



*7th Workshop Matching in Practice
Round Table Discussion:*

University Admissions in Germany – The Dialogue-Oriented Service Procedure

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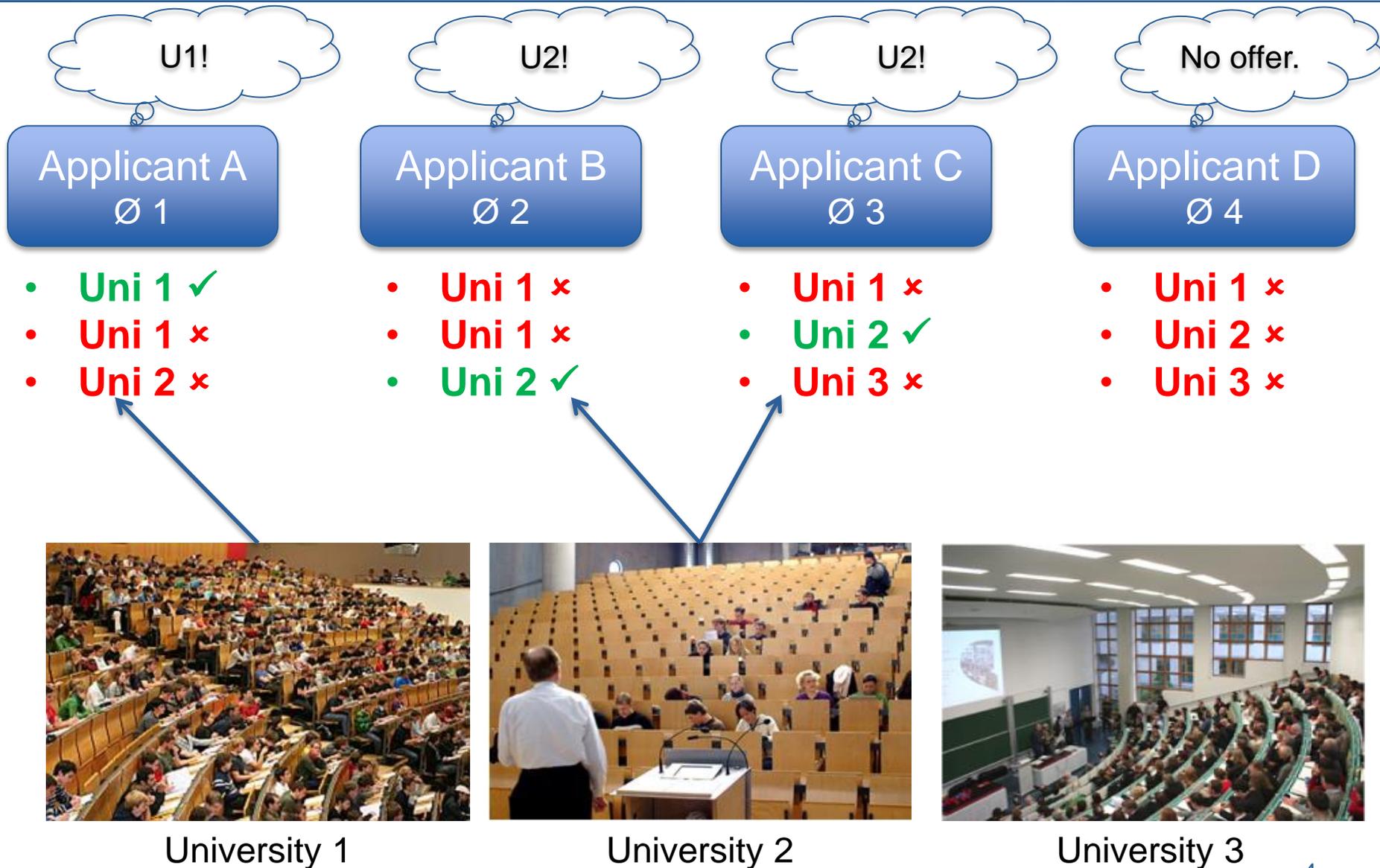
WZB Berlin, June 16 – 17, 2014

1. Purpose and description of the procedure
2. Legal circumstances and history
3. Effects and perspective
4. Results

Two generations of distributive systems:

- 1st generation:
- Each applicant proposes a **fix priority list** of universities.
 - A **centralized agency** assigns applicants to colleges depending on qualifications in quotas.
 - Any remaining applicants are rejected.
- 2nd generation:
- Each applicant proposes **(just) a list** of universities.
 - **Universities** signalize acceptance (not aware of priority), applicants **can wait and decide** which is their best preference.
 - **Finally**, the **priority list has to be stabilized** and confirmed.

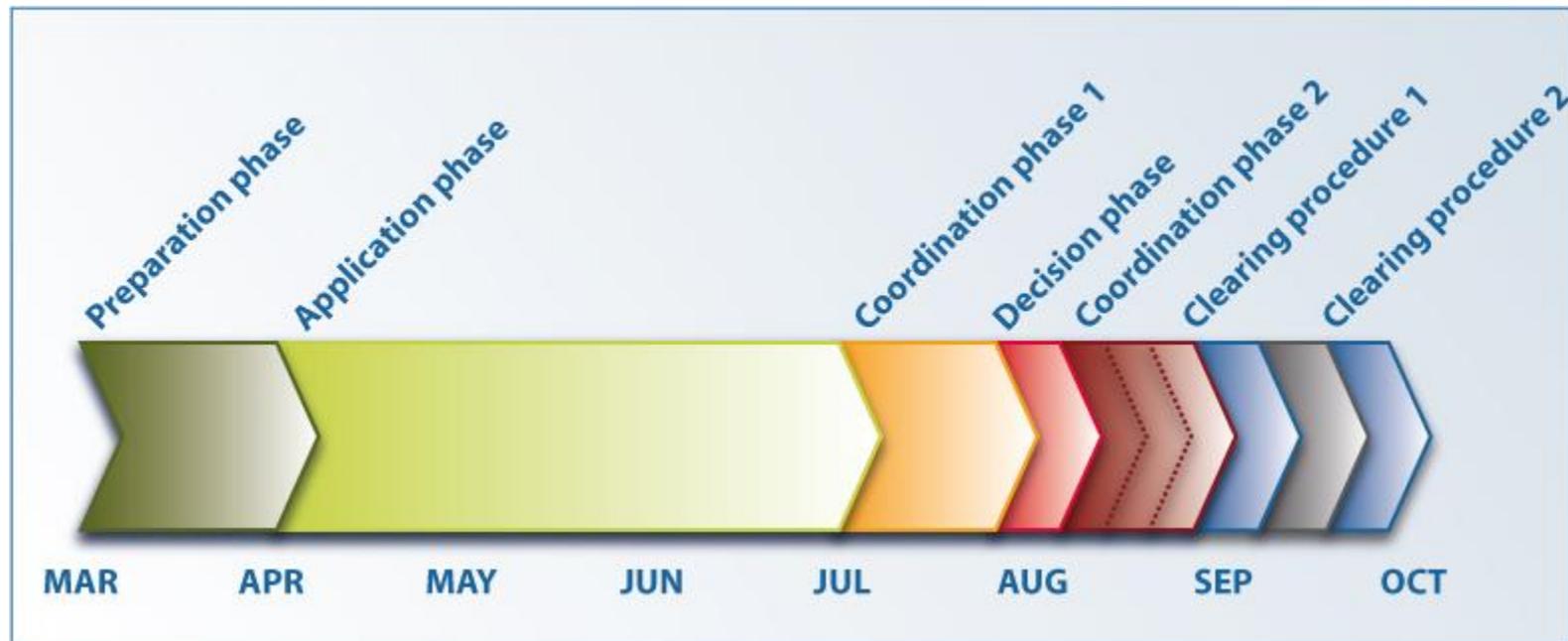
1. Purpose and description of the procedure (1st generation)



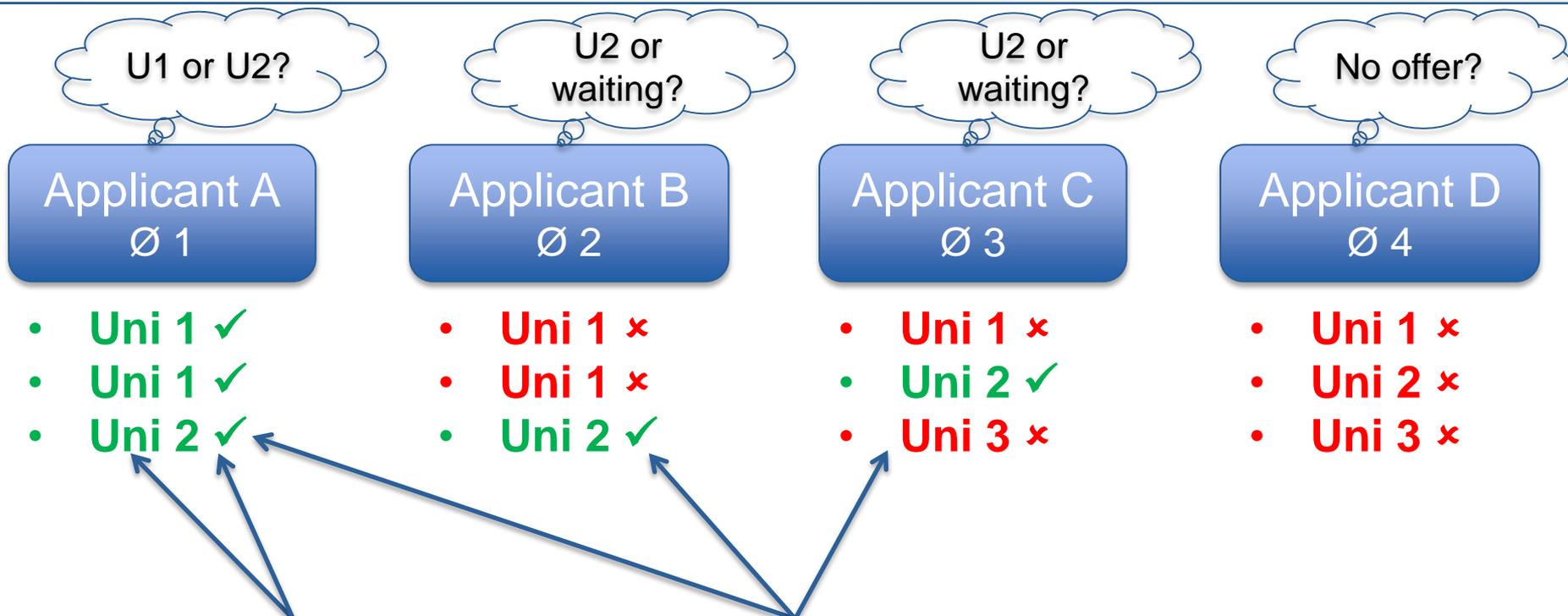
1. Description and purpose of the procedure (2nd generation)

- What is the dialogue-oriented service procedure?
 - An IT-based procedure, that coordinates applications for study places throughout Germany
 - Target group: all state higher education institutions (not for church, art, music or private higher education institutions)
 - Type of courses of study: basic courses of study with local admission restriction (B.A., Diploma, State Exam, no M.A.!))
 - Advantage of the procedure: not more than one admission per applicant
 - At the same time it is ensured that applicants have the opportunity to choose between offers that are available to them

1. Purpose and description of the procedure (2nd generation)



1. Purpose and description of the procedure (2nd generation)



University 1

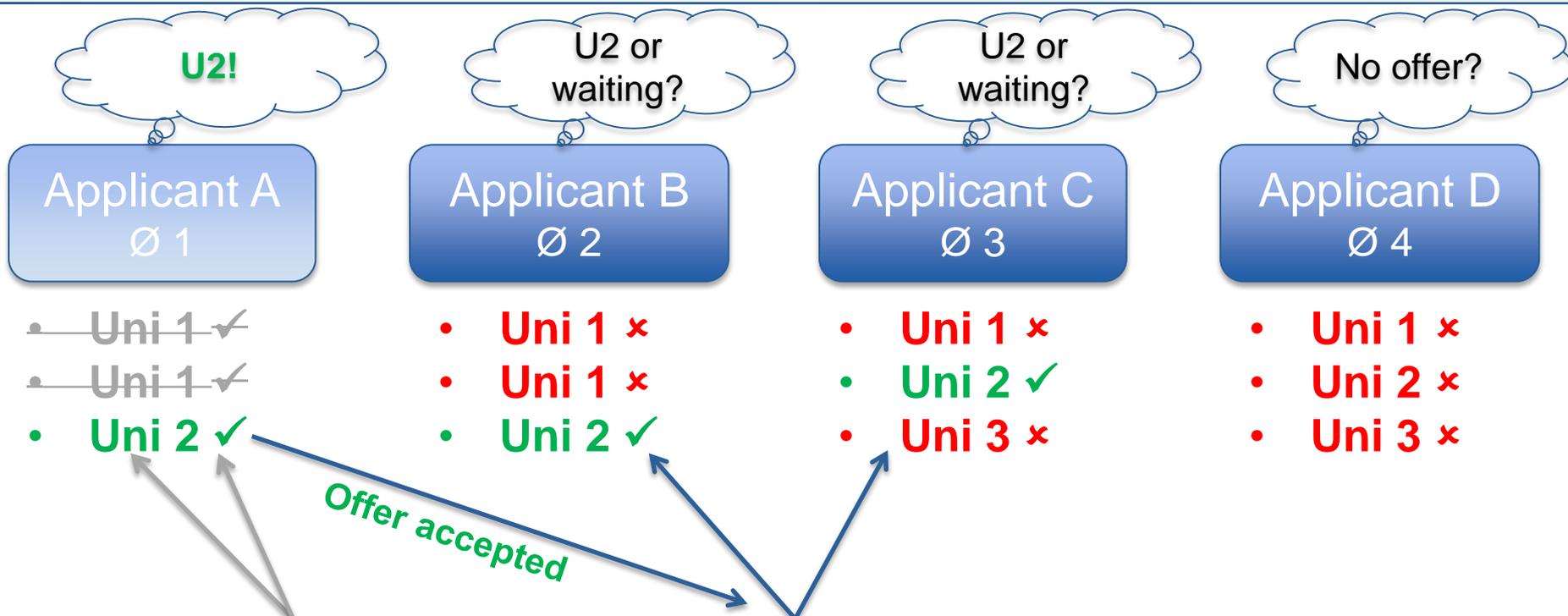


University 2



University 3

1. Purpose and description of the procedure (2nd generation)



University 1

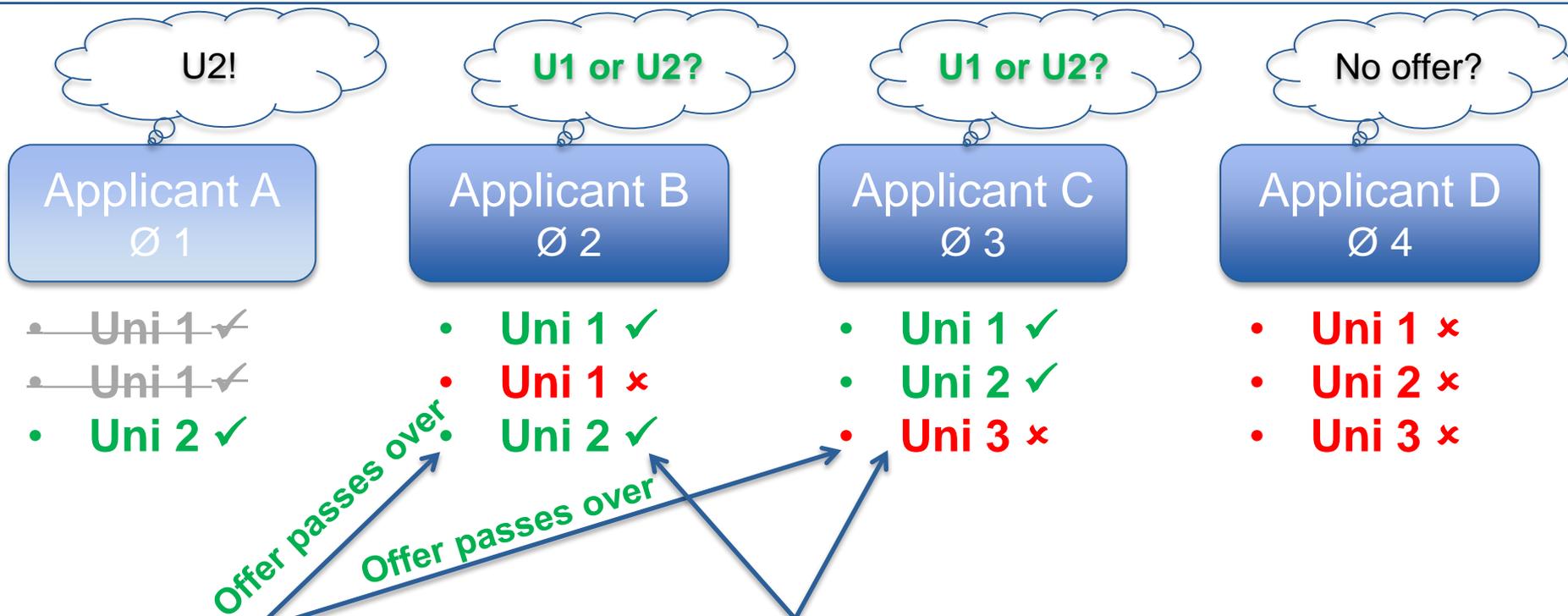


University 2



University 3

1. Purpose and description of the procedure (2nd generation)



University 1

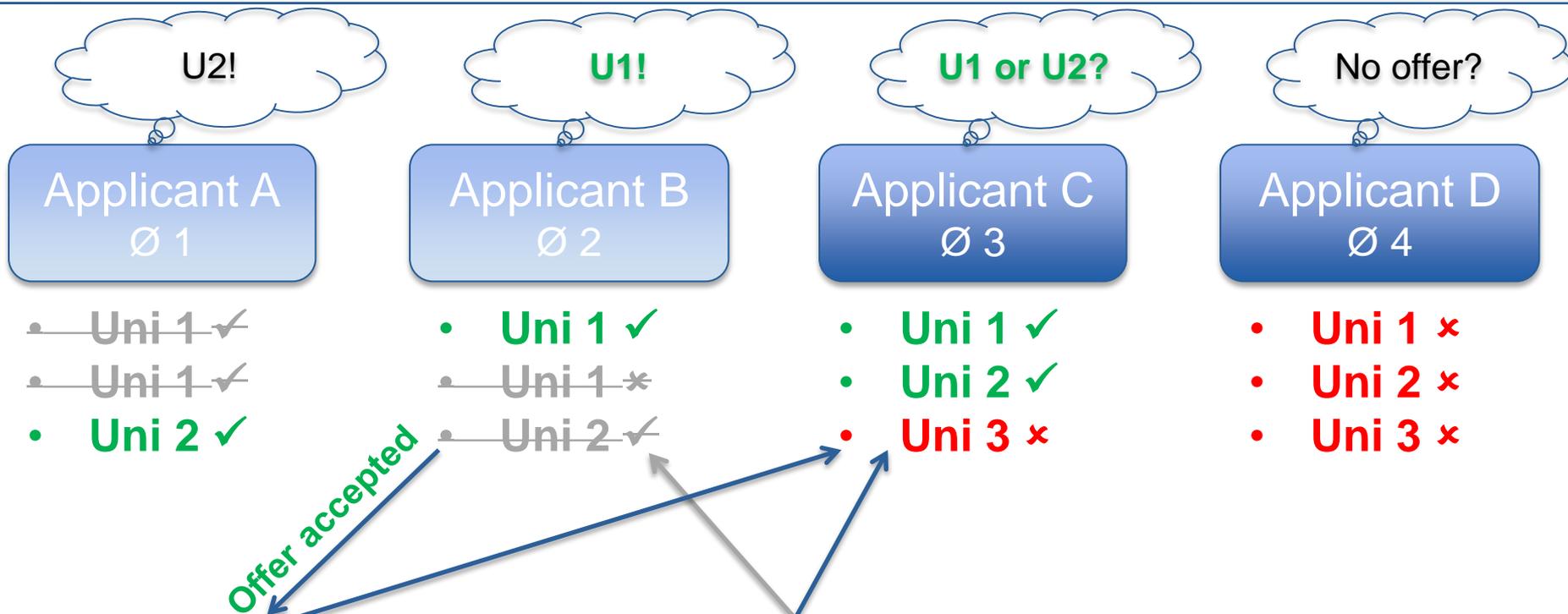


University 2



University 3

1. Purpose and description of the procedure (2nd generation)



University 1

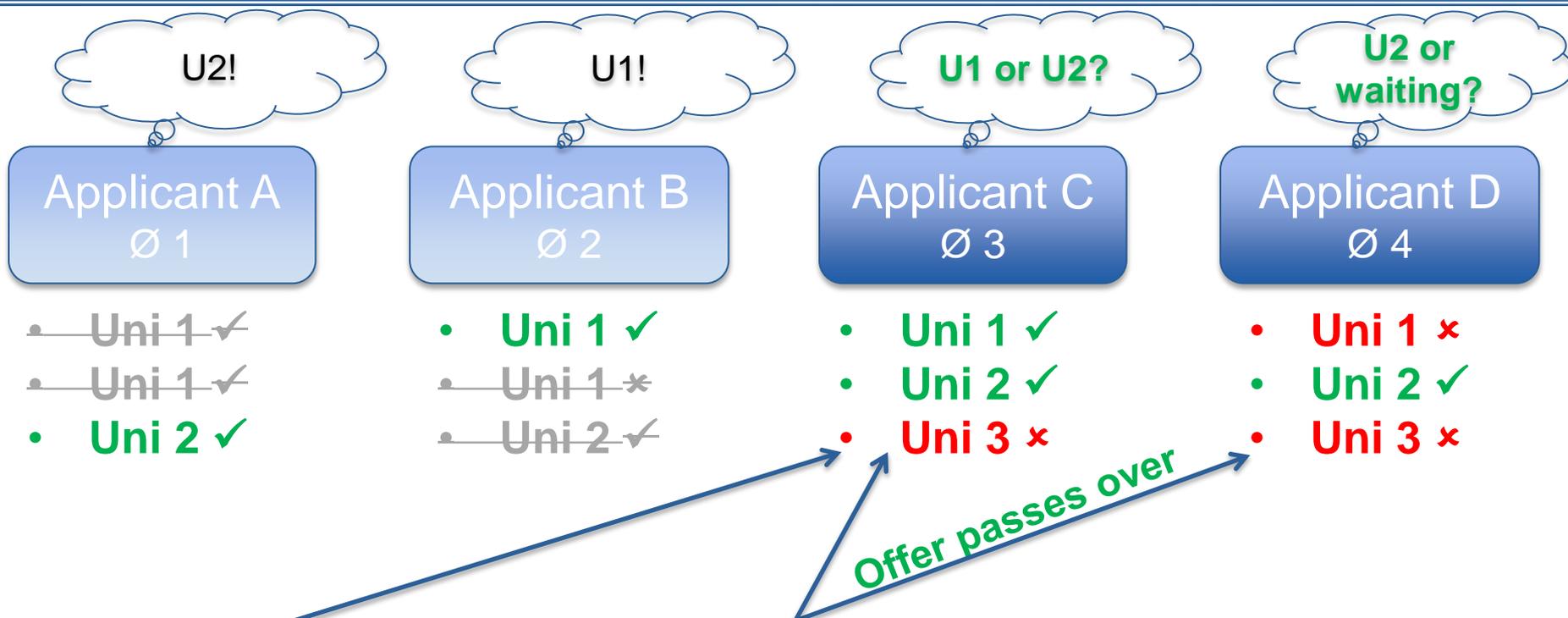


University 2



University 3

1. Purpose and description of the procedure (2nd generation)



University 1



University 2



University 3

1. Purpose and description of the procedure (2nd generation)

Dynamics:

1. Student's acceptance
2. Offers are passed over



University 1



University 2



University 3

1. Purpose and description of the procedure
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3. Effects and perspective
4. Results

2. Legal circumstances and history



- Different legislation in the Bundesländer (cultural autonomy)
- Different opinions about distributive justice and admission criteria, for example:
 - Sport quotas
 - Professionally qualified persons ('Beruflich Qualifizierte')
- But one aim in common:
 - One applicant, one seat!
- Overall legal regime ('Staatsvertrag')

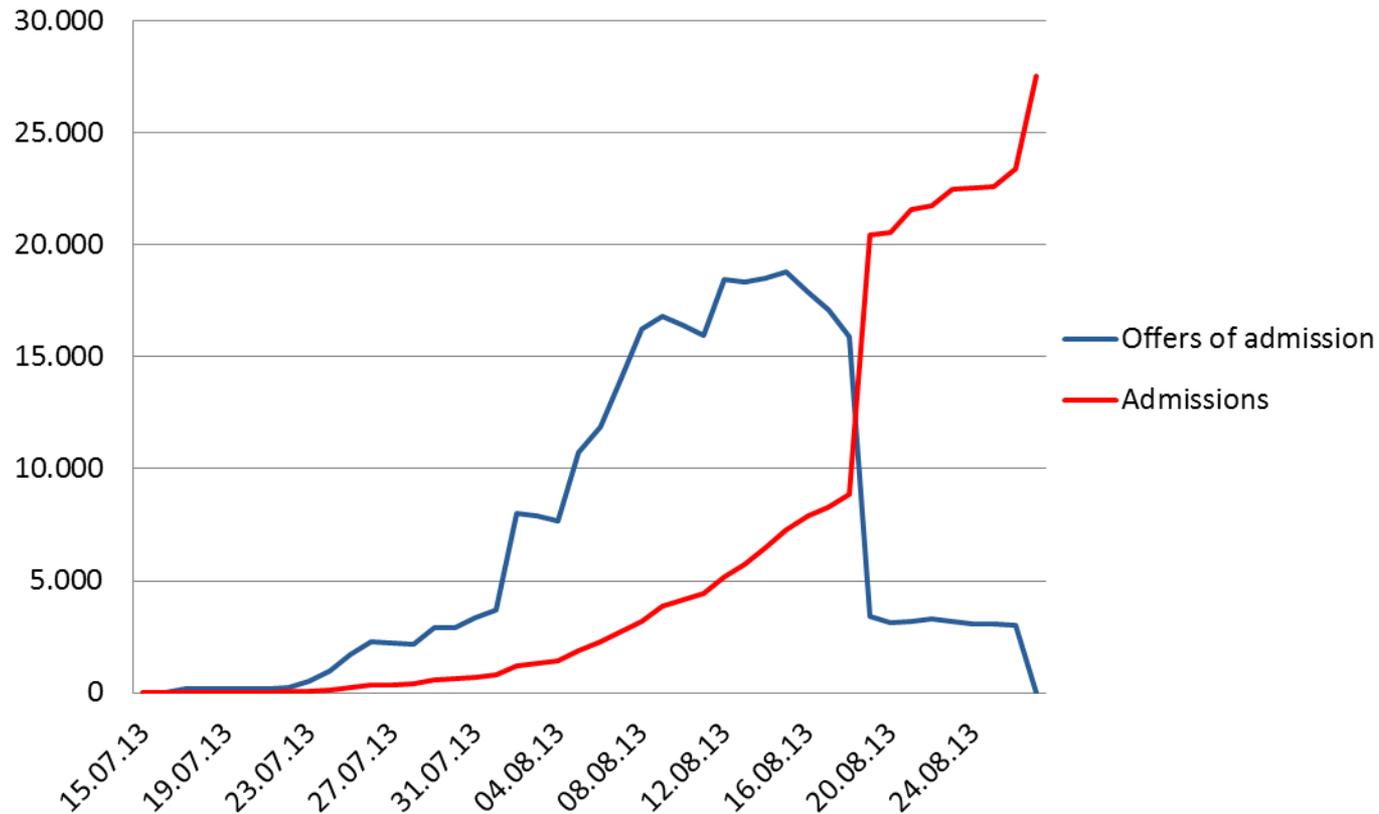
2. Legal circumstances and history

- 1973: Foundation of the centralized agency: 
- Until now: Allocation of the study places for the first semester in courses of study under nation-wide admission-restrictions (today: medicine, pharmacy, veterinary and dentistry), *1st generation!*
- 2008: Transformation of the central institution for the allocation of places of study (ZVS) into the "Stiftung für Hochschulzulassung - SfH", a trust recognized under public law (Foundation Law)
- Winter term 2012/13: First conduction of the dialogue-oriented service procedure with 17 participating higher education institutions and 22 courses of study, *2nd generation!*

1. Purpose and description of the procedure
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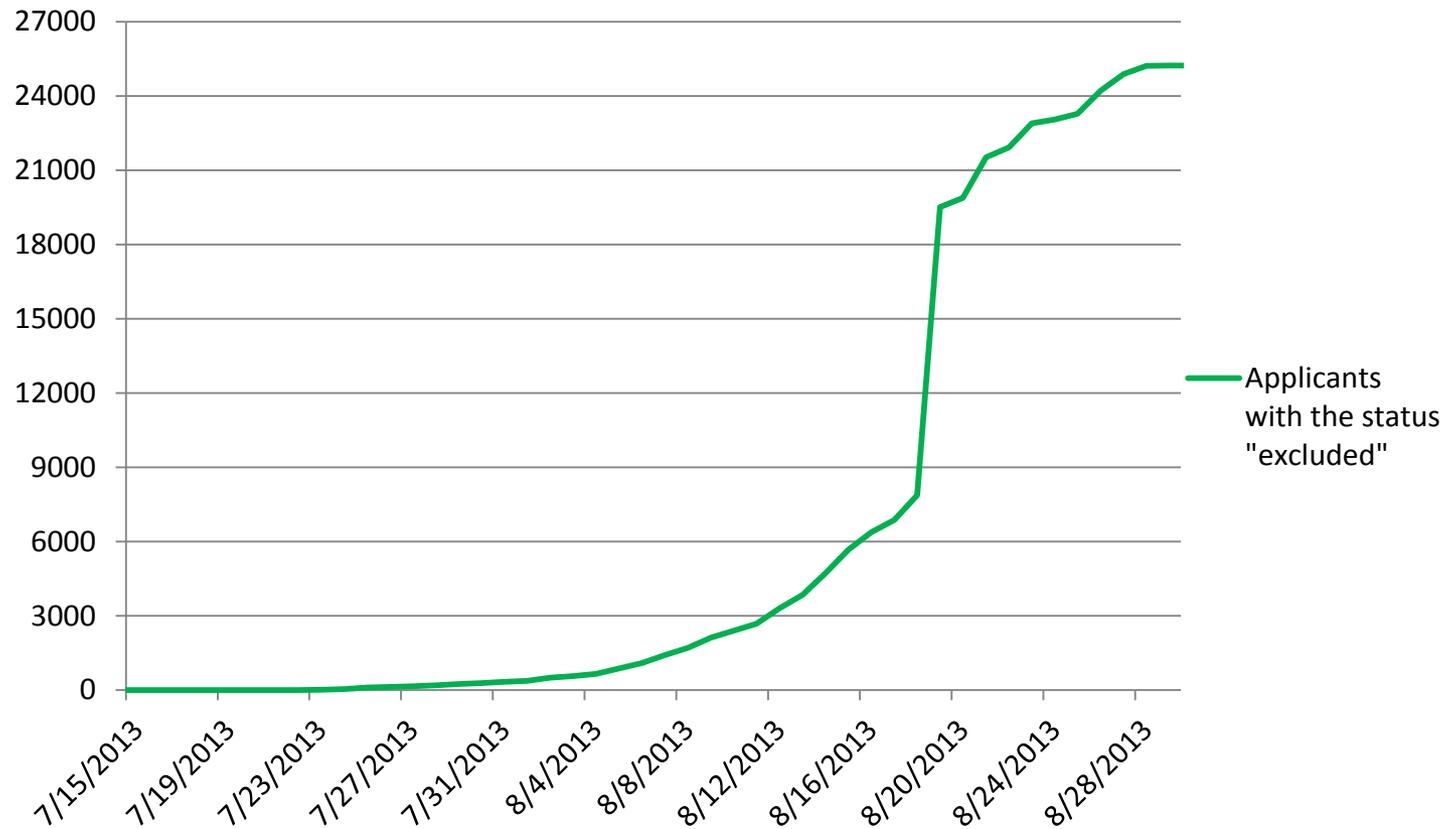
3. Effects and perspective

Offers of admission and admissions in coordination phase 1, decision phase and coordination phase 2



3. Effects and perspective

Applicants with multiple applications and exactly one admission (at 23:59 p.m.)



First findings seem to indicate, that

- actively accepted offers lead to more stable relations (college-applicant).
 - Immatriculation quota under DoSP: ~ 75-90 %
 - Immatriculation quota before/besides DoSP: ~ 50 %
- applicants often rearrange their priorities and accept colleges, which signalizes their acceptance at an early stage:
 - ‘The university that invites me, is my favourite!’ (?)
- the system is effective: applicants accept quickly, multiple admissions can be avoided (~ 20 % of applicants)

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The DoSP is based on two principles:

- At the beginning (phase K1): Free choice of priorities by the applicant
 - At the end (phase K2): Choice by applicant is binding
- Contractualist approach with emphasis on freedom of contract even during the negotiations

The DoSP fits well with the principle of local justice as it leaves matters of admission law and admission procedure in the local contexts (quotas, etc.).

The shift-over from the 1st to the 2nd generation of admission distribution systems in practice requires money, time and knowledge.

Thank you very much for your attention!

Herausgeber:

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