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Wissenschaft weltoffen kompakt 2016

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

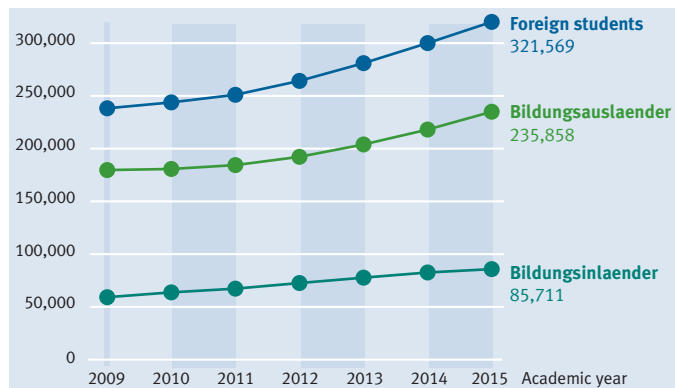
FOREIGN STUDENTS IN GERMANY

Foreign students at German higher education institutions 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 2009–2015

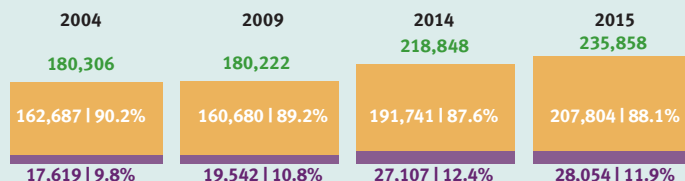


2 | German and foreign students by type of higher education institution 2015, number and in % of all students at German higher education institutions



	Total		Universities		Universities of Applied Sciences (UAS)	
	Number	in %	Number	in %	Number	in %
German students	2,377,341	88.1	1,539,589	87.1	837,752	90.0
Foreign students	321,569	11.9	228,785	12.9	92,784	10.0
Bildungsauslaender	235,858	8.7	177,949	10.1	57,909	6.2
Bildungsinlaender	85,711	3.2	50,836	2.9	34,875	3.7

3 | Bildungsauslaender by type of mobility 2004, 2009, 2014 and 2015, number and in % of all Bildungsauslaender at German higher education institutions



Studying for a degree in Germany:

Yes No X Total

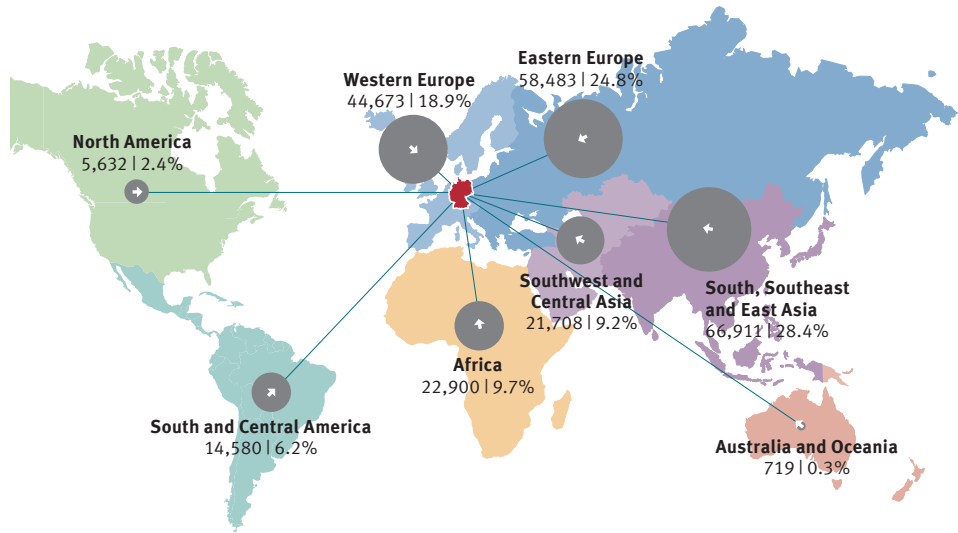
Fig. 1–3

Source: 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 2014/15 are defined as students of the academic year 2015.

4 | **Bildungsauslaender in 2015, by region of origin,**
number and in % of all Bildungsauslaender at German higher education institutions



Total number of Bildungsauslaender at German higher education institutions 235.858
(including students who could not be classified by region)

5 | **Bildungsauslaender from the top 20 countries of origin 2015, number and in % of all Bildungsauslaender at German higher education institutions**

Country of origin	Number	in %
China	30,259	12.8
India	11,655	4.9
Russia	11,534	4.9
Austria	9,875	4.2
France	7,305	3.1
Italy	7,169	3.0
Turkey	6,785	2.9
Bulgaria	6,739	2.9
Cameroon	6,672	2.8
Ukraine	6,645	2.8
Poland	6,165	2.6
Iran	5,916	2.5
Spain	5,746	2.4
South Korea	4,838	2.1
USA	4,728	2.0
Morocco	4,680	2.0
Brazil	4,507	1.9
Indonesia	3,626	1.5
Luxembourg	3,623	1.5
Greece	3,423	1.5
Total	235,858	100

6 | **Bildungsanlaender in 2015, by type of degree and type of higher education institution,**
number and in % of all Bildungsanlaender at German higher education institutions

	Total		Universities		UAS	
	Number	in %	Number	in %	Number	in %
Bachelor's degree	81,940	34.7	46,631	26.2	35,309	61.0
Master's degree	76,929	32.6	61,116	34.3	15,813	27.3
PhD	25,002	10.6	24,987	14.0	15	0.0
Other degrees	23,933	10.1	21,897	12.3	2,036	3.5
Not studying for a degree	28,054	11.9	23,318	13.1	4,736	8.2
Total	235,858	100	177,949	100	57,909	100

7 | **Bildungsanlaender in 2014, by subject group and type of higher education institution,**
number and in % of all Bildungsanlaender at German higher education institutions

	Total		Universities		UAS	
	Number	in %	Number	in %	Number	in %
Engineering	64,759	27.5	40,742	22.9	24,017	41.5
Law, Economics and Social Sciences	57,127	24.2	34,926	19.6	22,201	38.3
Mathematics, Natural Sciences	41,783	17.7	35,091	19.7	6,692	11.6
Language and Cultural Studies, Sports	38,601	16.4	37,489	21.1	1,112	1.9
Medicine, Health Sciences	13,100	5.6	12,265	6.9	835	1.4
Art, Art History	13,062	5.5	11,298	6.3	1,764	3.0
Vet. Medicine, Agricultural, Forestry and Food sc.	5,392	2.3	4,286	2.4	1,106	1.9
Other	2,034	0.9	1,852	1.0	182	0.3
Total	235,858	100	177,949	100	57,909	100

Fig. 4–7
Source: Federal Statistical Office

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 2014/15 are defined as students of the academic year 2015.

8 | Bildungsauslaender by federal state 2010 and 2015,

number and in % of all students in the relevant state

Federal state	2010		2015		Changes in the numbers 2010–2015 in %
	Number	in %	Number	in %	
Berlin	17,726	12.7	23,859	13.9	+34.6
Saxony	9,545	8.7	14,038	12.5	+47.1
Brandenburg	4,676	9.4	5,899	11.9	+26.2
Saarland	3,300	14.5	3,435	11.6	+4.1
Bremen	3,926	12.6	3,861	10.8	-1.7
Thuringia	3,240	6.2	5,274	10.4	+62.8
Saxony-Anhalt	4,123	7.8	5,696	10.4	+38.2
Baden-Wuerttemberg	26,546	9.6	33,754	9.5	+27.2
Hesse	16,111	8.7	20,618	8.7	+28.0
Bavaria	20,426	7.5	29,708	8.1	+45.4
Hamburg	5,881	7.8	7,665	8.0	+30.3
North-Rhine-Westphalia	39,955	7.9	54,357	7.5	+36.0
Lower Saxony	12,050	8.4	13,675	7.2	+13.5
Rhineland-Palatinate	8,939	8.2	8,571	7.0	-4.1
Schleswig-Holstein	2,883	5.7	3,288	5.8	+14.0
Mecklenburg-W.-Pomerania	1,922	4.9	2,160	5.5	+12.4
Total	181,249	8.5	235,858	8.7	+30.1

9 | Incoming Erasmus students by federal

state 2014, number and in % of all students in the relevant state

Federal state	Number	in %
Berlin	2,896	1.7
Bremen	479	1.4
Brandenburg	647	1.3
Saxony	1,313	1.2
Baden-Wuerttemberg	3,886	1.1
Bavaria	3,796	1.1
Saarland	301	1.1
Thuringia	460	0.9
Rhineland-Palatinate	1,088	0.9
Hamburg	745	0.8
Lower Saxony	1,314	0.7
Saxony-Anhalt	366	0.7
Hesse	1,318	0.6
Mecklenburg-W.-Pomerania	254	0.6
North-Rhine-Westphalia	3,715	0.5
Schleswig-Holstein	231	0.4
Total	22,809	0.9

10 | German and foreign first-year students and graduates 2004, 2009 and 2014, number and in % of all first-year students or graduates at German higher education institutions

First-year students	2004		2009		2014	
	Number	in %	Number	in %	Number	in %
German first-year students	290,469	81.0	350,249	82.6	395,659	78.4
Foreign first-year students	68,235	19.0	74,024	17.4	109,223	21.6
<i>Bildungsauslaender</i>	58,247	16.2	60,910	14.4	92,916	18.4
<i>Bildungsinlaender</i>	9,988	2.8	13,114	3.1	16,307	3.2

Graduates

German graduates	211,353	91.5	304,945	90.0	416,832	90.5
Foreign graduates	19,587	8.5	33,711	10.0	43,671	9.5
<i>Bildungsauslaender</i>	14,455	6.3	27,095	8.0	34,012	7.4
<i>Bildungsinlaender</i>	5,132	2.2	6,616	2.0	9,659	2.1

Fig. 8

Source: Federal Statistical Office; DZHW calculation

2010 = WS 2009/10; 2015 = WS 2014/15.

Fig. 9

Source: DAAD

An academic year in the Erasmus statistics begins in the winter semester and ends in the summer semester of the following year. 2014 = WS 2013/14 and SS 2014.

Excluding placements.

The proportions of all students relate to the winter semester 2013/14.

Fig. 10

Source: Federal Statistical Office

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.

2014 = first-year students SS 2014 and WS 2014/15.

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

2014 = graduates WS 2013/14 and SS 2014.

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 in 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 differences in the proportions of international mobility between the various surveys are the result of different survey periods, sampling and methodologies. However, official data are 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.



11 | 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 or corresponding to at least 15 ECTS points.	
German mobility targets		
The Joint Science Conference (GWK)'s internationalisation strategy, 2013	Target A: By 2020, 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 or corresponding to at least 15 ECTS points.	Around a quarter of graduates (academic year 2013) have completed at least one study-related visit abroad (see Fig. 12). Around 20% spent at least three months abroad. This shows that Germany has already achieved the European mobility target. The German mobility targets have not yet been achieved.

12 | Graduates of German higher education institutions who have taken study-related visits abroad, in % of all graduates of higher education institutions

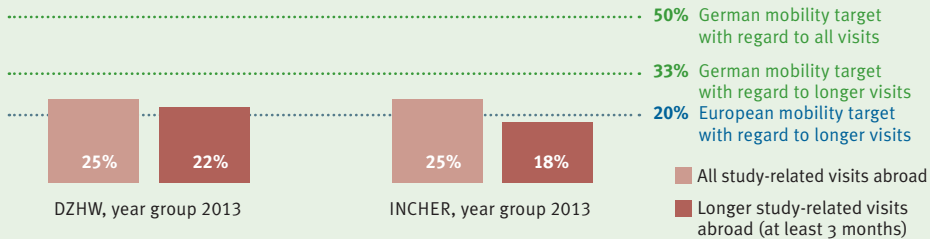
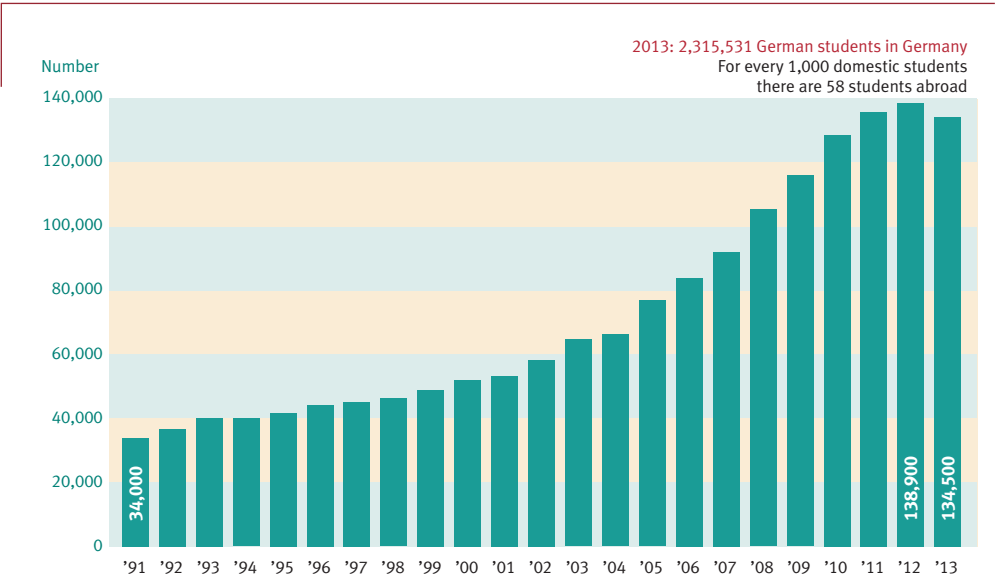


Fig. 12
Source: Graduate surveys by the German Centre for Research on Higher Education and Science Studies (DZHW) and the International Centre for Higher Education Research Kassel (INCHER).

13 | German students abroad 1991–2013, extrapolation



A number of countries have changed their recording of mobile students from abroad. In Austria, for example, they now collect data on international students (non-resident students) instead of foreign students (non-citizen students) as they did before. This contributes significantly to the reduction of the number of German students abroad.

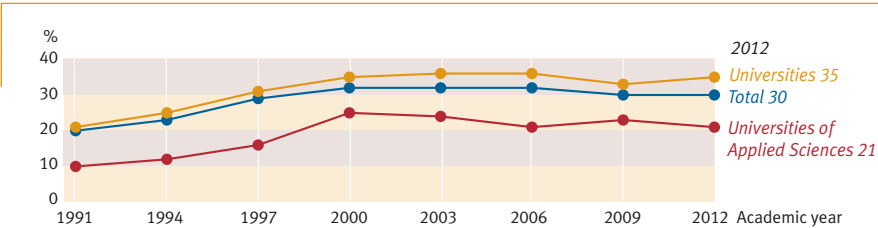
Fig. 13, 14
Source: Federal Statistical
Office; country-specific
reference periods

14 | Major host countries of German students abroad in 2013, number and in % of all German students abroad



	Number	in %
Austria	26,536	19.7
Netherlands	23,123	17.2
United Kingdom	15,700	11.7
Switzerland	14,851	11.0
USA	10,160	7.6
France	6,654	4.9
China	6,270	4.7
Sweden	4,550	3.4
Hungary	2,850	2.1
Denmark	2,570	1.9
Spain	2,512	1.9
Canada	1,740	1.3
Italy	1,410	1.0
Australia	1,332	1.0
Turkey	1,230	0.9
Portugal	1,146	0.9
Total	134,500	100

15 | Students in later semesters who have completed study-related visits abroad 1991–2012, by type of higher education institution, in % of all students in later semesters



16 | German students in later semesters who have completed study-related visits abroad by minimal duration in 2015, in % of all students in later semesters

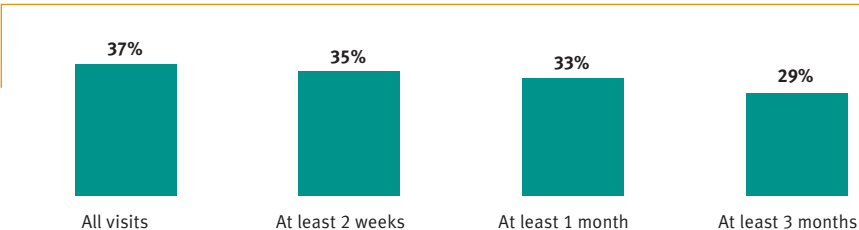


Fig. 15
Source: Social Survey of the German National Association for Student Affairs (DSW); in the DSW Social Survey, all students at U in the 9th–14th semester of higher education and all students at UAS in the 7th–11th semester of higher education (s.o.h.e.) are counted as students in later semesters.

Fig. 16, 17
Source: DAAD/DZHW-International Mobility Survey 2015; Students in later semesters: bachelor: 5th–10th s.o.h.e., master: 3th–6th specialised semester, state examination: 8th–12th s.o.h.e., German “Diploma”/ “Magister” 9th–14th s.o.h.e. (U), 7th–11th s.o.h.e. (UAS)

17 | German students in later semesters who have completed study-related visits abroad by type of higher education institutions and type of degree in 2015, in % of all students in later semesters

Type of degree	in %
Bachelor's degree University	35
Bachelor's degree UAS	33
Master's degree University	54
Master's degree UAS	36
State examination	40
Total	37

INTERNATIONAL MOBILITY OF STUDENTS

“Wissenschaft weltoffen” uses **OECD data on international 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.

The OECD country-related data is also partly based on different definitions of foreign or internationally mobile students. Since the latest OECD data edition on 2013, the OECD reports data on international students. The term “international students” refers to students who have moved from their country of origin with the purpose of studying, according to the criterion of country of prior education or the criterion of prior/usual residence (“non-resident students”).



In relation to Germany, this definition covers the **group of all Bildungsausländer**. These data are not available for all countries, e.g. Russia. Their figures relate to students who are not citizens of the host country (“non-citizen students”).

Estimates for 2013 of the number of individuals worldwide who moved abroad with the purpose of study (i.e. international students) are not comparable with previous years, because too few countries were providing this information in the past. However, time series of the total number of students enrolled abroad (foreign students) can be constructed until 2012.

18 | International students by key countries of origin and destination 2013



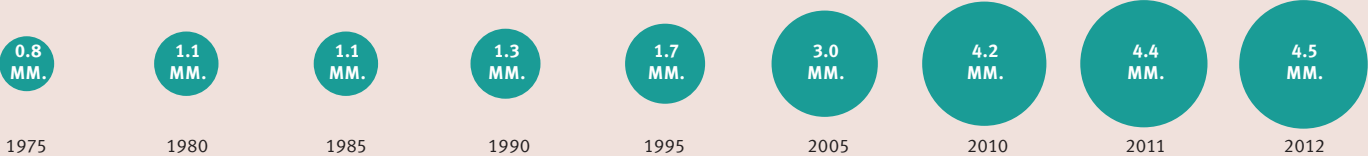
Country of destination	Number	Country of origin	Number
USA	784,427	China	729,338
United Kingdom	416,693	India	188,791
Australia	249,868	Germany	120,570
France	228,639	South Korea	111,218
Germany	196,619	Saudi Arabia	77,850
Russia	138,496	France	75,435
Japan	135,803	USA	66,311
Canada	135,187	Russia	55,756

Fig. 18, 19
Source: OECD, UNESCO; country-specific reference periods

Unlike former years, for the year 2013, the OECD only provides data on international students. These are students, who explicitly visit another country for studying. Compared to previous years, those students living for a longer time before the start of their studies in a country other than their nationality and obtained their higher education entrance qualification there, are no longer specified. The mobility numbers 2013 can therefore not be compared with numbers of previous reporting periods.

Fig. 18: Numbers of international student from/to Russia refer to all foreign students

19 | Foreign students worldwide 1975–2012



20 | International students in selected host countries in 2013, number and in % of all students in the relevant country

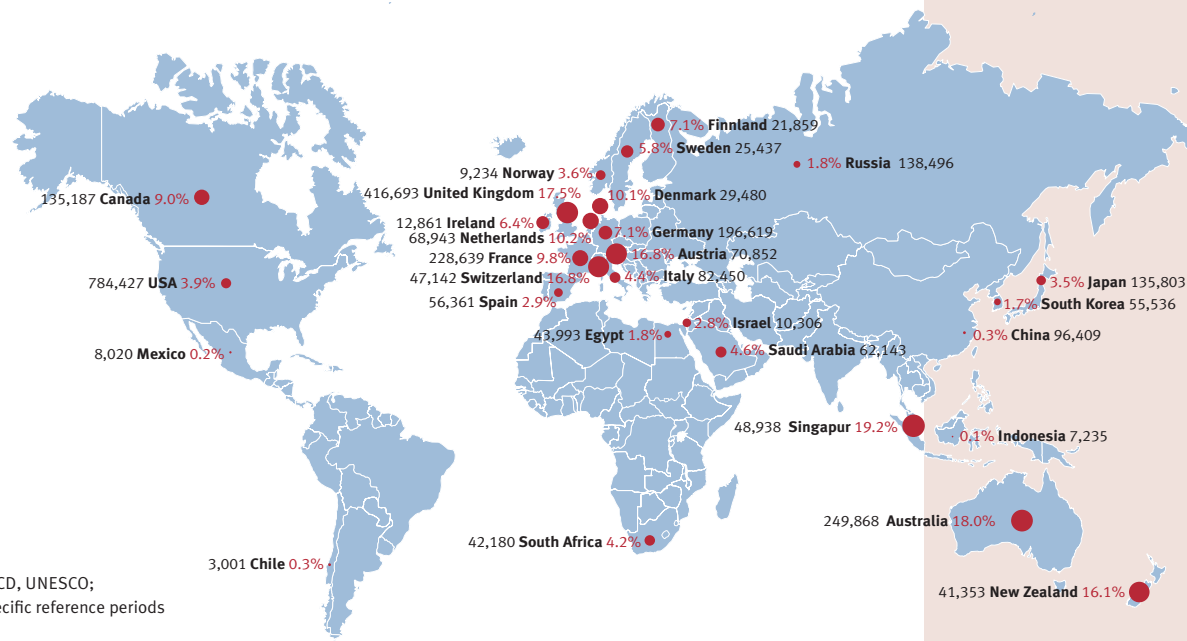


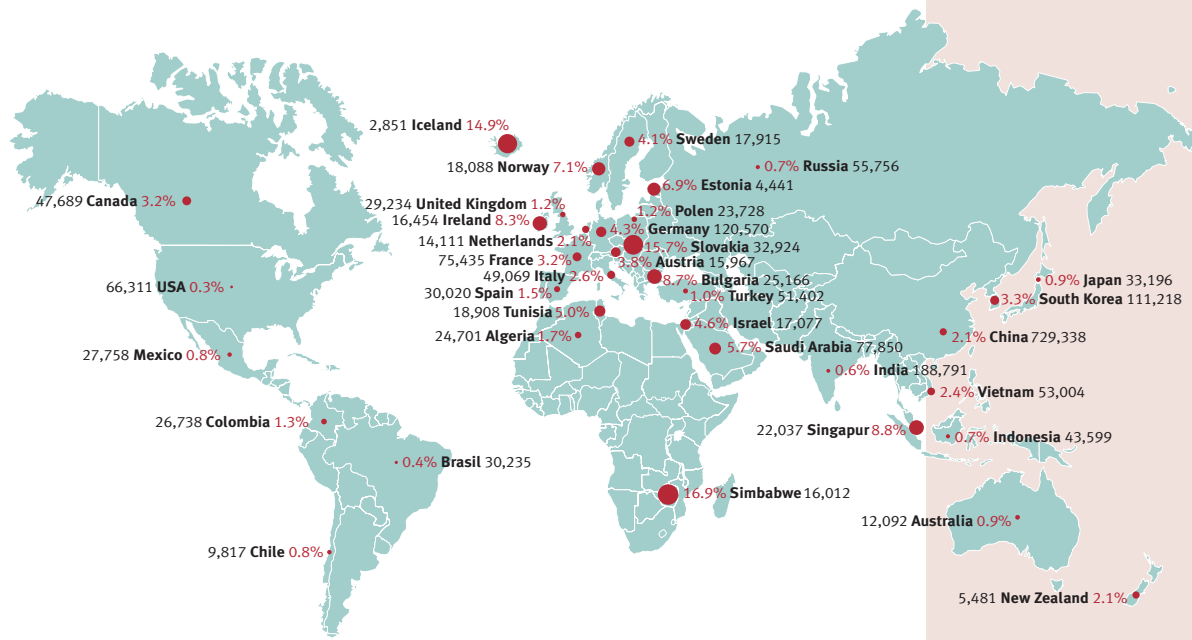
Fig. 20
Source: OECD, UNESCO;
country-specific reference periods

Fig. 20, 21
In most countries, the number of international students relates to all students who are not residents of their country for study or alternatively as students who received their prior education in another country. Some countries, for which

information on international students is not available, submitted data on foreign students. Foreign students are those who are not citizens of the country in which the data are collected. This applies to Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Columbia, Russia, Saudi-Arabia, South Africa and South Korea.

The International Standard Classification of Education – ISCED 2011 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.

21 | International students from selected countries of origin in 2013, number and in % of all domestic students



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.

Fig. 21

Source: OECD, UNESCO; country-specific reference periods

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 “Wissenschaft weltoffen”. **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.

22 | Foreign academic staff and foreign professors at German higher education institutions in 2014, by region of origin, in %

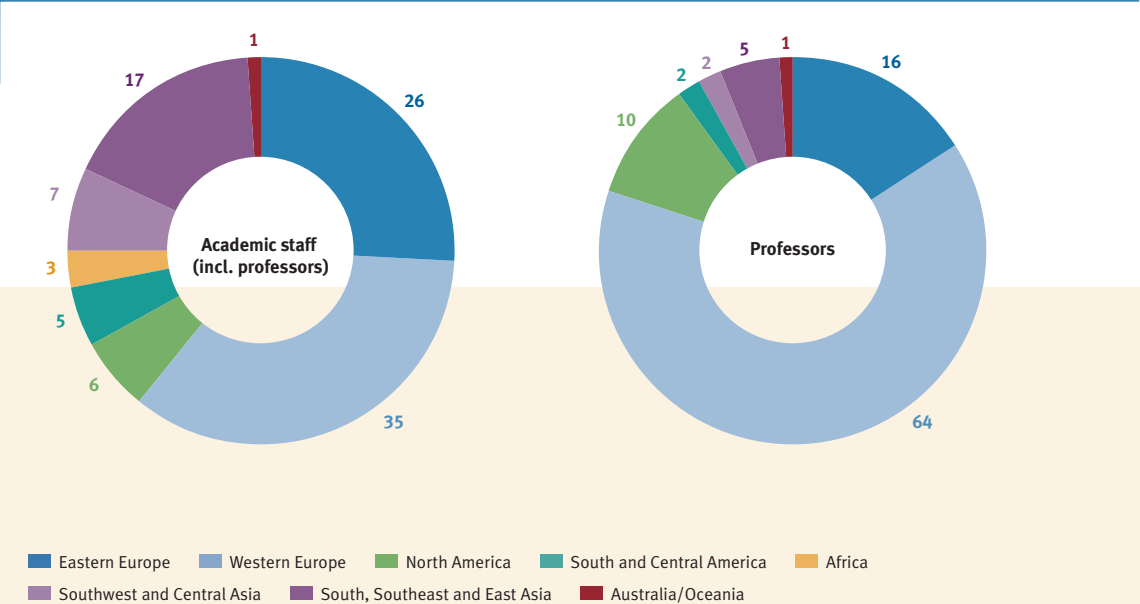


Fig. 22:
Source: Federal Statistical Office

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.

23 | Foreign academic staff at German higher education institutions (incl. professors) in 2014, by major countries of origin, number and in % of all foreign academic staff at German higher education institutions

	Number	in %
Italy	2,824	7.0
China	2,568	6.4
Austria	2,252	5.6
USA	2,104	5.2
Russia	2,017	5.0
India	1,922	4.8
Spain	1,914	4.8
France	1,735	4.3
Total	40,262	100

24 | Foreign professors at German higher education institutions by the main countries of origin 2014, number and in % of all foreign professors at German higher education institutions

	Number	in %
Austria	575	19.2
Switzerland	311	10.4
USA	276	9.2
Netherlands	220	7.3
Italy	209	7.0
United Kingdom	164	5.5
France	123	4.1
Spain	94	3.1
Total	3,001	100

Fig. 23–25
Source: Federal Statistical Office;
DZHW calculation

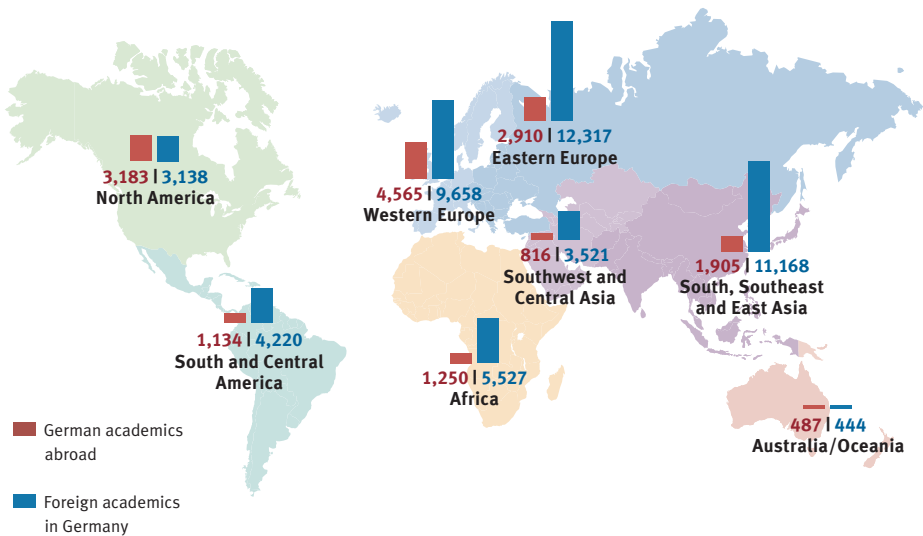
Total number of academic staff, including artistic staff at colleges of music and art as well as professors.

The year specified is the calendar year.

25 | Foreign academic staff at German higher education institutions in 2008, 2011 and 2014, by staff groups, number and in % of the total academic staff

	2008		2011		2014	
	Number	in %	Number	in %	Number	in %
German staff total	249,018	90.6	303,577	90.1	341,007	89.4
Foreign staff total	25,751	9.4	33,525	9.9	40,262	10.6
Professors	2,166	0.8	2,605	0.8	3,001	0.8
Other full-time staff	16,014	5.8	20,980	6.2	24,986	6.6
Part-time staff	7,571	2.8	9,940	2.9	12,275	3.2

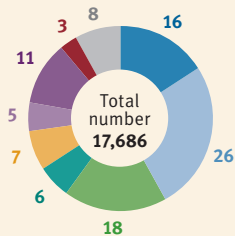
26 | Funded visits of German academics abroad and foreign academics in Germany in 2013, by host region and region of origin



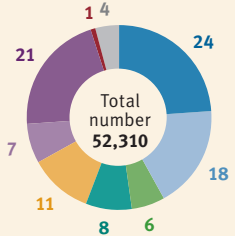
The 1,436 German and 2,317 foreign academics whose host regions or regions of origin are not known have not been taken into account.

Fig. 26
Source: Numbers of the funding organisations;
DZHW calculation

German academics abroad, in %



Foreign academics in Germany, in %



- Eastern Europe
- Western Europe
- North America
- South and Central America
- Africa
- Southwest a. Central Asia
- South, Southeast and East Asia
- Australia/Oceania

Wissenschaft weltoffen



The main edition of “Wissenschaft weltoffen” contains comprehensive data and facts on the internationalisation of study and research in Germany. At www.wissenschaft-weltoffen.de you can download it as a PDF free of charge. The upcoming issue focuses on “International Mobility of Researchers” as its main topic. It will be published in July 2016.

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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