

What are the success rates of international students compared to the national students in Germany?

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Student Success - Introduction

- Why analyse international students' success?
- How are the international students defined?
- The different interpretations of student success
- How we defined our measurement of success, and the cohort analysis
- What exactly are the rates of international students in Germany's HEIs?
- How do they fare in comparison to the German students?
- Concluding with what we can read from the results, and where we are going with the results

Why and how in a nutshell:

Why?

Internationalization of HEIs in Germany: what role does the performance of the international students play on the success rates in the HEI?

Data Sets

German Student Data 1995-2015
German Exam Data 1996-2014
Employee Data 1998-2014

Matrix of Groups

- a) German students with German HZB (GG)
- b) Foreign students with German HZB (FG)
- c) Foreign students with foreign HZB (FF)

Group C – Split

Sub groups according to
countries/ continents pending
group size

Method

Multivariate
statistical analysis
Cohort Analysis

Parameters

Student success and study time
duration; measuring completion,
eg. students in the exam data that
have sat an exam between the 6th
and 10th semesters

Target Group

Fields of study: Economics and Business Management;
Mechanical Engineering
(Additional fields of study remain an option)

Sample

BA/BSc & (present)
MA/MSc
study programmes

Theoretical Background

Integration theory (Tinto)
Migration systems theory (Mabogunje)

Findings

- The success rates of different nationalities in HEIs according to HEI type (University/ TU/ University of App. Sc.)
 - The study duration at time of completion/ study duration at time of departure
 - Success rates between different cohorts of international students
 - Success rates between international and national students

Internationalization.... According to the German Rectors' conference 2018

Internationality:

Foreign students in Germany (Bildungsausländer) total 265 484

Of which:

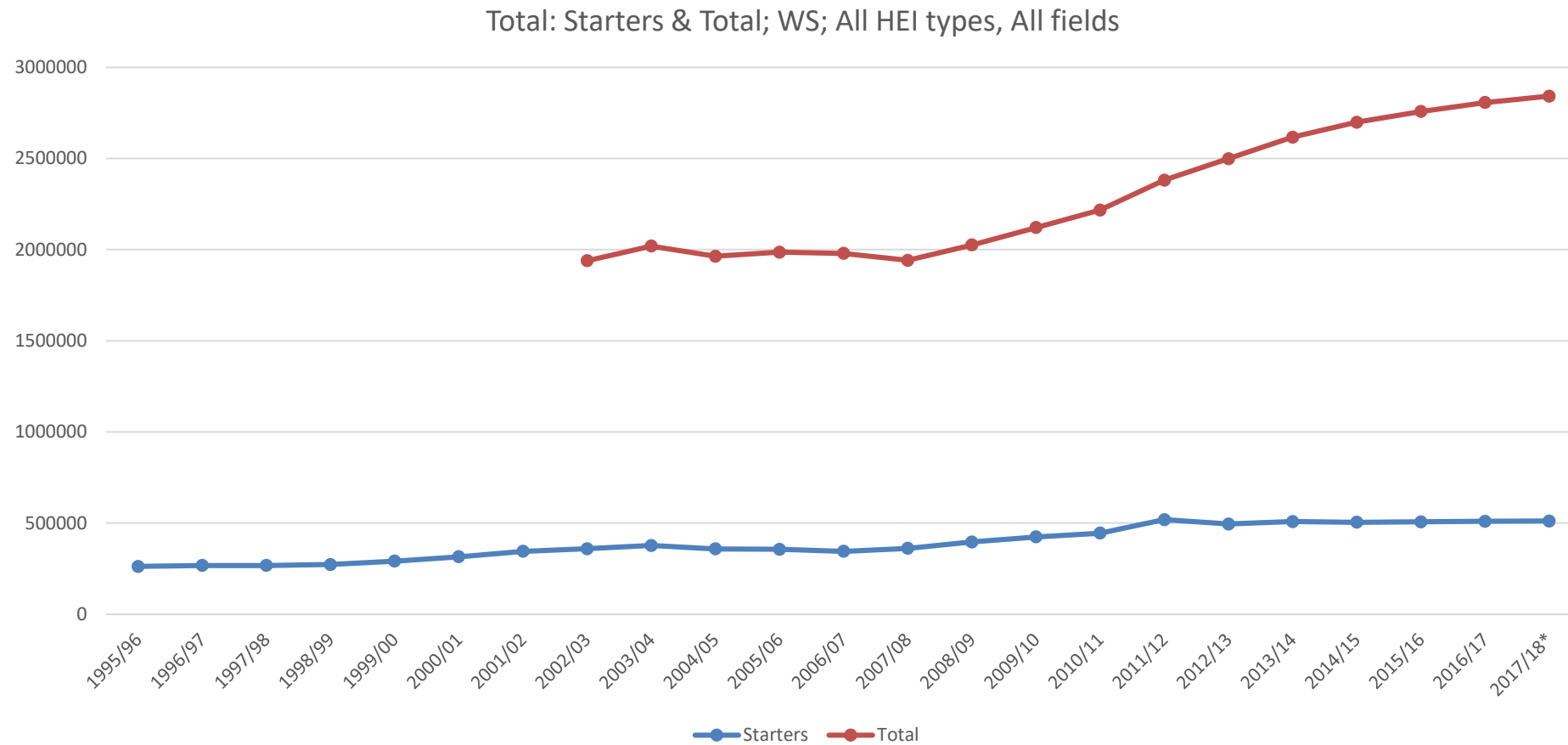
China	34 997
India	15 308
Russia	11 295
Austria	10 575

German students abroad: total 136 367

Of which:

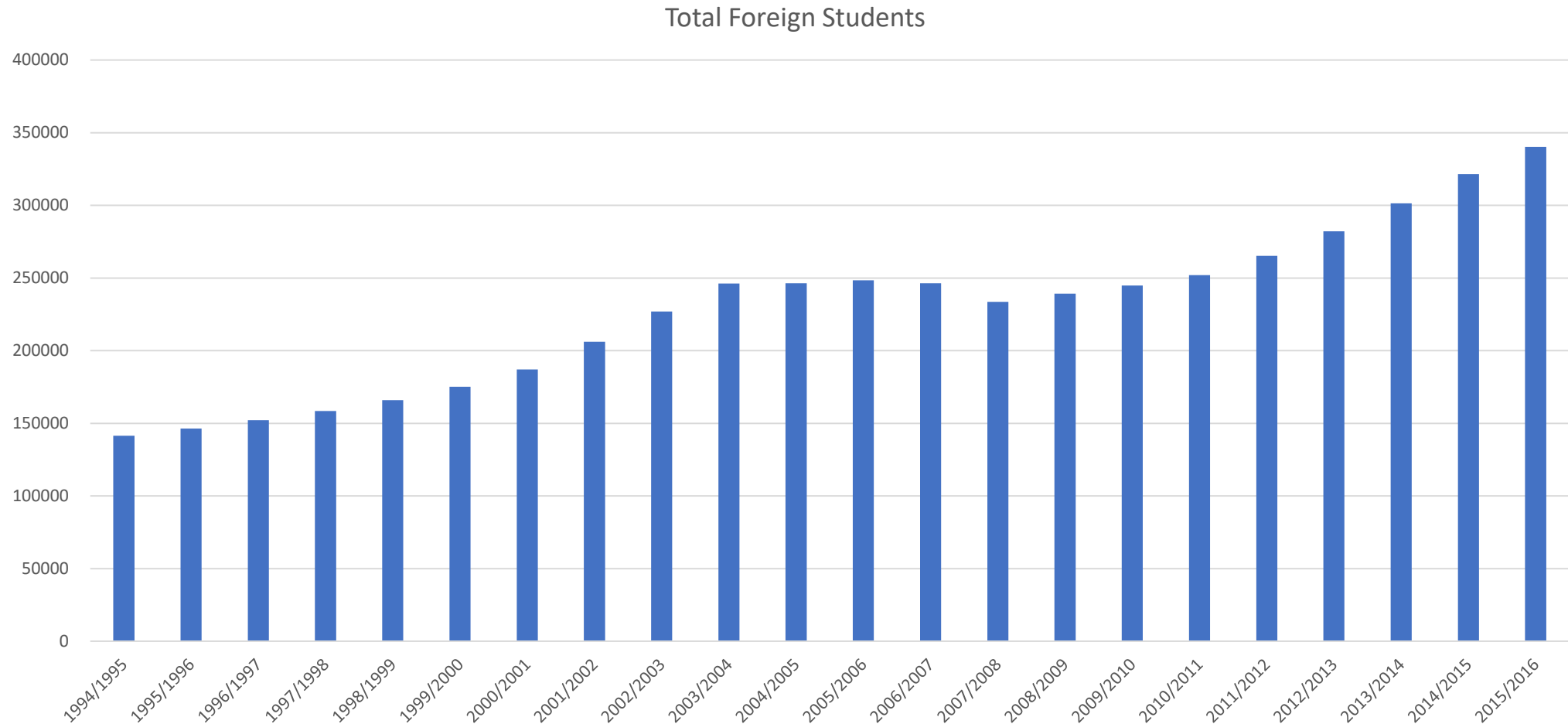
Austria	27 563
Netherland	21 530
UK	15 410
Switzerland	14 647
USA	10 145
China	7 536

Total: All registrations and starters



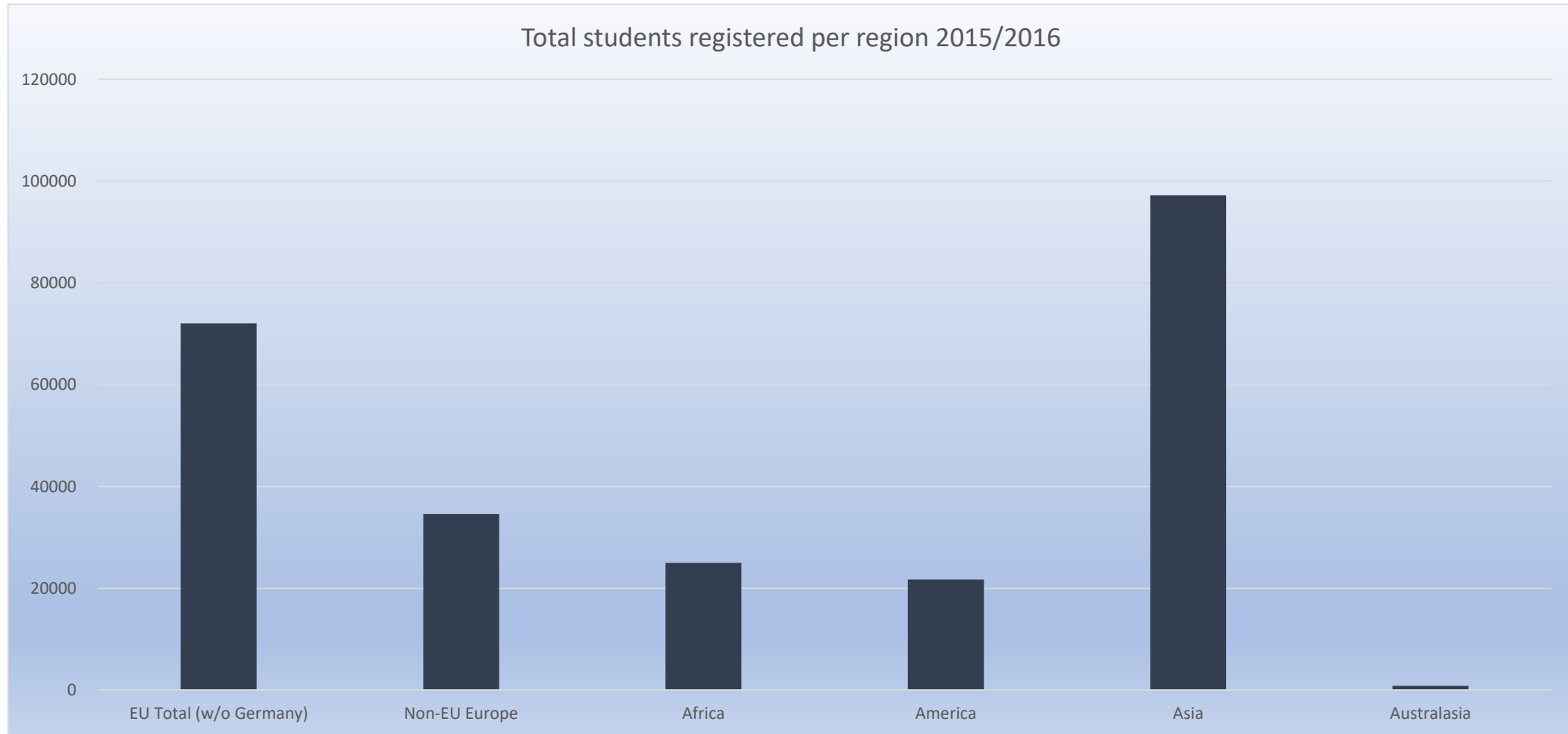
* source: <https://de.statista.com/statistik/daten/studie/221/umfrage/anzahl-der-studenten-an-deutschen-hochschulen/>

Total: Foreign students registered in Germany's HEIs



*source: Statistisches Bundesamt, Fachserie 11, Reihe 4.1, WS 2015/2016

Total: WiSe 2015 / 16 foreign students registered per region



*source: Statistisches Bundesamt, Fachserie 11, Reihe 4.1, WS 2015/2016

How we define success?

Initial analysis with Bachelor degrees

- Based on the following factors:
 - Student beginners/ starters (1st course and HEI semester)
 - Successful qualification in regular study time (RST)
 - Successful qualification in RST + 1 year
 - Successful qualification in RST + 2 year
 - After RSZ + 2 years and still registered

Our cohort

- Sample cohort beginning in: WiSe 08/09

WiSe 08/09	SoSe 09	WiSe 09/10	SoSe 10	WiSe 10/11	SoSe 11	WiSe 11/12	SoSe 12	WiSe 12/13	SoSe 13	WiSe 13/14
1. FS	2. FS	3. FS	4. FS	5. FS	6. FS	7. FS	8. FS	9. FS	10. FS	11. FS
Stud.-St.: Beginner		Stud.-St.: 3. Sem.								Stud.-St.: 11. Sem.
Examination Statistics: Qualification in RST						Examination Statistics: Qualification in RST + 1 year		Examinations statistics: Qualifications in RST + 2 years		

→ Are only permitted to look at the data cross-sectionally

→ 3 different periods in time/ different data sets in the student statistics

→ Buffer allows for students to be registered at HEI with a difference of 2 semesters between semester in HEI and semester in course

→ 10 (+1) points in time/ data sets from the examination data sets

Conclusion

- The international students and the German students have similar success rates, however, the small numbers leave the percentages volatile
- There are differences within the fields and between the fields, - and are within similar types of institutions (Universities & Technical Universities)
- The international students have a similar rate of success with the RST+1; however in Economics& BM fields the nationals have a greater percentage that finish in the RST
- How realistic are the set study periods?
- The following fields will be used to further assess the differences (computer science & architecture)

Thanks for your time 😊

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