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Wissenschaft weltoffen Kompakt 2015

Facts and Figures on the International Nature of Studies and Research in Germany

DZHW

Deutsches Zentrum für
Hochschul- und Wissenschaftsforschung

DAAD

Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst
German Academic Exchange Service

FOREIGN STUDENTS IN GERMANY

Foreign students fall into two distinct groups: Bildungsinlaender and Bildungsauslaender. **Bildungsinlaender** are students of other nationalities who have obtained their higher education entrance qualification in Germany, while **Bildungsauslaender** are students of other nationalities who have obtained their higher education entrance qualification outside Germany. Bildungsinlaender have usually lived in Germany for a long period and attended a German school before going to university here, whereas Bildungsauslaender usually come to Germany primarily in order to study here.



The central data basis on foreign students in Germany is the Federal Statistical Office's statistics on students and examinations. These data are collected by higher education institutions in accordance with statutory provisions, examined by the statistical offices of the federal states and passed on to the Federal Statistical Office.

1 | Foreign students, Bildungsauslaender and Bildungsinlaender 2004–2014

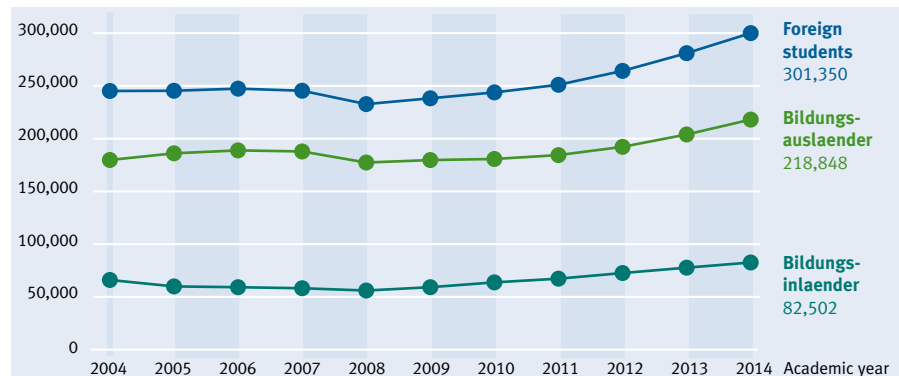


Fig. 1–2
Federal Statistical Office;
DZHW calculation

Deviations from 100% are due to rounding.

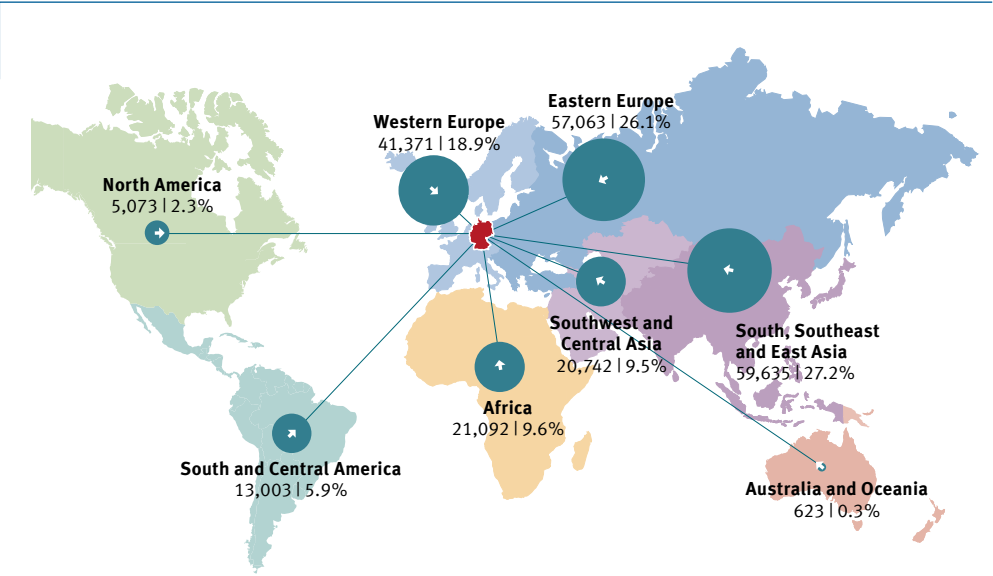
The academic year is taken as the basis for determining the number of students. Using this method, students of the winter semester 2013/14 are defined as students of the academic year 2014.

2 | German and foreign students by type of higher education institution 2014, number and in % of all students



	Total		Universities		Universities of Applied Sciences (Fachhochschulen)	
	Number	in %	Number	in %	Number	in %
German students	2,315,531	88.5	1,520,077	87.5	795,454	90.4
Foreign students	301,350	11.5	216,907	12.5	84,443	9.6
Bildungsauslaender	218,848	8.4	167,134	9.6	51,714	5.9
Bildungsinlaender	82,502	3.2	49,773	2.9	32,729	3.7

3 | **Bildungsauslaender in 2014, by region of origin,**
number and in % of all Bildungsauslaender at German higher education institutions



Total number of Bildungsauslaender at German higher education institutions 218,848
(including students who could not be classified by region)

4 | **Bildungsauslaender from the top 20 countries of origin 2014, number and in % of all Bildungsauslaender at German higher education institutions**

Country of origin	Number	in %
China	28,381	13.0
Russia	11,126	5.1
India	9,372	4.3
Austria	9,305	4.3
Bulgaria	6,741	3.1
Turkey	6,701	3.1
Ukraine	6,411	2.9
France	6,321	2.9
Poland	6,217	2.8
Italy	6,210	2.8
Cameroon	6,200	2.8
Spain	5,897	2.7
Iran	5,463	2.5
South Korea	4,534	2.1
Morocco	4,490	2.1
USA	4,298	2.0
Brazil	3,690	1.7
Luxembourg	3,425	1.6
Indonesia	3,210	1.5
Greece	3,204	1.5
Total	218,848	100

5 | Bildungsausländer in 2014, by type of degree and type of higher education institution,

number and in % of all Bildungsausländer at German higher education institutions

	Total		Universities		Fachhochschulen	
	Number	in %	Number	in %	Number	in %
Bachelor's degree	74,952	34.2	43,151	25.8	31,801	61.5
Master's degree	66,286	30.3	53,045	31.7	13,241	25.6
PhD	24,206	11.1	24,191	14.5	15	0.0
Other degrees	26,297	12.0	24,218	14.5	2,079	4.0
Not studying for a degree	27,107	12.4	22,529	13.5	4,578	8.9
Total	218,848	100	167,134	100	51,714	100

Fig. 3-6

Federal Statistical Office; DZHW calculation

Deviations from 100% are due to rounding.

The academic year is taken as the basis for determining the number of students. Using this method, students of the winter semester 2013/14 are defined as students of the academic year 2014.

6 | Bildungsausländer in 2014, by subject group and type of higher education institution,

number and in % of all Bildungsausländer at German higher education institutions

	Total		Universities		Fachhochschulen	
	Number	in %	Number	in %	Number	in %
Engineering	58,465	26.7	36,887	22.1	21,578	41.7
Law, Economics and Social Sciences	53,401	24.4	33,513	20.1	19,888	38.5
Mathematics, Natural Sciences	38,225	17.5	32,264	19.3	5,961	11.5
Language and Cultural Studies, Sports	37,896	17.3	36,885	22.1	1,011	2.0
Art, Art History	12,315	5.6	10,767	6.4	1,548	3.0
Medicine, Health Sciences	11,768	5.4	11,090	6.6	678	1.3
Vet. Medicine, Agricultural, Forestry and Food sc.	4,921	2.2	3,966	2.4	955	1.8
Other	1,857	0.8	1,762	1.1	95	0.2
Total	218,848	100	167,134	100	51,714	100

7 | Bildungsauslaender by federal state 2009 and 2014, number and in % of all students in the relevant state



Federal state	2009		2014		Changes in the numbers 2009–2014 in %	
	Number	in %	Number	in %		
Berlin	17,196	12.7	22,220	13.4	+29.2	
Saarland	3,858	17.8	3,356	11.7	-13.0	
Brandenburg	4,527	9.7	5,617	11.2	+24.1	
Saxony	9,181	8.6	12,242	10.8	+33.3	
Bremen	4,168	13.3	3,739	10.6	-10.3	
Saxony-Anhalt	3,986	7.7	5,203	9.3	+30.5	
Baden-Wuerttemberg	26,463	10.1	31,743	9.1	+20.0	
Thuringia	2,990	5.9	4,673	9.0	+56.3	
Hesse	15,098	8.8	19,508	8.6	+29.2	
Hamburg	5,941	8.3	7,264	7.7	+22.3	
Bavaria	20,347	7.9	27,022	7.6	+32.8	
North Rhine-Westphalia	39,958	8.3	50,276	7.2	+25.8	
Lower Saxony	12,273	8.8	12,534	7.1	+2.1	
Rhineland-Palatinate	9,417	8.8	8,335	6.8	-11.5	
Schleswig-Holstein	2,908	6.0	3,080	5.5	+5.9	
Mecklenb.-W. Pomerania	1,911	5.2	2,036	5.2	+6.5	
Total	180,222	8.9	218,848	8.4	+21.4	

8 | Incoming Erasmus students by federal state 2013, number and in % of all students in the relevant state



Federal state	Number	in %
Berlin	3,222	2,0
Bremen	484	1,4
Brandenburg	669	1,3
Baden-Wuerttemberg	3,864	1,2
Saxony	1,359	1,2
Bavaria	3,586	1,1
Thuringia	479	0,9
Lower Saxony	1,311	0,8
Rhineland-Palatinate	998	0,8
Hamburg	702	0,8
Saarland	238	0,8
Mecklenb.-W. Pomerania	293	0,7
North Rhine-Westphalia	3,651	0,6
Hesse	1,327	0,6
Saxony-Anhalt	346	0,6
Schleswig-Holstein	228	0,4
Total	22,757	0,9

9 | German and foreign first-year students and graduates 2003, 2008 and 2013, number and in % of all first-year students or graduates at German higher education institutions

First-year students	2003		2008		2013	
	Number	in %	Number	in %	Number	in %
German first-year students	306,505	81.2	326,801	82.4	406,141	79.9
Foreign first-year students	70,890	18.8	69,809	17.6	102,480	20.1
<i>Bildungsauslaender</i>	60,113	15.9	58,350	14.7	86,170	16.9
<i>Bildungsinlaender</i>	10,777	2.9	11,459	2.9	16,310	3.2

Graduates

German graduates	201,182	92.2	277,568	89.7	395,071	90.5
Foreign graduates	16,964	7.8	31,796	10.3	41,349	9.5
<i>Bildungsauslaender</i>	11,888	5.4	25,651	8.3	32,137	7.4
<i>Bildungsinlaender</i>	5,076	2.3	6,145	2.0	9,212	2.1

Fig. 7

Source: Federal Statistical Office; DZHW calculation

2009 = WS 2008/09; 2014 = WS 2013/14.

Fig. 8

Source: DAAD

An academic year in the Erasmus statistics begins in the winter semester and ends in the summer semester of the following year. 2013 = WS 2012/13 + SS 2013.

Excluding placements; 13 visits could not be assigned to a federal state (total: 22.770).

The proportions of all students relate to the winter semester 2012/13.

Fig. 9

Source: Federal Statistical Office; DZHW calculation

First-year students: the sum of the number of first-year students in a summer semester and the following winter semester is the number for the year. 2013 = first-year students SS 2013 and WS 2013/14.


Graduates: an examination year includes the graduates of a winter semester and the following summer semester.

2013 = graduates WS 2012/13 and SS 2013.

GERMAN STUDENTS ABROAD

On the topic of international mobility of German students or graduates, a distinction is made between temporary study-related visits abroad as part of a domestic study programme (temporary study-related visits abroad) and study-related visits abroad with the aim of taking a degree abroad (degree-related international mobility).

The findings on **degree-related international mobility** were collected by the German Federal Statistical Office from statistical offices abroad. However, these statistics do not only include German students aiming to obtain a degree abroad, because in some cases, unknown numbers of Erasmus students and other students on temporary study-related visits abroad are included in the data.



Since there are no official statistics regarding the total number of **temporary study-related visits abroad** by German students, this can currently only be estimated on the basis of student and graduate surveys. The only exception is the official data available relating to the subsection of temporary study or placement visits abroad as part of the EU's Erasmus programme. These Erasmus visits represent about one third of all temporary study-related visits abroad made by German students.

10 | European and national mobility targets and level of target achievement in Germany

European mobility targets		Target achievement in Germany
Bucharest Communiqué of European ministers, 2012	By 2020, at least 20% of graduates in the European Higher Education Area should have gained international experience in the form of degree-related or temporary study-related visits abroad. Counted as temporary mobility are study-related visits of at least three months' duration and/or corresponding to at least 15 ECTS points.	Around a third of graduates (academic years 2009 and 2010) have completed at least one study-related visit abroad (see Fig. 11). Around 30% spent at least three months abroad.
German mobility targets		This shows that Germany has already achieved the European mobility target. The German mobility targets have not yet been achieved, although target B is close to being achieved.
The Joint Science Conference (GWK)'s internationalisation strategy, 2013	Target A: Half of all graduates should gain study-related experience abroad. Target B: 33% of all graduates should complete a study-related visit abroad lasting at least three months and/or corresponding to at least 15 ECTS points.	

11 | German graduates with study-related visits abroad, in % of all German graduates

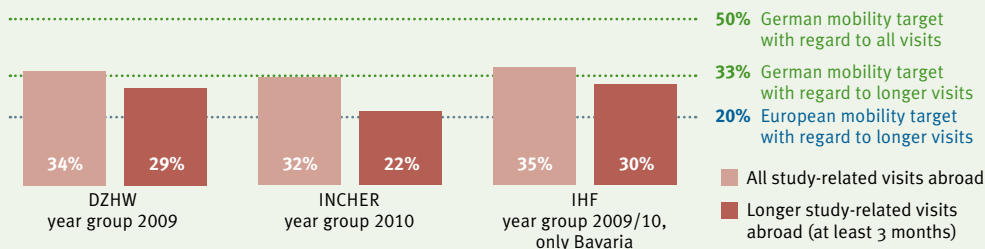


Fig. 11

Source: Graduate surveys by the German Centre for Research on Higher Education and Science Studies (DZHW), the International Centre for Higher Education Research Kassel (INCHER) and the Bavarian State Institute for Higher Education Research and Planning (IHF)

12 | German students abroad 1991–2012, extrapolation

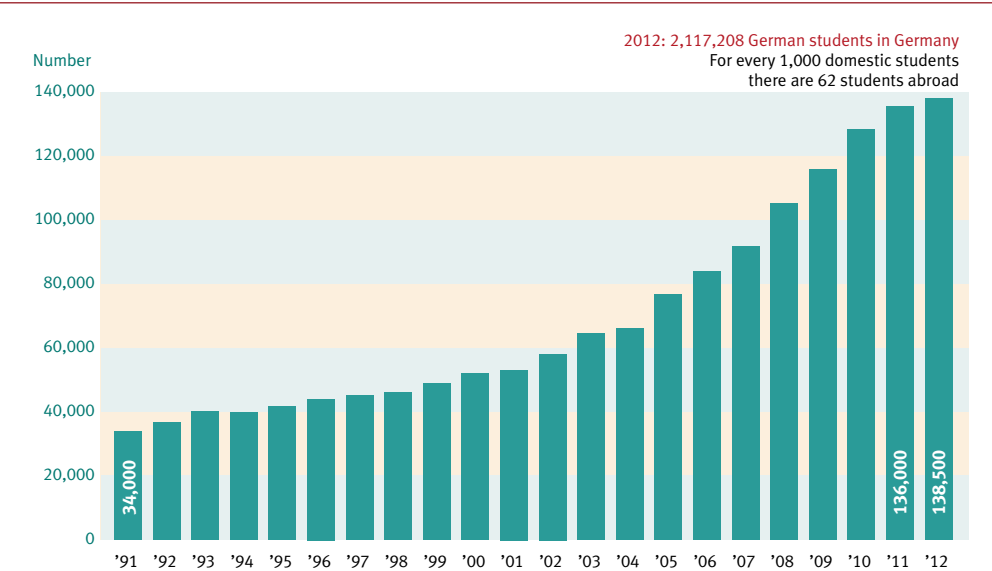
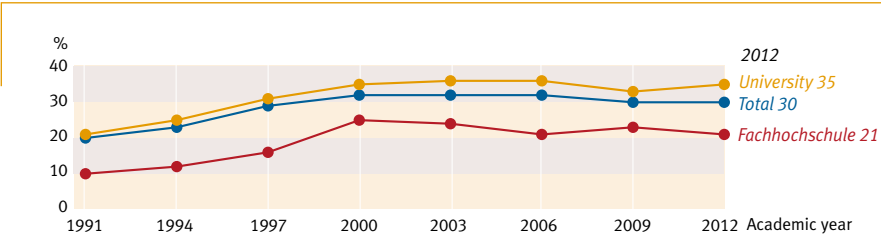


Fig. 12, 13
Source: Federal Statistical Office; country-specific reference periods

13 | Major host countries of German students abroad in 2012, number and in % of all German students abroad

	Number	in %
Austria	32,192	23.2
Netherlands	25,019	18.1
Switzerland	14,352	10.4
United Kingdom	13,720	9.9
USA	9,819	7.1
France	6,400	4.6
China	6,271	4.5
Sweden	4,390	3.2
Denmark	2,990	2.2
Hungary	2,526	1.8
Spain	2,520	1.8
Turkey	1,730	1.2
Canada	1,500	1.1
Australia	1,480	1.1
Italy	1,413	1.0
New Zealand	1,140	0.8
Total	138,500	100

14 | Students in later semesters who have completed study-related visits abroad 1991–2012, in % of all students in later semesters



15 | Students in later semesters who have completed study-related visits abroad by subject group in 2012, in % of all students in later semesters

Subject group	All visits	Study period	Work placement	Language course
	in %			
Language and Cultural Studies	42	26	15	6
Medicine / Health Sciences	40	12	32	2
Law and Economics	35	25	15	5
Social Sciences, Pedagogy und Psychology	25	16	11	2
Mathematics and Natural Sciences	24	13	11	2
Engineering	20	10	9	1
Total	30	18	13	3

Fig. 14–16
Source: Social Survey of the German National Association for Student Affairs (DSW); in the DSW Social Survey, all students at universities in the 9th–14th semester of higher education and all students at universities of applied sciences in the 7th–11th semester of higher education are counted as students in later semesters.

16 | Students in later semesters who have completed study-related visits abroad by type of degree in 2012, in % of all students in later semesters

Level of studies	in %
Bachelor's degree	20
Master's degree	35
German Diploma/Magister	33
State examination (excl. Teaching d.)	36
Teaching degree	31
Total	30

INTERNATIONAL MOBILITY OF STUDENTS

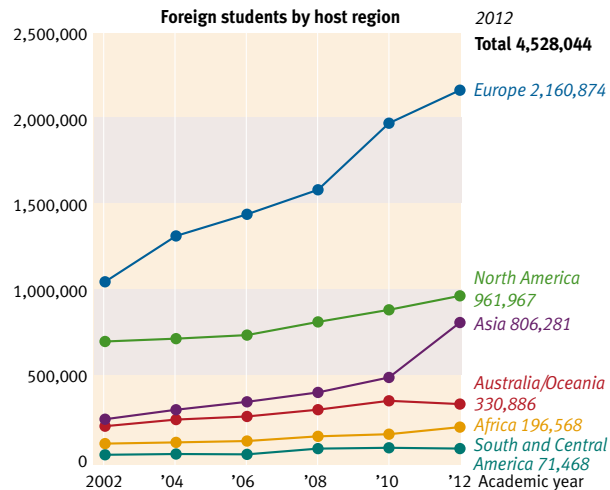
“Wissenschaft Weltoffen” uses **OECD data on foreign students** for its presentation of international student mobility and Germany’s position as a host country in international comparison. However, it must be observed that these figures usually differ from the equivalent data in the national statistics, because in some cases, different groups are defined as students. For example, some forms of education which are defined as vocational training in Germany are considered to be higher education by the OECD. As a result, the OECD figures on foreign students are higher than the figures recorded by the Federal Statistical Office.

The OECD country-related data is also partly based on different definitions of foreign or internationally mobile students. For most countries, all foreign students are included in this category, i.e. all students who are not citizens of the host country (“non-citizen students”). In relation to Germany, this definition covers the **whole group of all Bildungsausländer and Bildungsinländer**. These data are not available for some countries, e.g. the USA. Their figures relate to students who were not resident in the host country before starting their studies (“non-resident students”).



In the figures relating to region of origin, numbers of internationally mobile students from the regions of Australia/Oceania are fairly small, so they are added to the Asian numbers. In terms of host regions, however, Australia/Oceania is presented separately, because the region records a very large influx of foreign students.

17 | Foreign students in the various regions of origin 2002–2012



Total number of foreign students including students who could not be classified by region

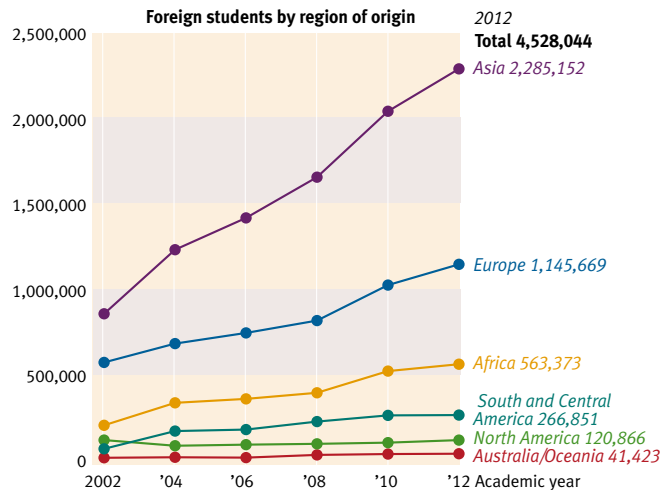


Fig. 17, 18 Source: OECD; country-specific reference periods

18 | Foreign students worldwide 1975–2012



19 | Foreign students in selected host countries in 2012, number and in % of all students in the relevant country

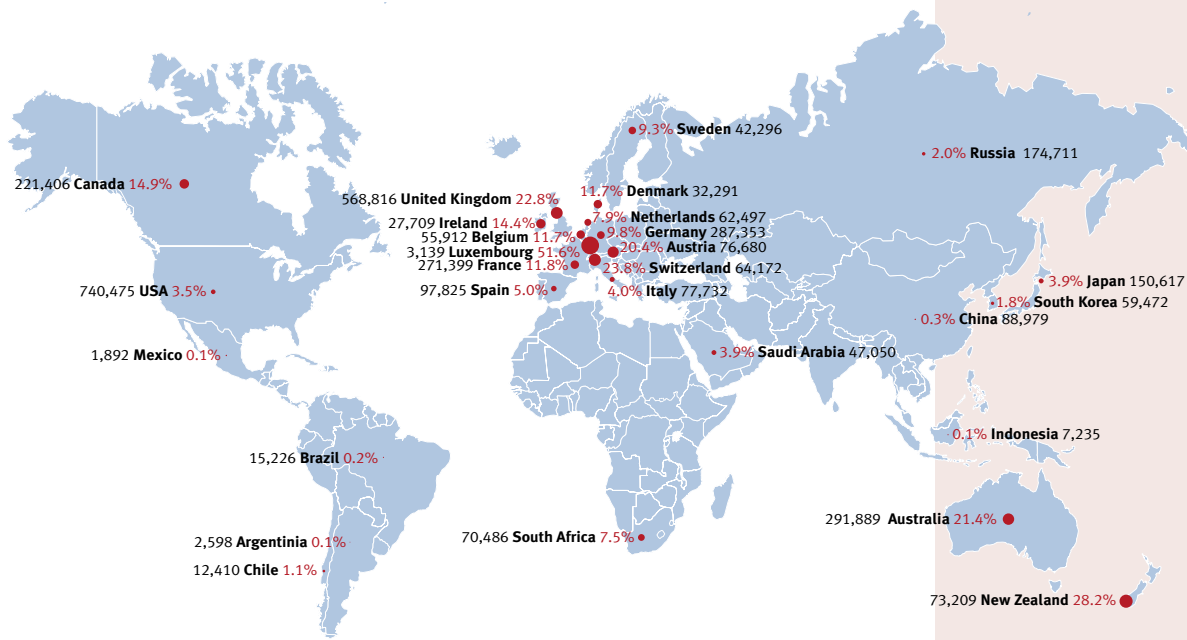


Fig. 19
Source: OECD; country-specific reference periods

The number of foreign students in the USA relates to all students who were not resident in the USA before starting their study programme. In all other countries, foreign students are those who are not citizens of the country where they are studying.

The International Standard Classification of Education – ISCED 1997 serves as the basis for data collection and analysis. This system makes national data internationally comparable. It differs in parts from the national statistics so that OECD and national data do not always correspond.

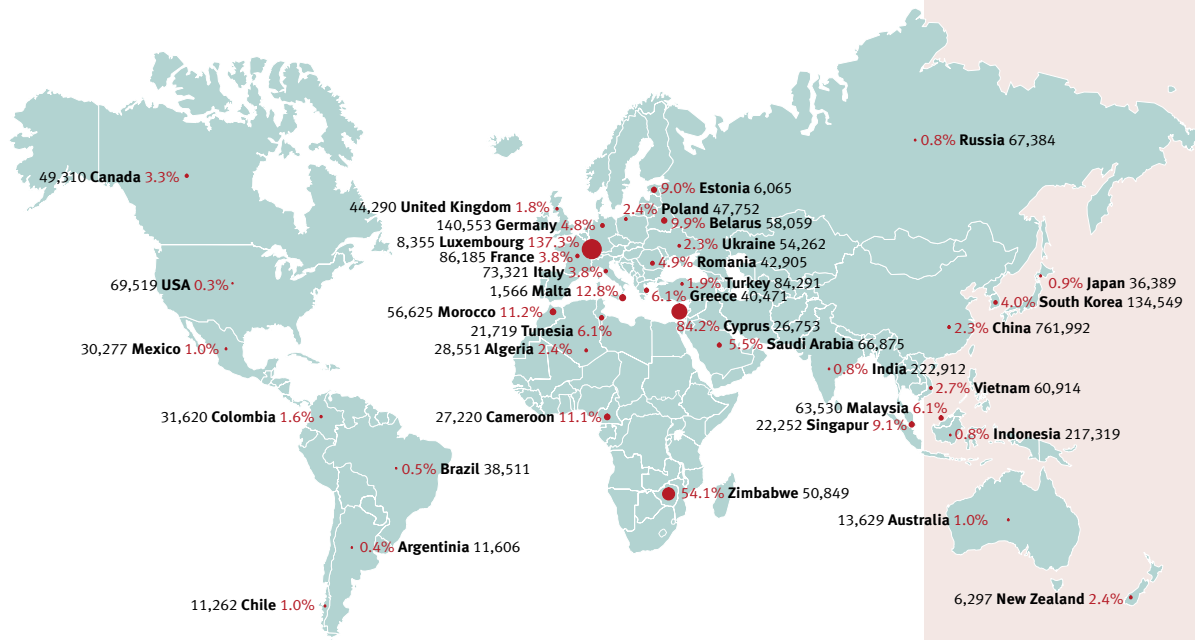


Fig. 20
Source: OECD, UNESCO; country-specific reference periods

The OECD data mainly covers students who want to graduate abroad. The quotas calculated here can therefore not be compared with the mobility quotas for temporary study-related visits abroad in the preceding chapter.

UNESCO data on the total number of tertiary students was used for countries with no available OECD data.

MOBILITY OF ACADEMICS AND RESEARCHERS

The mobility of academics and researchers in Germany includes both the foreign academics in Germany and German academics abroad. In relation to foreign academics in Germany, a distinction is made between foreign staff at German higher education institutions, using data collected by the Federal Statistical Office as part of their higher education statistics, and funded visits by foreign researchers, using data collected from the relevant funding organisations by the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD) and the German Centre for Research on Higher Education and Science Studies (DZHW) in the scope of the “Wissenschaft Weltoffen” project. Funded visits by German academics and researchers abroad are also included in the data.



The DAAD and DZHW surveys only cover visits which were funded by the organisations surveyed. Visits which were supported by funds from other German and international sources are not included. The data presented here therefore include a large proportion of, but not all, funded visits by German and foreign academics and researchers.

21 | Foreign academic staff and foreign professors at German higher education institutions in 2013, by region of origin, in %

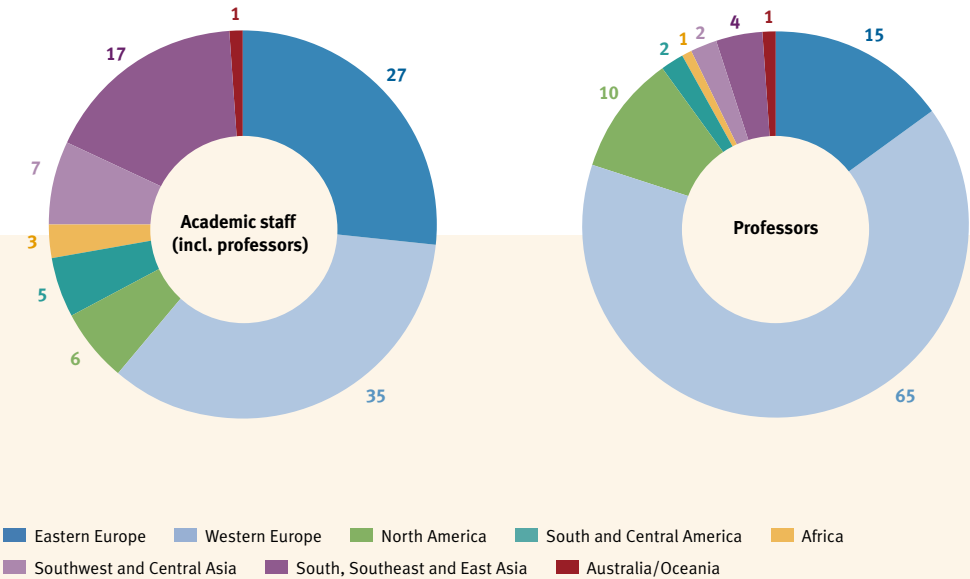


Fig. 21:
Source: Federal Statistical Office;
DZHW calculation

Total number of academic staff, including artistic staff at colleges of music and art as well as professors.

The year specified is the calendar year.

22 | Foreign academic staff at German higher education institutions (incl. professors) in 2013, by major countries of origin, number and in % of all foreign academic staff at German higher education institutions

	Number	in %
Italy	2,589	6.8
China	2,502	6.6
Austria	2,110	5.5
Russia	1,981	5.2
USA	1,977	5.2
Spain	1,841	4.8
India	1,730	4.5
France	1,687	4.4
Total	38,094	100

23 | Foreign professors at German higher education institutions by the main countries of origin 2013, number and in % of all foreign professors at German higher education institutions

	Number	in %
Austria	565	19.6
Switzerland	317	11.0
USA	250	8.7
Netherlands	212	7.3
Italy	185	6.4
United Kingdom	170	5.9
France	121	4.2
Spain	83	2.9
Total	2,886	100

24 | Foreign academic staff at German higher education institutions in 2007, 2010 and 2013, by staff groups, number and in % of the total academic staff

	2007		2010		2013	
	Number	in %	Number	in %	Number	in %
German staff total	237,360	91.3	292,836	90.3	331,753	89.7
Foreign staff total	22,704	8.7	31,531	9.7	38,094	10.3
Professors	2,036	0.8	2,456	0.8	2,886	0.8
Other full-time staff	14,268	5.5	19,935	6.1	23,727	6.4
Part-time staff	6,400	2.5	9,140	2.8	11,481	3.1

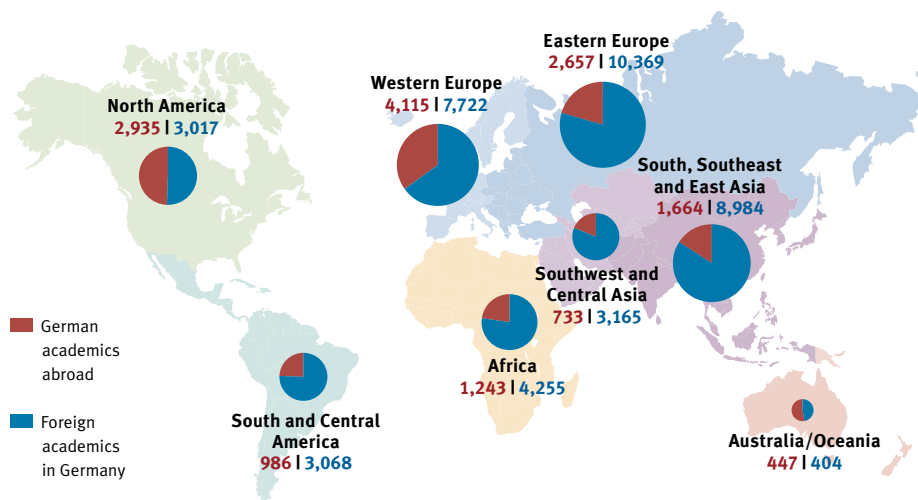
Fig. 22–24

Source: Federal Statistical Office; DZHW calculation

Total number of academic staff, including artistic staff at colleges of music and art as well as professors.

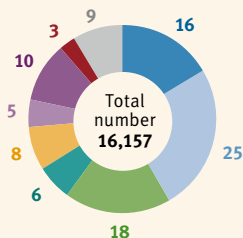
The year specified is the calendar year.

25 | Funded visits of German academics abroad and foreign academics in Germany in 2012, by host region and region of origin



The 1,377 German and 3,582 foreign academics whose host regions or regions of origin are not known have not been taken into account.

German academics abroad, in %



Foreign academics in Germany, in %

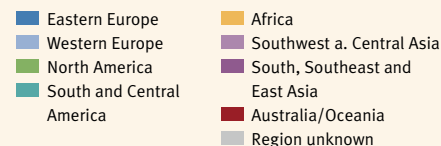
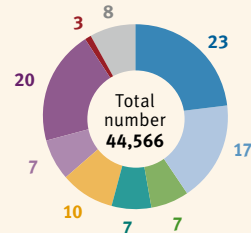


Fig. 25

Source: Numbers of the funding organisations; DZHW calculation

Wissenschaft weltoffen



The main edition of “Wissenschaft Weltoffen” contains comprehensive data and facts on the internationalisation of study and research in Germany. You can download it as a PDF free of charge at www.wissenschaft-weltoffen.de. The upcoming issue focuses on “Foreign Master’s Students at German Higher Education Institutions” as its main topic. It will be published in July 2015.

We also present additional data and information on the “Wissenschaft weltoffen” website. There, you will find comprehensive charts, information on other evaluation options and a detailed glossary.

The German Centre for Research on Higher Education and Science Studies (DZHW) has set up a service point to provide advice to support evaluations of data from the “Wissenschaft weltoffen” data pool for individual projects and to carry out these evaluations, if required. This service is available free of charge for higher education institutions and other public institutions.

Please address your inquiries to: wissenschaft-weltoffen@dzhw.eu

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Deutsches Zentrum für Hochschul- und
Wissenschaftsforschung GmbH
Goseriede 9, D-30159 Hannover
Arbeitsbereich Studierendenforschung
www.dzhw.eu

Publisher

W. Bertelsmann Verlag GmbH & Co. KG
Postfach 10 06 33, D-33506 Bielefeld
wbv.de

Copy editors

Dr. Martin Bruder (DAAD)
Dr. Ulrich Heublein (DZHW)
Dr. Jan Kercher (DAAD)
Vanessa Orlik (DAAD)

Data handling

Set up and handling of the online information
system Wissenschaft weltoffen: Martin Fuchs
(DZHW)

Production

W. Bertelsmann Verlag, Bielefeld

Layout

lok.design division, Marion Schnepf, Bielefeld

© W. Bertelsmann Verlag GmbH & Co. KG,
Bielefeld 2015

Bestell-Nr.104-258

SPONSORED BY THE



Federal Ministry
of Education
and Research



Federal Foreign Office

The project on which this publication is based and the publication itself were funded by grants from the Federal Ministry of Education and Research and the Federal Foreign Office.

