18th ERES Education Seminar – Krakow (Poland) 2022



Panel - Session 3 // Chair: Bob Martens

Higher Education Issues in Today's World Our Concerns and Expectations





Panelists:

Bernhard Funk - THM University (Germany)

 \rightarrow Challenges to the framework of real estate education in the years ahead

Gianluca Mattarocci – University of Rome Tor Vergata (Italy)

 \rightarrow Technology, virtual mobility opportunities and inclusion issues

Michael White - Nottingham Trent University (United Kingdom)

 \rightarrow Where do we go from here?

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Higher Education: Our Concerns and Expectations







18th ERES Education Seminar – Krakow (Poland)

3rd December 2022 - Panel

Session 3: Higher Education Issues in Today's World Our Concerns and Expectations:

Challenges to the framework of real estate education in the years ahead

Panelist: Bernhard Funk THM University (Germany) Contact: bernhard.funk@wi.thm.de



Theme 1: Boom or Bust: Impact of Economic Contractions on the Educational Program

Real Estate Graduates have enjoyed periods of self-fulfilling career opportunities spanning two decades

Careers driven by real estate industry's boom

Mode "Your career is guaranteed" driven by low-interest rate environment and booming demand for the real estate asset class

Example: Apartments Germany (Multi-family) Price Index: Capital Values (Index Levels – VDP Data)

2003: 77.7

2022: 252,3

Change: + 325%

Hypothesis: Even a very mediocre real estate manager can make fortunes in periods within this economic framework



Theme 1: Boom or Bust: Impact of Economic Contractions on the Educational Program

Up to now job market environment driven by boom:

Scarcity of qualified graduates tailored for the real estate industry

Companies compete for graduates

Possible challenges to real estate programs in the future with economic downturns:

- Contracting job market for graduates
- Self-fulfilling career opportunities diminish
- Companies become more narrow-minded researching the qualifications of graduates
- Flight to quality in light of broader pool of graduates available in the job market

Task for real estate programs: Prepare graduates for rougher roads in the industry



Theme 2: BIM-i-fication breaks boundaries of disciplines of real estate programs

Up to now:

Real estate programs tailored around certain focus, for instance financial, technical, and similar

Example: financial (business faculty), planning (architectural faculty), technical (civil engineering)

Newer real estate programs trying to combine several disciplines

But challenges to weighing up *specializiation versus generalization* of course syllabus

Digitalization with Building-Information-Modelling approaches forces to consider data-flow from pre-planning-phase through demolition phase of buildings

Challenge to real estate programs: Harder to define boundaries of its own discipline, more interactive management of different disciplines needed, extending more and more into the field of information technology

Hypothesis: Master of all crafts is not feasible considering the innovation of the syllabus!



Theme 3: Bricks and Mortar virtualized means properties becoming UNreal

Up to now:

Real estate is concrete, building site, touchable entities

In the future:

Example: Virtual showings and tours of an apartment building before the construction is finished

Customer takes virtual tour, BUT:

The sight from the apartment's balcony is generated from real world sights taken from video with a drone

The real and the virtual MERGE, but is not evident to the customer what is real and what is UNreal

Hypothesis: Real estate programs have to cope with the dematerialization of the entity BUILDING, Real estate progams have to deal with the ethical challenges of unclear boundaries between real and UNnreal, and gauging the limits of data use in light of ethical behaviour



Theme 4: Society's and political expectations on real estate industry's contribution drive real estate programs delivery

Examples:

- A) Climate: ESG and decarbonisation pathways force real estate companies to reconsider cost/benefit/return calculus
- B) Housing Market: Expectations of society and politicians regarding real estate industries' contribution for solving affordable housing problems stretches financial limits

Hypothesis:

Real estate programs more and more will have to incorporate expectations of society in curriculum

This may imply traditional modes of real estate management fail

For instance dilemma of incurring costs with NO profit (pls. see examples)

Contact



Professor Dr. Bernhard Funk THM – Technische Hochschule Mittelhessen Germany E-Mail: <u>bernhard.funk@wi.thm.de</u>

Technology, virtual mobility opportunities and inclusion issues: evidence from the EDUSC project

Gianluca Mattarocci

University of Rome Tor Vergata

The project

Partners











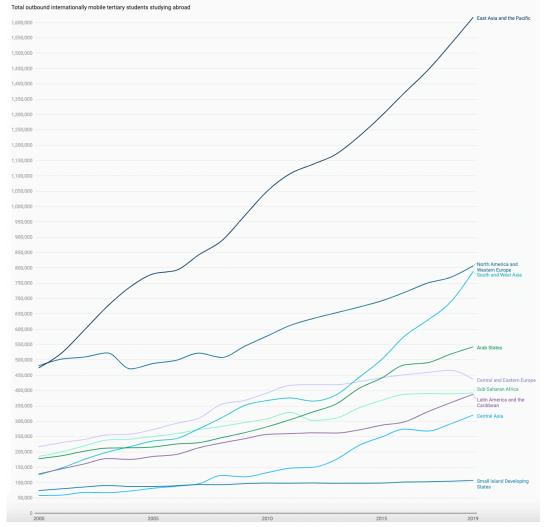


November 1st, 2020

October 31st, 2022

International mobility trend

The number of internationally mobile students in higher education has grown dramatically from 0,3 million in 1963, to 2 million in 2000 and up to 6 million in 2019. However, this is just 2.6% of the total world student population.



Inclusion issues for international mobility

The lower percentage of students in a mobility program is mainly driven by the lack of support for students with fewer opportunities that in 2014-2017 accounted, on average, **only for 11.5% of the total number of participants**.

Students with fewer opportunities includes "(young) people who, for economic, social, cultural, geographical or health reasons, due to their migrant background, or for reasons such as disability or educational difficulties or for any other reason, including a reason that could give rise to discrimination under Article 21 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, face obstacles that prevent them from having effective access to opportunities under the Program Marce 2022

Students with fewer opportunities

The main barriers which may prevent people with fewer opportunities from participating more in the programmes as participants are:

Disability	Health problems	Education training system	Cultural barriers
Social barriers	Economic barriers	Discrimination	Geographical barriers

Virtual mobility solutions

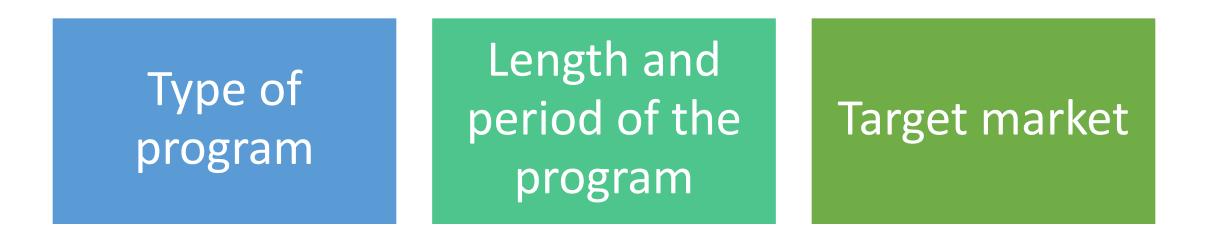
The main barriers which may prevent people with fewer opportunities from participating more in the programmes as participants are different on the basis of the type of virtual mobility

Standard virtual mobility	Double, dual or joint degree	
Blended	Collaborative	
Intensive	international	
Programs	Online learning	



Conclusion

The main issue for constructing an inclusive virtual mobility strategy is to identify:



Contacts

Gianluca Mattarocci University of Rome Tor Vergata



https://economia.uniroma2.it/faculty/102/mattarocci-gianluca



gianluca.mattarocci@uniroma2.it



https://www.linkedin.com/in/gianlucamattarocci/





Higher Education Issues Today: Concerns and Expectations

Michael White Nottingham Trent University

HE continues to be a growing sector as higher valued added generated from human capital investment

Overeducation?

Use of technology – online learning rooms; lecture capture / delivery; engagement; assessment and feedback

Information availability / data access – verification

Employability – Industry-ready graduates – Alumni

Cost and marketization of higher education – students as customers or investors?



Real Estate Higher Education – concerns and expectations

- Business School v Built Environment Schools
- Growth of PGT, market maturing / Rationalization? Country differences?
- Changing knowledge and skill base
 Current debates & curriculum design
- Research informed/led teaching
- HE and research user communities
- Relationships with stakeholders