjects	Radio-online: 3 TV-online: 3
	Number of MA degree that have all four media subjects: print, radio, TV, online	4
	Number of universities with a fully integrated subject	0

Analyzer: Andreea Mogoş

All the evaluated Schools of Journalism in Serbia have a four-year studies programme, and there is no visible intention of changing that to three. Despite that out of the three evaluated universities that have a degree in Journalism, two of them (the state financed Belgrade University and University of Nis) have postgraduate masters level studies, there seems to be little interest in this field of study. To illustrate, the University of Belgrade has only 160 students enrolled in all years of study at the undergraduate level. There is only one approach to the study of Journalism and that is a mix of theoretical and scientific, with less practical and hands on emphasis.

OVERVIEW OF THE TEACHING OF JOURNALISM

Except for one institution (Megatrend University in Belgrade, founded in 1989), all other journalism schools are part of state financed universities. As mentioned beforehand, the general interest of the young people in taking up journalism is rather low, hence the diminished number of enrolled students. The focus of Serbian Schools of Journalism is exclusively national as many programmes do not have even a short description in English for foreign students. This includes the private universities as well.

Yet, there is still the will to develop. The Journalism Department at the University of Nis, boasts a flexible curricula (4 years, 30 ECTS/semester, 240 in total) that changes every year to meet both the market demands and students' interests. Even though there is little emphasis on practical work (University of Nis estimates a 29.3% of the work), facilities for training still function within the faculties, at least some kind of multimedia space.

To the extent of available information, there is no involvement of the media industry in Journalism Studies, in the shape of partnerships for internships, or any other visible form. However, the private university Megatrend has very little information available in general.

PROFESIONAL SIMULATION

In most cases the curricula does not specify the number of ECTS for professional simulation subjects, but most lines of study that have been analyzed included subjects with a professional simulation methodology, such as radio news.

MEDIA ENTERPRISES – UNIVERSITY

In the analyzed Serbian universities there are no specific information about partnerships so probably they do not exist. As previously stated, there is little to no involvement of the industry in the educational programmes. Nevertheless, the University of Nis mentions that there are 4 ECTS for internships in their undergraduate Journalism Programme.

OWN MEDIA

There is no mention of own media in the studies description anywhere, except for one, the Journalism Department at the University of Belgrade has a radio station. Any other mentions are of projects and assignments, not institutional media outlets.

INTEGRATION

In the analyzed lines of study there are no fully integrated subjects. In fact there is only one partially integrated Radio-TV course in The Journalism School of Megatrend University in Belgrade. Leaving this case aside, the other subjects are being taught separately, and even put into practice into dedicated workshops.

DATA SUMMARY OF INTEGRATION

Number of universities analyzed: 3

BA	Number	3
	Number of partially integrated subjects	Radio-TV: 1
	Number of BA that have all four media subjects: print, radio, TV, online	3
	Number of universities with a fully integrated subject	0

MA	Number	2
	Number of partially integrated subjects	0
	Number of MA that have all four media subjects: print, radio, TV, online	2
	Number of universities with a fully integrated subject	0

Analyzer: Veronika Zagyi

Consulted: Joseph Vartál (2009). "The Slovakian Journalism Education Landscape", in Georgis Terzis (ed.) European Journalism Education, Bristol: Intellect.

The Slovakian universities adopted the three-level educational system for journalism defined by the Bologna Process. Ten institutions offer journalism studies. Most of them are universities and offer both BA and MA degrees. A PhD degree can be prepared in five of them.

OVERVIEW OF THE TEACHING OF JOURNALISM

The Slovakian field of journalism education has to be seen in the complexity of the major changes shaping the end of the last century. Today journalism is taught in ten accredited schools by the state. Most of them were founded in the 2000s. Another feature is the integration of the departments of journalism within the faculties of art; there is a strong emphasis on communication theories, but practical knowledge is not neglected. Quite often, when part of a communication faculty, journalism training is associated with marketing.

The universities and schools listed below deliver 180 ECTS for BA degrees and eight of them also offer a MA, which gives students a wider knowledge and useful skills to occupy leading positions in media or communication enterprises or to become researchers.

- Department of Journalism of the Faculty of the Art at Comenius University of Bratislava
- Department of Media and Communication Studies of the Faculty of Art at the University of Prešove
- Department of Mass Media Communication of the Faculty of Mass Media Communication at the University of SS. Cyril and Methodius in Trnava
- Department of Journalism of the Faculty of Art at the Catholic University in Ružomberku

- Department of Journalism of the Faculty of Art at *Constantine the Philosopher University* in Nitra
- Department of Media Communication Faculty of Mass Media at the Pan European Bratislava School of Law
- Department of Slovak Studies, Slavonic Philologies and Communication of the Faculty of Art at the University Pavla Jozefa Šafárika in Košiceach
- Media Communication at Media Academy in Bratislava
- Media and Marketing Communication of the Faculty of Media and Cultural Studies at the School Goethe Uni Bratislava
- School of Media and Communication in Bratislava

As far as the BA programs of studies are concerned, they include classes of theoretical knowledge (statistically 2 per semester) in the field of Media and Communication Studies (theories of communication, history of world and Slovakian journalism), a huge part of general knowledge linked to media production (aesthetics, ethics, media law, stylistics, web design and computer literacy) or to general culture (cultural history, fundamentals of political and economical sciences, foreign language) and an important part of practical knowledge (media and creative workshops).

In the MA curricula, general knowledge is almost abandoned in favour of an in-depth specialized theoretical knowledge integrating other areas like sociology, psychology, political and economical sciences, management and public relations. Practical knowledge (often with a compulsory specialization in a specific media) is still important to get the degree.

The universities' programs of studies seem to be relatively alike. It may be because of the accreditation system in the field of journalism. A government advisory body, the Accreditation Commission, prescribes a number of criteria in order to organize the curricula.

PROFESIONAL SIMULATION

All programs of studies propose professional simulation assessed by a variable number of ECTS. It can be part of the curriculum - classes of creative writing, TV/radio/online journalism – (mostly the case), or a “project-of-the-year” (University of SS. Cyril and Methodius: <http://www.kzur.ff.ukf.sk/new/studentske-aktivity/z-prac-studentov>) to get the diploma at the end of the third year. In some cases, simulation can be done through the production of documentaries or online contents for local media (this is the case of Comenius' participation in the Mediaregion EU program – see below).

The Slovakian universities seem to be well equipped in terms of facilities. Almost all of them have a TV and a radio studio with multimedia spaces. These facilities play an important role in their curricula where workshops have a consequent place.

MEDIA ENTERPRISES – UNIVERSITY

Many different forms of partnerships can be found in Slovakia. For instance, the agreement between the Catholic University in Ružomberku and media enterprises is highly institutionalized: on the one hand, the university has an important role in training future journalists working for catholic media's newsroom; on the other hand, the programs made by the universities' media are often coproduced by the catholic media partners (TV, online news paper, radio). At Pavol Jozef Šafárik University, the TV studio is also used by the Slovakian national radio and television. At Comenius University, the Department of journalism has good relationships with Ringier Slovakia, Penta Foundation and the Slovak Union of Journalism. They are also associated with the Austrian-Slovakian project Mediaregion, financed by the European Union and consisting of various activities in the field of national media.

OWN MEDIA

Slovakian universities seem to appreciate students' media production. We found seven cases for ten universities, six of them having more than one media. There are many different examples, but the most common ones are broadcast or online-hosted radios, news websites or blogs. YouTube channel seems to be a convenient solution to host TV production.

TV online-hosted: University of Prešove's *Medialka* (www.youtube.com/tvmedialka), University of SS. Cyril and Methodius's *FMK* TV (www.youtube.com/user/FMKTVOfficial), Catholic University in Ružomberku's TV sometimes broadcasts programs that are coproduced with the catholic TV channel *TV Lux* (media.ku.sk/category/televizia/), Pavol Jozef Šafárik University's *UniTV* (www.upjs.sk/filozoficka-fakulta/UniTV/), the Media Academies AM TV (akademiamedii.sk/category/am-tv/).

Radio broadcast/online-hosted: University of SS. Cyril and Methodius's *Radio Aetter* (www.aetter.sk/), University of Prešov's *Paf Radio* (www.pafradio.sk/index.php), Constantine the Philosopher University's *Radio Plus* (radioplus.sk/), Catholic University in Ružomberku's *Pulz Radio* (pulzradio.ku.sk). When entirely run by students, the difficulty media have to face is to carry on the necessary dynamics after the departure of newly-graduates from the university (see *Radio Plus* and *Paf Radio*).

Print outlets: Comenius's *Žurnal* (<http://issuu.com/28nsik/docs/zurnal>) and *Naša Univerzita* (www.uniba.sk/index.php?id=114), Šafárik University's *Safarikiana* (www.upjs.sk/univerzita/universitas-safarikiana/), Catholic University in Ružomberku's *Kuriér* (www.ku.sk/index.php/ouniverzite/casopisy-vydane-na-ku/389-kurier-ku-issn-1337-463x.html), the magazine *Like* of Pevš (www.paneuropuni.com/sk/pevs/casopisy/like/), *Na_Pulz* of University of Prešov (www.napulze.unipo.sk), Constantine the Philosopher's *Občas NECAS* and *Nás Čas*.

Some of the universities have their own scientific journals: Catholic University in Ružomberku edit *Otázky žurnalistiky – Questions of journalism* (www.otazkyzurnalistiky.sk/?menu=aktuality) and University of SS. Cyril and Methodius's is editing *Communication Today* (www.communicationontoday.sk/).

Information sites or blogs: four of the ten universities have an online magazine (website or blog). Comenius's Webjournal (www.webjournal.sk), the Catholic University's *Zumag* (zumag.ku.sk), University of SS. Cyril and Methodius's *Attelier* (www.attelier.sk) and the Media Académies *AM report* (www.amreport.sk).

INTEGRATION

In the field of Slovakian higher education in journalism, we can distinguish two logics of media integration: within the curricula and in the faculties' own media.

In the curricula, the reference to “multimedia writing/creation/journalism” is present in many programs of studies, but the lack of syllabus on the website does not allow to know much about the content of those courses. Some examples: the FMK's “Print/online” BA workshop; Comenius' “Journalistic genre” seminar or journalism workshops where changes in the production in the new contexts is thought; Constantine the Philosopher University's “Media on the Internet” MA seminar; Comenius' “Multimedia hypertext” seminar in MA taking “hypertextuality” as one of the key concepts of transmedia storytelling.

In the faculties' own media: When a faculty has an online radio, its website usually integrates sound and text. Blogs are integrated to the radio's page like at FMK's radio (<http://www.aetter.sk/> and <http://www.aetter.sk/oziv-skuskove-obdobie-hudobnymi-novinkami-zo-sveta/>). The subjects on the blog and on the radio are the same. Another configuration is when the faculty's different media are aggregated on a common webpage, giving the opportunity to view a both on the university's e-zine and its TV (media.ku.sk - Catholic University in Ružomberku). At Constantine the Philosopher University in Nitra (UKF), there is a centralized media-space, *Medialne Centrum* (<http://www.mc.ff.ukf.sk/>) which allows to rationalize the university's media productions.

DATA SUMMARY OF INTEGRATION

Number of universities analyzed: 10

Caution: these data are dependent on the accessibility of the program description on the institution's website.

BA	Number	10
	Number of partially integrated subjects	Print-online: 1 (FMK) Radio-online: 1 (Comenius) (Own) Media – online: 2 (KU, UKF)
	Number of BA that have all four media subjects: print, radio, TV, online	5 (Comenius, FMK, KU, UKF, Goethe)
	Number of universities with a fully integrated subject	0

MA	Number	8
	Number of partially integrated subjects	0 (can be more, but syllabus not found)
	Number of MA that have all four media subjects: print, radio, TV, online	2 (can be more, but syllabus not found)
	Number of universities with a fully integrated subject	None, except for: Hypertextuality: 1 (Comenius)

Analyzer: Andreea Mogoş

Consultant: Associate Professor Matevž Tomšič (School of Advanced Social Studies in Nova Gorica).

Milosavljević, Marko and Igor Vobič, *Media Landscapes – Slovenia*, http://ejc.net/media_landscapes/slovenia

Milosavljević, Marko, *The Slovenian Journalism Education Landscape* in Terzis, Georgis (ed.) European Journalism Education, Bristol: Intellect, 2009, pp.501-510.

According to Slovenian scholars, in Slovenia there are several academic institutions offering Journalism/Media programmes: University of Ljubljana, University of Maribor, Faculty of Media and The Faculty of Humanities affiliated to the University of Primorska, Faculty of Media (FAME) in Ljubljana. The first three are public universities, the last is a private school established after 2000. Three of them are providing consistent available information (including the curricula) on their websites, therefore they were included in the database (only University of Primorska was left out).

OVERVIEW OF THE TEACHING OF JOURNALISM

Journalism studies in Slovenia were the first in Yugoslav communist countries. Journalism was one of the initial programmes of Faculty of Social Sciences. In 1964 first lectures of journalism courses were held at the School for Political Science (a political institution) and in the same year it was renamed into Faculty of Sociology, Political Science and Journalism. In 1970 it became part of University of Ljubljana.

At present, Slovenian journalism education is developing in four different frameworks: as a studies organized in public universities (University of Ljubljana, University of Maribor); as a non-university study programme organized by post-secondary schools; as in-house vocational training or as a professional training programme organized by associations or NGOs (Milosavljević, 2009).

University of Ljubljana, which is considered to be the best public provider of journalism education offers BA, MA and PhD degrees in Journalism and is part of the Bologna process.

At the University of Maribor, the three-year Media communication programme is providing technical skills for digital production and programming and has two directions: Media Production and Visualisations.

Faculty of Media (FAME) was founded in 2008 and is one of the newest higher education institutions in Slovenia. FAME offers BA, MA programmes.

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PROFESSIONAL SIMULATION

The most common are professional simulation courses on print journalism, radio, TV and online, but treated as separate mediums. The Journalism programmes offer almost the same mix of practical and theoretical teaching, which is also due to the national education regulations. Practical teaching (workshops/practical work) is, in most cases, between 10% and 40% of the courses in the curricula.

MEDIA ENTERPRISES – UNIVERSITY

The BA degrees have a number of ECTS associated with professional internships in media institutions. The number of ECTS varies between 3 and 20 per study programme.

The Journalism departments from Slovenian universities collaborate with media professionals (TV, radio and print) and have agreements with media institutions. However, there is no emphasis on this issue on their websites.

OWN MEDIA

The departments have their own radio and TV studios, radio broadcast, online media, but there is no further data available on their activity.

INTEGRATION

There are no fully integrated subjects at the analyzed universities in Slovenia. All the three journalism schools tend to partially integrate media (radio-TV, radio-online, TV-online, print-online). The most common are professional simulation courses on radio, TV and online. There are examples of integration between online and the other three traditional media: TV, radio and print.

DATA SUMMARY OF INTEGRATION

Number of universities/institutions analyzed: 3

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BA	Number	3
	Number of partially integrated subjects	Print-online: 1 Radio-TV: 2 Radio-online: 2 TV-online: 2
	Number of BA that have all four media subjects: print, radio, TV, online	3
	Number of universities with a fully integrated subject	0

MA	Number	2
	Number of partially integrated subjects	Not specified
	Number of MA that have all four media subjects: print, radio, TV, online	2
	Number of universities with a fully integrated subject	0

Analyzer: Irene Da Rocha

In Spain, in order to access the profession a BA Journalism degree or three years of professional experience is needed, therefore we have selected all official journalism degrees offered by universities in the BA and MA level. The criteria selection has been extensive and inclusive.

OVERVIEW OF THE TEACHING OF JOURNALISM

In Spain there are 37 universities that offer the BA in Journalism, both public and private. Access is via successful completion of the UAT (Universities Access Test) that is a general exam mandatory for all students. Their mark is the mean with the higher education punctuation. The final mark will allocate students taking into account their preferences to each university and degree. In addition some private universities require their own entrance exams.

The name of the degree is “Grade in Journalism” and all of them have a length of 240 ECTS. In general there is equilibrium between theoretical and practical subjects in the degree. In addition all have general courses on media communication, history, ethics and also on the four media categories: print, radio, TV and online.

When more specialized courses are needed, students can access a university Master's degree after finishing the BA. Recognized Masters by the EEEES in Spain have usually 60 ECTS. They can have more specialized focus on some professional practices such as Sports journalism, Cyberjournalism or International journalism, can aim to a more in-depth theoretical knowledge of communication or have an integrated view of the journalism profession.

PROFESIONAL SIMULATION

All BA degrees have some subjects that are developed in the basis of professional simulation within the classroom. However they usually just include in-class activities that are not shown outside the university area.

MEDIA ENTERPRISES – UNIVERSITY

At BA level, there are just a few exchanges between media enterprises and the university. We should highlight Pompeu Fabra University's case where agreements

with three regional media have been developed in order to publish the students' work outside the University.

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At the MA level, we can find several examples of media enterprises and university bounds, as they are Masters co-organized with a media group.

OWN MEDIA

Usually universities have developed their own online media. In some cases, other kinds of university own media can be found, but they are developed as extra-curricular activities and not integrated into a regular subject.

INTEGRATION

There is always some kind of partial integration. Usually the tandem radio-TV or printed-online is to be found in BA, however in MA the tandem TV-online is dominating the subjects.

As fully integrated subjects in the BA we have found that 8 universities taught some kind of media convergence where all four media are being studied. However, it is mainly from a theoretical point of view or the practice is focused on cyberjournalism. Two examples could be highlighted where all four media are being taught in a practical way on the same subject:

- Multimedia reporterism (IE University)
- Integrated Journalism Workshop (Pompeu Fabra University)

At the Master's degree level we have found 9 subjects focused on media convergence, as they are included in masters organized in collaboration with a media enterprise and focused on multimedia and media integration.

DATA SUMMARY OF INTEGRATION

Number of universities analyzed: 37

BA Number	37
Number of partially integrated subjects	Print-online: 4 Radio-TV: 28 TV-online: 1
Number of BA that have all four media subjects: print, radio, TV, online	36
Number of universities with a fully integrated subject	8

MA Number	13
Number of partially integrated subjects	Radio-TV: 5 Radio-online: 1 TV-online: 9
Number of BA that have all four media subjects: print, radio, TV, online	7
Number of universities with a fully integrated subject	9

Analyzers: Annelie Frank

There are seven departments offering journalism education at university level in Sweden and all of them have been taken into account in this report.

OVERVIEW OF THE TEACHING OF JOURNALISM

All seven Swedish universities offer a BA in journalism, and it is also possible to move on to higher degrees, a MA and a PhD in journalism.

Interviews show that there is great awareness within the Swedish universities both of the new requirements that journalists need in order to manage several forms of media, as well as the demands on technical skills of journalists. Several universities also report that they are constantly working on increasing the proportion of web-based journalism and the training of the multiple skills that this requires.

PROFESIONAL SIMULATION

The Swedish journalism courses at university level all have access to the industry in some way. All of them have long training periods as a required part of the basic education, and they all also have regular guest speakers and/or guest teachers who are professional journalists in different media. Therefore, the Swedish university education in journalism is more or less keeping up with the industry trends in terms of the requirements for integrated journalism.

Many of the journalism teachers in Swedish universities have many years of experience as professional journalists. This is another factor that makes a connection between Swedish journalism programs and the industry. The presence of guest lecturers, who work part time at the university and part time as journalists, is also relatively common.

MEDIA ENTERPRISES – UNIVERSITY

Some universities have agreements with companies so that students can gain practical experience.

OWN MEDIA

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Most universities have some kind of platform on the Internet for publishing students' projects.

INTEGRATION

None of the universities has a thoroughly integrated newsroom with television, radio, web and print. The most common is the distinction between computer labs, TV studios and radio studios. A reflection here is that with the modern computing technology, a computer room with well-equipped computers is to be regarded as an integrated newsroom in itself. It is possible to make relatively advanced radio, video, television and newspaper material through computers only.

DATA SUMMARY OF INTEGRATION

Number of universities analyzed: 7

BA	Number	7
Number of partially integrated subjects	Print - Online	7
	TV/Video – Online	7
	Radio – Online	7

MA	Number	4
Number of partially integrated subjects	Print - Online	1
	TV/Video – Online	1
	Radio – Online	1

Analyzers: Aurélie Aubert and Veronika Zagyi

Consultants: Thomas Hanitzsch and Anette Müller (2009). "The Swiss Journalism Education Landscape", in Georgis Terzis (ed.) European Journalism Education, Bristol: Intellect, p. 207-216. Matthias Karmasin, Sandra Diehl and Isabell Koinig, "Deconstructing convergence – Deconstructing Media Education", paper presented at the "Deconstructing media convergence" conference at the ICT&S Center at University of Salzburg, Austria, Nov. 2013. Philippe Amez-Droz (2010), "La formation des journalistes en Suisse", <http://fr.scribd.com/doc/44388254/Article-Formation-Des-Journalistes-en-Suisse-PAD-V1-Septembre-2010>, consulted 9 mars 2014.

The Swiss journalism education is rather special because there is no specific state accredited diploma in journalism and there is a large variety of institutions and study programs for such a small country. Then, it is difficult to put forward one specific criteria to select the degrees. We opted to follow the list of institutions established by Hanitzsch and Müller in their survey of the Swiss journalism education landscape (2009), where they mention the country's "most significant institutions" (p. 212) using a typology of the three basic types of journalism education: university-based, college-based and professional. But instead of taking into account the nineteen institutions they listed, we chose to focus only on preparatory journalism education, which is completed before junior journalists start their professional careers. Nevertheless we have to mention here Switzerland's most influential institutions, the Medienausbildungszentrum (MAZ) and the Centre romand de formation des journalistes (CRFJ), which are offering continuous and postgraduate journalism education. Besides, two Swiss media enterprises have structured in-house journalism education: the Swiss Broadcasting Corporation (SRG) and Ringier publishing house.

OVERVIEW OF THE TEACHING OF JOURNALISM

In Switzerland, journalism education was traditionally supported by media organizations. The first professional school of journalists, the CRFJ, was founded in 1965 by the Swiss Broadcasting Corporation and several newspaper publishers, but

Swiss universities have long marginalized journalism education and research (mass communication and media studies could not be studied as a major before 1996).

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According to a survey conducted in 2000 (Hanitzsch and Müller, 2009), Swiss journalists have a remarkably high level of professionalization (only 15% do not have any professional education). The most common way to get into the profession (even for those holding a diploma) is going into a one or two-year *Volontariat*, a semi-formalized internship in a media enterprise combined to theoretical training. 25% of the Swiss journalists have received an academic training in Communication and/or Media Studies and 26% went through a non-academic journalism school.

Two types of institutions offer preparatory journalism education that may be considered as the theoretical background leading to the *Volontariat*:

- Universities (bachelor and master levels in (mass) communication and media studies): Universities of Fribourg, Geneva, Zurich, Lucerne, Lugano, Basel, Neuchâtel and St Gallen. According to the institutions websites, the programs of studies seem to be theoretical and research-oriented with some practical courses, generally belonging to faculties of social sciences, arts or linguistics. However new media, multimedia content production and web-related issues are central in theoretical reflexions. One exception is the Journalism and Media Academy (MAJ) of the University of Neuchâtel (jointly with Geneva), which is strongly mixing practice and theory.
- Colleges: the Institute of Applied Media studies (IAM) offers a BA in “Journalism and Organisational communication” and a MA in “Digital journalism” in partnership with the University of Hamburg; the College of Technology and Economy in Chur. These private institutions of applied sciences are more oriented towards teaching practical skills and professional knowledge.

PROFESIONAL SIMULATION

Swiss universities offering journalism education focus on theoretical knowledge and have few workshops, except at the Journalism and Media Academy in Neuchâtel, where 6 workshops per week can be integrated into the curricula. The colleges of applied sciences are more practice-oriented and students produce regularly podcasts, videos, news articles or blogs. Nevertheless, the system of *Volontariat* is the way for many students to get in-the-job training. One common point between the different institutions is the emphasis on multimedia production: schools often put forward the importance of understanding new forms of media contents in the “digital age”.

MEDIA ENTERPRISES – UNIVERSITY

Because of the cantonal system in Switzerland, partnerships between local media and institutions of journalism education are frequent. The links with the Swiss

Broadcasting Corporation are also influent: as mentioned before, it founded the first professional school and also co-finances the MAZ. The AJM had a partnership with the foundation *Centre de formation au journalisme et aux médias* (CFJM), with the *Radio Télévision Suisse*, the *Radios Régionales Romandes*, Tamedia and Ringier. By the way, this publishing house is one of the most influential in the field of the journalism education. The institute of Applied Media Studies (IAM) collaborates with the Swiss television DRS and several other institutions in the field of journalism.

OWN MEDIA

Several Swiss universities have their own campus magazines and channels where recorded seminars or scientific TV shows are archived (often on YouTube). But it appears that the producer is the institution's Communication service, and there is no explicit mention of any student's collaboration. Some of them developed their social media network on Twitter or Facebook. Chur's College of Technology and Economy has a website dedicated to students' production, *digezz.ch*. It seems that because of the strong tradition of in-the-job training on one hand, and the dominant theoretical orientation of the universities on the other hand, having their own media is not a major issue for the Swiss schools of journalism.

INTEGRATION

A content analysis led by three researchers on media convergence in 200 degree programs in Deutsch speaking countries (including Switzerland) and the US (Karmasin, Diehl, Koinig, 2013) showed that 78% of these programmes mentioned the term convergence, but rare occurrences were found for the use in the actual study/ program title (8%), while it was more commonly given as a module title (17%) or as module content (75%). They are usually to be found in the area of journalism studies, where a balance between theoretical and practical teaching formats is achieved. "As far as convergence's extent in the complete program is concerned, most programs only assign a single class to this particular topic (72%), while others dedicate a module (two or three classes) or even the complete degree program (7%) toward this newly emerging area" (Karmasin, Diehl, Koinig, 2013, p. 9). After consulting the institution's website, we can notice, that even if the Swiss journalism education landscape seems to be shaped by the linguistic and cultural diversity, the theme of convergence, multimedia production, multimedia storytelling or in some case cross-media production is usually present. Some of the most illustrative examples are the "Multimedia Production" BA and MA at the college of Chur or "Digital Journalism" at the college of Zurich. Both are offering courses on cross-media communication/content production.

DATA SUMMARY OF INTEGRATION

Number of universities analyzed: 11

NB: these data depend upon the access to the program description on the institution's website.

BA	Number	8
	Number of partially integrated subjects	TV-online: 5 Radio-online: 4
	Number of BA that have all four media subjects: print, radio, TV, online	4
	Number of universities with a fully integrated subject	0

MA	Number	11
	Number of partially integrated subjects	Radio-online: 1
	Number of MA that have all four media subjects: print, radio, TV, online	2
	Number of universities with a fully integrated subject	0*

* Depend on the criteria.

Analyzer: Jakob Sevelsted

There is a wide variety of journalistic degrees offered in the Netherlands. They differ from each other in both the type of funding, academic level and intensity (half time/full time). Where to draw the line between which degrees should be recognized and vice versa is debatable. In this case the criteria used to assess credibility of the degrees is basically whether or not the hosting institutions hold Erasmus charter and how they are viewed by the local source. These two conditions have worked as a minimum requirement in order to choose the degrees that have been taken under consideration.

OVERVIEW OF THE TEACHING OF JOURNALISM

The Dutch higher education offers two types of journalistic degrees: the universities (with bachelor and master levels) and the universities of applied science (hogescholen). There are four-year full-time bachelor journalism programs at the Hogescholen in Utrecht (founded in 1966), Tilburg (1980), Zwolle (1986) and Ede (1995). The universities of Amsterdam (Erasmus Mundus), Vrije Universiteit, Groningen (90 ECTS), Leiden and Nijmegen offer Master programs in journalism for bachelor students (varying from 12 to 18 months), while Rotterdam (8 months) has a postdoctoral program. Except for Ede, the universities of applied science enrol around 200 – 300 students and produce an average output of about 150 new journalists per year. The annual number of enrolled students is much lower at the universities, usually below 100. Enrolment is subject to entry tests at the universities of applied science plus relevant bachelors at the universities. Both the universities of applied science and the universities are publicly funded (privately-run universities of applied science are numerous in the Netherlands but none are relevant for this study). According to a survey, the academic journalists are valued higher than the non-academic though media enterprises in the Netherlands value highly practical experience.

PROFESIONAL SIMULATION

The bachelor's degrees at the universities of applied science have a strong practical emphasis. On average well above 50% of the teaching is practical. A year is typically concluded with a project that simulates professional journalism; a lot of courses are

as well. As opposed to many other academic journalism degrees, the Dutch degrees have an extensive focus on practical journalism (except for Leiden University). The academic degrees differ with regard to the amount of professional simulation: many exams have a classical academic shape while projects are more limited often to one or just a few courses or workshops though typically more work intensive.

MEDIA ENTERPRISES – UNIVERSITY

All programs offer internships of three or six months with newspapers, magazines or radio and TV programs.

OWN MEDIA

At Fontys (Tilburg) the student-driven multimedia website “GeR” functions as a preparation for the internship. The students’ contribution to the website is part of the curriculum and hence a fully integrated subject. The website contains radio, video, photo and written news. It is unclear whether the students also contribute as an extra-curricular activity. At Windesheim the students perform similar activities as part of the preparation for the internship. Whether the output is published on a similar website remains uncertain but much indicates that it is the case. It is the same picture for Ede. At Ede the students have their own radiobroadcast (streaming) station. Again whether the cross-media projects get published is uncertain. If the students at the academic degrees publish or broadcasts anything, it is done as an extra-curricular activity.

INTEGRATION

As indicated above, cross-media projects are the norm at the non-academic facilities. The projects are typically fully integrated with at least three medias involved. On the other hand only one fully integrated subject is identified among the academic degrees (Leiden). The explanation of the difference is that the academic institutions to a lesser extent make use of practical work as learning tool. Though the focus is on practical journalism, the education is characterized by lectures and ordinary academic papers much more than journalistic projects that get published.

DATA SUMMARY OF INTEGRATION

Number of universities analyzed: 3

BA	Number	5
	Number of partial integrated subject	Print-online: 0 Radio-online: 0
	Number of BA that have all four media subjects: print, radio, TV, online	5
	Number of universities with a fully integrated subject	4

MA	Number	4
	Number of partially integrated subjects	Print-online: 0 TV-online: 0
	Number of MA that have all four media subjects: print, radio, TV, online	3
	Number of universities with a fully integrated subject	1

Analyzers: Radu Meza and George Prundaru

Higher education in Turkey seems to be a rapidly developing segment. At the present there are approximately 180 universities in Turkey. More than half of them are public universities. No clear data on the actual number of Journalism higher education programs could be found.

We selected four universities (three public and one private) to represent the major regions of Turkey – Istanbul University, Istanbul Bilgi (private university, member of EJTA), Ankara University and Anadolu University in Eskişehir (a recent member of EJTA, from the rapidly developing region of Anatolia and also one of the universities with the highest number of enrolment in the world). These universities offer Bachelor, Master and Doctoral programs in Communication sciences. The information about graduate programs was scarce.

The study programs seem to be mostly theoretical/academic degrees. Some of the universities also offer distance-learning programs. Anadolu University is especially focused on distance learning.

Istanbul University's Faculty of Communication and Ankara University's Faculty of Communication offer Master and PhD programs, but there isn't enough information available on these programs. The programs are mostly theoretical, but they offer Workshops that include professional simulation.

OVERVIEW OF THE TEACHING OF JOURNALISM

We identified four types of relevant undergraduate programs in Turkish universities, typically inside Communication Faculties (all of them are 4 years/240 ECTS):

- **Journalism** (Gazetecilik) – at Istanbul University, Ankara University and Anadolu University. This type of program is mostly theoretical and focuses on reporting and newswriting. The curriculum contains a considerable amount of theoretical courses in Communication sciences and related social sciences (Political Science, Economy, History, Sociology, Law).
- **Radio, TV and Cinema** (Radyo, Televizyon ve Sinema) at Istanbul University and Ankara University. This study program emphasizes Radio-TV Broadcast and Film Production skills as opposed to the Journalism programs that emphasize

Reporting skills. The curriculum also contains theoretical courses in Communication sciences and related social sciences (Political Science, Economy, History, Sociology, Law), English language courses and practical workshops in Radio, Film and Television and Photography.

- **Media and Communication Systems** (Medya ve İletişim Sistemleri) at Bilgi University. This study program may be taken as full degree in Turkey or as a dual-degree with Liverpool University (in which case the students have to study abroad in the UK for their last year). The degree is mostly theoretical and the curriculum is adapted to follow Western curricula. The last 3-4 semesters include a large number of elective courses and some practical activities. The last two semesters include professional simulation courses (called News Center I and II).
- **Television Reporting and Programming** (Televizyon Haberciliği ve Programcılığı) at Bilgi University. The degree is mostly theoretical for the first four semesters and the last 3-4 semesters include a large number of elective courses and some practical/project-based activities.

The Journalism study programs are generally focused on reporting and newswriting communication and analysis skills and Radio-TV and Film study programs are focused on audio-visual production – both broadcast news and entertainment. The Journalism program does not explicitly cover production skills for radio and TV, but in some cases they may be chosen as electives (these are included in a different Bachelor program - Radio, TV and Cinema).

All the undergraduate degrees (and especially Journalism degrees) in Communication Sciences emphasize the study of foreign languages. In most cases, the language of choice is English, but in some programs, French and German are also included as mandatory subjects besides English.

PROFESSIONAL SIMULATION

Most universities offer the same mix of practical and theoretical teaching. Practical teaching – workshops/ practical work can be estimated to around 20% to 30% of the courses in the curricula. There are few exceptions, where practical teaching seems to be more intense or concentrated in the last semesters of the 4 years study programs. The Journalism study programs usually offer professional simulation courses in newswriting and reporting for print and online journalism and maybe photography (as an elective in some cases).

The Radio-TV and Cinema programs offer professional simulation in audiovisual production and photography.

MEDIA ENTERPRISES – UNIVERSITY

There is not sufficient information on professional internships in media institution as part of Journalism or Radio-TV and Cinema undergraduate study programs. Some universities seem to have agreements with local media enterprises.

At Istanbul University the curriculum includes mentions of mandatory internships, but the number of credits is not specified. Apparently, the students have to do mandatory Parliament and Police/Court reporting practical activities (credited) in their 7th semester.

OWN MEDIA

In terms of institutional media outlets, most of the universities have online magazines published by students as part of their practical training. Some of the institutions (where stated / depending on infrastructure) have online-streamed radio and online hosted video.

Most of the own media is aggregated online, but for most institutions there is a separation between media – text, audio, video, photography (separate websites/blogs/portals, names, coordinators and teams).

INTEGRATION

There are no fully integrated subjects taught at any of the analyzed universities in Turkey. Because the teaching of Journalism is divided between two types of study programs (Journalism – focusing on reporting and newswriting for print and online / Radio-TV and Cinema – audio-visual production including broadcast news, sometimes also video distributed online) partial integration can be observed in some cases in the curriculum between each of the traditional media and the online medium.

The only other kind of integration is between radio and TV in the Radio-TV and Cinema study programs in specialized production courses (Audio-Video Editing or Sound Recording for Radio and TV).

DATA SUMMARY OF INTEGRATION

Number of universities analyzed: 4

BA	Number	7
	Number of partially integrated subjects	Print-online: 3 Radio-TV: 3 Radio-online: 3 TV-online: 4
	Number of BA that have all four media subjects: print, radio, TV, online	2
	Number of universities with a fully integrated subject	0

MA/2nd	Number	1
	Number of partially integrated subjects	Not specified
	Number of MA/2 nd degree that have all four media subjects: print, radio, TV, online	Not specified
	Number of universities with a fully integrated subject	Not specified

UNITED KINGDOM

Analyzer: Jacques Guyot

Consulted: Michael Bromley, "The United Kingdom Journalism Education Landscape", in *European Journalism Education*, (Ed. Georgios Terzis), Bristol, UK/Chicago, USA: INTELLECT LTD, 2009, 47-66.

In UK, the process of accrediting schools of journalism is rather complex as many different professional bodies produce a list of courses according to their own criteria. The National Union of Journalists gathers on its web site the name of the courses selected by no less than eight bodies (<http://media.gn.apc.org/courses.html> - broadcast). However, two bodies are directly linked to newspapers or broadcast journalism; they are the National Council for the Training of Journalists (NCTJ) and the Broadcast Journalism Training Council (BJTC). The list of universities partly overlaps; however, the BJTC reviews a wide range of universities specialized in broadcast journalism.

Of course, many academic curricula include courses that are related to journalism, such as "writing for the media". In the same way, the NCTJ has their own short training sessions for journalist and so do a number of university colleges with fast-track diplomas.

For the purpose of this review, only fully-labeled schools of journalism offering a BA or MA degree were taken into account.

In the end, when crossing the two lists of schools, 45 universities are accredited to train students to become journalists.

OVERVIEW OF THE TEACHING OF JOURNALISM

Until the mid 1970s, there was no specific academic training to become a journalist. Most journalists would start their career after leaving the secondary school working for a local paper that was viewed as the ideal place to learn all the tricks of the job. For long, the dichotomy between on-the-spot training and formal academic education was strong and benefited to the first option.

The situation changed when universities were involved in the process of training journalists according to professional standards and also because of the Bologna declaration.

As in many other countries, students are trained to be journalists whether in the printed press, radio, television, multimedia or Internet. However, one main feature is the high level of specialized degrees offered by the schools of journalism, in sports, fashion, music, arts, theatre, lifestyle, travel, etc.

Of the 45 schools of journalism, 18 only offer a BA, 11 a MA and 16 both as listed below:

- University of Bedfordshire: BA
- Bournemouth University: BA & MA
- University of Brighton: BA
- Brunel University: BA & MA
- Canterbury Christ Church University: BA
- Cardiff University: MA
- City University, London: MA
- Coventry University: BA
- University of Creative Arts: BA
- De Montfort University, Leicester: BA
- Edinburgh Napier University: BA & MA
- University College Falmouth: MA
- University of Glamorgan: BA & MA
- Glasgow Caledonian University: BA & MA
- University of Gloucestershire: BA
- Goldsmiths College: MA
- University Centre Grimsby: BA
- University of Huddersfield: BA
- University of Kent & Medway: BA & MA
- Kingston University: MA
- University of Central Lancashire: BA & MA
- Leeds Metropolitan University: BA
- Leeds Trinity University: MA
- University of Leeds: BA
- University of Lincoln: BA
- Liverpool John Moores University: BA
- Newcastle University: MA
- Northumbrian University: BA
- Nottingham Trent University: BA & MA
- University of Portsmouth: BA
- Robert Gordon University: BA & MA
- University of Sheffield: BA & MA
- University of Salford: MA
- Southampton Solent University: BA
- Staffordshire University: BA & MA
- Teesside University: BA & MA
- University College of St Mark & St John: BA
- St Mary's University College: MA
- University of Sunderland: BA & MA
- University of Sussex: MA

- University of Ulster: MA
- University of the West of Scotland: BA
- University of Westminster: BA & MA
- University of Winchester: BA & MA
- University of the West of England: BA & MA

Altogether, these schools of journalism offer 49 accredited BAs and 46 MAs. One third of the degrees are marked “Journalism” and offer general training in journalistic studies. In the decreasing order, 15 degrees are dedicated to “Broadcast journalism”, 11 to multimedia, 7 to sports, 3 to international journalism and 3 to radio. Fashion journalism is taught at BA level at the University of Sunderland, which offers the widest choice of options in the UK with 6 BAs and 3 MAs: sports, magazine journalism, journalism, news journalism and fashion.

PROFESIONAL SIMULATION

A great part of the curricula is dedicated to professional simulations and most universities have media facilities.

MEDIA ENTERPRISES – UNIVERSITY

All the schools have regular links with local media and some of them with regional and national papers, radios and televisions. Internships are organized for the students.

OWN MEDIA

The majority of the schools of journalism have their own media, print and online papers, and more generally blogs.

INTEGRATION

There are no fully integrated classes although 3 universities use the term “Cross platform” or “multi-platform” to talk about digital news desks integrating print, TV, radio and online journalistic activities.

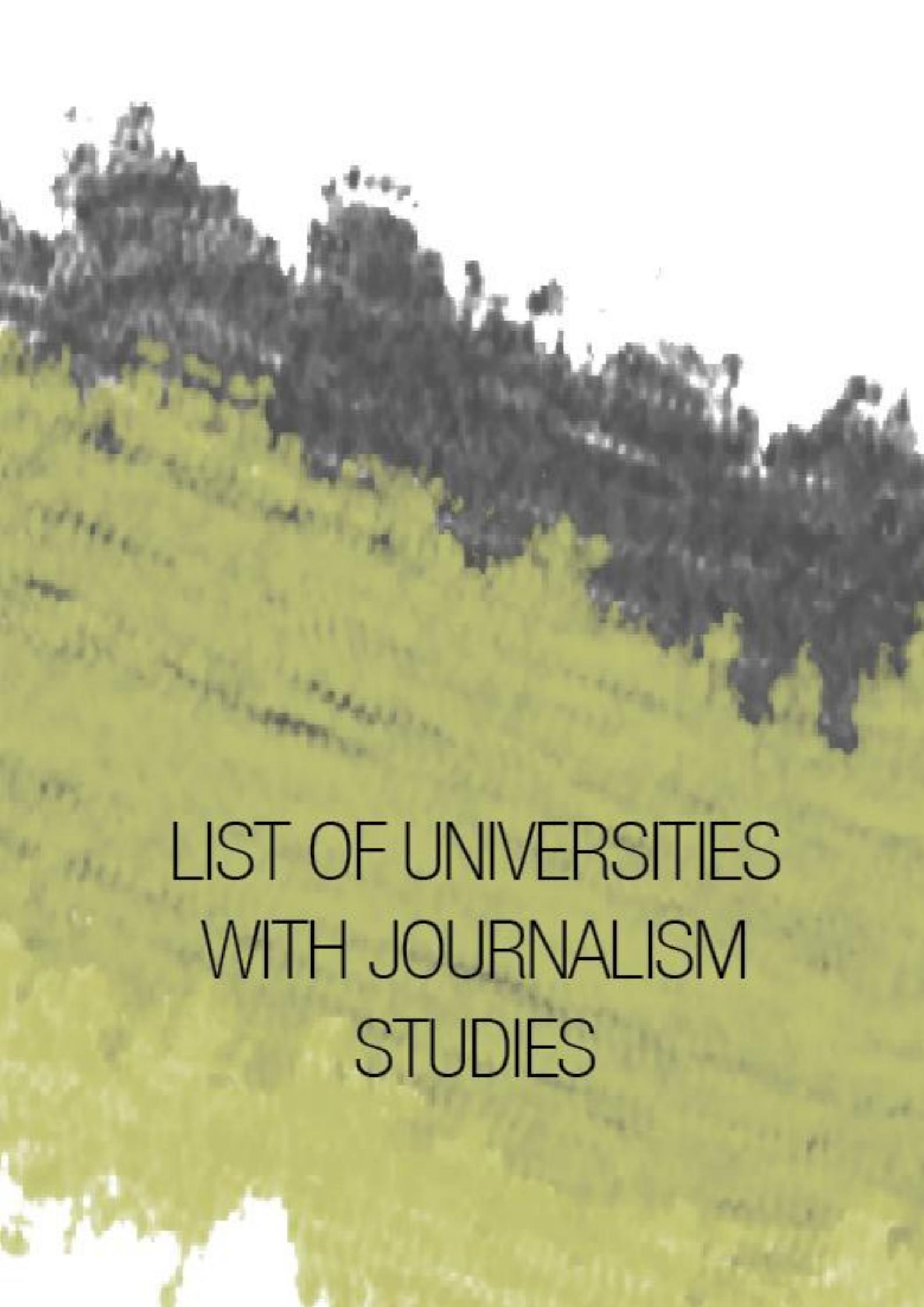
DATA SUMMARY OF INTEGRATION

Number of universities analyzed: 45

121

BA	Number	49
Number of partially integrated subjects	49	Trend towards cross or multimedia platforms in 4 universities
Number of BA that have all four media subjects: print, radio, TV, online	12	Probably more as many degrees labelled "Journalism" teach all four media.
Number of universities with a fully integrated subject	0	

MA	Number	46
Number of partially integrated subjects	46	Trend towards cross or multimedia platforms in 4 universities
Number of MA that have all four media subjects: print, radio, TV, online	14	Probably more as many degrees labelled "Journalism" teach all four media.
Number of universities with a fully integrated subject	0	



LIST OF UNIVERSITIES WITH JOURNALISM STUDIES

ALBANIA	
Universiteti European i Tiranës - European University of Tirana	http://uet.edu.al
Luigj Gurakuqi University of Shkodër - Universiteti Luigj Gurakuqi	http://www.unishk.edu.al
University of Tirana - Universiteti i Tiranës	http://www.fhf.edu.al
AUSTRIA	
University of Salzburg	http://www.uni-salzburg.at
Fakultät für Sozialwissenschaften	http://www.univie.ac.at
Alpen-Adria-Universität Klagenfurt	http://www.uni-klu.ac.at
Universitätsstraße	
Donau-Universität Krems	http://www.donau-uni.ac.at
FH Wien der Wirtschaftskammer Wien	http://www.fh-wien.ac.at
Fachhochschule Joanneum	http://www.fh-joanneum.at
BELGIUM	
Université Libre de Bruxelles	www.ulb.ac.be
Université Catholique de Louvain	http://www.uclouvain.be
IHECS Institut des Hautes Etudes des Communications Sociales	http://www.ihecs.be
Université de Liège	http://www.ulg.ac.be
BOSNIA HERZEGOVINA	
University of Mostar	http://www.ffmo.ba
University Džemal Bijedić of Mostar	http://www.fhn.unmo.ba
BULGARIA	
St. Clement of Ohrid University of Sofia	http://www.uni-sofia.bg
American University in Bulgaria	http://www.aubg.bg
South-West University "Neofit Rilski"	http://www.swu.bg
National Sports Academy "Vassil Levski"	http://www.nsa.bg
St. Cyril and St. Methodius University of Veliko Tarnov	http://www.uni-vt.bg
University of National and World Economy	http://www.unwe.bg
New Bulgarian University	http://ecatalog.nbu.bg
Burgas Free University	http://en.bfu.bg
University of Shumen Episkop Konstantin Preslavski	http://shu.bg
CROATIA	
VERN'	http://www.vern.hr
Sveučilište u Zagrebu / Fakultet Političkih Znanosti	http://www.fpzg.unizg.hr
Sveučilište Josipa Jurja Strossmayera	http://www.unios.hr
Sveučilište u Zagrebu	http://www.hrstud.unizg.hr
Sveučilište u Dubrovniku	http://www.unidu.hr
Sveučilište u Zadaru	http://www.unizd.hr
CYPRUS	
Cyprus University of Technology	http://www.cut.ac.cy

Open University of Cyprus	http://www.ouc.ac.cy
Frederick University	http://www.frederick.ac.cy
University of Nicosia	http://unic.ac.cy
CZECH REPUBLIC	
School of Journalism Prague	http://www.school-jour.org
Charles University in Prague	http://iksz.fsv.cuni.cz
Literary Academy	http://www.literarniakademie.cz
Masaryk University	http://www.muni.cz
Palacký University, Olomouc	http://zurnalistika.upol.cz
DENMARK	
Danmarks Medie- og Journalisthøjskole	http://www.dmjx.dk
Roskilde Universitet	http://www.ruc.dk
Syddansk Universitet	http://www.sdu.dk
ESTONIA	
University of Tartu	http://www.yti.ut.ee
FINLAND	
University of Lapland	http://www.ulapland.fi
Arcada University of Applied Sciences	http://www.arcada.fi
NOVIA University	http://www.novia.fi/novia-uas
HAAGA-HELI	http://www.haaga-helia.fi
Turku University	http://www.turkuamk.fi
University of Jyväskylä	https://www.jyu.fi
University of Helsinki	http://sockom.helsinki.fi
Tampere University	http://www.tamk.fi
University of Turku	http://www.hum.utu.fi
Lahti University	http://www.lamk.fi
Oulu University	http://www.oamk.fi
Karelia University	http://www.karelia.fi
Satakunnan ammattikorkeakoulu	https://kesy01.cc.spt.fi
Helsinki Metropolia University of Applied Sciences	http://www.metropolia.fi
University of Vaasa	http://www.uva.fi
University of Tampere	http://www.uta.fi
FRANCE	
Centre de formation des journalistes	http://www.cfj.com
École de journalisme de Sciences Po Paris,	http://www.journalisme.sciences-po.fr
Institut Français de Presse Université	http://ifp.u-paris2.fr
Centre d'Études Littéraires et Scientifiques Appliquées	http://www.celsa.fr
Institut Universitaire de Technologie de Lannion	http://www.iut-lannion.fr
Centre universitaire d'enseignement du journalisme	http://cuej.unistra.fr
Institut de Journalisme de Bordeaux Aquitaine	http://www.ijba.u-bordeaux3.fr
Université Michel de Montaigne Bordeaux 3	http://www.ipj.eu
Université Paris Dauphine	http://www.univ-tours.fr
Université François Rabelais - Tours	http://ejcam.univ-amu.fr
Université d'Aix Marseille	http://www.ejt.fr
Ecole de Journalisme de Toulouse	http://esj.lille.fr
Ecole Supérieure de Journalisme de Lille	http://www.u-grenoble3.fr
Université Stendhal - Grenoble 3	

GERMANY

University of Applied Sciences	http://www.hmkw.de
Fachhochschule des Mittelstands	http://www.fh-mittelstand.de
Hochschule für angewandte Wissenschaften Ansbach	http://www.hs-ansbach.de
Technische Hochschule Nürnberg Georg Simon Ohm	http://www.ohm-hochschule.de
The Business and Information Technology School	http://www.bits-iserlohn.de
DEKRA Hochschule Berlin	http://dekra-hochschule-berlin.de
Westfälische Hochschule	http://uk.w-hs.de
Hochschule Bonn-Rhein-Sieg	http://fb03.h-bonn-rhein-sieg.de
Hochschule Darmstadt	http://www.h-da.de
Universität Leipzig	http://www.kmw.uni-leipzig.de
Technische Universität Dortmund	http://www.tu-dortmund.de
Fachhochschule Hannover	http://www.fh-hannover.de
Macromedia Hochschule für Medien und Kommunikation	http://www.macromedia-fachhochschule.de
Stiftung Universität Hildesheim	http://www.uni-hildesheim.de

GREECE

Aristotle University Of Thessaloniki	http://www.jour.auth.gr
University of Athens	http://www.media.uoa.gr
Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences	http://cmc.panteion.gr
University of the Aegean	http://www.ct.aegean.gr

GREENLAND

University of Greenland	http://www.uni.gl
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HUNGARY

University of Szeged	http://www.arts.u-szeged.hu
Eötvös Lóránd Tudományegyetem	http://www.elte.hu
Debreceni Egyetem	http://www.unideb.hu
Pécsi Tudományegyetem	http://www.pte.hu
Pázmány Péter Katolikus Egyetem	https://ppke.hu
Budapesti Kommunikációs és Üzleti Főiskola	http://www.bkf.hu
Debreceni Református Hittudományi Egyetem	http://www.drhe.hu
Dunaújvárosi Főiskola	http://www.duf.hu
Eszterházy Károly Főiskola	http://www.ektf.hu
Kaposvári Egyetem	http://www.ke.hu
Károli Gáspár Református Egyetem	http://www.kre.hu
Kodolányi János Főiskola	http://www.kodolanyi.hu
Nyíregyházi Főiskola	http://www.nyf.hu
Nyugat-magyarországi Egyetem	http://www.nyme.hu
Zsigmond Király Főiskola	http://www.zskf.hu

ICELAND

University of Iceland	https://ugla.hi.is
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IRELAND

Dublin Institute of Technology	http://schoolofmedia.dit.ie
Dublin City University	http://www.dcu.ie
University of Limerick	http://www3.ul.ie

ITALY	
Università di Bologna	http://www.unibo.it
Università degli Studi di Milano	http://www.letterefilosofia.unimi.it
Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore	http://www.unicatt.it
Libera Università di Lingua e Comunicazione	http://www.iulm.it
Università degli Studi di Urbino Carlo Bo	http://sdc.uniurb.it
Università degli studi di Perugia	http://www.unipg.it
Libera Università Maria SS.Assunta	http://www.lumsanews.it
Università degli Studi di Roma "Tor Vergata"	http://web.uniroma2.it
Libera Università Internazionale degli Studi Sociali "Guido Carli"	http://giornalismo.postlauream.luiss.it
Università Suor Orsola Benincasa	http://www.unisob.na.it
Università degli Studi di Palermo	http://www.scienzeformazione.unipa.it
Università degli studi di Sassari	http://www.uniss.it
Università degli studi di Bari "Aldo moro"	http://www.uniba.it
Università degli Studi di Salerno	http://www.unisa.it
Università degli Studi di Teramo	http://www.unite.it
Università degli Studi di Cassino e del Lazio Meridionale	http://www.lett.unicalm.it
Università degli Studi di Torino	http://www.unito.it
Università degli Studi di Bergamo	http://www.unibg.it
Università di Cagliari	http://www.unica.it
Università degli Studi di Enna Kore	http://www.unikore.it
Free University of Bozen · Bolzano	http://www.unibz.it
Università degli Studi di Siena	http://www.unisi.it
Università degli Studi di Firenze	http://www.unifi.it
KOSOBO	
University of Pristina "Hasan Prishtina"	http://filologija.uni-pr.edu
AAB University/Faculty of Mass	http://www.universitetiaab.com
LITHUANIA	
Vilnius University	http://www.kf.vu.lt
MACEDONIA	
Anglo American University	http://www.aauni.edum
School of Journalism and Public Relations	http://www.vs.edu.mk
MALTA	
University of Malta	http://www.um.edu.mt
MONTENEGRO	
University of Montenegro	http://www.fpn.co.me
NORWAY	
Universitetet i Stavanger	http://www.uis.no
Universitetet i Nordland	http://www.uin.no
Høgskulen i Volda	http://hivolda.studiehandbok.no
Høgskolen i Oslo og Akershus	http://www.hioa.no
NLA Mediehøgskolen Gimlekollen	https://www.nla.no
POLAND	
University of Warsaw	http://www.id.uw.edu.pl
Jagiellonian University in Krakow	http://www.media.uj.edu.pl
Uniwersytet Adama Mickiewicza	http://wnpid.amu.edu.pl

University of Silesia in Katowice	http://www.inpidz.us.edu.pl
University of Gdańsk	http://www.wns.ug.edu.pl
Pontifical University of John Paul II in Krakow	http://upjp2.edu.pl
Wrocław University	http://www.dziennikarstwo.uni.wroc.pl
PORTUGAL	
Escola Superior de Comunicação Social	http://www.escs.ipl.pt
Universidade Autónoma de Lisboa Luís de Camões	http://dcc.ual.pt
Universidade Faculdade de Ciências Sociais e Humanas	www.fcsh.unl.pt
Universidade Católica Portuguesa	http://www.fch.lisboa.ucp.pt
Universidade de Coimbra	http://www.uc.pt
Universidade de Porto	http://www.c2com.up.pt
Universidade Fernando Pessoa	http://ingresso.ufp.pt
Universidade de Beira Interior	https://www.ubi.pt
Universidade de Minho	http://www.ics.uminho.pt
ROMANIA	
Universitatea Babeș-Bolyai	http://polito.ubbcluj.ro
Universitatea De Vest Din Timișoara	http://www.pfc.uvt.ro
Universitatea "Alexandru Ioan Cuza"	http://media.lit.uaic.ro
Universitatea "Lucian Blaga"	http://socioumane.ulbsibiu.ro
Universitatea Andrei Saguna	http://www.andreisaguna.ro
Universitatea din Oradea	http://politicom.uoradea.ro
Universitatea Craiova	http://cis01.central.ucv.ro
Universitatea Valahia Din Târgoviște	http://fsplc.valahia.ro
Universitatea Bucuresti	http://www.fjsc.unibuc.ro
SERBIA	
University of Belgrade	http://www.fpn.bg.ac.rs
University Of Niš	http://www.filfak.ni.ac.rs
Megatrend University	http://www.megatrend-edu.net
SLOVAKIA	
Univerzita Komenského v Bratislave	http://www.fphil.uniba.sk
Prešovská univerzita v Prešove	http://www.unipo.sk
Univerzita sv. Cyrila a Metoda	http://fmk.ucm.sk
Katolícka univerzita v Ružomberku	http://ff.ku.sk
Univerzita Konštantína Filozofa v Nitre	http://www.kzur.ff.ukf.sk
Paneurópska vysoká škola	http://www.paneurouni.com
Univerzita Pavla Jozefa Šafárika v Košiciach	http://www.upjs.sk
Akadémia médií	http://akademiamedii.sk
Vysoká škola Goethe Uni Bratislava	http://guni.sk/sk/fakulty
Škola komunikácie a médií	http://www.skamba.sk
SLOVENIA	
Univerzi v Ljubljani	http://www.fdv.uni-lj.si
University of Maribor	http://pridi-na-feri.si
Faculty of media	http://fame.si
SPAIN	
Universitat Pompeu Fabra	www.upf.edu
Universidad a Distancia de Madrid	www.udima.es

Universidad Antonio de Nebrija	http://www.nebrija.com
Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona	http://www.uab.cat
Universitat Abat Oliva	http://www.uaoceu.es
Universidad Carlos III	http://www.uc3m.es
Universidad Católica San Antonio de Murcia	http://international.ucam.edu
Universidad Cardenal Herrera Valencia	http://www.uchceu.es
Universidad Camilo José Cela	http://www.ucjc.edu
Universidad Castilla La Mancha	http://www.uclm.es
Universidad Complutense de Madrid	http://ccinformacion.ucm.es
Universitat de Lleida	http://www.udl.cat
Universidad Europea de Madrid	http://www.uem.es
Universidad Europea Miguel de Cervantes	http://www.uemc.es
Universidad Francisco de Vitoria	http://www.ufv.es
Universitat de les Illes Balears	http://www.uib.eu
Universitat Internacional de Catalunya	http://www.uic.es
Universitat Jaume I	http://www.ubi.es
Universidad de la Laguna	http://www.ull.es
Universidad de Murcia	http://www.um.es
Universidad de Málaga	http://www.infouma.uma.es
Universidad de Navarra	http://www.unav.es
Universidad de Zaragoza	http://www.unizar.es
Universidad Pontificia de Salamanca	http://www.comunicacion.upsa.es
Universidad del País Vasco - Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea	http://www.ikasketak.ehu.es
Universidad Rey Juan Carlos	http://www.urjc.es
Universitat Ramon Llull	http://www.blanquerua.url.edu
Universitat Rovira i Virgili	http://www.urv.cat
Universidad de Sevilla	http://www.us.es
Universidade de Santiago de Compostela	http://www.usc.es
Universidad San Jorge	http://internationalstudents.usj.es
Universidad CEU San Pablo	http://www.humanidades.uspceu.es
Universitat de València	http://www.uv.es
Universidad de Valladolid Facultad de	http://www.fyl.uva.es
Universitat de Vic	http://www.uvic.es
Universidad Miguel Hernandez de Elche	http://internacional.umh.es
IE University	http://www.ie.edu
SWEDEN	
Linnéuniversitetet	www.lnu.se
Stockholms universitet	http://www.ims.su.se
JMG Göteborgs universitet	http://www.jmg.gu.se
Mittuniversitetet	http://www.miun.se
Södertörns högskola	https://webappo.web.sh.se
Luleå tekniska universitet	http://www.ltu.se
Umeå universitet	http://www.umu.se
SWITZERLAND	
Ecole de journalisme de Genève	http://www.ecole-journalisme.net
Université de Fribourg	http://www.unifr.ch
Université de Genève	http://www.unige.ch
Universität Zürich	http://www.phil.uzh.ch
Universität Basel	https://mewi.unibas.ch
Università di Lugano	http://www.usi.ch
Universität Luzern	http://www.unilu.ch

Université de Neuchâtel	http://www2.unine.ch
Universität St Gallen	http://www.unisg.ch
Institute of Applied Media Studies	http://www.zhaw.ch
College of Technology and Economy	http://www.hwtchur.ch
THE NETHERLANDS	
Tilburg University	http://www.tilburguniversity.edu
Leiden University	http://en.mastersinleiden.nl
University of Groningen	http://www.rug.nl
VU University Amsterdam	http://www.vu.nl
Erasmus University Rotterdam	http://www.eur.nl
Christelijke Hogeschool Ede – Christian University of Applied Sciences	http://che.nl
Windesheim Honours College	http://www.windesheimhonourscollege.nl
University of applied Sciences Utrecht	http://international.hu.nl
Fontys Hogescholen	http://fontys.nl
TURKEY	
Istanbul Bilgi University	http://www.bilgi.edu.tr
Istanbul University	http://iletisim.istanbul.edu.tr
Ankara Universitesi	http://ilef.ankara.edu.tr
Anadolu University	http://www.anadolu.edu.tr
UNITED KINGDOM	
Birmingham City University	http://www.bcu.ac.uk
Bournemouth University	http://www.bournemouth.ac.uk
Brunel University	http://www.brunel.ac.uk
Cardiff University	http://www.cardiff.ac.uk
University of Chester	http://www.chester.ac.uk
City University London	http://www.city.ac.uk
De Montfort University	http://www.dmu.ac.uk
Edge Hill University	http://www.edgehill.ac.uk
Goldsmiths, University of London	http://www.gold.ac.uk
Leeds Trinity University	http://www.leedstrinity.ac.uk
Liverpool John Moores University	http://www.ljmu.ac.uk
University of the Arts London	http://www.arts.ac.uk
The London School of Economics and Political Science	http://www.lse.ac.uk
Nottingham Trent University	http://www.ntu.ac.uk
Sheffield Hallam University City Campus	http://www.shu.ac.uk
The University of Sheffield	http://www.sheffield.ac.uk
Southampton Solent University	http://www.solent.ac.uk
Staffordshire University	http://www.staffs.ac.uk
Falmouth University	http://www.falmouth.ac.uk
Mithras House	http://www.brighton.ac.uk
University of Central Lancashire	http://www.uclan.ac.uk
University of Cumbria	http://www.cumbria.ac.uk
The University of Kent	http://www.kent.ac.uk
University of Lincoln	http://www.lincoln.ac.uk
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