Open Doors® is published annually by the Institute of International Education in partnership with the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs. Open Doors reports the findings of annual statistical surveys of U.S. campuses regarding international student and scholar mobility. Data highlights from the Open Doors 2014 surveys on international students in the United States and American students studying abroad will be released to the public on November 17 and published on the Open Doors website at www.iie.org/opendoors. The full 100+ page Open Doors report with more detailed statistics and narrative is published in January and can be pre-ordered from IIE Books at www.iiebooks.org.

15th Annual Celebration of International Education Week (IEW)

International Education Week (IEW) is a joint initiative of the U.S. Department of State and U.S. Department of Education that celebrates the benefits of international education and exchange worldwide.

Open Doors 2014: A 15-Year Snapshot

International Students:

- The overall number of international students in the U.S. has grown 72% in 15 years, from 514,723 in 1999/2000 to 886,052 in 2013/14.
- International students contribute three times more to the U.S. economy than they did 15 years ago, up from $9 billion to $27 billion in tuition, room and board, books, travel and other costs.

Sending Countries:

- In 2014 there are five times as many Chinese students in the U.S. as there were in 2000; almost two and a half times as many Indian students, seven and a half times as many Vietnamese students, and more than ten times the number of Saudi students. China’s share of all international students in the U.S. has grown from 11% in 2000 to 31% in 2014.
- Although Japan and Taiwan are still among the top ten senders of students, both now send substantially fewer students to the U.S., with Japan’s numbers decreasing by 59% and Taiwan by 27%.
- Saudi Arabia, Vietnam and Brazil have seen the largest jumps, each moving into the top ten sending countries; fifteen years ago Saudi Arabia was #21, Vietnam #43 and Brazil #13.
- Students coming from Latin America & the Caribbean have increased overall by 17% and students from Sub-Saharan Africa have increased by 21%.
- The number of students from the MENA region has more than tripled.
- The proportion of students being funded by their own government has tripled, while about 2/3 of international students are still supported primarily by family or personal funds.
U.S. Host Institutions:

- All the leading U.S. host institutions have more than doubled their international student enrollment over the past 15 years, while each institution's share of total U.S. international student enrollment has remained about 1% per institution.
- In 2000 135 institutions hosted 1,000 or more international students and in 2014, there are 231 institutions that host 1,000 or more international students.
- Among the current top ten hosts, University of California, Los Angeles made the most significant jump from #43 to #6, increasing its international student numbers from 2,000 to 9,579.

U.S. Study Abroad:

- The overall number of Americans studying abroad for credit has more than doubled in 15 years, but the percentage that study abroad before graduating is still under 10%. In 1998/99 there were 129,770 US Students who studied abroad, and in 2012/13, the most recent data year, there were 289,408.
- The number of U.S. students with STEM majors studying abroad has nearly tripled. STEM students comprised 17% of students abroad in 1999 and now comprise 23% of U.S. study abroad.
- Today China hosts 5% of U.S. study abroad students, ranking 5th among host countries. In 1999, China was not even among the top 10 destinations and hosted less than 2% of U.S. students.
- While the United Kingdom is still the top destination for U.S. students abroad, its share as a host has dropped from 21% in 1999 to 13% in 2013.
- In 1999, 63% of U.S. students studied abroad in Europe, 15% in Latin America; and 6% in Asia. In 2013 53% studied in Europe, 16% in Latin America & Caribbean, and 12% in Asia.
- U.S. students studying abroad in Latin America and the Caribbean more than doubled, while five and a half times as many students study in Southeast Asia and numbers to Sub-Saharan Africa quadrupled, mostly driven by large increases in study abroad to South Africa.
- The number of students studying in Brazil is seven times greater, rising from 594 U.S. students in 1999 to 4,223 in 2013.
- The number of U.S. students studying abroad in the MENA region has risen by 61%.
- With the exception of Mexico and Israel, all of the host nations in the top ten in 1999 are still in the top ten for 2013, joined by China (which rose from #12 to #5) and Japan (which rose to #10 from #11).