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# Project Report for Data Literacy 2023/24

## Grade Inflation in the German School System - Causes and Effects

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### Abstract

The reasons for the increase in Abitur grades have been a highly discussed topic in German society. Often, the reason for this is attributed to grade inflation. In this paper, we will show why this is not the case. Student competence has increased. One of the most important factors is the student-teacher ratio. We will show that this metric has a high correlation with the Abitur grades.

## 1. Introduction

The Abitur grades have constantly increased in the German school system over the past years (**Kultusminister Konferenz**), resulting in a research discussion in the media (todo source). The main topic of discussion is whether grades get better, even if students performance is worse.

The discourse has predominantly centered around mathematics, since the difficulty of exercises is easiest to compare. On the one hand-side, mathematicians argue that Germany has a grade inflation, resulting in easier exercises over the years (**Kühnel, 2015; Jahnke et al., 2014; Lemmermeyer et al.**). On the other hand-side, there are studies claiming that grade inflation cannot be reliably proven since the competence of students has also increased (**Schleithoff, 2015**). In 2015, a data-driven approach was employed by **Grözing & Baillet**, involving the analysis of comprehensive data on the education system. The results were promising, but not yet enough to dismiss the claim of grade inflation.

This paper expands on that work, attempting to disprove the claim that grade inflation is the only cause of the observed trend. Building upon past research, a data analysis is

conducted that aims to provide insight into the causes and effects on the schoolchildren's performance.<sup>1</sup>

Furthermore, this study investigates whether there are any quantifiable causes of this upward trend in Abitur grades in the German education system. In addition, the causes and evolution of the repeater ratio across all school types are investigated to project the results to other educational institutions. Finally, prognoses about the trajectory of future grade developments and their implications for the German education system are outlined.

## 2. Methods

The basis of the exploratory data analysis are the used datasets and the applied mathematical concepts for forming a quantitative argumentation. Thus, this section first introduces the used data sets and explains afterward the mathematical background. Finally, this section analyzes first trends and findings on the effects of increasing grades.

### 2.1. Datasets

This paper investigates both the causes and effects of the phenomena discussed in **section 1**. Thus, the analyzed datasets are grouped into *cause* and *effect* datasets. All used datasets are collected on all public schools, since they are obliged to forward them to the federal statistical institutions (**Statistische Bundesamt, 2024; Kultusminister Konferenz**).

In the following, *causes* are defined as the social, demographic, or political factors that influence the German school system, such as the number of students, teachers, or budget provided by the German government. In contrast, *effect* refers to the observable impact of these causes on any measure modeling the students' performance, e.g., average grades or the rate of repeaters and school-leavers.

The first dataset is the *Fachreport Schuljahr 2020/21* presenting the number of teachers from 1992 until 2020 (**Statistische Bundesamt, 2022**). The dataset is grouped into contract type, federal state, and school type. In addition, the count of schoolchildren is analyzed with two datasets (**Statistische Bundesamt, 2024**). The first dataset (21111–0002) contains

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<sup>1</sup>Source files are publicly available in the **project repository**.

the number of children per grade and school type for the years 1998 to 2022. In contrast, the second (21111 – 0010) provides the absolute number of children, leavers, and beginners in each federal state from 1997 to 2022. Therefore, the analysis can only be conducted separately for school types and federal states, due to the missing representation.

Additionally, this paper considers the budget per child (21711 – 0011) as a possible cause, which is provided by the *Statistische Bundesamt*. The dataset contains the budget per child for the years 2010 to 2022 and is grouped by federal states. To adjust for inflation, the budget is multiplied with the *Verbraucherpreisindex* (61111 – 0010) relative to 2022, as provided by the *Statistische Bundesamt*.

Furthermore, it is also important to analyze the effects on student performance, since they are the first indicator of whether grade inflation exists. One of the few publicly available datasets containing grades are the average Abitur grades per federal state. The grades are published every year in a separate reports by the *Kultusminister Konferenz*. Each file contains the count of children per written grade and federal state. The grades are given in increments of 0.1, with 4.0 being the worst and 1.0 being the best grade. The number of children who failed with a grade worse than 4.0 is aggregated in an additional column.

Although this is a great model for the performance of children attending grammar schools, a general performance measure for all school types is required to translate the results. Accordingly, this paper uses the number of repeaters (21111 – 0014) from the *Statistische Bundesamt*. There, the absolute count of repeaters by federal state, school type, and year is provided for the years 1998 to 2022.

## 2.2. Mathematical Concepts

The subsequent paragraph provides an overview of the two primary used concepts of this paper: linear regression and the Pearson correlation coefficient.

Firstly, linear regression is a statistical technique for modeling the relationship between a dependent variable and one or more independent variables (James et al., 2021). It seeks to fit a linear equation to the data that minimizes the discrepancy between observed and predicted values. This is done through least squares minimization, resulting in an equation of the form (James et al., 2021):

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \dots + \beta_p X_p + \epsilon \quad (1)$$

Finally, the Pearson correlation coefficient  $r$ , is a statistical measure used to assess the linear relationship between two sets of data,  $X$  and  $Y$  (Rodgers & Nicewander, 1988). It is computed as the ratio of the sample covariance of  $X$  and  $Y$  to the product of their sample standard deviations (Rodgers

& Nicewander, 1988):

$$r = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})(Y_i - \bar{Y})}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2 \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - \bar{Y})^2}} \quad (2)$$

## 2.3. Exploratory Data Analysis

Having introduced all used datasets, this paragraph aims to investigate potential patterns through an exploratory data analysis of the potential *causes* and *effects*.

Firstly, regard the demographic effects on the number of children attending school and teachers employed by school type and federal state. The exploratory data analysis of the teachers and children datasets<sup>2</sup> has shown that the number of schoolchildren decreases steadily from 1998 to 2014. Instead, it increased from 2019 to 2022 because more children started their education and fewer left school. Furthermore, more children graduate from grammar schools with university entrance qualifications. This demographic effect is combined with an increasing number of teachers across all German school types and federal states. Although, the percentage of part-time teachers is increasing, the number of full-time teachers is decreasing until 2020.

Given the hypothesis that having more teachers per student increases the quality of teaching, the datasets are merged (Kasau Onesmus Mulei et al., 2016; Koc & Celik, 2015). As already explained, this merge can only be done separately for school types and federal states. Furthermore, the student-to-teacher ratio is calculated over all full- and part-time teachers, since they represent the majority (~ 90%) of the distribution<sup>2</sup>. The results in Figure 1 show that from 1998 to 2020, the ratio decreased for the five most common school types. As a result, the average decreases from 29 to 24 children per teacher. Together with the hypothesis, it follows that the quality of teaching should increase, and thus the performance measures should increase.

Besides the demographic measures, the analysis of the adjusted budget<sup>3</sup> to inflation per child has shown that it steadily increases for all federal states. Although, this may be caused by the increasing number of teachers and the goals of digitalization of schools in the last years (Cone et al., 2022).

Now that some basic effects that may influence the students' performance have been identified, it is possible to study the performance measures. As the analysis of the students datasets<sup>2</sup> has shown, more children are attending grammar schools in Germany. Thus, the average Abitur grade of the children is a great measure of the performance of many children. The analysis results of the Abitur grades<sup>4</sup> are shown in Figure 2. Importantly, the regression is calculated on the

<sup>2</sup>Teachers and children plots and exploration can be found [here](#).

<sup>3</sup>Budget plots and exploration can be found [here](#).

<sup>4</sup>Abitur plots and exploration can be found [here](#).

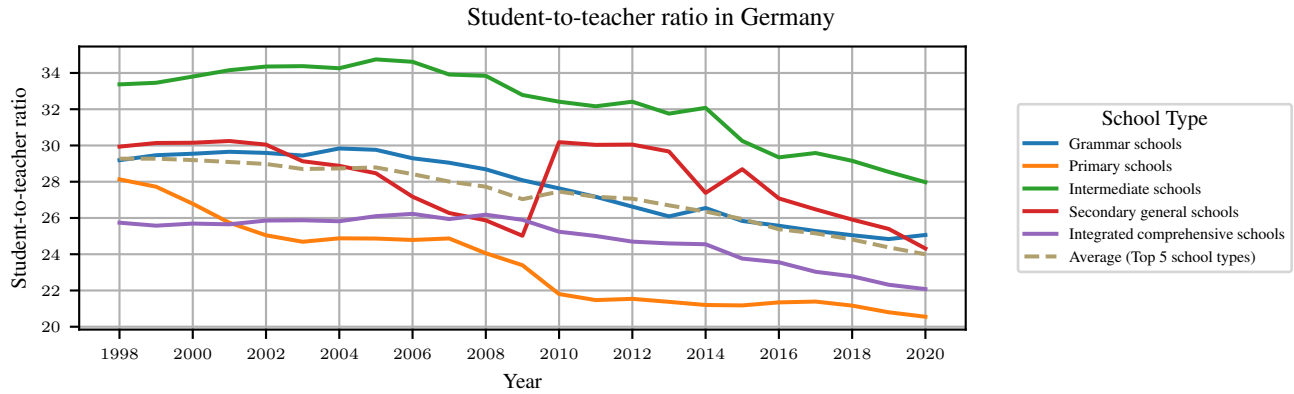


Figure 1. Student-to-teacher ratio of the five most common school types in Germany. The ratio of full- and part-time teachers is displayed for each school type and aggregated to their average (—).

data before 2021 because of the COVID-19 pandemic beginning in 2020. In 2022, the grades significantly increased compared to the years before the pandemic. This could indicate that the pandemic has had novel consequences for the educational system. Due to the lack of data following the pandemic, this paper will solely focus on the linear trend until 2020. Furthermore, an additional analysis<sup>4</sup> of the relative number of failed students has shown that the failure rate has no repetitive or linear pattern. Therefore, the provided results in Figure 2 are only valid for children graduating with a grade of at least 4.0.

Linear Regression on the average Abitur grades

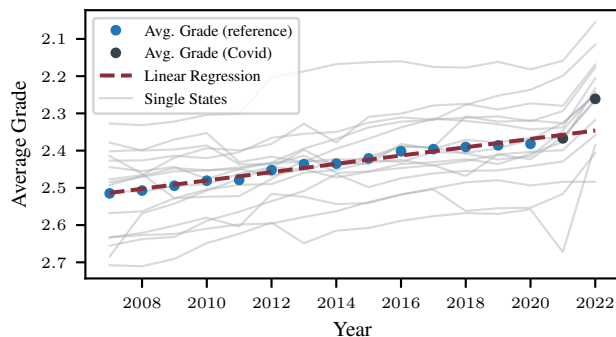


Figure 2. Average Abitur grades before (●) and after the COVID-19 pandemic (●) with a linear regression line (—) of the years 2007 to 2020. In the background the figure contains average grades for each federal state (—).

Moreover, all children attending other schools have no direct impact on the results of the Abitur grades. Therefore, the number of repeaters per federal state, school type, grade, and school year is analyzed. To enhance the relevance of the results, the relative ratio of repeaters<sup>5</sup> is calculated by dividing the absolute counts by the absolute number

<sup>5</sup>Repeater plots and exploration can be found [here](#).

of schoolchildren. This results in an aggregation for the federal states per year and in one for the school types per year. As a result, the number of repeaters has decreased for all educational institutions and federal states from 1998 to 2020. Hence, the trend equals the expected result, after analyzing the Abitur grades.

To summarize, the exploratory findings indicate an increasing number of students and teachers, resulting in a decreasing ratio of students to teachers and a rise in the budget per child. The possible outcomes include a linear increase in Abitur grades in grammar schools and a shrinking proportion of repeaters in general.

### 3. Results and Discussion

As it is introduced in TODO SEC the student-to-teacher ratio can be compared to Abitur grades, repeaters and budgets. Importantly, the Abitur grades can only be analyzed for the German average, due to the missing representation. In contrast, the repeaters and budgets are analyzed for each federal state.

One of the key findings of this analysis is the strong correlation between the average grades across all federal states and the student-to-teacher ratio for German grammar schools. As shown in Figure 3, the relationship between both is nearly linear. In addition, the result contains neither clusters nor outliers. Hence, a smaller student-to-teacher ratio strongly correlates to better Abitur grades with a Pearson correlation coefficient of 0.98.

This result confirms the initial hypothesis of the big influence of the student-to-teacher ratio and is consistent with studies in other countries (Kasau Onesmus Mulei et al., 2016; Koc & Celik, 2015; Dickson, 1984).

However, the Abitur grades give only an insight into grammar schools. Thus, the correlation with repeaters and bud-

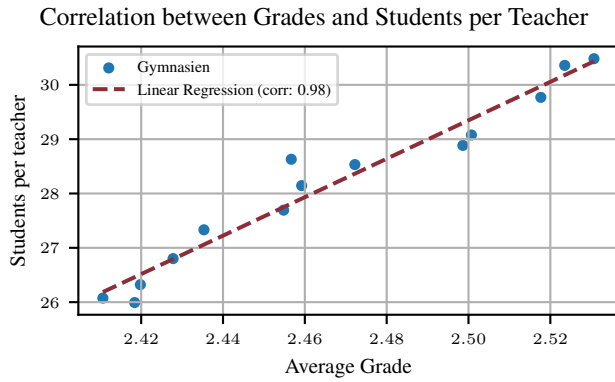


Figure 3. Linear regression on the student-to-teacher ratio by average Abitur grade. The resulting regression line (—) is calculated over the aggregated average overall grammar schools (●) in Germany.

gets are shown in Figure 4. It presents a visualization of the Pearson correlation coefficients, analyzing the relationship between the number of children per teacher and the average number of repeaters, as well as the educational budget per child. Therefore, the Pearson correlation coefficients for each state are normalized to the used color map scale.

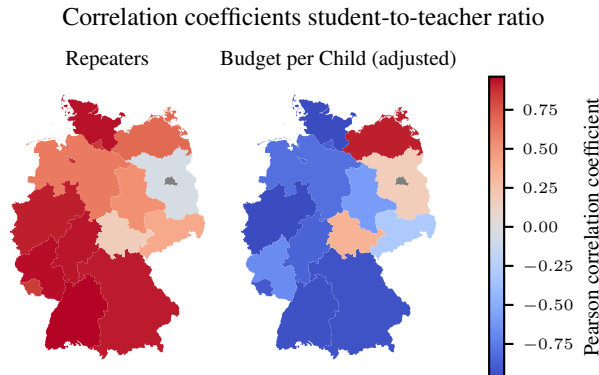


Figure 4. Pearson correlation coefficients between the student-to-teacher ratio and the relative repeater count (left) and the inflation-adjusted average budget per child (right). Red indicates positive, light gray neutral, gray missing, and blue negative correlations between the variables.

As shown in Figure 4, there is a strong positive and negative correlation between the student-to-teacher ratio and the number of repeaters and budget per child respectively for the most federal states. Interestingly, there is a big difference between *old* and *new* federal states for both correlations. Especially, the correlations for Thüringen and Brandenburg differ from the other states for both and for Mecklenburg Vorpommern for the budget.

The difference between the federal states can be explained by an increase in the number of students over the past decade

in the new federal states (Thüringer Ministerium für Bildung, Jugend und Sport, 2023; Brandenburger Ministerium für Bildung, Jugend und Sport, 2023; Statistisches Amt Mecklenburg-Vorpommern). Since the budget per child stays the same and increases in all states<sup>3</sup>, the schools get more money in total. This results in more vacancies at schools and other investments, like digitalization and maintenance of schools (TODO). The problem is that there have been more vacancies than prospective teachers in recent years (Kultusminister Konferenz, 2023). As the analysis<sup>2</sup> shows, this leads the schools employ more teachers in full-time, then in part-time. This results in a higher student-to-teacher ratio with the same budget.

In contrast, the anomaly for the repeaters involves more aspects of the educational system, like the different curricula or conditions to repeating a class (TODO). Hence, an complete explanation for this results involves more datasets and effects, which are not analyzed in this paper.

## 4. Conclusion

For every other of the 16 federal states, there is a very strong positive correlation, for the number of repeaters. This can be interpreted as meaning that the sufficient availability of teachers not only increases grades but is especially beneficial for challenged students. In contrast, a higher budget only helps when the schools can find teachers to employ. Making sure that many teachers are available is one of the most important challenges for the education system. The prognosis of the Kultusministerkonferenz (Kultusminister Konferenz, 2023) shows that there are still more open positions than teachers that can fill them. Unfortunately, they predict that this gap will eventually close in the coming decade. This means that a further increase in grades in the future can be expected.

It is important to note that having enough teachers is not the only factor responsible for the rising Abitur grades. Nonetheless, it is one of the most important ones. While the German education system faces several challenges, our demonstration illustrates that it has effectively addressed certain issues over the past decade and is poised to continue resolving them in the future. The increasing grades are a result of an increase in the competence of the students, facilitated by an improvement in the education system, especially a decrease in the student-teacher ratio.

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