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Report on International Educational Exchange

Produced by the Institute of International Education

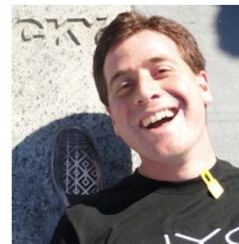
with support from the
Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs
of the U.S. Department of State

National Press Club
Washington, DC
November 14, 2011



Topics

- International Students and Scholars in the U.S.
 - U.S. Students Studying Abroad
 - Global Student Mobility

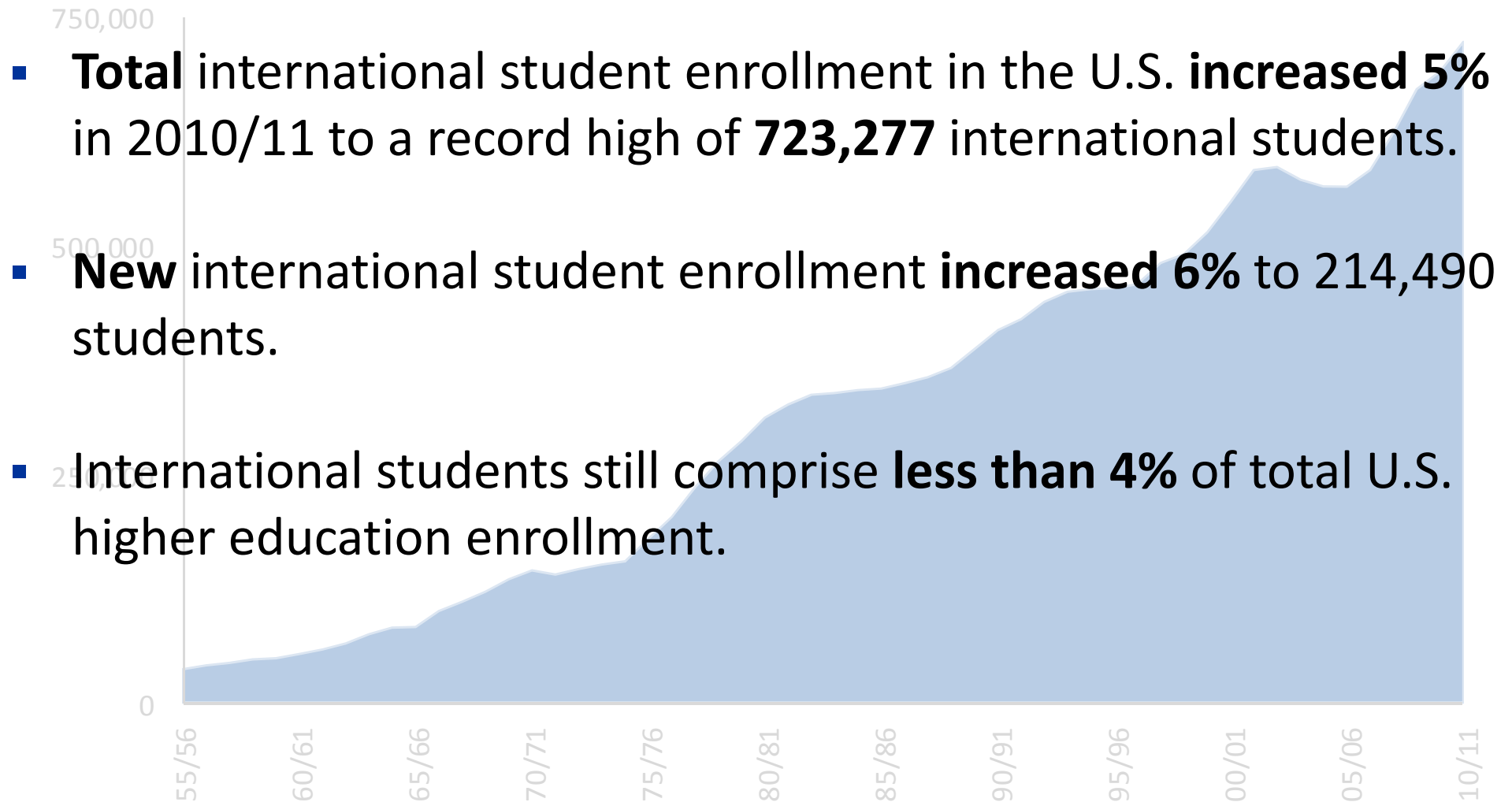


International Students in the U.S.

- **Annual** survey of U.S. campuses' international student enrollments
- **Respondents:** Accredited U.S. higher education institutions which host international students
- **Timeframe:** 2010/11 enrollments
- **Definition:** non-immigrant international students in the U.S. on temporary visas at the postsecondary level



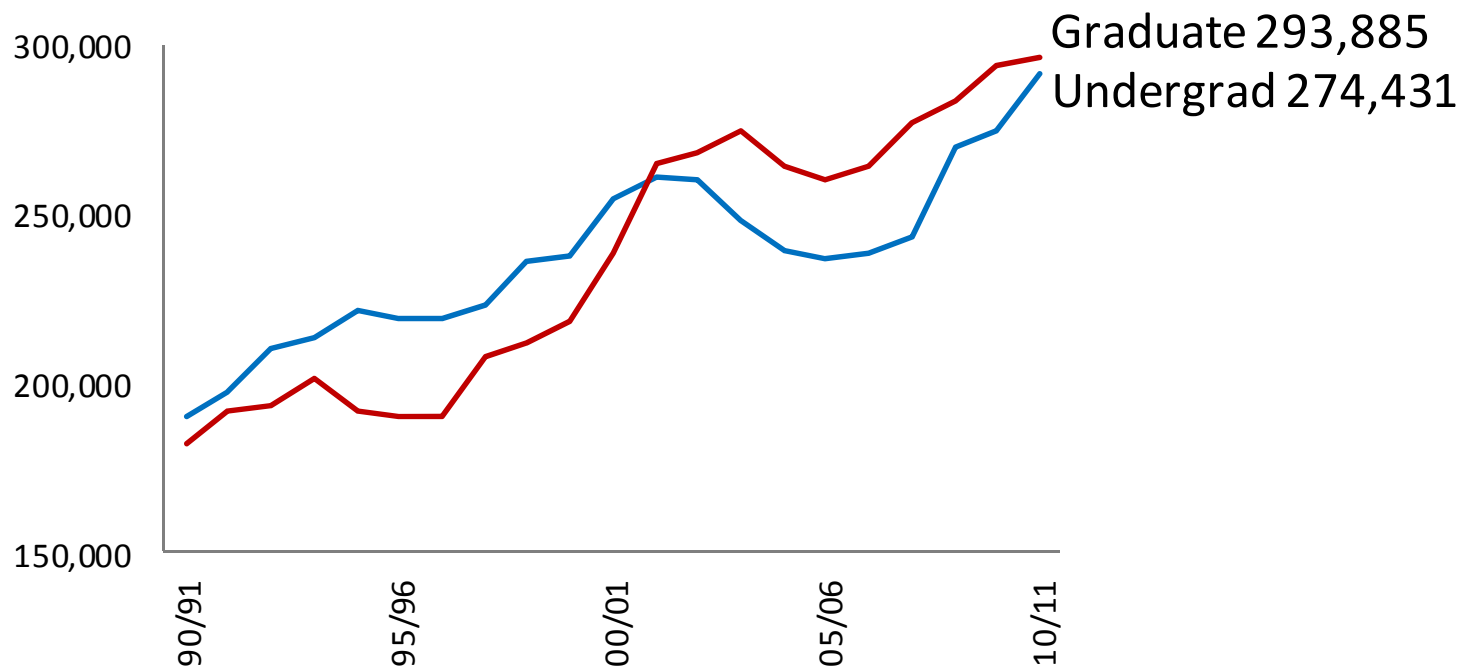
International Student Enrollment





Academic Level Trends

- Graduate** international students in the U.S. have outnumbered undergraduate international students since 2001/02.



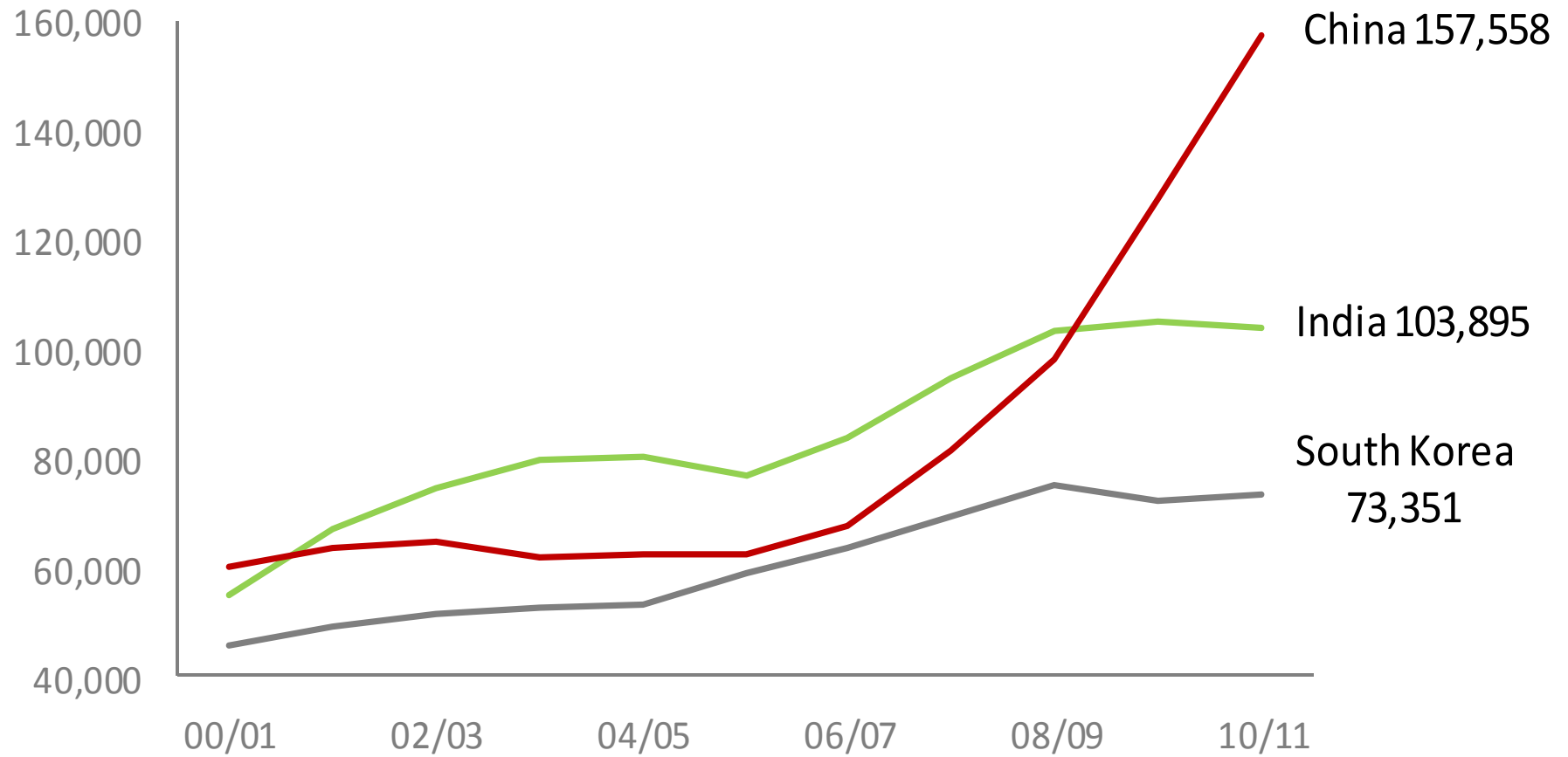


Top Places of Origin

- **China** was the top place of origin again in 2010/11.
- Students from the **top 5** places (China, India, South Korea, Canada and Taiwan) comprise **54%** of all international students.
- Double-digit percentage increases: China 23%, Saudi Arabia 44%, Vietnam 14%, Iran, 19%, Venezuela 11%
- Double-digit percentage declines: Japan -14%, Kenya -13%

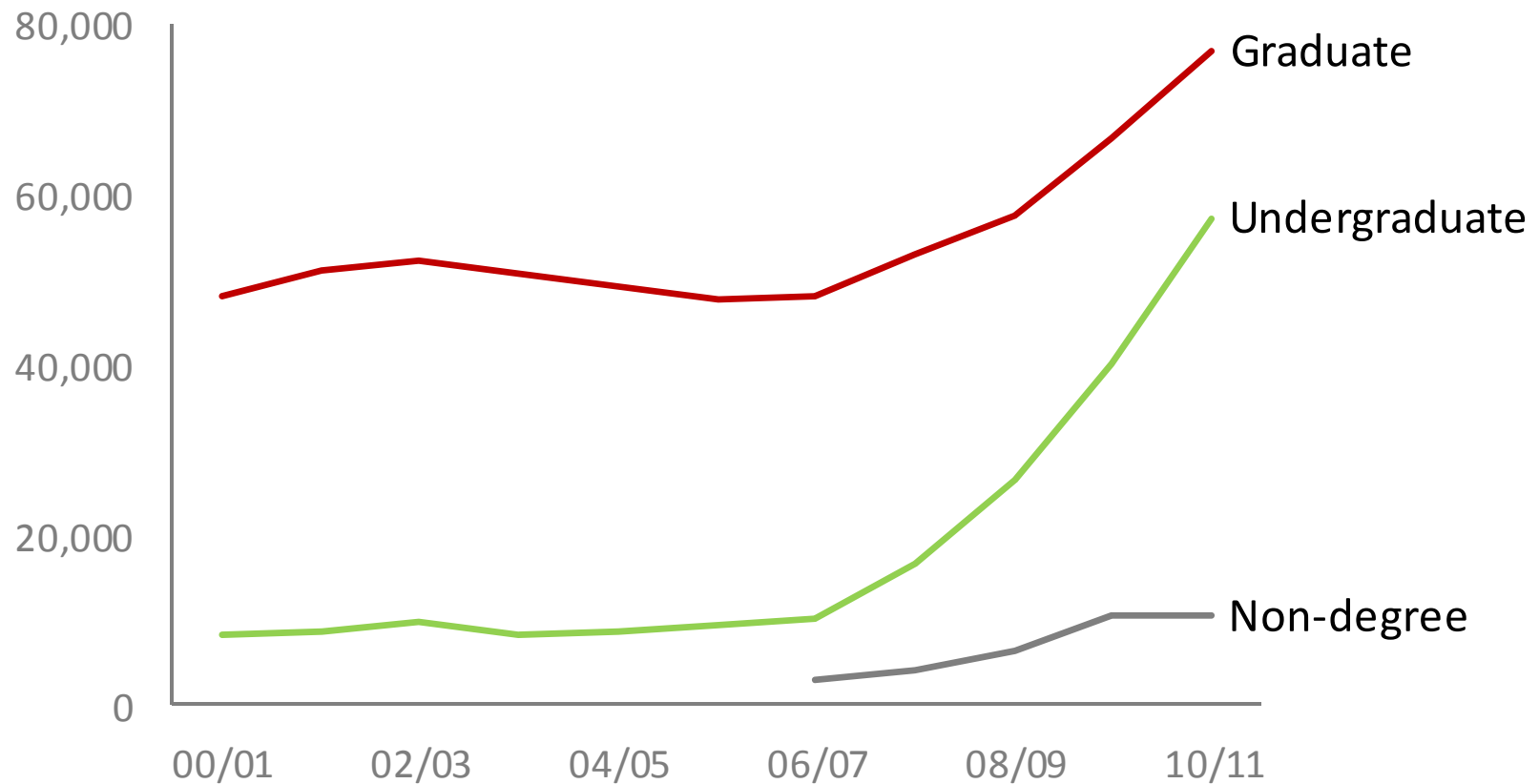


Top 3 Places of Origin: Trends





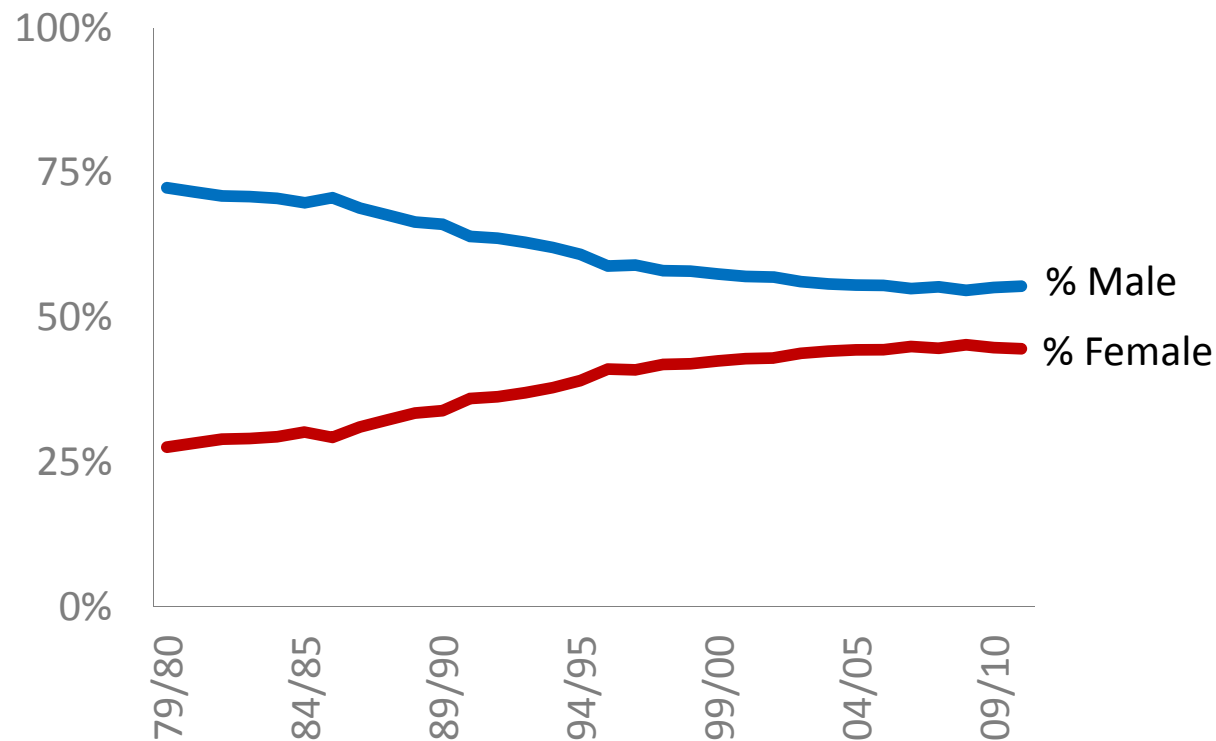
China: Trends by Academic Level





Gender of International Students

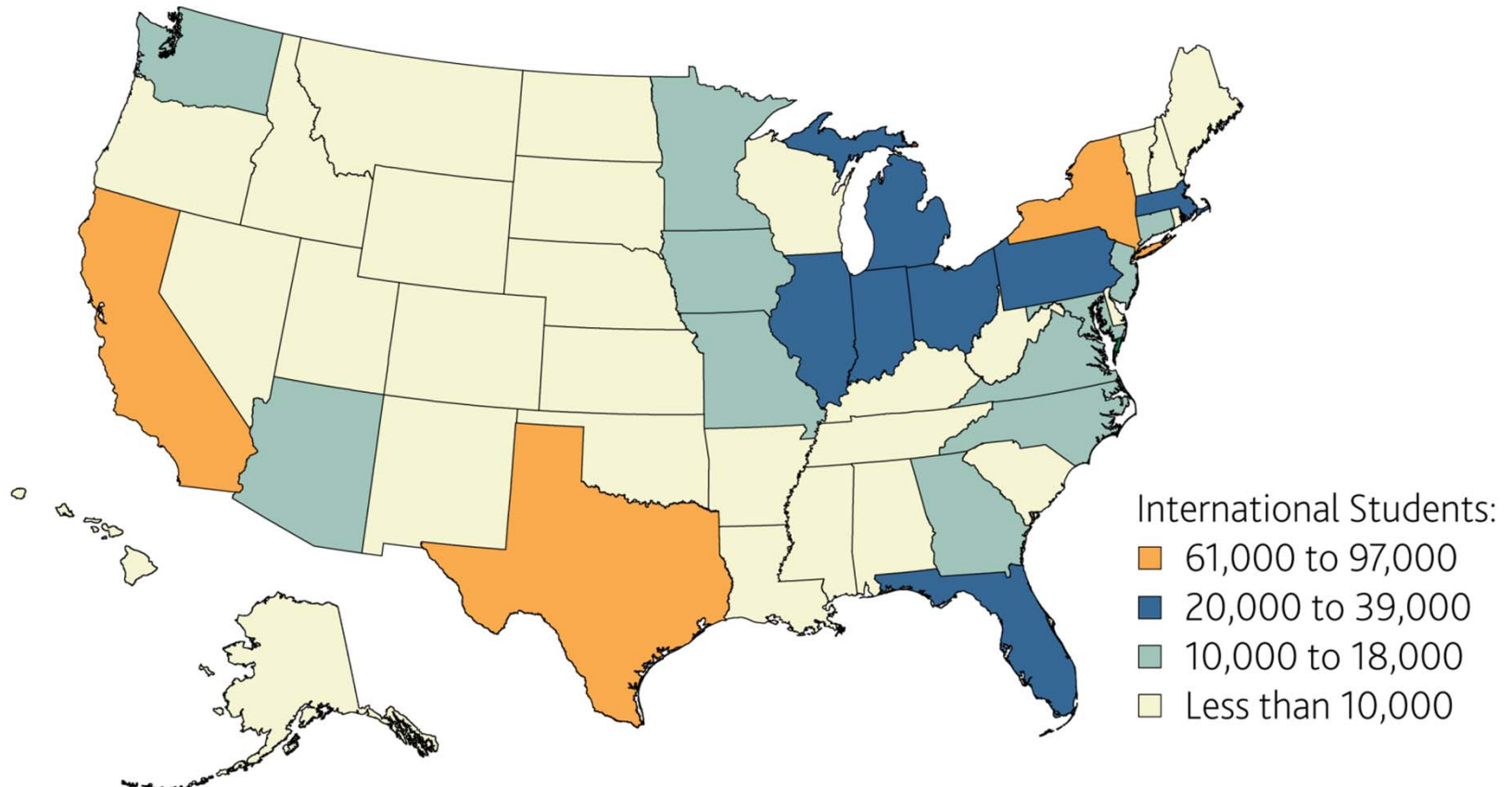
- Women comprised 45% of international students in the U.S. in 2010/11.

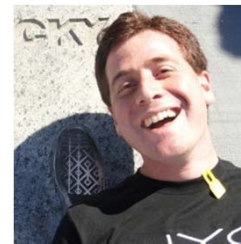




U.S. Destinations

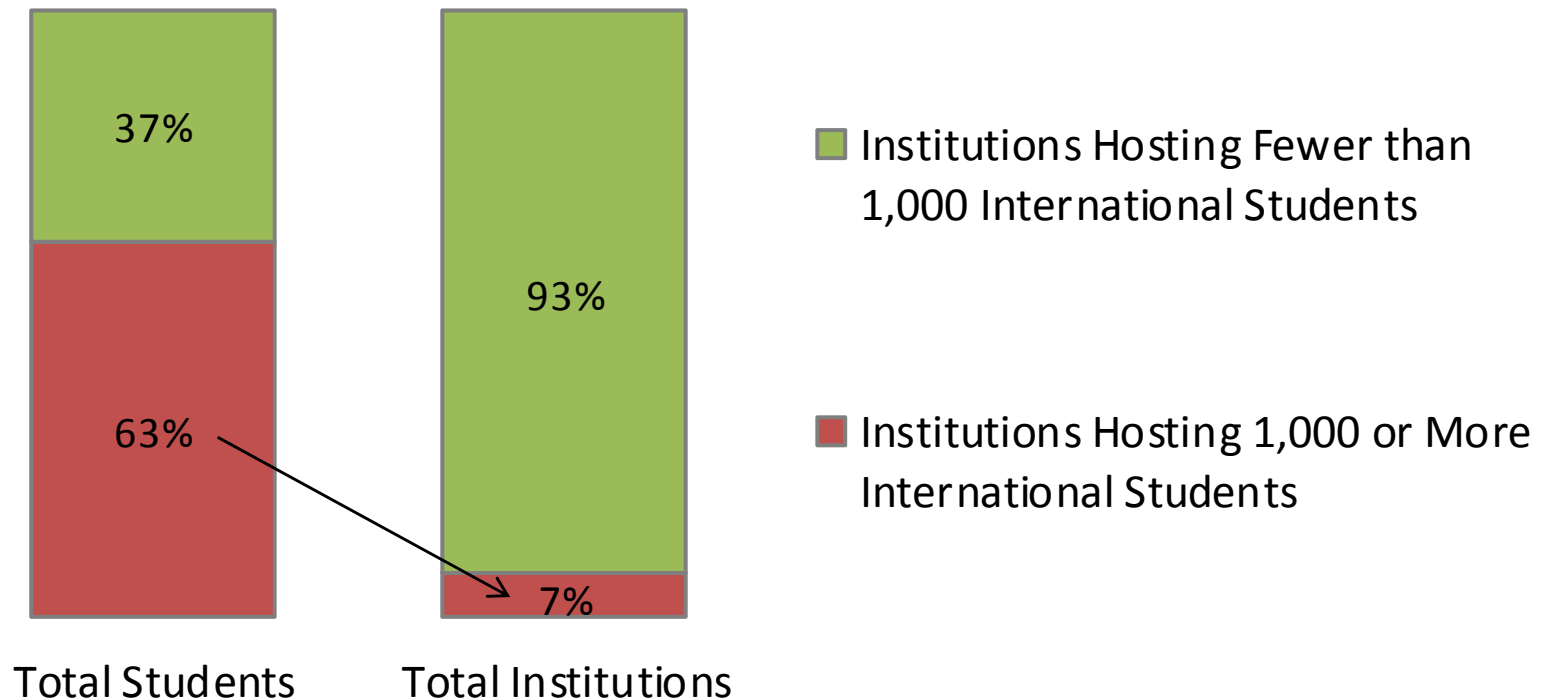
- The top 3 host states (California, New York and Texas) hosted 33% of all international students in the U.S. in 2010/11.





U.S. Host Institutions

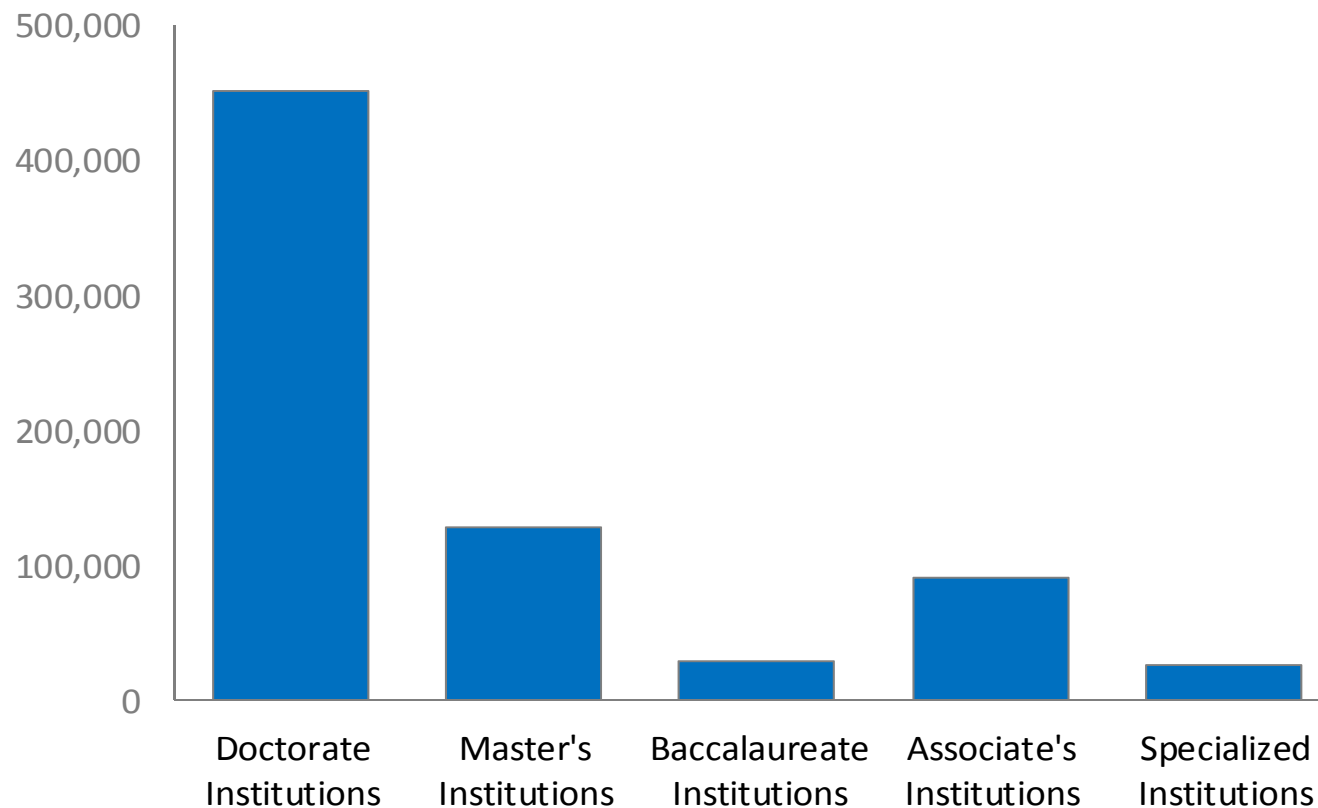
- The **188 U.S. campuses** with 1,000 or more international students hosted **63%** of all international students in 2010/11.





Types of Institutions

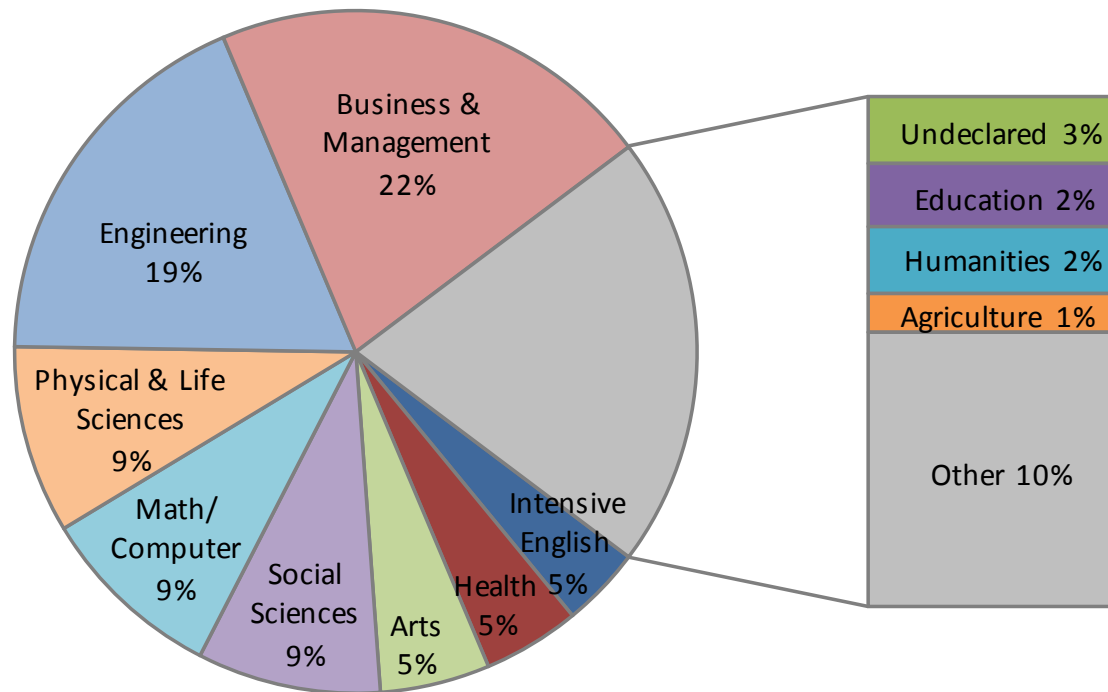
- **Doctorate** institutions host the most international students.

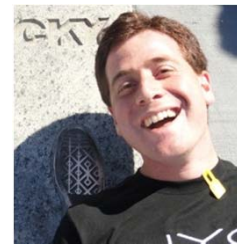




Fields of Study

- Over **40%** of international students were studying either **business & management** or **engineering** in 2010/11.





Fields of Study by Country, 2010/11

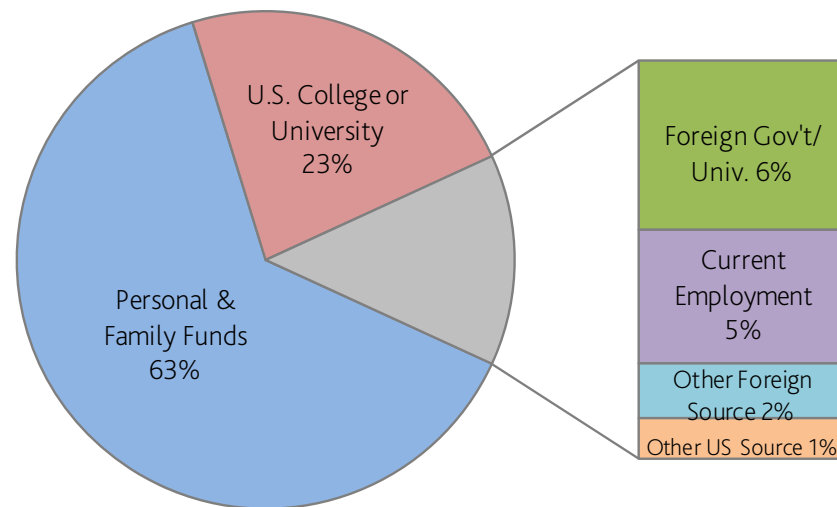
<u>Field of Study</u>	<u>China</u>	<u>India</u>	<u>South Korea</u>
Business and Management	28%	15%	17%
Engineering	19%	37%	11%
Physical and Life Sciences	12%	11%	8%
Math and Computer Science	11%	20%	5%
Social Sciences	7%	3%	10%
Intensive English	4%	1%	5%
Fine and Applied Arts	3%	1%	12%
Health Professions	2%	5%	5%
Education	2%	1%	4%
Humanities	1%	1%	5%
Undeclared	2%	1%	3%
Other	9%	5%	15%

* Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.



Financial Contributions

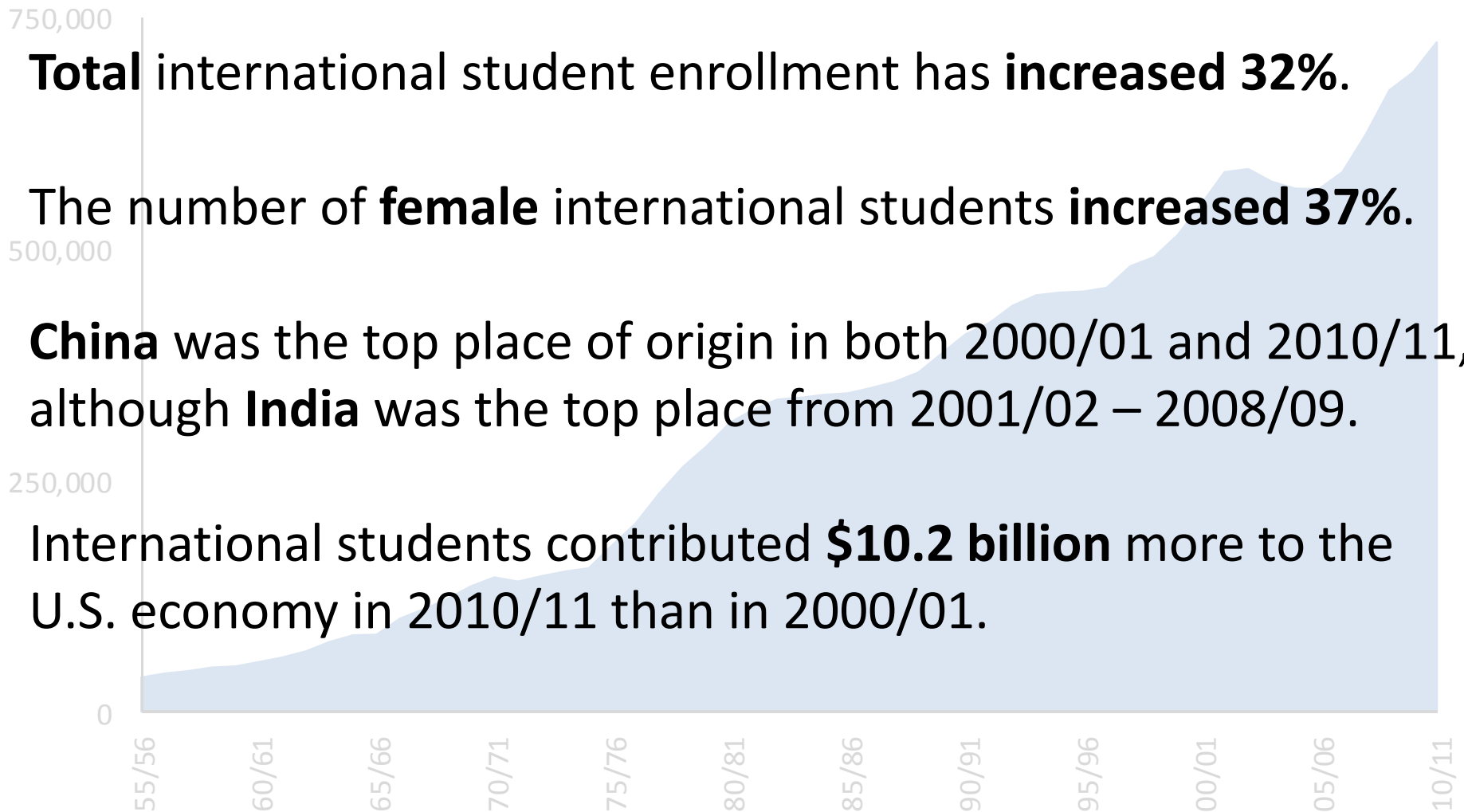
- International students contributed over \$21.2 billion to the U.S. economy in 2010.
- 63% of international students (81% at the undergraduate level) rely primarily upon personal and family funds to pay for their studies.

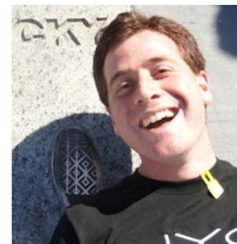




Where are we compared to 10 years ago?

- **Total** international student enrollment has **increased 32%**.
- The number of **female** international students **increased 37%**.
- **China** was the top place of origin in both 2000/01 and 2010/11, although **India** was the top place from 2001/02 – 2008/09.
- International students contributed **\$10.2 billion** more to the U.S. economy in 2010/11 than in 2000/01.





What Are Campuses Reporting for Fall 2011?

- Snapshot of what 746 responding campuses observed at the beginning of the Fall 2011 term
- Joint online survey conducted October 3-21, 2011 among members of the following higher education organizations: AACC, AASCU, ACE, AAU, APLU, CGS, IIE and NAFSA





New Enrollments for Fall 2011

Overall New International Student Enrollments:

- 53% report increases (52% in 2010)
- 20% report declines (24% in 2010)
- 27% report no change (24% in 2010)

Institutions Enrolling Over 1,000 International Students:

- 80% report increases (65% in 2010)
- 8% report declines (20% in 2010)
- 12% report no change (15% in 2010)



Key Findings

China: Most institutions report increases (58%)

India: Most institutions report no change (48%)

South Korea: Most institutions report no change (45%)

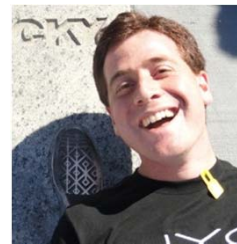
Saudi Arabia: More institutions report increases (41%)

Japan: Most institutions report no change (55%)

Vietnam: More institutions report increases (31%)

Major reasons cited for increases:

- More active recruitment
- Growing reputation and visibility of U.S. institutions abroad
- Increased number of linkages



International Scholars in the U.S.

- U.S. campuses hosted **115,313** international scholars in 2010/11.
- The **top 5 places** of origin (China, India, South Korea, Germany and Japan) account for **54%** of international scholars in the U.S.
- The **top 5 fields** of specialization of international scholars are biological and biomedical sciences, health sciences, engineering, physical sciences and agriculture.
- **75%** of international scholars specialize in **STEM fields**.

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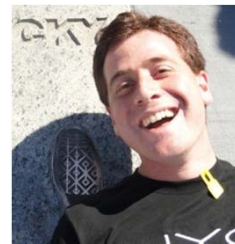


The U.S. Study Abroad Survey

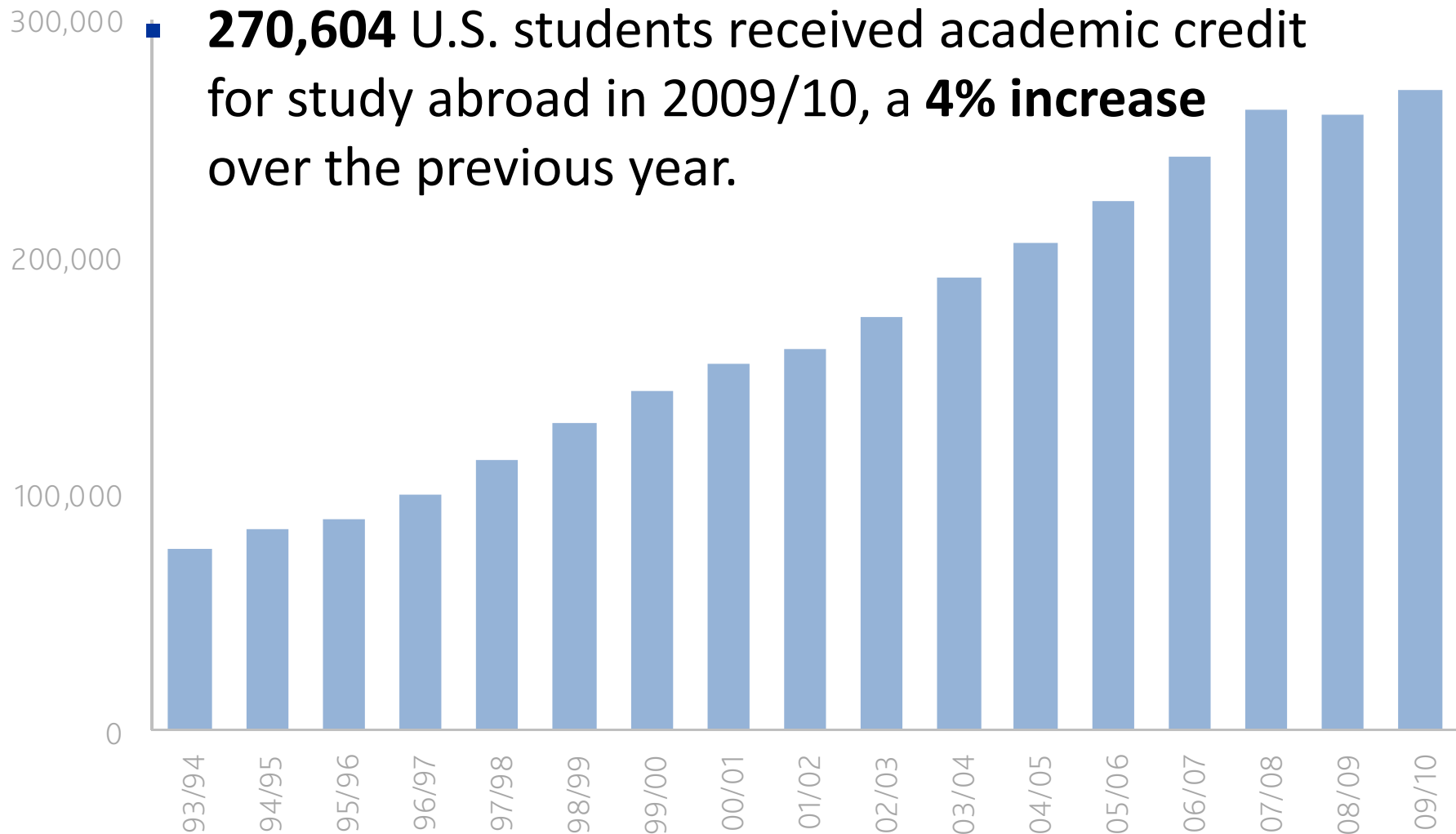


The U.S. Study Abroad Survey

- **Who is counted?** U.S. citizens and permanent residents who received academic credit at their home institution for study abroad
- **Respondents:** Accredited U.S. higher education institutions awarding credit for study abroad
- Annual survey of study abroad activity at U.S. campuses (study abroad during the **2009/10 academic year**, including summer 2010, with credit awarded upon return to campus in 2010/11)



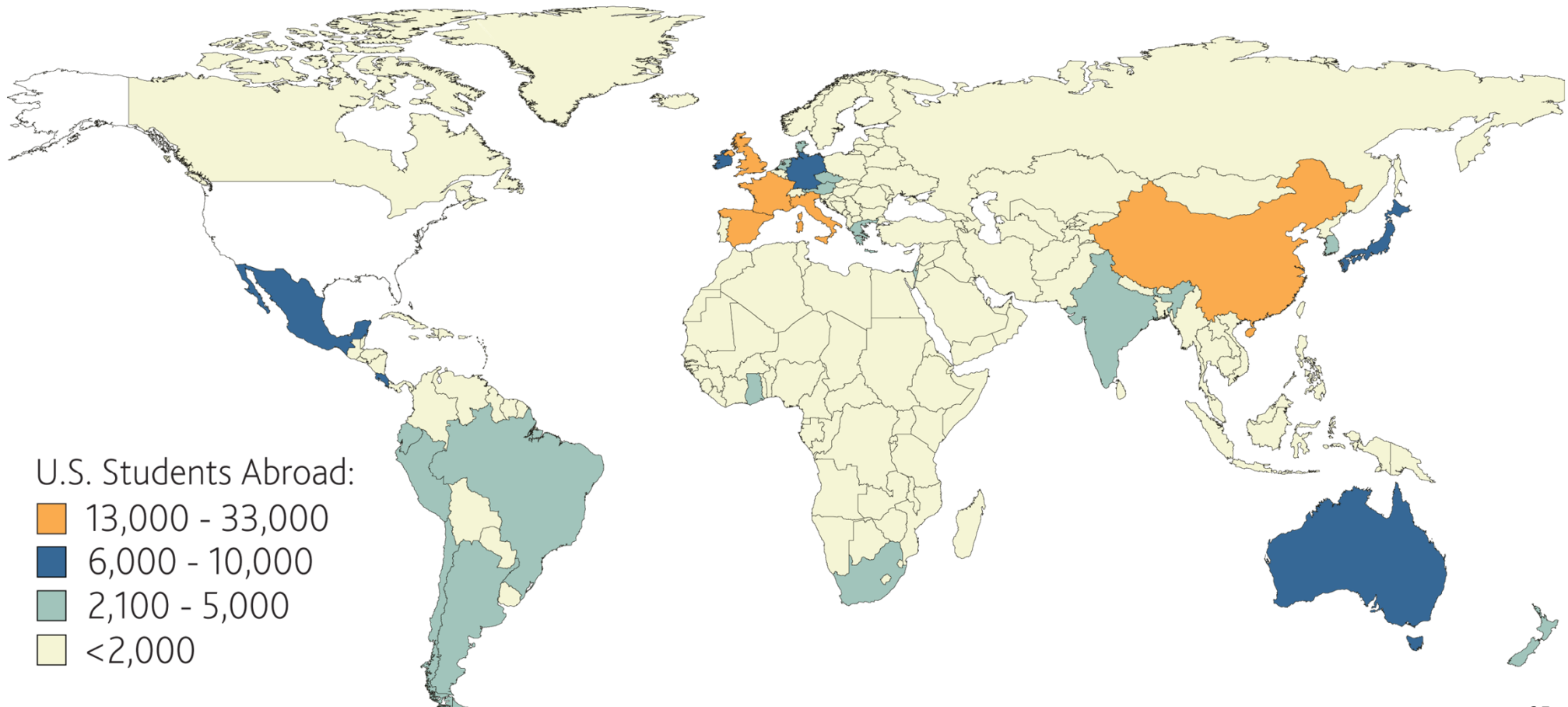
U.S. Study Abroad Trends





U.S. Study Abroad Destinations

- Top 5 destinations: United Kingdom, Italy, Spain, France, China





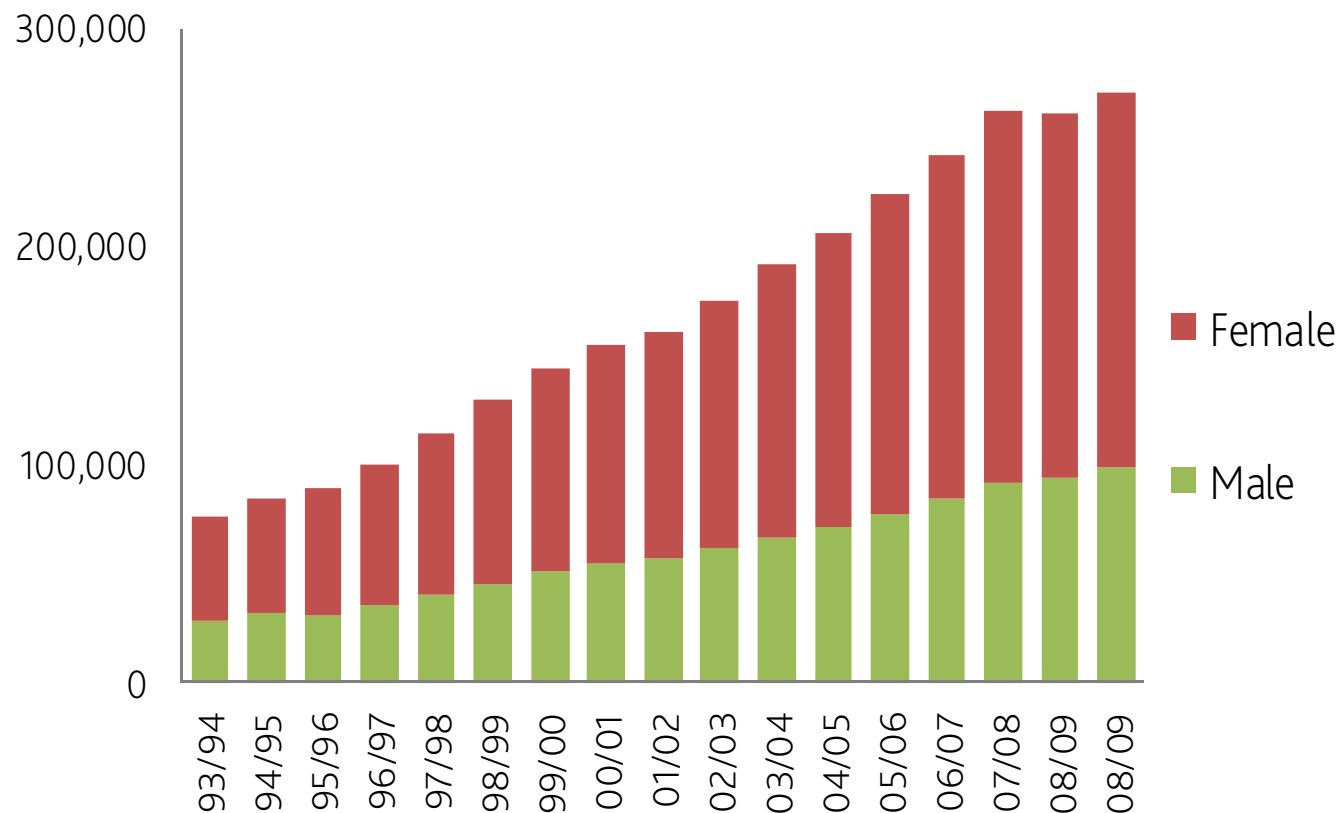
U.S. Study Abroad Destinations

- Europe still hosts the largest number of students, but non-traditional destinations are becoming more popular:
 - 14 of the top 25 destinations are outside Europe.
 - English is not the primary language in 19 of the top 25 destinations.
 - Double-digit percentage increases: India +44%, Israel +61%, Brazil +12% New Zealand +12%



Gender and U.S. Study Abroad

- Women comprised 64% of U.S. study abroad students in 2009/10.

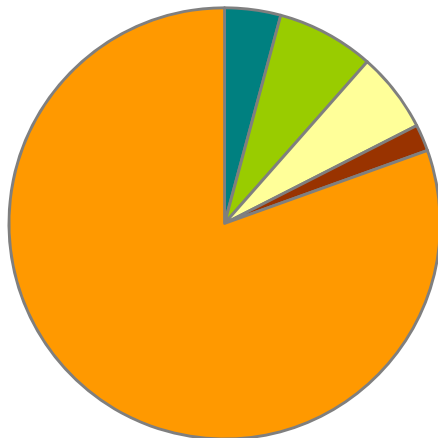




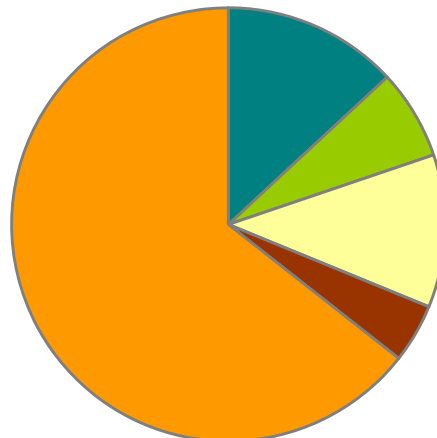
Diversity and U.S. Study Abroad

- Targeted outreach, recruitment and funding can substantially increase minority participation in study abroad.

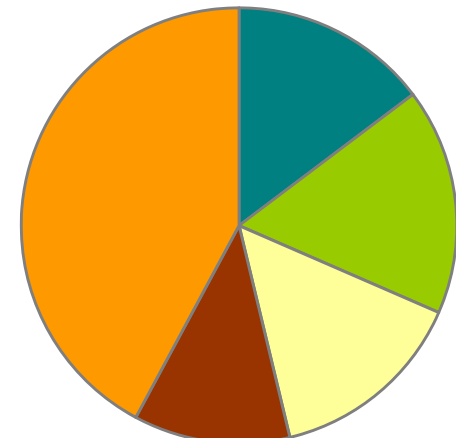
U.S. Study Abroad 2009/10
Total Minorities: 21%



U.S. Higher Education*
Total Minorities: 36%



Gilman Program
Total Minorities 55%

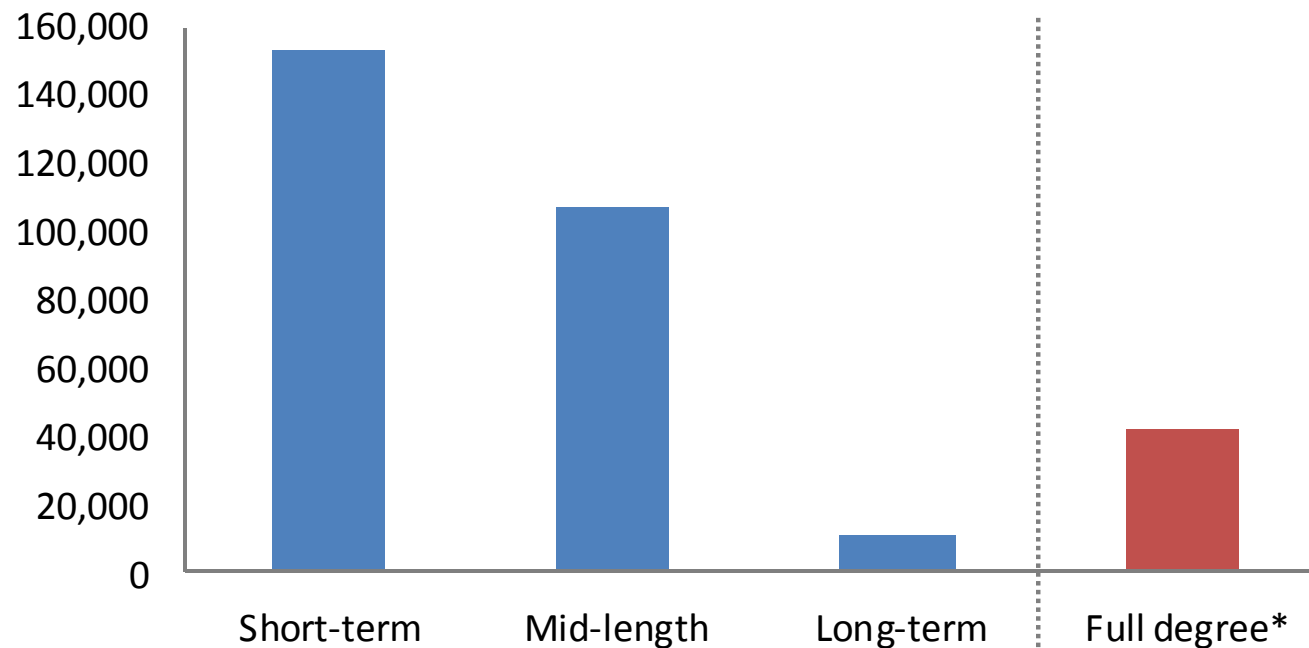


■ African-American
 ■ Asian/Pacific Islander
 ■ Hispanic/Latino
 ■ Other
 ■ White

*U.S. Department of Education, *Digest of Education Statistics*: 2010



Duration of U.S. Study Abroad

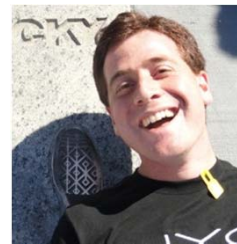


Short-term = Summer, January term or 8 weeks or less during the school year

Mid-length = One quarter, two quarters, one semester

Long-term = Academic year, calendar year

* Source: IIE's *Project Atlas*. Full report available at www.iie.org/projectatlas.

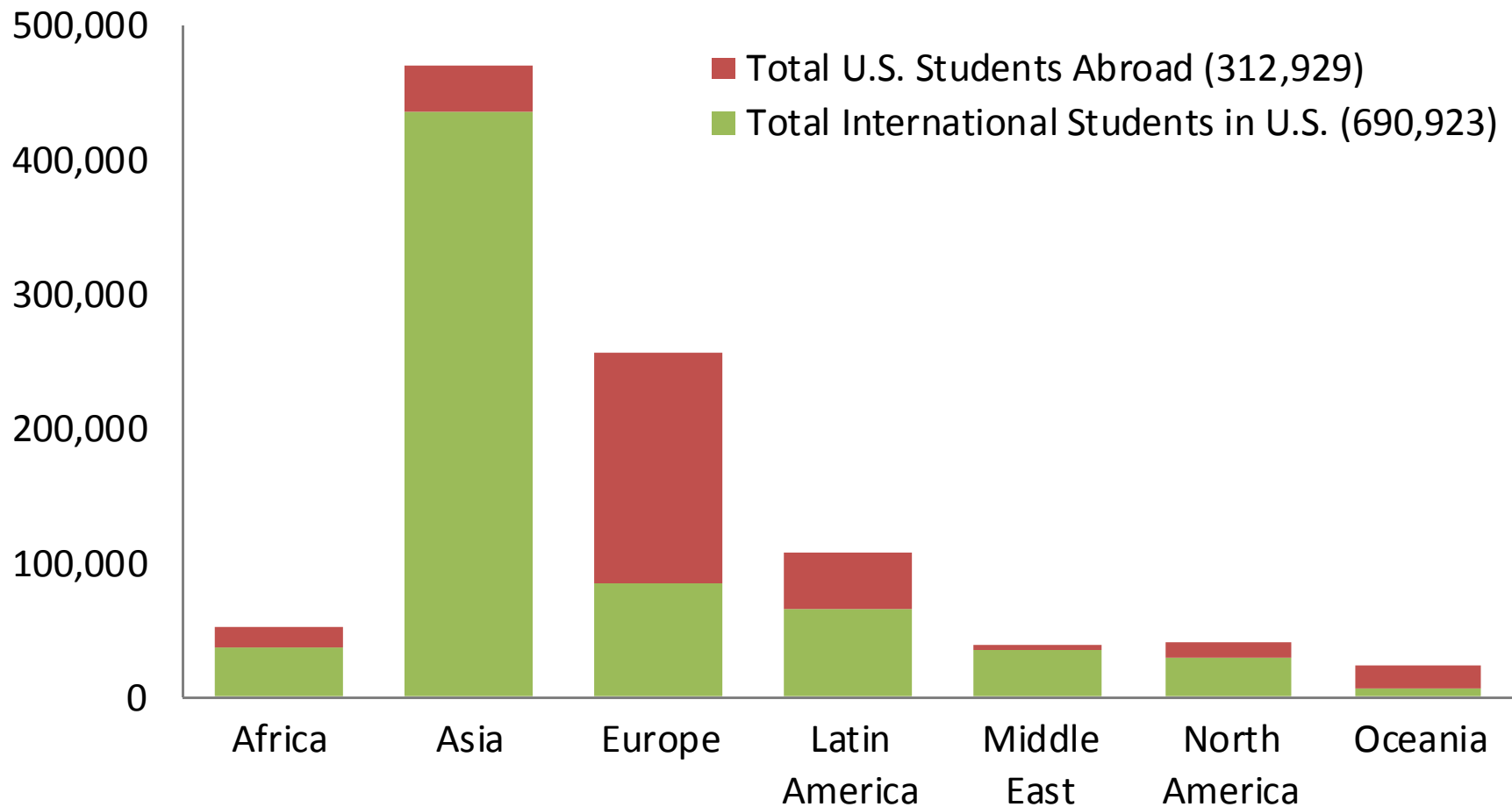


U.S. Students Pursuing Full Degrees Overseas

<u>Host Country</u>	<u>2009/10 Total</u>
United Kingdom	16,185
Canada	9,190
Germany	3,826
France	3,356
Australia	1,952
New Zealand	1,839
China	1,666
Netherlands	1,500
Spain	1,036
Other	1,775
TOTAL	42,325



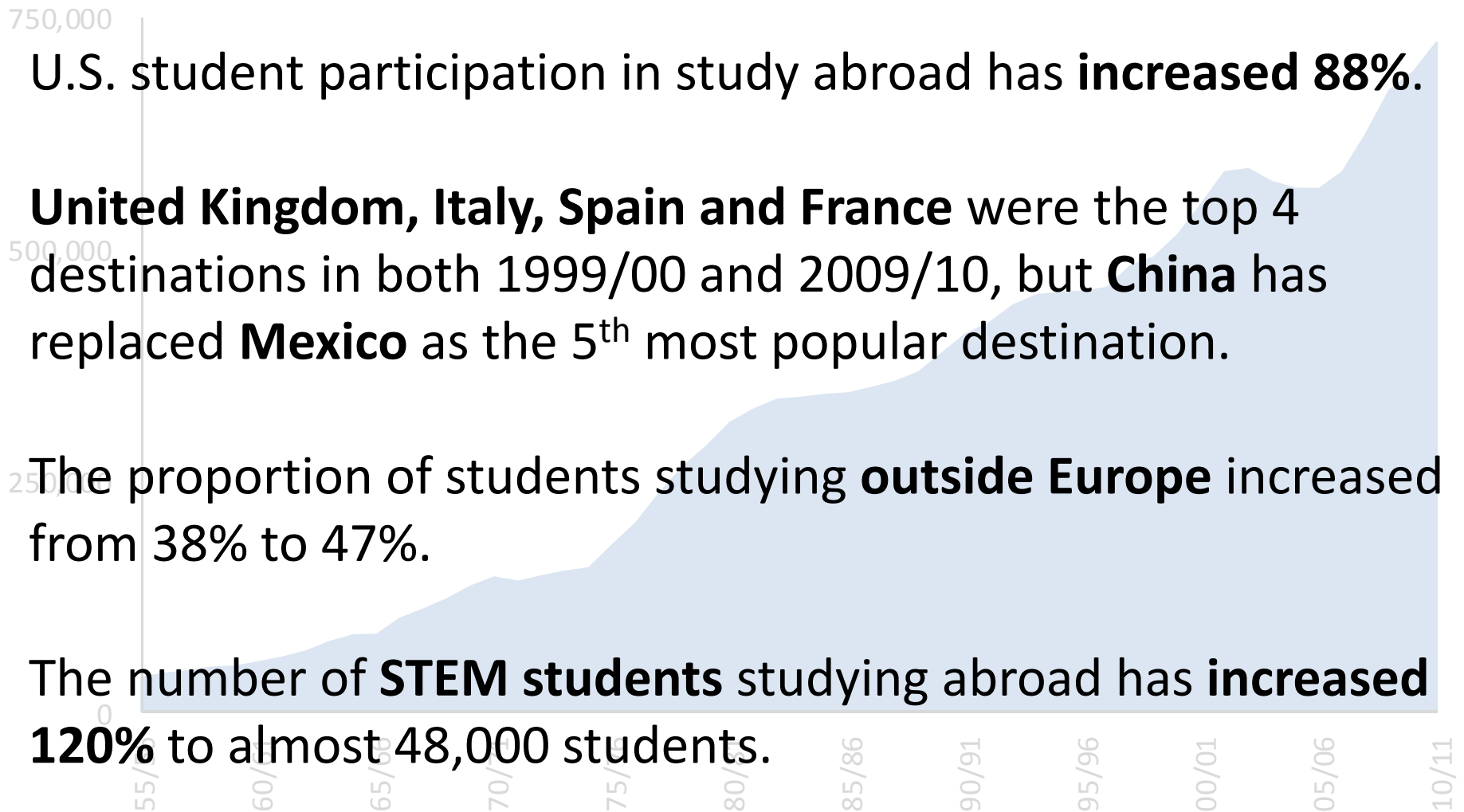
International Exchange Balance, 2009/10

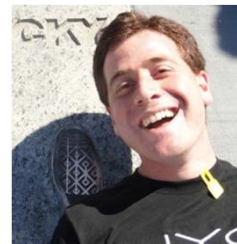




Where are we compared to 10 years ago?

- U.S. student participation in study abroad has **increased 88%**.
- United Kingdom, Italy, Spain and France** were the top 4 destinations in both 1999/00 and 2009/10, but **China** has replaced **Mexico** as the 5th most popular destination.
- The proportion of students studying **outside Europe** increased from 38% to 47%.
- The number of **STEM students** studying abroad has **increased 120%** to almost 48,000 students.





Study Abroad Snapshot Survey

- U.S. study abroad continues to grow in 2010/11:
 - 51% of respondents report enrollment increases
 - 32% report declines
 - 17% report no change
- Enrollment increases of more than 25% reported for:
Turkey (17% of respondents), India (16%),
Australia (14%), China (14%), Brazil (10%)
- Online snapshot survey conducted in September 2011 by IIE
in partnership with the Forum on Education Abroad

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Project Atlas: Measuring Global Student Mobility

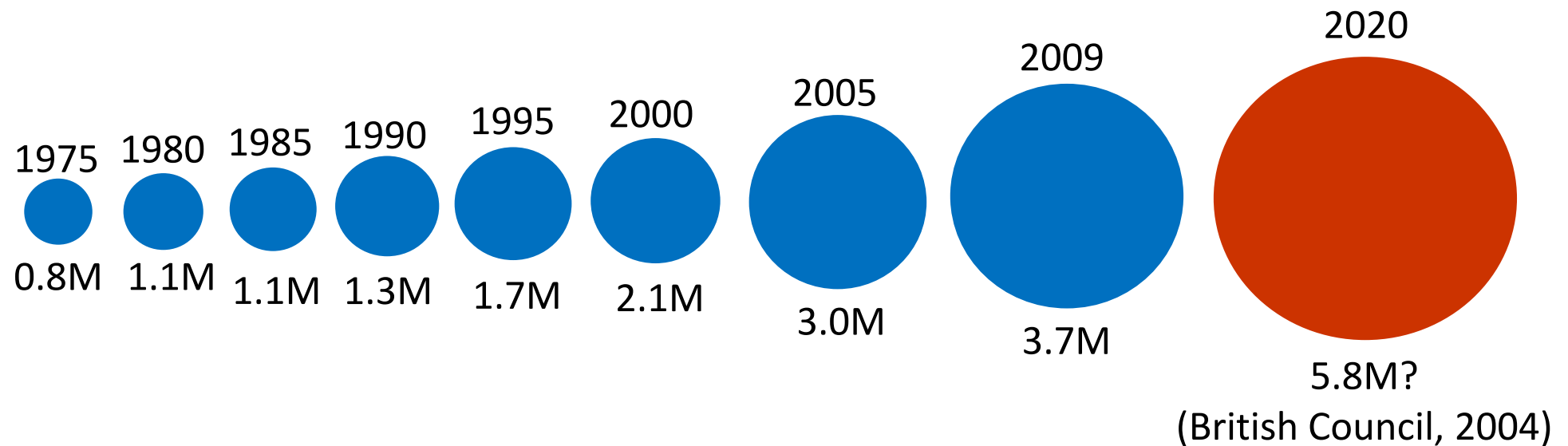
Building a community of national exchange agencies & researchers who share accurate, comparable and timely student mobility data

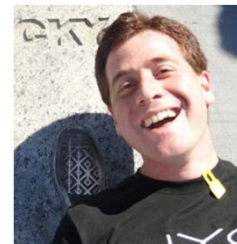




Worldwide: A Growing Pie

- Worldwide, there were over **3.7 million** international students in 2009, a 6.4% increase over the previous year.





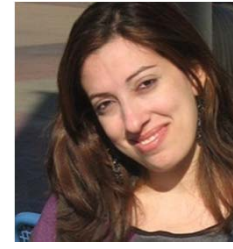
Where Are the Students Going?

<u>Host Country</u>	<u>2009 Total Int'l Students</u>	<u>2010 Total Int'l Students</u>	<u>Top Places of Origin</u>
USA	690,923	723,277	China, India, South Korea
United Kingdom	415,585	455,600	China, India, USA
France	266,448	283,621	Morocco, China, Algeria
China	238,184	265,090	South Korea, USA, Japan
Australia	253,717	258,827	China, India, Malaysia
Germany	244,766	252,032	Turkey, China, Russia
Canada	161,679	174,760	China, India, South Korea
Japan	132,720	141,774	China, South Korea, Taiwan



Non-Traditional and Emerging Hosts





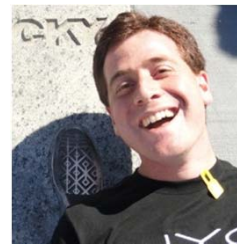
International Cooperation in Student Mobility

■ Research and IIE Publications:

- *U.S. Students in Overseas Degree Programs*
- *Student Mobility and the Internationalization of Higher Education*
- *Developing Strategic International Partnerships*
- *Joint and Double Degree Programs*
- *Expanding U.S. Study Abroad to India*
- *Expanding U.S. Study Abroad to Indonesia*

■ Multilateral initiatives:

- G8/G20 Summit
- U.S.-U.K. Dialogue



The Fulbright Program

- Approximately **310,000** "Fulbrighters" (including 116,900 from the United States) have participated in a Fulbright exchange since the program's inception in **1946**.
- **Supported by the U.S. Department of State**, with additional contributions from partner governments, private sector organizations and U.S. colleges and universities.
- Innovative Fulbright fellowship opportunities continue to be developed, including the recently announced Fulbright Public Policy Fellowships.



Fulbright Scholars

- **1,243 U.S. scholars** from 548 institutions (including 39 minority-serving institutions) participated in the Fulbright U.S. Scholar Program in 2010/11.
- U.S. campuses hosted **987 Fulbright Visiting Scholars** from 112 places of origin. Recent initiatives include a higher education administrators program with India, a community college exchange with Russia and a faculty development program with Iraq.
- Almost **50,000** visiting scholars have taught or conducted research in the U.S. since the program's inception in 1946.



Fulbright Students

- **1,728** U.S. students participated in the **Fulbright U.S. Student Program** in 2010/11, selected from a record-high number of applicants. The Fulbright English Teaching Assistants (ETA) Program operates in over 75 countries, with host governments contributing significantly to the program.
- U.S. universities and colleges hosted **5,086 Fulbright visiting students** and Foreign Language Teaching Assistants (FLTAs) from **157 participating countries** in 2010/11, a 9% increase in students over the previous year. The top 5 places of origin were Pakistan, Germany, Chile, Indonesia and Brazil.

The logo for 'opendoors' is displayed in white lowercase letters on a blue rectangular background.

iie.org/opendoors

Data on academic mobility to and from the U.S.

fulbright.state.gov

Information on Fulbright student and scholar programs

iie.org

Information on IIE programs & services

iie.org/projectatlas

Data on global student mobility

facebook.com/IIEglobal

Latest updates on IIE news & events

twitter.com/IIEglobal

Quick alerts on international education news & trends

www.iie.org/iienetwork

Resources for international education professionals

The 'opendoors' logo, with 'open' in blue and 'doors' in red.The Fulbright logo, featuring the word 'FULBRIGHT' in blue serif font above a stylized globe icon.The Twitter logo in its signature light blue, lowercase font.The 'IIE NETWORK' logo, with 'IIE' in blue and 'NETWORK' in white on a blue background, featuring a yellow globe icon.