Open Doors® 2012
Report on International Educational Exchange

Produced by the Institute of International Education

In partnership with the
Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs
of the U.S. Department of State

National Press Club
Washington, DC
November 13, 2012
International education is vital to strengthening economies and societies both in the United States and around the world.
Topics

- International Students 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**: 2011/12 enrollments

- **Definition**: non-immigrant international students in the U.S. on temporary visas at the postsecondary level
International Student Enrollment

- **Total** international student enrollment in the U.S. increased 6% in 2011/12 to a record high of 764,495 international students.

- **New** international student enrollment increased 6.5% to 228,467 students.

- International students still comprise less than 4% of total U.S. higher education enrollment.
Academic Level Trends

**Undergraduate** international students outnumbered graduate international students in 2011/12, the first time since 2000/01.
Places of Origin, 2011/12

Students in the U.S.:
- Orange: 72,000 - 194,000
- Dark blue: 20,000 - 35,000
- Light blue: 6,000 - 16,000
- Light green: 2,000 - 6,000
- White: Less than 5,000
Top Places of Origin

- **China** was the top place of origin again in 2011/12.

- Students from the **top 5** places of origin (China, India, South Korea, Saudi Arabia and Canada) comprise **56%** of all international students.

- Double-digit percentage increases among the top 25 origins: China +23%, Saudi Arabia +50%, Iran +24%, Venezuela +14%, Spain +14%

- No double-digit declines among the top 25
Top Three Places of Origin: Trends

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>100,270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>194,029</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Korea</td>
<td>72,295</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
China: Trends by Academic Level

- **Undergrad**
- **Graduate**
- **Non-degree**

Year: 00/01, 02/03, 04/05, 06/07, 08/09, 10/11

Numbers (in thousands): 0, 20,000, 40,000, 60,000, 80,000, 100,000
The top 3 host states (California, New York and Texas) hosted 32% of all international students in the U.S. in 2011/12.
The **200 U.S. institutions** with 1,000 or more international students hosted **66%** of all international students in 2011/12.
Types of Institutions

Doctorate-granting universities host 64% of international students.

- Doctorate-granting Universities: 63.7%
- Master's Colleges and Universities: 17.3%
- Baccalaureate Colleges: 4.0%
- Associate's Colleges: 11.5%
- Special Focus Institutions: 3.6%
In 2011/12, women comprised 44% of international students.
Fields of Study

Business and Management: 22%
STEM Fields: 41%.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field of Study</th>
<th>China</th>
<th>India</th>
<th>South Korea</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Business/Management</td>
<td>28.7</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>16.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineering</td>
<td>19.6</td>
<td>36.7</td>
<td>12.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fine/Applied Arts</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>11.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Professions</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humanities</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intensive English</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Math/Computer Science</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>21.7</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical/Life Sciences</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>7.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Sciences</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>11.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>14.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undeclared</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
International students contributed over $22.7 billion to the U.S. economy in 2011, according to US Department of Commerce.

64% of international students (82% of undergraduates) rely primarily on personal and family funds to pay for their studies.
What Are Campuses Reporting for Fall 2012?

 Snapshot of what 569 responding campuses observed at the beginning of the Fall 2012 term

 Joint online survey conducted October 1-19, 2012 among members of the following higher education organizations: AACC, AASCU, ACE, AAU, APLU, CGS, IIE and NAFSA
Continued growth in international student enrollments in the U.S. (56% report increases; 23% report declines).

Strong growth at the largest U.S. host institutions (77% of institutions hosting more than 1,000 students report increases).

Continued increases from China, Saudi Arabia, Brazil.

Possible small declines from India.
Campuses responding to Fall 2012 Survey report:

- **Major reasons for increases:** more active recruitment efforts; growing reputation and visibility of U.S. campuses abroad; more international linkages.

- **Integrating Chinese students on U.S. campuses:** respondents are adding ESL classes; increasing support services; and offering special workshops on academic, social and cultural issues.

- **Responding to students affected by Arab Spring:** providing scholarships and tuition waivers; short-term loans; housing/meals; on-campus employment.
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 **2010/11 academic year**, including summer 2011, with credit awarded upon return to campus in 2011/12)
273,996 U.S. students received academic credit for study abroad in 2010/11, a 1.3% increase over the previous year.
U.S. Study Abroad Destinations

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

U.S. Students Abroad:
- 26,000 - 33,000
- 14,000 - 17,000
- 7,000 - 10,000
- 3,000 - 5,000
- Less than 3,000
U.S. Study Abroad Destinations

American students are increasingly going to non-traditional destinations.

- **Destinations:** 14 of the top 25 destinations are outside Europe; only 5 of the top 25 are Anglophone countries

- **Large increases** among the top 25 hosts: Costa Rica (16%), South Korea (16%), Brazil (13%), India (12%), Denmark (11%)

- **Large declines:** Mexico (42%), Japan (33%)

- **Fall 2012 snapshot survey:** Growth for China, India and Japan
Diversity and U.S. Study Abroad

Women comprised 64% of U.S. study abroad students in 2010/11.
Diversity and U.S. Study Abroad

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

U.S. Study Abroad 2010/11  
Total Minorities: 22%

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

Gilman Program 2010/11  
Total Minorities 60%

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

## U.S. Students Pursuing Full Degrees Overseas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Host Country</th>
<th>2009/10</th>
<th>2010/11</th>
<th>% Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>16,185</td>
<td>16,745</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>9,190</td>
<td>9,190*</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>4,358</td>
<td>4,449</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>3,826</td>
<td>4,242</td>
<td>10.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>1,839</td>
<td>2,467</td>
<td>34.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>2,907</td>
<td>2,377</td>
<td>-18.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>1,666</td>
<td>2,184</td>
<td>31.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>1,650</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>1,036</td>
<td>951</td>
<td>-8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>1,775</td>
<td>1,750</td>
<td>-1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>44,282</td>
<td>46,005</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 2010/11 data for Canada is pending

International Exchange Balance, 2010/11

- Total U.S. Students Abroad (320,001)
- Total International Students in U.S. (764,495)
Bilateral initiatives can make a difference: The 100,000 Strong Initiative for China

- Over 26,000 U.S. students participated in education abroad activities in China in 2011
- More than 8,800 U.S. students pursued non-credit education activities in China. These included internships, volunteering, study tours and research, among others.
- The Initiative will likely meet its target by 2014
- U.S. institutions have limited capacity to gather data on non-credit education abroad activities
Project Atlas: Measuring Global Student Mobility

Building a community of national exchange agencies & researchers who share accurate, comparable and timely student mobility data
Worldwide, there were over **4.1 million** international students in 2010, a 10.8% increase over the previous year.

Source: OECD *Education at a Glance*, 2012
### Where Are the Students Going?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Host Country</th>
<th>2010 Total Int’l Students</th>
<th>2011 Total Int’l Students</th>
<th>Top Places of Origin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>723,277</td>
<td>764,495</td>
<td>China, India, South Korea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>455,600</td>
<td>480,755</td>
<td>China, India, USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>265,090</td>
<td>292,611</td>
<td>South Korea, USA, Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>283,621</td>
<td>288,544</td>
<td>Morocco, China, Algeria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>244,776</td>
<td>252,032</td>
<td>Turkey, China, Russia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>230,595</td>
<td>242,351</td>
<td>China, Malaysia, India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>174,760</td>
<td>193,647</td>
<td>China, South Korea, India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>141,774</td>
<td>138,075</td>
<td>China, South Korea, Taiwan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: IIE’s *Project Atlas* – iie.org/projectatlas
Top Host Countries’ International Enrollment as a Percentage of Total Higher Education Enrollment, 2011

- China: 1.0%
- U.S.: 3.6%
- Germany: 11.4%
- France: 12.3%
- UK: 18.6%
- Australia: 21.4%
Governments are investing in workforce development and creating knowledge economies through

- National scholarship programs to support education abroad
- National scholarship programs to attract international students
- Welcoming branch campuses or joint degree partnerships

Among the countries which recently launched international scholarship initiatives are:

- Brazil, Chile, Colombia, and Argentina in Latin America;
- Saudi Arabia, Libya, Kuwait, Iraq and Oman in the Middle East and North Africa
- China, Japan, Malaysia, Indonesia and Singapore in East Asia
- Germany, France and Russia in Europe, as well as the European Commission’s regional and global mobility schemes
Major Issues Affecting Global Academic Mobility

- Countries in political/economic transition seek higher education models and partners

- Growing numbers of students affected by political disruptions and natural disasters at home and abroad

To help, go to - www.iie.org/ESF
www.iie.org/syria
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