The German Rectors’ Conference (HRK) is the association of public and government-recognised universities in Germany. The HRK currently has 271 member institutions, in which around 90 per cent of all students in Germany are enrolled.

**Higher Education Institutions in Figures**

**Studies**

Degree programmes in total by type of degree
- 21,593 Diplom (Uni)
- 131 Magister
- 35 Staatsexamen
- 1,315 Diplom (HAW/FH)
- 83 Bachelor’s
- 9,745 Master’s
- 10,136 Other degrees

Degree programmes by type of higher education institution
- Universities: 12,816
- Universities of applied sciences (HAW/FH): 7,469
- Colleges of the arts: 1,308

**Students**

Students in total: 2.9m
- Women: 1.48m
- Men: 1.44m

Proportion of foreign students: 15.7%

Students by type of higher education institution
- Universities: 1.73m
- Universities of applied sciences (HAW/FH): 1.16m
- Colleges of the arts: 36,716

First-year students in total in the academic year: 473,665
- Women: 247,627
- Men: 226,038

Proportion of first-year students among the same-age population: 54.7%

**Graduates**

Degrees gained in total: 517,944
- Women: 273,784
- Men: 244,160
- Proportion of foreign graduates: 12.6%

Graduates by type of degree
- Diplom (Uni) and equivalent degrees: 489,791
  - Lehramt (teaching degree incl. BA and MA): 48,415
  - Diplom (HAW/FH): 8,384
- Bachelor’s: 257,716
- Master’s: 144,782

Doctorates in total: 28,153
- Women: 12,927
- Men: 15,226

Habilitations in total: 1,535
- Women: 561
- Men: 974

**Staff**

Staff in total at higher education institutions: 781,182
- Academic, research and artistic staff combined: 427,698
  - Full-time staff: 275,599
  - Professors: 50,260
  - Lecturers and assistants: 3,663
  - Academic, research and artistic staff: 210,769
  - Teaching staff for special purposes: 10,907
  - Temporary, part-time staff: 152,099

Administrative, technical and other staff combined: 353,484
## Finances

### Expenditure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Higher education institutions in total (incl. university hospitals)</td>
<td>67.2bn euros</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Universities (excl. university hospitals)</td>
<td>24.6bn euros</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University hospitals</td>
<td>33.0bn euros</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Universities of applied sciences</td>
<td>8.7bn euros</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colleges of the arts</td>
<td>0.8bn euros</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current expenditure</td>
<td>61.5bn euros</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment expenditure</td>
<td>5.7bn euros</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Higher education institutions in total</td>
<td>67.2bn euros</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative income (excl. university hospitals)</td>
<td>2.8bn euros</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative income of hospitals</td>
<td>23.4bn euros</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Core funding for higher education institutions</td>
<td>31.5bn euros</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third-party funding</td>
<td>9.5bn euros</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sources of third-party funding

- German Research Foundation (DFG): 3.0bn euros
- Federal Government: 3.0bn euros
- Federal States (Länder): 0.2bn euros
- European Union: 0.8bn euros
- Foundations and similar sources: 0.6bn euros
- Business, industry and similar sources: 1.5bn euros

### Core funding

- Core funding Federal States (Länder): 29.2bn euros
- Core funding Federal Government: 4.7bn euros
- Core funding: Expenditure of higher education institutions as a proportion of GDP: 0.9%
- Current expenditure (core funding) per student: 9,270 euros
- Current expenditure (core funding) by average length of studies per graduate: 35,200 euros

## Internationality

### Foreign students in Germany in total

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>42,578</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>38,743</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>15,563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>14,762</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 367,578

### German students abroad in total

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>33,836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>24,494</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>12,670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>11,932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>5,364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>4,261</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 119,711

## International Comparisons

### First-year student rate for the same-age population

- Japan: 74%
- United Kingdom: 69%
- Germany: 55%
- Italy: 51%
- United States: 45%

### Spending on tertiary sector education institutions as a percentage of GDP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Research

### Total higher education institution expenditure on R+D

Total: 20.0bn euros

### Third-party funds

- Total: 9.5bn euros

### Third-party funds by type of higher education institution

- Universities (excl. university hospitals): 6.1bn euros
- University hospitals: 2.4bn euros
- Universities of applied sciences: 0.9bn euros

### Third-party funds per professor

- Higher education institutions in total: 195,240 euros
- Universities (incl. university hospitals): 335,890 euros
- Universities (excl. university hospitals): 287,470 euros
- Universities of applied sciences: 43,380 euros
- Colleges of the arts: 18,300 euros

## Source and Period under Review

- German Rectors’ Conference (HRK): Higher Education Compass, Summer Semester 2023
- Federal Statistical Office: Winter Semester 2022/2023
- Federal Statistical Office: as per November 2022
- Federal Statistical Office: 2021
- Federal Statistical Office: 2020
- OECD: Education at a Glance: 2019

*Limited comparability due to the differing degrees of academisation in the individual vocational training programmes.*