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2015

REPORT ON INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE

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REPORT ON INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE

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In 2014 and 2015, the flows of students and scholars into and out of the United States grew at higher rates than we have seen in several years. The growing momentum in academic mobility is good news for students and scholars who seek overseas educational opportunities in order to increase their international perspectives and to prepare for entry into a global workforce. Rising student interest in internships and practical work opportunities is emerging as a strong driver of global student flows. These applied learning opportunities are a critical complement to academic training; they attract international students to the United States and other countries where they are available, and are also a growing component of U.S. study abroad. Governments around the world are also increasingly recognizing the value of facilitating international educational exchanges to strengthen their human capital and global connections with an eye towards building knowledge economies. The adoption of the new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2015 has further emphasized the importance of tertiary education globally, while also encouraging governments to support educational opportunities by providing scholarships for their own citizens, and also for students from throughout the developing world.

Alongside these positive drivers and promise of improved economic opportunities that accompany international education, the past several years have seen unprecedented levels of forced human migration that have negatively impacted the educational opportunities of tens of thousands of young people. Displaced students from Syria face huge barriers to continuing their education, with many unable to access higher education opportunities due to financial

and other difficulties. More broadly, there are persistent questions about the diversity of students represented in international education and a clear need for the global higher education community to do more to make international education accessible for all.

All these trends and more are captured in this year's *Open Doors® Report on International Educational Exchange*. Carrying forward the changes in the report format introduced in *Open Doors 2014*, this year's report includes analytical and contextualized examinations of what our latest *Open Doors* data tell us about academic mobility vis-à-vis the United States, whether it is student flows into and out of the United States or the inbound mobility of international scholars. In addition, we draw upon *Project Atlas®* — a global complement to *Open Doors* — to shed light on how mobility trends are unfolding in other parts of the world. In doing so and in looking at various world regions, we focus not just on the mobility and exchange between the United States and a particular region, but also on emerging mobility patterns between that region and other parts of the world—a dynamic that is often neglected and overshadowed by the discussion of South-North mobility.

For our readers seeking more detailed descriptive data, that information is available in comprehensive data tables in the publication's appendices and also online at www.iie.org/opendoors. We invite you to explore the special topics presented in the report that range from analysis of non-credit education abroad to a critical reflection of the economic impact of student mobility on individuals, institutions, and society.

We hope you share our enthusiasm for this year's report and look forward to your feedback and comments.

Christine Farrugia and Rajika Bhandari
January 2016

Foreword

International education prepares today's students for the global workforce and equips them to solve the increasingly complex challenges facing our interconnected world. It is one of the most important components of a 21st-century education.

Universities need an international strategy. Globalization is changing the way the world works, and employers are increasingly looking for workers who have international experience, cross-cultural competence and language skills. Studying abroad is one of the best — and often only — ways American college students can acquire these skills before graduating.

Students today need international experience. Internationally-mobile college students do better in school and fare better in the job market over the short- and long-term. Studies show that they are hired more quickly after graduation with higher starting salaries, they are more likely to work in their fields, and they are less likely to be unemployed five years after graduation.

Today's employers also need an international education strategy. Companies need to invest in global talent, develop their global workforce, build local education initiatives, train and educate their employees and future employees, and demonstrate corporate social responsibility. They also need to recognize and reward employees and potential employees who bring a cross-cultural perspective.

With nearly 1 million students from all over the globe, the United States hosts more of the world's 4.5 million globally mobile college and university students than any other country — almost double the number hosted by the United Kingdom. There are now 73 percent more international students studying at

U.S. colleges and universities than were reported a decade ago. But the number of American students studying abroad is not growing as fast.

Just over 300,000 Americans study abroad each year. Only about 10% of U.S. students are graduating from college with international education experience. That is simply not enough. Ninety percent of U.S. students do not study abroad before graduating and the *Open Doors* research shows that only 26 percent of those who go abroad are minorities. The students going abroad should reflect size and the diversity of the general undergraduate population here in the United States. That is why IIE's "Generation Study Abroad" initiative is aimed at substantially increasing and diversifying the study abroad population. This initiative brings together educational institutions, employers, governments, associations, and others to build on current best practices and find new ways to extend international opportunities.

IIE produces the *Open Doors* Project and publication in partnership with the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, an agency that plays a critical and unique role in internationalizing U.S. higher education, and, through its new USA Study Abroad office, in encouraging U.S. students to study abroad.

We hope *Open Doors* will inform critical thinking and policy in international education at the local, state, and national levels in the U.S. and around the world. We welcome your feedback, and we invite you to join in the very active conversations around these topics that are taking place on campuses, in the media, in statehouses, and among employers.

Allan E. Goodman
President and CEO
Institute of International Education

FIGURE 1 Top 25 Places of Origin of International Students in the United States, 2014/15

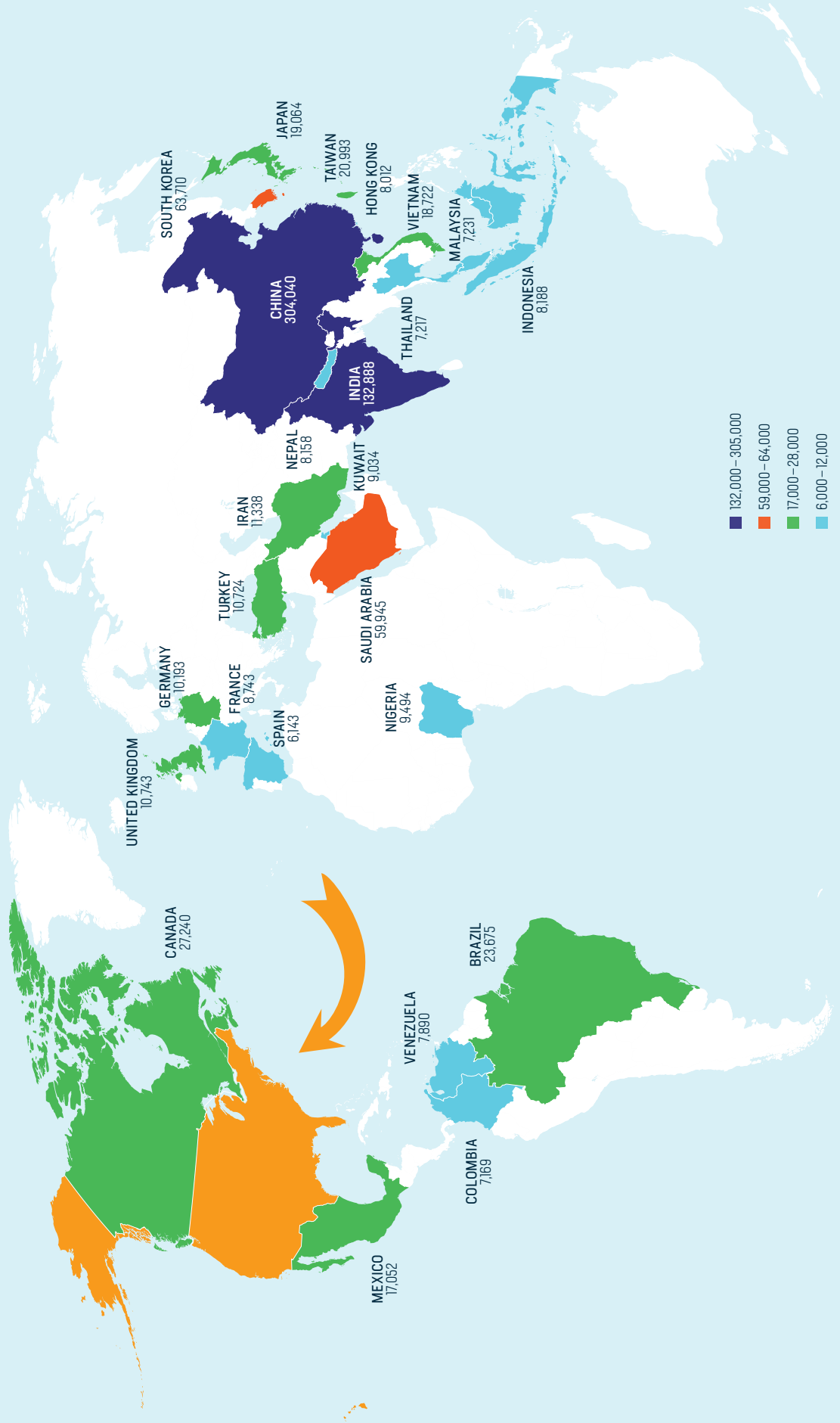
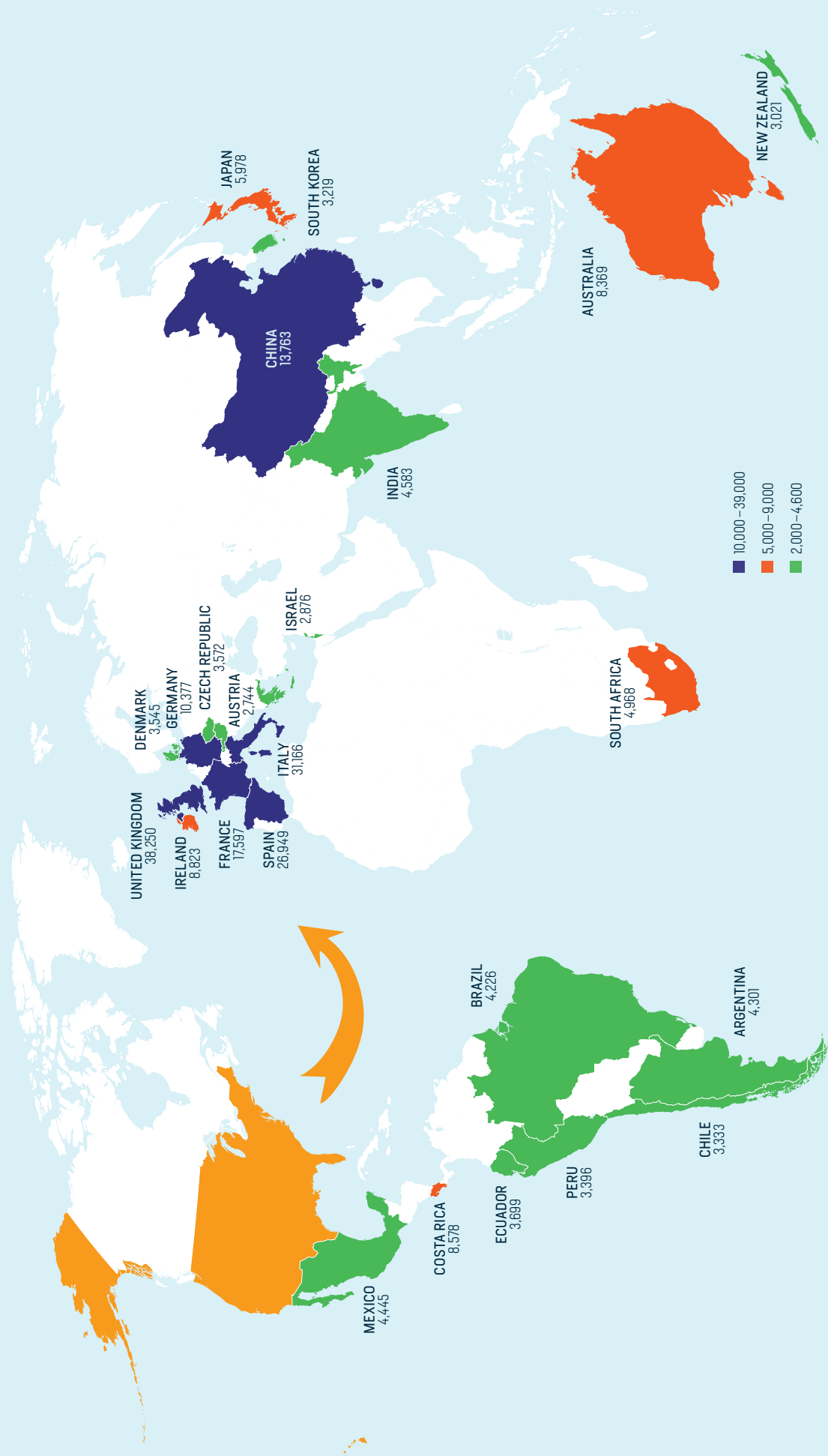


FIGURE 2 Top 25 Study Abroad Destinations of U.S. Students, 2013/14



U.S. TRENDS

International Students in the United States

The number of international students in the United States increased by 10 percent in 2014/15, the highest rate of growth in 35 years.

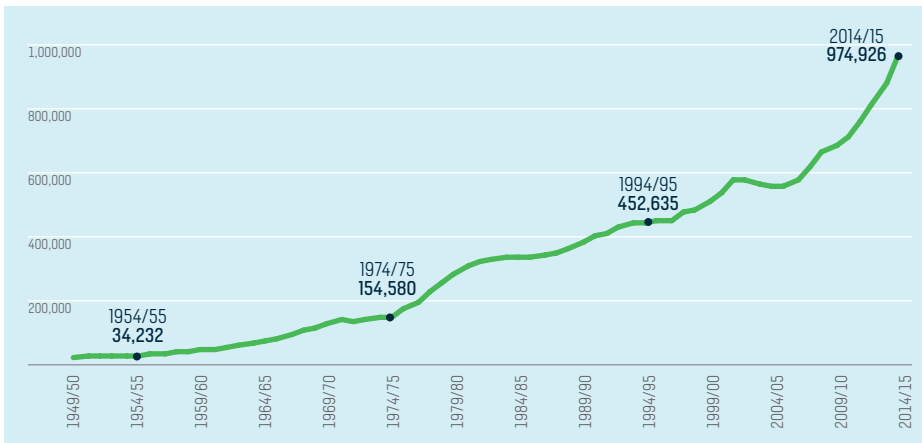


FIGURE 3
International students in the United States, 1949/50 – 2014/15

The United States remains the number one destination for students who seek a global education. In 2014/15, the number of international students in the United States increased by 10 percent to reach nearly 975,000 students. This increase is higher than last year's 8 percent rise and is the highest rate of growth in 35 years. The continued expansion of international students coming to the United States points to the strength of American universities, and their reputations as global centers of innovation, knowledge, and leadership worldwide.

WHICH STUDENTS ARE DRIVING THE GROWTH?

While students from China still far outnumber those from any other country, the key finding this year is about the growth of students from India, who increased by 29.4 percent over the prior year to reach a record high of 132,888. This is the highest rate of growth for Indian students in the history of *Open Doors*, which spans back to 1954/55. This large rise is likely due to pent-up demand from Indian students, whose numbers declined in the United States from 2010/11 to 2012/13 due to currency fluctuations in India and the sharp devaluation of the Rupee against the U.S. dollar.

Chinese students are continuing to enroll in U.S.

colleges and universities at high rates, increasing by 11 percent in 2014/15 to reach 304,040 students. China remains the top place of origin of international students in the U.S. for the sixth consecutive year, although their growth has been slowing from the peak growth rate of nearly 30 percent in 2009/10.

The data this year also show that strategic initiatives to increase student flows can have a positive impact. The number of students from Latin America and the Caribbean increased by 19 percent from the prior year, making this the fastest growing region of origin for international students. The boost was in part due to the success of the U.S. government's 100,000 Strong in the Americas, as well as bold initiatives launched by Latin American countries such as Mexico's *Proyecto 100,000* and the Brazil Scientific Mobility Program.

Strong growth from the Middle East and North Africa continued this year, expanding by 11 percent, driven primarily by increases in students from Saudi Arabia, Iran, and Kuwait.

INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS' ACADEMIC INTERESTS

Degree programs at the undergraduate and graduate levels are strong draws for most international students,

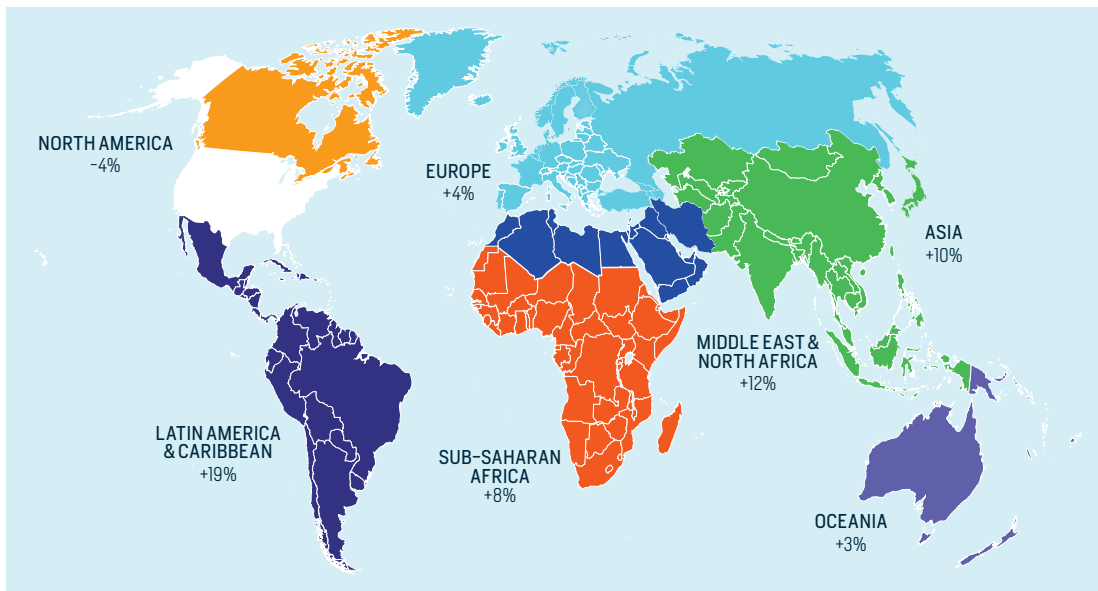


FIGURE 4 Growth in international students in the United States, by region of origin, 2014/15

who value the skills, knowledge, and marketability of a U.S. higher education credential. The majority of international students enroll in programs leading to an academic degree, with nearly 41 percent enrolled in undergraduate programs in 2014/15 and 37 percent enrolled in graduate programs (Table 1.4).

Nonetheless, non-degree programs — encompassing short-term exchange students, intensive English students, and students in certificate programs — were the fastest growing in 2014/15, jumping by 18 percent from the prior year. The large increases at this level were driven primarily by Brazilian students among whom non-degree students more than doubled, as well as by students from Mexico whose non-degree students more than tripled. These surges are likely the result of both governments’ initiatives supporting short-term study in the United States.

The opportunity to engage in practical training related to their fields of study is another component of U.S. higher education that helps to attract international students. Through Optional Practical Training (OPT), international students who have earned a degree in the United States may remain in the country for a short period to advance their training and gain further applied skills through work experience related to their academic program.* In 2014/15, international students

* At press time, international students are eligible for OPT for 12 months, with a 17-month extension available for students in the STEM fields. A proposed 24-month extension for STEM students is pending approval.

engaging in OPT made up 12 percent of all international students. OPT is particularly popular among students from certain parts of Asia, such as India (22 percent of Indian students are at the OPT level), Nepal (18 percent on OPT), and Taiwan (17 percent on OPT) (Table 1.15).

Students coming to the United States from overseas are highly attracted to fields of study that are closely tied to labor market opportunities. Science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM) fields enroll 44 percent of all international students, and an additional 20 percent enroll in business and management.

THE IMPACT OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS

The positive impact of international students is felt in many areas of the education sector and the economy. International students strengthen U.S. higher education and research and foster cross-border collaboration on shared global problems. For U.S. students who might never have the opportunity to study abroad, international students provide critical global exposure and diverse perspectives. International students also contribute in real dollar terms. The U.S. Department of Commerce (2015) estimates that international students contribute \$30.8 billion to the U.S. economy through payments for tuition, housing, and other living expenses (Table 1.26). According to estimates produced by NAFSA (2015), the financial contributions international students made to the United States supported 373,000 jobs in 2014/15 (Table 1.27).

U.S. TRENDS

U.S. Destinations of International Students

Forty-four states and the District of Columbia increased their international student numbers, with 21 states growing faster than the national average.

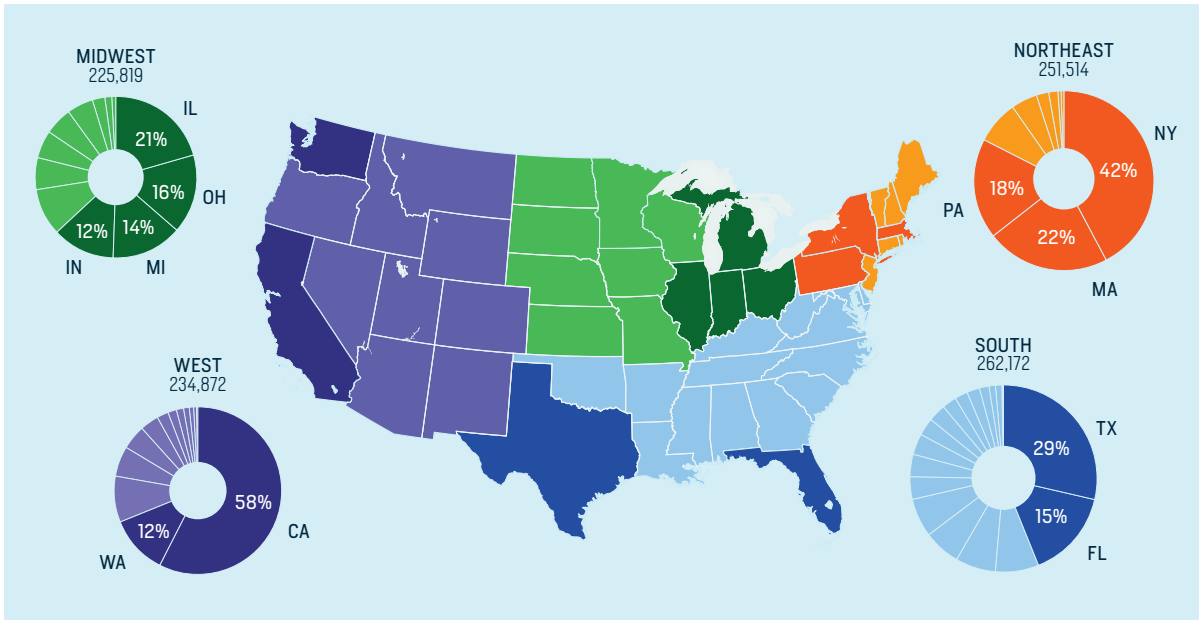


FIGURE 5 Number of international students by U.S. region, and states with highest percentage of international students within each region, 2014/15

International students are vital members of all types of higher education institutions in all reaches of the United States. Colleges and universities in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and other U.S. territories enroll international students on their campuses. In 2014/15, 44 states and the District of Columbia increased their international student numbers, with 21 states growing faster than the national average of 10 percent (Table 1.16).

Given their large institutional size and their capacity to host many international students, doctoral institutions enroll the majority of international students (66 percent), who study at all academic levels (Table 1.23). An additional 17 percent enroll in master's institutions, 9 percent at community colleges, 4 percent at baccalaureate institutions, and 3 percent at special focus institutions such as art schools and theological institutes (Table 1.23).

INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS ARE WIDELY DISPERSED THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES

Large increases in international students in 2014/15 have been seen across most of the United States. Among the top ten host states, five had double-digit growth: Texas increased by 18 percent, California by 11 percent, and Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Illinois by 10 percent each. Among other states hosting between 10,000 and 28,000 international students, the fastest-growing were Arizona, which increased by 32 percent to reach 20,437 international students, and Missouri, which increased 19 percent to reach 21,703 students.

The top three host states — California, New York, and Texas — host 33 percent of all overseas students, but international students are evenly dispersed across U.S. regions (Fig. 5). Each region hosts about one quarter of the nearly one million international students in the country.

While international students are fairly evenly dispersed across the United States, in some regions students are clustered into a small number of states. This is especially evident in the West, where 58 percent of international students study in California, and in the Northeast, where 42 percent of international students study in New York State. The dispersion of students in the South and the Midwest is more diffuse. Texas — the top host state in the South — hosts just 29 percent of all international students in the South, with an additional 15 percent enrolling in Florida institutions, and the remainder studying across the region. In the Midwest, Illinois hosts 21 percent of the region’s students, followed by Ohio (16 percent), Michigan (14 percent), and Indiana (12 percent). This broad dispersion of international students across Midwestern states is attributable to high levels of international activity at several large research institutions in different states.

MOST INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS ENROLL IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, BUT THERE ARE VARIATIONS BY STATE

Both public and private institutions have internationalized their campuses by enrolling international students, as well as promoting U.S. study abroad, collaborating with international faculty and scholars, and internationalizing their curricula. Overall, 65 percent of international students enroll in public higher education institutions (Table 1.22), many of which are large doctoral research institutions that have a sizeable student capacity. In addition to public research universities, there are roughly 1,000 community colleges, largely public, that collectively host about 9 percent of all international students (Table 1.23). Private not-for-profit institutions host 34 percent of international students and private for-profit institutions host less than 2 percent of international students.

While most international students enroll in public institutions, there are relatively fewer international students in public institutions compared to overall enrollment in public colleges and universities in the United States. Almost 65 percent of international students study at public institutions, while 72 percent of all higher education students enroll at public institutions. The reverse relationship is found in the private not-for-profit sector where 34 percent of international students study, compared to 20 percent of all students. The private for-profit sector accounts for less than

2 percent of international students and 8 percent of all U.S. students (Fig. 6).

Looking more closely at international student enrollment patterns by state, there are distinct variations in the distribution of students in public and private institutions. There are several Northeastern states where the private not-for-profit sector is particularly active in internationalizing its student body. New York, Massachusetts, and New Jersey enroll much higher proportions of international students in private not-for-profit institutions than is represented by the distribution of all students (Fig. 6). Many other states have distributions of international students that are roughly comparable to overall enrollment, and there are several states that have relatively high representation of international students in the public sector, including Indiana, Arizona, Virginia, and Minnesota.

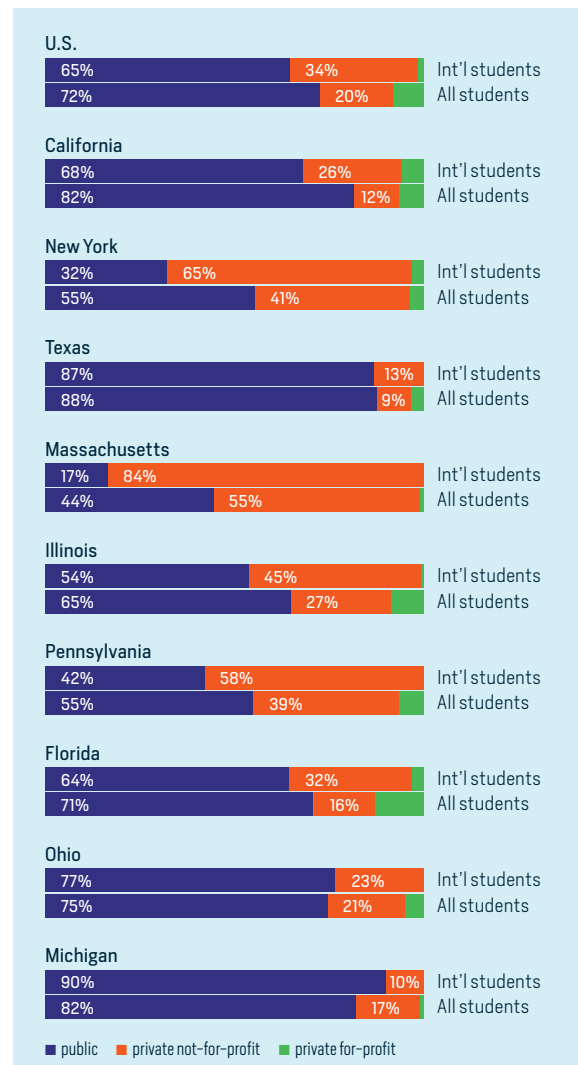


FIGURE 6 Students by institution sector, U.S. & top states, 2014/15

U.S. TRENDS

U.S. Study Abroad

Following several years of low growth, in 2013/14 momentum began to build in the numbers of U.S. students studying abroad.

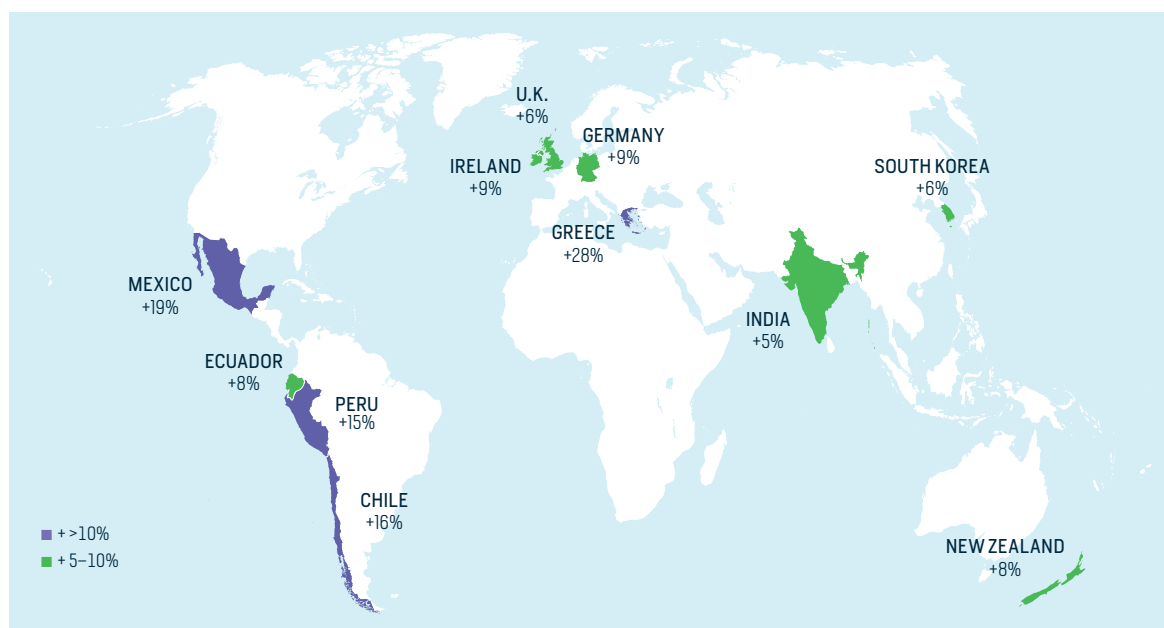


FIGURE 7 Fastest-growing destinations for U.S. study abroad, 2013/14

Following several years of low growth, in 2013/14 momentum began to build in the numbers of U.S. students abroad. Since the economic downturn in 2008, annual growth in study abroad has been very low, with an average increase of just 2 percent per year from 2008/09 through 2012/13. In 2013/14, growth in U.S. students abroad jumped by 5 percent to reach 304,467 U.S. students who received academic credit for overseas study. While the number of students studying abroad is picking up, much more needs to be done to significantly boost U.S. study abroad; based on the current numbers, doubling the number of students abroad by the end of the decade would require a 16.5 percent annual growth rate for the next several years.

Most students (62 percent) travel on short term programs that take place during the summer term or last eight weeks or less during the academic year (Table 2.10). Among U.S. students abroad, the most popular majors

are science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM) fields, which account for 23 percent of U.S. students abroad, followed by business and management (20 percent) and the social sciences (19 percent) (Table 2.4).

There is rising interest among U.S. students in a variety of educational activities overseas. In addition to the nearly 305,000 students who received academic credit for study abroad from their U.S. college or university, over 46,000 U.S. students matriculate in full degree programs outside of the United States, with the largest numbers studying in the U.K. (See p. 27 for more information.) Growing numbers of U.S. students are also engaging in overseas work, internships, and volunteering for which they do not receive academic credit from their home campus. In 2013/14, 326 colleges and universities reported a total of 22,181 U.S. students who participated in non-credit work, internships, and volunteering (Table 2.14).

WHICH DESTINATIONS ACCOUNT FOR GROWTH IN STUDY ABROAD?

American students have long been attracted to study in Europe and that trend continued in 2013/14. About 53 percent of U.S. students studied in Europe, with 6 of the top 10 host countries (Fig. 2). U.S. students are also increasingly traveling to a diverse range of countries outside Europe. Over the past ten years, study abroad to Asia has nearly tripled to reach more than 36,000 students in 2013/14. The number of students studying in Latin America and the Caribbean has increased by 70 percent over the same period to reach more than 49,000 students in 2013/14. In fact, Latin America and the Caribbean was the fastest growing region for U.S. students in 2013/14, rising by 8 percent from the prior year. After five years of declining numbers of U.S. students, Mexico led the growth in study abroad to the region, increasing by 19 percent, demonstrating the positive impact of national mobility initiatives that include the U.S. government’s 100,000 Strong in the Americas and the Mexican government’s Proyecto 100,000. There were also large increases in students studying in Peru, which grew by 15 percent; Chile, which grew by 16 percent; and Ecuador, which increased by 8 percent, demonstrating surging interest among American students in exploring a wide array of countries throughout the Western hemisphere (Fig. 7).

STUDENT DIVERSITY IS GROWING, BUT MORE NEEDS TO BE DONE

The diversity of U.S. students abroad is a crucial issue among international educators seeking to provide access to study abroad for all students. While there has been some progress in the racial and ethnic diversity of U.S. students abroad, minority students abroad are underrepresented compared to their overall participation in U.S. higher education. In 2003/04, minority students made up just 16 percent of U.S. students abroad; that proportion increased to 26 percent in 2013/14 (Fig. 8). Despite this modest progress, white students still make up the vast majority of study abroad, accounting for three quarters of students. When considering that 42 percent of all U.S. students identify as racial or ethnic minorities (NCES, 2014), there is a clear shortfall in the number of minority students abroad. Several factors have been cited as reasons for low levels of minority student participation. One of the most salient factors is students’ financial

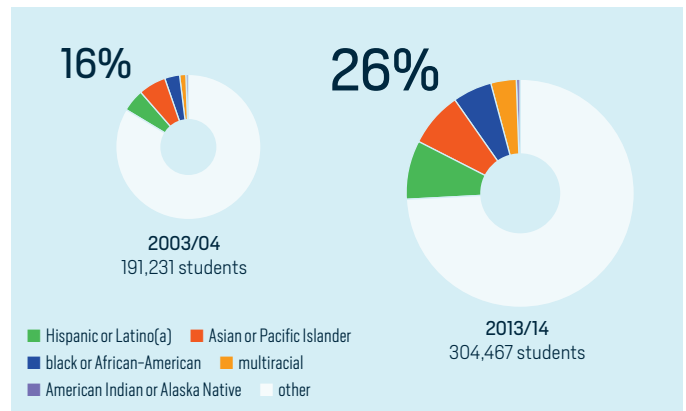


FIGURE 8 Minority students abroad, 2003/04 & 2013/14



FIGURE 9 Gender of U.S. students abroad, 1982/83–2013/14

concerns. However, there is evidence that providing study abroad grants rather than loans can overcome these barriers (Twombly, Salisbury, Tumanut & Klute, 2012). Institutional barriers, including lack of information about study abroad opportunities and constraints of students’ academic programs, can also limit minority student participation, as can interpersonal factors, such as lack of family support, lack of role models, and fear of discrimination (Twombly, et al, 2012). To make significant progress in diversifying study abroad, these limiting factors need to be addressed.

The vast majority (65 percent) of U.S. students abroad are female, a proportion that has remained consistent for decades (Fig. 9). While there is little empirical data on the reason for men’s low participation in study abroad, some researchers have found that framing study abroad in terms of its impact on graduation and preparation for the workforce can effectively motivate men to study abroad (Bothwell, 2015). With the growing interest in both non-credit and for-credit work and internships overseas (see Tables 2.13 and 2.14), male students may increase their participation in overseas education.

U.S. TRENDS

Intensive English Programs in the United States

In 2014 the proportion of intensive English students in the United States remained mostly flat from the prior year, increasing by just 43 students from 2013. The 126,016 international students who enrolled in intensive English programs in 2014 studied for a total of 1,853,569 weeks, a slight decline of 0.4 percent from the prior year. Although there was not significant growth in 2014, this represents a positive change from the prior year when the number of students declined by nearly 3 percent.

Despite a 15 percent decline in 2014, Saudi students still make up the largest group studying intensive English with nearly 33,000 students, representing 26 percent of all intensive English students in the United States. Saudi Arabia has been the top sender of intensive English students to the United States since 2010 due largely to the Saudi government’s King Abdullah Scholarship Program that provides funding for overseas study. The next three largest sending countries — China, Brazil, and Japan — together account for an additional 34 percent of students.

LARGE DECLINES FROM SOME COUNTRIES OFFSET BY GROWTH FROM OTHERS

While the overall number of intensive English students remained level, there were marked shifts in student enrollment from several key sending countries. A

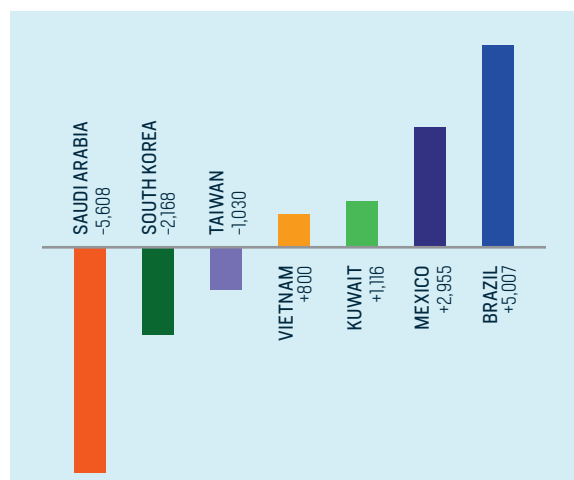


FIGURE 10 Countries with largest IEP growth and decline, 2014

number of large senders saw sizeable declines, which were offset by gains in students from other countries. In terms of absolute numbers, big declines were seen in students from Saudi Arabia, South Korea, and Taiwan. Making up for these drops were sizable increases in students from Brazil, Mexico, Kuwait, and Vietnam, largely due to government efforts to increase academic mobility to the United States (Fig. 10).

REGIONAL TRENDS

Most world regions sent fewer students to the United States for intensive English in 2014 than in the prior year (Fig. 11). The exceptions to this pattern were Latin America and the Caribbean and Sub-Saharan Africa. Latin American and Caribbean students increased by 37 percent to 27,715, due to large jumps in students from Brazil and Mexico. Students from Sub-Saharan Africa increased by 39 percent to 2,200 students, driven by modest increases from many countries, with the largest growth coming from Angolan students.

	2013 students	2014 students	% change
Asia	47,733	45,819	-4.0
Middle East & North Africa	45,846	41,519	-9.4
Latin America & Caribbean	20,183	27,715	37.3
Europe	10,493	8,693	-17.2
Africa, Sub-Saharan	1,583	2,200	39.0
North America	60	46	-23.3
Oceania	69	23	-66.7

	2013 student-weeks	2014 student-weeks	% change
Asia	634,670	623,080	-1.8
Middle East & North Africa	833,609	792,345	-5.0
Latin America & Caribbean	236,770	306,233	29.3
Europe	124,400	93,455	-24.9
Africa, Sub-Saharan	30,830	37,556	21.8
North America	499	592	18.6
Oceania	516	267	-48.3

FIGURE 11 Intensive English students by world region, 2013 & 2014

U.S. TRENDS

International Scholars in the United States

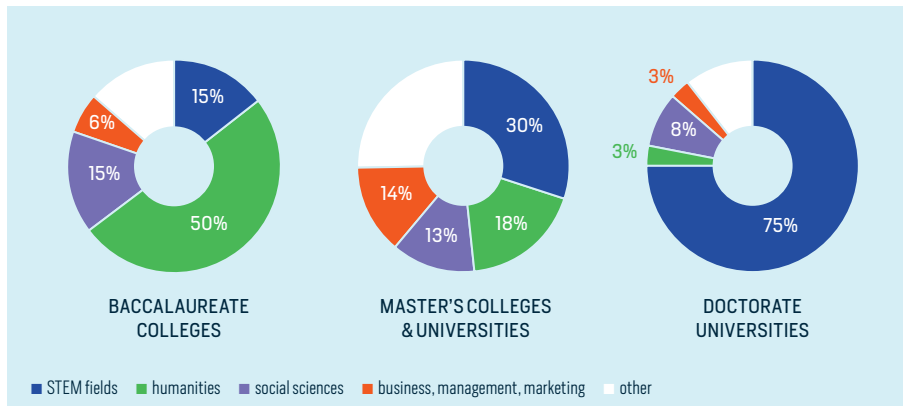


FIGURE 12 Fields of specialization of international scholars in the United States, by institution type, 2014/15

In 2014/15, 124,861 international scholars taught and conducted research in the United States, a modest 3 percent increase over the prior year. International scholars contribute to the creation of an internationalized campus and build linkages between U.S. higher education and their home countries. The global exchange of scholars often occurs through academic research networks or established binational programs, such as the U.S. Department of State's Fulbright Visiting Scholar Program.

This year the number of scholars from China increased by 10 percent. Chinese scholars now make up 32 percent of all scholars, compared to 19 percent a decade ago. Increasing numbers of scholars from Brazil, Mexico, and Colombia contributed to double-digit growth from Latin America and the Caribbean, making it the fastest growing region for the second year in a row. Over the past decade, scholars from the Middle East and North Africa have also increased at high rates, largely driven by Saudi Arabia and Iran.

SCHOLARS' ACTIVITIES VARY BY INSTITUTIONAL TYPE

The overall trends in international scholars' activities have remained stable over the past fifteen years, with 77 percent conducting research, 7 percent teaching, and the remainder engaged in both teaching and research or other activities. The STEM fields draw the largest number of scholars, representing 74 percent of scholars.

However, given the variations in academic programs across different types of institutions, notable differences emerge when examining different institutional types.

At doctorate-granting institutions, which place a heavy emphasis on research, over 78 percent of international scholars conduct research and 75 percent specialize in the STEM fields, particularly biological and biomedical sciences, engineering, and health professions. These patterns are in keeping with the trend noted by the National Science Foundation that increasing numbers of all U.S. full-time faculty with science and engineering degrees identify research as their primary work activity (National Science Board, 2014).

At baccalaureate colleges, approximately 78 percent of international scholars focus on teaching. The remaining 22 percent engage in research or other pursuits. At these largely undergraduate colleges, over 65 percent of international scholars specialize in humanities or social science, notably in foreign languages, literature, and linguistics (Fig. 12).

Master's institutions, which typically offer both undergraduate education and master's level programs, have a more even distribution of scholars across different types of activities, with just 52 percent mainly conducting research. Business represents the single largest discipline at 14 percent, but the combined STEM fields represent almost one third of scholars at these institutions.

WORLD REGION TRENDS

Global Student Mobility

The United States is the world's leading study destination, hosting 22 percent of globally mobile students in 2014/15.

More than ever before, students are pursuing opportunities to study abroad, with at least 4.5 million higher education students enrolled outside of their home countries in 2012 (OECD, 2015). In this section, we examine U.S. higher education mobility within the global context, but also focus on mobility patterns occurring worldwide, intra-regionally, and in select countries.

MAJOR HOST DESTINATIONS: A PROFILE OF MOBILITY

In 2014/15, the United States remained the leading study abroad destination for higher education students worldwide, hosting 22 percent of all globally mobile students (Fig. 13).^{*} The United Kingdom, which is the second most popular destination for international students, hosted about half as many students as the United States (*Project Atlas*, 2015; OECD, 2015).

Not only did the United States host the largest number of international students in absolute terms, student enrollments increased by ten percent over the prior year, the highest rate of growth since 1978/79. International students in other major host destinations also increased at high rates. In 2014, Canada's international student enrollments rose by 13 percent and New Zealand hosted almost 12 percent more students than in the prior year. Other countries experiencing high enrollment growth include Australia at 9 percent, and Mexico and Norway which increased by 8 percent each (*Project Atlas*, 2015).

Another way to examine the internationalization of higher education is to look at the proportion of international students enrolled in host destinations' higher education sectors (Fig. 14). The capacity of higher education systems worldwide varies significantly and is a combination of many factors such as the number of institutions available, domestic students enrolled and

^{*} Figures are based on *Project Atlas*® data and are not comparable to UNESCO data due to definitional differences. *Project Atlas* data cover both degree mobility and short-term mobility in tertiary education.

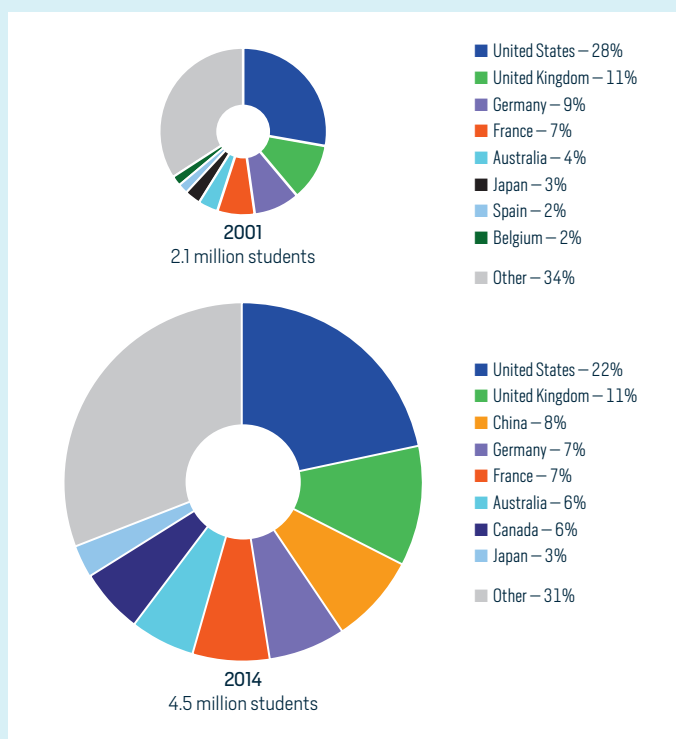


FIGURE 13 Top host destinations of globally mobile students, 2001 and 2014 (Source: *Project Atlas*, 2015 & OECD, 2014)

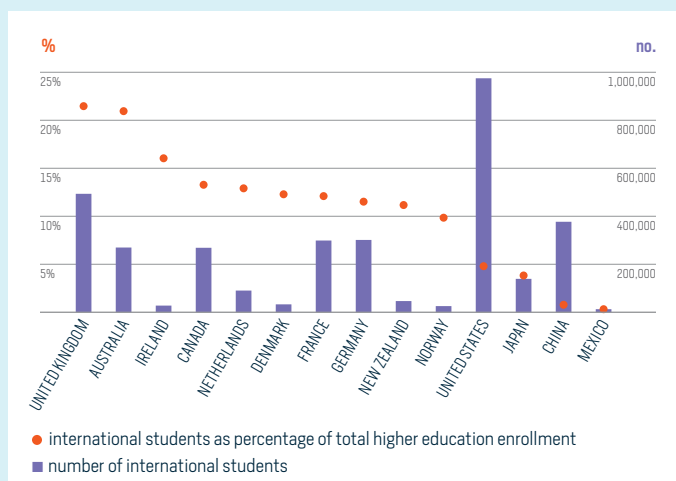


FIGURE 14 International students in selected host countries and their proportion of total higher education enrollment, 2014 (Source: *Project Atlas*, 2015)

available seats. Due to the sheer size of the domestic tertiary student population in China, international students comprise less than one percent of all enrollments (China Scholarship Council, 2015; *Project Atlas*, 2015). While there is a significant proportion of international students in some countries, such as Australia where they comprise 21 percent of total enrollment, other countries' international-to-domestic student ratios have the potential to grow even more as they continue to develop their higher education systems.

The academic levels and degree types pursued by international students vary by destination. A large proportion of international students are pursuing undergraduate degrees in New Zealand (72 percent), Australia (52 percent), and the U.K. (47 percent) (*Project Atlas*, 2015). Meanwhile, almost 56 percent of China's international students are non-degree-seeking undergraduates. Germany and the United Kingdom are popular among graduate full-degree students, while a sizeable proportion of Denmark's international students (19 percent) enroll in non-degree graduate programs (*Project Atlas*, 2015).

THE GROWTH OF INTRA-REGIONAL MOBILITY

Key "pull" factors in students' decisions about where to study include institutional reputation, strength of academic programs, and in-country work opportunities upon graduation. Cost, proximity to home, and cultural familiarity also influence if and where a student studies overseas (IIE, 2014; Mazzarol & Soutar, 2002; UNESCO, 2014a; Wotherspoon & She, 2013). With these factors in mind, many countries are taking deliberate steps to internationalize their higher education sectors through ambitious in-bound mobility initiatives with the goal of increasing their international student enrollments. Emerging destinations like China, Japan, Malaysia, and Turkey are all aiming to host hundreds of thousands of international students by the end of the decade. Malaysia, for example, aims to attract 250,000 higher education international students by 2020 while China aims to host 500,000, with 150,000 students enrolled in full-degree programs (China Scholarship Council, 2015; Ministry of Education Malaysia, 2015). These new international education hubs are not only attracting students from across the globe, but are in fact gaining a large share of neighboring countries' out-bound students who a few years ago may have chosen to pursue education in one of the leading host countries in the West (Dessoff, 2012).

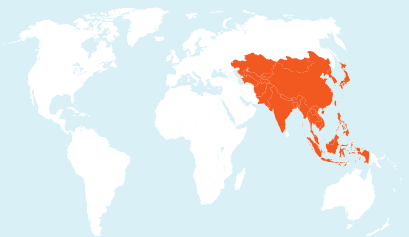
In addition to these national-level initiatives, bilateral agreements and intra-regional higher education mobility collaborations are making it possible for students to study closer to home. Following in the footsteps of the Bologna Process, which aims to "ensure more comparable, compatible and coherent systems of higher education in Europe" (European Higher Education Area, 2015), Africa, Latin America, and Southeast Asia are all adopting regional higher education standardization schemes. Countries are recognizing that the harmonization of regional higher education is critical to facilitating accessible cross-border mobility (Clark, 2014).

While former African sub-regional qualification frameworks have proven difficult to implement, new initiatives, such as declaring the East African Community (EAC) a Common Higher Education Area, are underway. On a larger scale, the African Higher Education Harmonization Strategy aims to establish harmonized higher education systems across Africa, while also facilitating the mobility of graduates and academics across the continent (Wachira, 2015). In Latin America, in addition to the U.S. government's 100,000 Strong in the Americas initiative, efforts to consolidate higher education within Latin America and the Caribbean and strengthen partnerships with Europe are facilitated through the ENLACES and Alfa-PUNTES schemes (Clark, 2014; Jump, 2011).

In the Asia-Pacific region, both the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) leaders have pushed for collaboration between member countries to create both an easier and stronger flow of cross-border mobility to meet their regional international competitiveness goals. In addition, Australia's New Colombo Plan supports Australian undergraduate education abroad in the Indo-Pacific region (Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Australia, 2015). Countries in the MENA region have long pursued the goal of being a global higher education hub, particularly by welcoming branches of Western higher education institutions. Increasingly, however, higher education sectors are recognizing the need to build their domestic sectors and have been holding inter-university open dialogue to strengthen the capacity of higher education leadership and collaboration (Islamic Educational, Scientific & Cultural Organization, 2015; Times Higher Education, 2015).

WORLD REGION TRENDS

Asia



Students from Asia make up 53 percent of all globally mobile students (OECD, 2015). Students from China, India, and South Korea continue to dominate outward mobility and together account for a quarter of all students abroad (UNESCO, 2014b). While Asian students' out-bound mobility to destinations outside of the region continues to grow, universities within Asia are also hosting growing numbers of students from both within and outside Asia. Not only are individual countries positioning themselves as global education hubs through ambitious internationalization strategies and targets, regional groups such as ASEAN and APEC are collaborating to facilitate and increase intra-regional education mobility as a vital part of their wider regional agendas.

U.S.–ASIA ACADEMIC MOBILITY

In 2014/15, students from across Asia accounted for 64 percent of all international students in the United States. China, India, South Korea, Taiwan, Japan, and Vietnam are the top Asian places of origin. Students from China alone comprise 31 percent of all international students in the United States and far outnumber those from any other country for the sixth consecutive year. While Chinese students make up the largest number of international students in the United States, the real story this year is about the growth of students from India.

Indian students coming to the United States increased by 29 percent over the prior year to reach a record high of 132,888, primarily driven by Indian graduate students, who increased by 39 percent from last year. While the majority of Indian students (64 percent) study at the graduate level, in 2014/15 there was also strong growth in Indian undergraduates who increased by 36 percent to reach 16,521 students (Table 1.15).

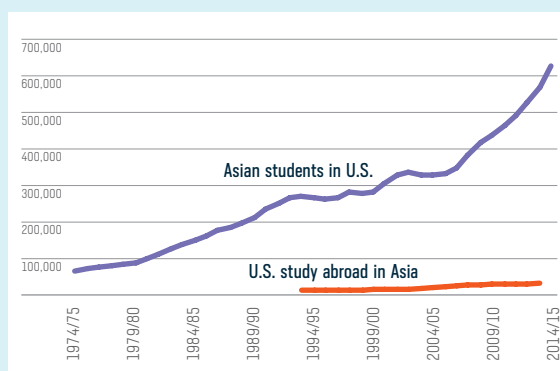


FIGURE 15 Student mobility between the United States and Asia, 1974/75–2014/15

Students from China and India together account for 69 percent of the growth in international students in 2014/15. Chinese students are continuing to enroll in U.S. colleges and universities at high rates, increasing by 11 percent in 2014/15 to reach 304,040 students. While the number of Chinese students continues to rise, their growth rate has been slowing from the peak of a 30 percent increase in 2009/10 compared to 11 percent in 2014/15.

For the first time, Chinese undergraduates outnumber Chinese graduate students, long the majority of Chinese students in the United States. In 2014/15, there were 124,552 Chinese undergraduates (41 percent of all Chinese students) and 120,331 graduate students (40 percent of all Chinese students). Over the past five years, the number of Chinese undergraduates in U.S. higher education has more than tripled while the number of Chinese graduates increased by 81 percent.

With the exception of China, students from other leading places in East Asia are declining. Students from South Korea dropped 6 percent from the prior year to 63,710 students, the fourth consecutive year of decline for South Korean students in the United States. Likewise, the number of students from Taiwan fell for the eighth consecutive year to 20,993 students

(-1 percent), and Japanese students decreased for the tenth consecutive year to 19,064 students (-1 percent), although this reflected a leveling off of previous double-digit rates of declines in earlier years.

While the majority of American students abroad continue to study in Europe, Asia is growing as a popular destination for U.S. study abroad. China is the sole Asian country among the top five hosts for U.S. students abroad, even as numbers of U.S. students there declined for the second year in a row — falling by almost 5 percent to 13,763 students. Other leading study abroad destinations in Asia attracted smaller numbers but saw increases, including Japan (+4 percent), India (+5 percent), and South Korea (+6 percent) (Table 2.7).

GLOBAL SPOTLIGHT: MOBILITY FLOWS WITHIN ASIA-PACIFIC

Recognizing that high quality and accessible education is key to sustainable and innovative economic growth, many countries in Asia are expanding higher education mobility flows as part of their national policy agendas. Recent steps taken by regional economic forums — such as APEC and ASEAN — to strengthen student and

scholar mobility within the region is a strong example of national governments' heightened awareness of the correlation between education and economic competitiveness.

Not only is the Asia region comprised of the world's strongest markets, it also includes both the top sending countries and emerging host destinations of international students worldwide. As economic and higher education competitiveness rises in Asia, many economies worldwide are establishing education links and integration within the region. In this section we examine select countries in East and South Asia as well as Oceania.* Australia and New Zealand are included in this analysis due to their roles as key players in the Asia-Pacific higher education realm. These countries are also members of the APEC forum.

In 2014, an estimated 1.1 million students from countries worldwide were hosted by 11 Asia-Pacific countries. Together, the top five destinations — China (34 percent), Australia (24 percent), Japan (12 percent), Malaysia (8 percent), and South Korea (5 percent) — hosted approximately 84 percent of all in-bound students to the region (*Project Atlas*, 2015; UNESCO, 2014a).

A closer look at this cluster of countries reveals that intra-regional mobility contributed to 50 percent of in-bound international students. This high rate of intra-regional mobility reflects the large proportion of Asia-Pacific students hosted by three countries: Australia (28 percent), China (26 percent) and Japan (21 percent) (Fig. 16). Students from the Asia-Pacific region represent particularly high percentages of international students in Hong Kong (90 percent), Japan (84 percent), and South Korea (82 percent) (*Project Atlas*, 2015; UNESCO, 2014c) (Fig. 16).

International students pursued a variety of academic fields within the Asia-Pacific region depending on the destination. In China, 55 percent of international students pursued courses in humanities. Meanwhile, the majority of international students in Australia gravitated towards business and management (45 percent), Taiwan (32 percent), Thailand (31 percent), and Japan (27 percent). STEM programs were most popular among international students in Hong Kong (54 percent), New Zealand (53 percent), and Taiwan (32 percent) (*Project Atlas*, 2015).

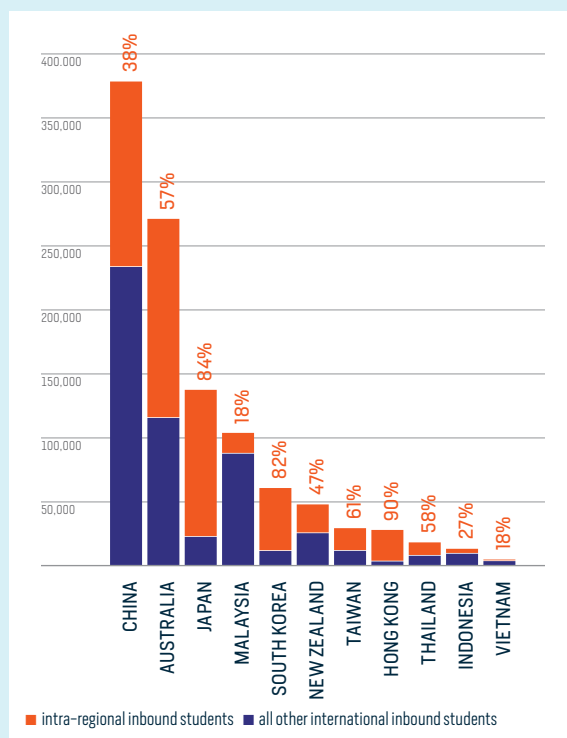
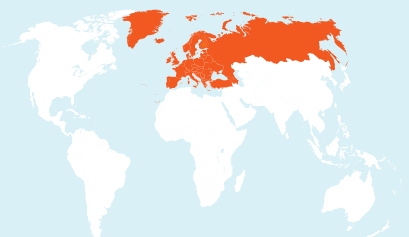


FIGURE 16 Intra-regional inbound students as percentage of all in-bound students for select Asia-Pacific destinations, 2014 (Source: *Project Atlas*, 2015)

* Destinations listed in alphabetical order: Australia, China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Malaysia, New Zealand, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, and Vietnam.

WORLD REGION TRENDS

Europe



Europe remains a popular regional education hub for both European and non-European students (*Project Atlas*, 2015; UNESCO, 2014c). Not only are countries such as the United Kingdom (11 percent), Germany (8 percent) and France (7 percent) continuing to attract a large share of the 4.5 million globally mobile students, other countries across Europe with low or no tuition fees for international students are proving attractive, especially those with programs offered in English (*Project Atlas*, 2015; Brenn-White & Van Rest, 2012).

In addition to low tuition fees, there is an estimated €15.6 billion in scholarship funds available annually for international students to study in Europe (Neghina, 2010). European governments and institutions are also putting a strong emphasis on building international university networks via joint degrees, exchange programs and cross-border campuses (European Migration Network, 2013).

U.S.–EUROPE TRENDS

In 2014/15, 90,625 students from Europe pursued higher education in the United States, comprising 9 percent of its international students. Five European countries — the United Kingdom, Turkey, Germany, France and Spain — accounted for more than half of all European students in the United States. Among the top European places of origin, students from Spain increased the most (up 15 percent), while students from Turkey decreased very slightly (down 0.9 percent).

Among European students in the United States, greater numbers pursue undergraduate rather than graduate degrees (40 percent and 32 percent, respectively). Relatively high proportions engage in short-term, non-degree study (18 percent),

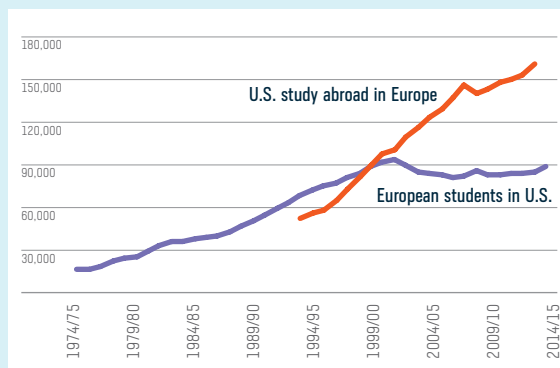


FIGURE 17 Student mobility between the United States and Europe, 1974/75–2014/15

including intensive English, certificate programs, and study abroad exchanges. Almost 10 percent of European students remained in the United States to participate in Optional Practical Training (OPT) following their graduation from a U.S. college or university.

Europe continues to attract the majority of U.S. students abroad for both short-term exchange and full degree study. In 2013/14, a total of 162,282 U.S. students studied in Europe for credit back on their home campus, accounting for 53 percent of all U.S. study abroad. U.S. students studying in Europe for credit back home went mainly to the United Kingdom, Italy Spain, France, Germany, Ireland, Czech Republic, Denmark, Greece and Austria, all of which are among the top 25 study abroad destinations of U.S. students.

Over 2,800 U.S. students participated in non-credit work, internships, and volunteering in Europe in 2013/14. The U.K remains the most popular destination for U.S. students pursuing full degrees abroad as well as for short-term study; in 2014, about 15,310 Americans enrolled in full degree programs at U.K. universities. (See p. 27.)

GLOBAL SPOTLIGHT: RUSSIA
(THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION)

The mobility of Russian students to the United States witnessed a steep decline from 2001/02 to 2010/11 (Fig. 18). While their numbers have increased again in recent years, there are still many fewer Russian students than in 2001/02. In the 1990’s, Russians perceived higher education in the United States to be a unique and valuable asset that would open many doors for those who returned to Russia to work following graduation. However, due to the rising cost of education in the United States, more and more Russian students are turning to neighboring countries in Europe and Asia for cheaper and competitive education alternatives (Mahmoud, 2015). Even though Germany and the United States remain popular education hosts for Russian students, Asian countries such as China are attracting an increasing number of out-bound students, due to proximity and historical ties. Russian students comprise almost five percent of international students in China, the fourth largest student cohort after South Korea, the United States, and Thailand in 2013/14 (*Project Atlas & China Scholarship Council, 2015*).

Over the past several years, Russia has taken steps to secure its place as a major international education hub. Funded and launched by the Russian Ministry of Education and Science in 2013, Project 5-100 aims to maximize the competitiveness of Russia’s international research and education market, including the goal of having five Russian higher education institutions rank among the top 100 globally (Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation,

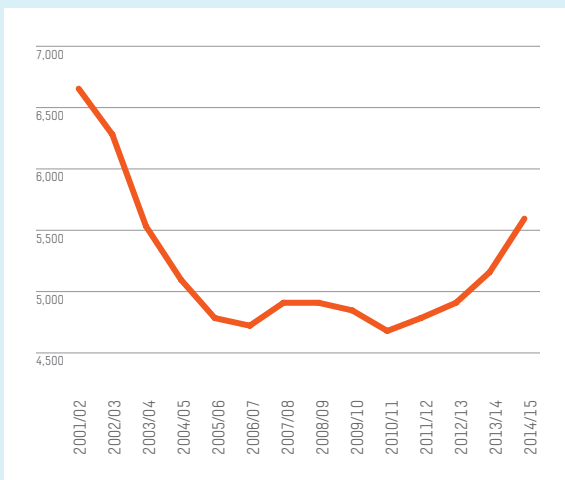


FIGURE 18 Russian students in the United States, 2001/02–2014/15

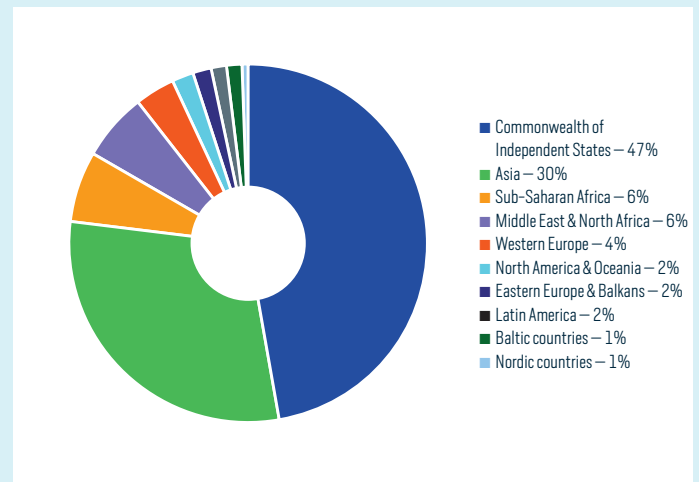


FIGURE 19 Regions of origin of international students in Russia, 2011/12 (Source: Arefiev & Sheregi, 2014)

2015). The government is also working to attract international students, researchers, and faculty from Western countries, in addition to the many students already in Russia from Asia and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). The government offered state-sponsored loans and scholarships to about 15,000 international students in 2015 (Kiseleva & Chernykh, 2015).

According to the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation (Arefiev & Sheregi, 2014), there were 5.6 million students enrolled in Russian higher education institutions at the beginning of the 2014/15 academic year, of which over 157,000 were international students (*Project Atlas, 2015*). In 2013, Russia hosted approximately 3 percent of all globally mobile students (OECD, 2015). During the 2011/12 academic year, it was reported that 47 percent came from CIS countries, notably Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, and Ukraine (Arefiev & Sheregi, 2014) (Fig. 19). Asian students comprised 30 percent of international in-bound students while Sub-Saharan and MENA students each accounted for 6 percent of the mobility flow. Outside of the CIS countries, the top region of origin for international students was Asia, led by students from China, India, Vietnam, Malaysia and Mongolia (Arefiev & Sheregi, 2014).

For Russia’s out-bound students, new government-sponsored study abroad scholarships such as the Global Education Program (GEP) encourage Russian graduate students to pursue study abroad on the condition that upon graduation they return to work for at least three years in a Russian organization.

WORLD REGION TRENDS

Latin America & the Caribbean



Student mobility between the United States and Latin America and the Caribbean increased substantially this year in both directions. In 2014/15, students from Latin America and the Caribbean increased by 19 percent over the prior year, making this the fastest growing region of origin for international students. This growth was primarily due to students from Brazil who increased by 78 percent to 23,675, as well as students from Mexico who increased by 15 percent to 17,052. The region was also the fastest growing destination for U.S. study abroad, with 8 percent more U.S. students in the region in 2013/14 than in the prior year.

It is estimated that there are more than 203,000 Latin American students enrolled in long term academic programs of one year or more outside their home countries (UNESCO, 2014b). For many of these students, the United States is their first choice destination (IIE, 2015), with nearly 62,000 of them enrolling in undergraduate or graduate programs in the United States in 2014/15. Of the 62,000 Latin American students enrolled in U.S. degree programs, about two-thirds study at the undergraduate level and one-third at the graduate level. Non-degree study, including exchange programs and intensive English study, is another popular option among Latin American students in the United States and one that is not reflected in the UNESCO figure cited above. In 2014/15, more than 18,000 Latin American students enrolled in non-degree programs. An additional 6,500 students pursued OPT.

IMPACT OF REGIONAL MOBILITY INITIATIVES

The data this year demonstrate that strategic actions to increase student flows can have a significant impact on student mobility. Growth in both directions was in part due to 100,000 Strong in the Americas, a public-private partnership led by the U.S. State

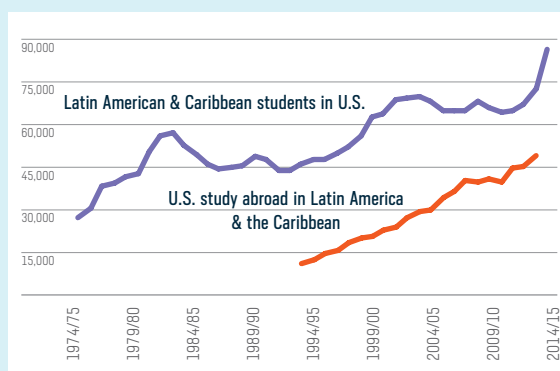


FIGURE 20 Student mobility between the United States and Latin America & the Caribbean, 1974/75 – 2014/15

Department, as well as initiatives launched by Latin American countries such as Mexico's Proyecta 100,000 and the Brazil Scientific Mobility Program.

With English language proficiency increasing in Latin America and strong enrollments by U.S. students in Spanish language courses, there is potential for even more mobility in both directions. Recent studies indicate that English skills throughout Latin America are improving, attributable to domestic and foreign government initiatives to advance English instruction (British Council, 2015; Education First, 2015). While the push for English instruction is often aimed at improving economic competitiveness, there is likely to be a spill-over effect on academic mobility as students and scholars are better able to access U.S. higher education because of their growing English proficiency. Among U.S. students, Spanish is the most frequently studied foreign language, with more than 790,756 students enrolled in Spanish classes in 2013 (Goldberg, Looney & Lusin, 2015). More U.S. students study Spanish than all other foreign languages combined and for many decades their numbers were increasing. But a recent 8 percent drop in Spanish language enrollments from 2009 to 2013 suggests a renewed need to promote Spanish language learning for U.S. students (Goldberg et. al, 2015).

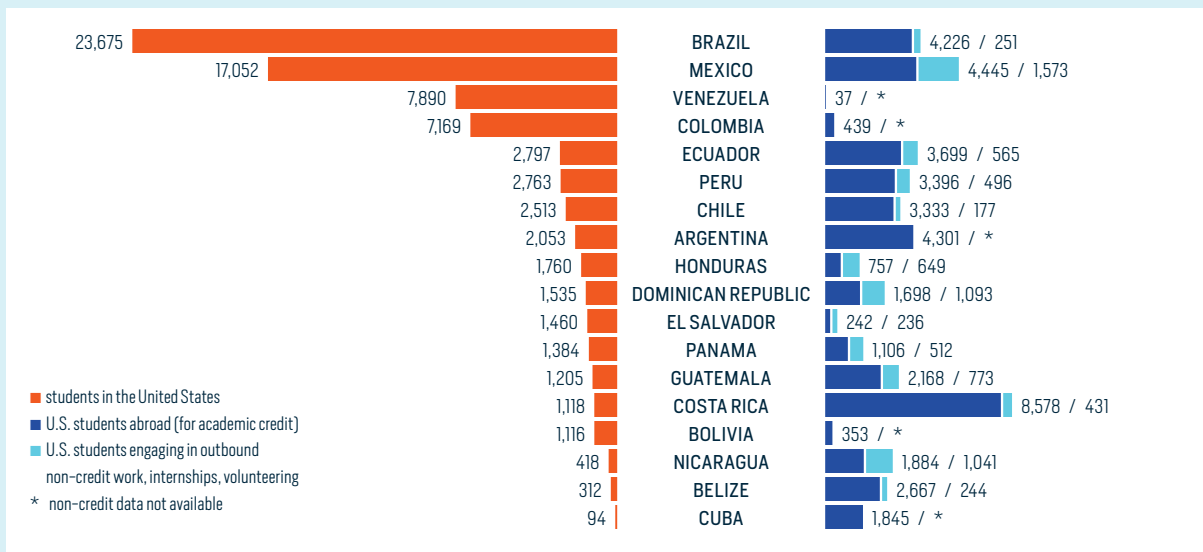


FIGURE 21 Student mobility between the United States and selected Latin American countries

LATIN AMERICA LEADS NON-CREDIT EDUCATION ABROAD

As the number of U.S. students embarking on international work, internships, and volunteering grows, Latin America and the Caribbean is emerging as the leading destination for these types of applied learning activities. In 2013/14, 40 percent of the 22,000 U.S. students reported by U.S. campuses as engaged in non-credit work experiences did so in Latin America (Table 2.14). In fact, the top three hosts globally were Mexico, the Dominican Republic, and Nicaragua, each hosting more than 1,000 U.S. students in non-credit endeavors (Table 2.14). These types of educational activities provide the opportunity for U.S. students to become substantially engaged with businesses and local communities in the host country and prepare themselves with the global skills needed to navigate careers in industries that span national boundaries. With fewer than 400 U.S. campuses reporting non-credit study abroad data (Table 2.14), it is likely that even larger numbers of students are participating, but are not counted by their home campuses.

GLOBAL SPOTLIGHT: CUBA

On December 17, 2014, President Obama announced the U.S. government's intentions to resume diplomatic relations between the United States and Cuba. Following a decades-long embargo, the resumption of diplomatic relations has fueled interest among individuals and institutions in the United States in building academic relationships and engaging in exchange. Potential for

increasing bi-directional academic exchange between the United States and Cuba may include study abroad and exchange programs, U.S. faculty as visiting professors, and cross-border research partnerships. First steps towards developing such partnerships include the IIE Cuba Higher Education Initiative, including a delegation of 35 U.S. university representatives to meet with higher education leaders in Cuba in October 2015.

While the resumption of diplomatic relations between the United States and Cuba has created excitement within U.S. higher education, throughout the years of U.S. embargo Cuba has been an active educational exchange partner with many other countries. According to UNESCO (2014a; 2014c), Cuba is the largest destination for international students in Latin America, hosting over 22,000 international students in 2012, mostly from other Latin American countries, with sizeable numbers also from China and Pakistan (Fig. 22). In addition, there are more than 2,000 students from Sub-Saharan Africa. On the outbound side, nearly 2,000 Cuban students engaged in long-term study overseas, primarily in Europe, with the largest number studying in Spain (UNESCO, 2014c).

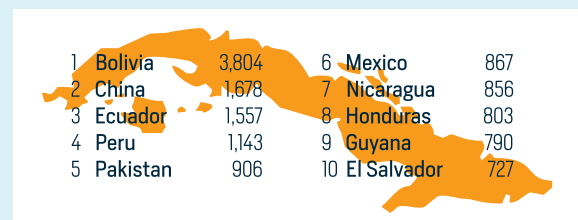
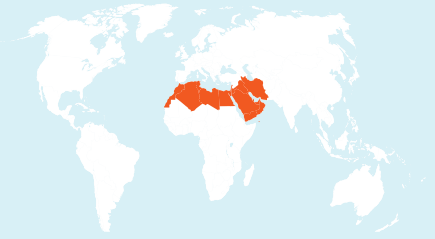


FIGURE 22 Leading places of origin of international students in Cuba, 2012 (Source: UNESCO)

WORLD REGION TRENDS

Middle East & North Africa



The Middle East and North Africa (MENA) is an active sender of international students as well as a host of students from around the world. North African countries with a history of strong universities, such as Egypt and Lebanon, have long hosted many international students. More recently, countries such as the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, and Jordan are now also leading hosts in the region.

More than 310,000 MENA students pursue higher education overseas (UNESCO, 2014b). Western countries such as France, the United States and U.K. are popular study destinations for MENA students, and many also study in other MENA countries, in Asia, and in other non-Western destinations.

U.S.-MENA ACADEMIC MOBILITY

The MENA region is the second largest sending region of international students to the United States, accounting for almost 11 percent of all international students in the country. In just the past year, the number of MENA students increased by 12 percent to reach 103,307 students. The steep increases over the past five years have been driven primarily by high growth in Saudi students who are funded through the Saudi government's large-scale King Abdullah Scholarship Program, as well as strong growth in students from Iran and Kuwait, which also has a government scholarship program.

Among students from the MENA region, almost 47 percent study at the undergraduate level, 30 percent at the graduate level, and 20 percent are in non-degree programs, including intensive English programs. Just 4 percent of MENA students pursue Optional Practical Training (OPT). However there are some notable variations by country of origin. For example, the vast majority of students from Iran (79 percent) study at the graduate level. A strong higher education system within Iran prepares undergraduates for successful graduate-level education

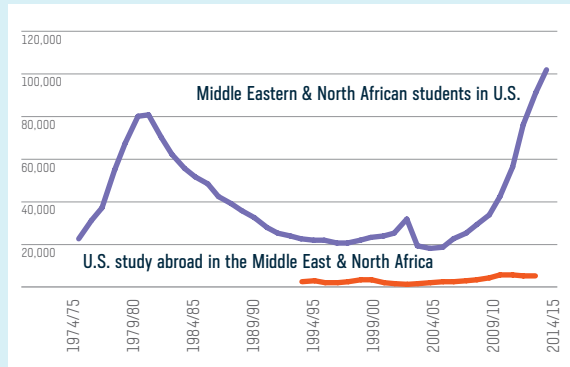


FIGURE 23 Student mobility between the United States and the Middle East & North Africa, 1974/75 – 2014/15

abroad. Students from other Gulf countries send very high proportions of students to the United States as undergraduates, including Bahrain (69 percent), Kuwait (67 percent), Oman (70 percent), Qatar (79 percent), Saudi Arabia (52 percent), and the United Arab Emirates (73 percent) (Table 1.15). Students from many countries in the region first enroll in intensive English courses in the United States before moving into undergraduate and graduate degree programs (Table 3.7).

GLOBAL SPOTLIGHT: SYRIA — A LOST GENERATION?

The past several years have seen an unprecedented level of displacement of people in the Middle East. Syria alone has more than 4 million refugees in neighboring countries and 8 million people internally displaced within Syria (Karaspan, 2015). Some Syrians are also seeking resettlement in Western Europe and North America where they hope for better access to educational and work opportunities; European countries have received over 400,000 asylum applications from Syrians since 2011 (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, 2015).

Among these groups of displaced Syrians are students at the primary, secondary, and tertiary levels whose education has been disrupted, as well as scholars who are not able to continue their academic work due

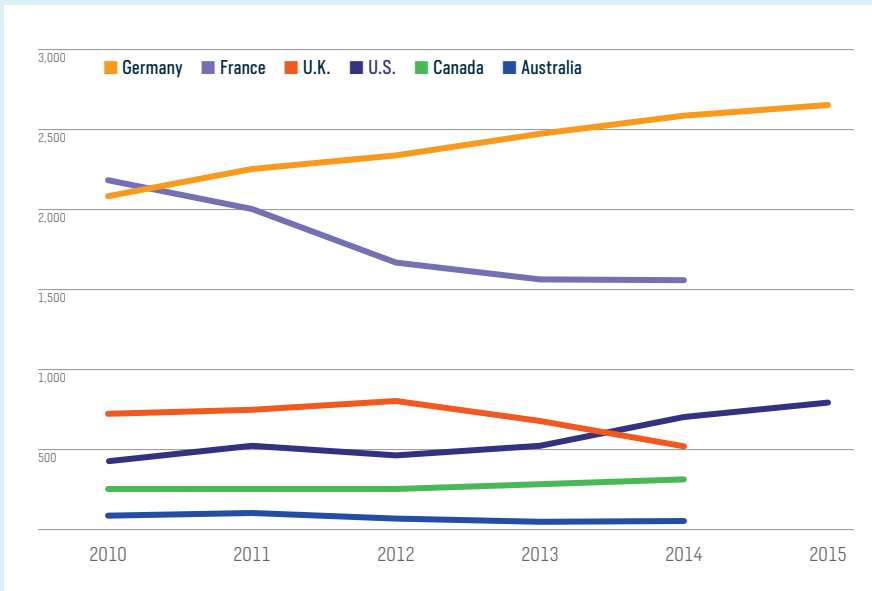


FIGURE 24
Syrian students in selected
host countries, 2010–2015
(Source: *Project Atlas*, 2015)

to displacement or security concerns at home. As a middle income country with a well-developed education system, the pipeline of Syrian students moving to higher education was quite strong until the war, with 26 percent of secondary school leavers typically enrolling in higher education (UNESCO, 2015). With many of these students now refugees, they are unable to access Syria’s universities and face obstacles to enrolling in higher education institutions in countries where they have resettled. In Turkey, it is estimated that just 3 percent of all university-age Syrian students were enrolled in a postsecondary institution in 2014/15* (IIE Scholar Rescue Fund, 2015). The picture is similar in other countries where large numbers of Syrians have settled, such as Jordan and Lebanon (Watenpaugh, Fricke & King 2014a; Watenpaugh & Fricke, 2013) (Fig. 25). In addition to these students, there are an estimated 2,000 Syrian university professionals that have been displaced by violence or threats in their home country* (IIE Scholar Rescue Fund, 2015).

The United States and Germany have seen an uptick in the numbers of Syrian students enrolling as international students (Fig. 24), but their numbers are still relatively low compared to the numbers of Syrians in need of higher education opportunities. Through institutional, governmental, and collaborative initiatives such as the IIE Syria Consortium for Higher Education

in Crisis, the global higher education community is working to ease the barriers for Syrian students and scholars to continue their academic work.

Key barriers for Syrians to access higher education abroad include difficulty producing academic records, lack of financial resources to pay university fees and, in some cases, host country policies that in effect restrict access to higher education by migrant and refugee Syrians (Watenpaugh, et al, 2014a, b; Watenpaugh & Fricke, 2013). For these students, educational disruption poses a real threat to their educational attainment, career paths, and life opportunities. Future political stability and the eventual rebuilding of the country depend on educated Syrians eventually returning home to serve as leaders of change and development within the country.

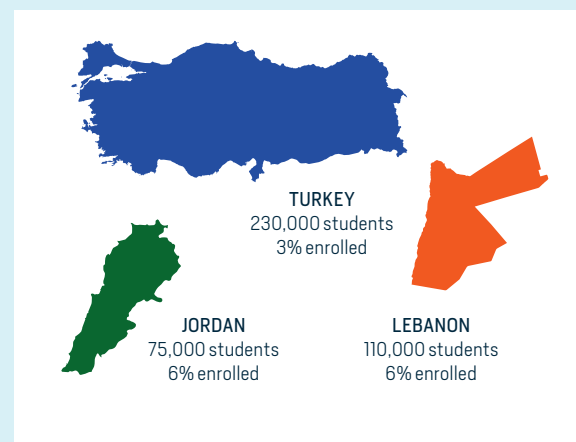
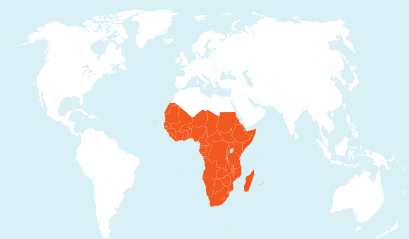


FIGURE 25 Estimated university-age Syrians in neighboring countries and higher education enrollment rates, 2014* (Source: IIE Scholar Rescue Fund)

* Estimates of displaced Syrian students and scholars in 2014 produced by IIE Scholar Rescue Fund based on pre-war demographic and university enrollment data in Syria, UNHCR data, and enrollment numbers provided by the Jordanian, Lebanese, and Turkish governments.

WORLD REGION TRENDS

Sub-Saharan Africa



In 2012, nearly 280,000 students from Sub-Saharan Africa studied outside their home countries (UNESCO, 2014b). The U.K. and the United States respectively host 11 percent and 10 percent of outbound sub-Saharan Africans (UNESCO, 2014b). Many students in French-speaking Africa study in France, and a number of African students stay in their own region, studying outside their home country.

STUDENT FLOWS BETWEEN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA AND THE UNITED STATES

There were almost 34,000 students from Sub-Saharan Africa in the United States in 2014/15. Nigeria has long been the only Sub-Saharan country among the top senders and in 2014/15, the United States saw a 20 percent increase to reach almost 9,500 students. Other large senders from the region are Ghana and Kenya, which each sent more than 3,000 students to the United States. Angola, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, South Africa, and Zimbabwe each sent between 1,000 and 2,000 students.

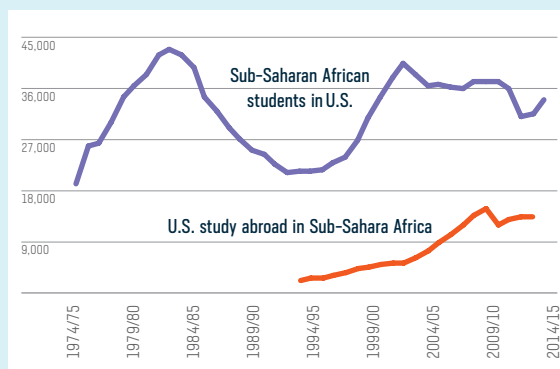


FIGURE 26 Student mobility between the United States and Sub-Saharan Africa, 1974/75 – 2014/15

Among U.S. students, South Africa is the leading Sub-Saharan destination for study abroad, hosting almost 5,000 students in 2013/14. Ghana hosted an additional 2,300 U.S. students, followed by Kenya and Tanzania, which each hosted just over 1,000 American students. Altogether, over 13,000 Americans studied abroad in Sub-Saharan Africa, representing 4 percent of all U.S. study abroad.

GLOBAL SPOTLIGHT: SOUTH AFRICA AS A REGIONAL HOST

South Africa is the largest host of international students in Sub-Saharan Africa, hosting over 40,000 international students, the vast majority of whom are from other African countries (Fig. 27). For many of these students, South Africa's higher education sector offers access to academic programs that are not available in their home countries (Habib, Price & Mabelebele, 2014). South Africa plays a key role in the Southern African Development Community (SADC), with nearly one half of SADC's mobile students studying in South Africa. Strengthening South Africa's international student capacity is viewed by some as a strategy for strengthening regional ties and retaining talented graduates within the SADC (Chien & Kot, 2012; Marko, 2009).

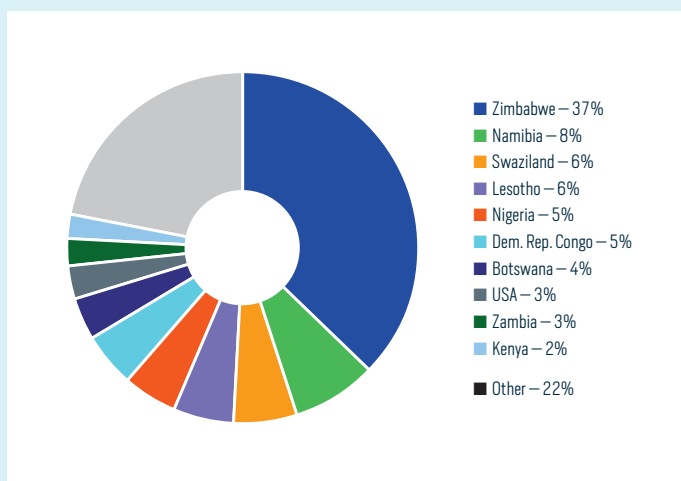
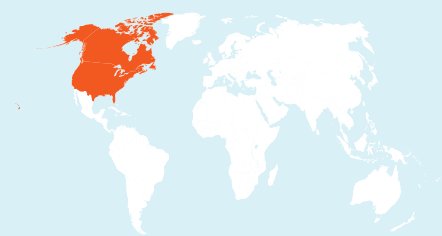


FIGURE 27 Places of origin of international students in South Africa, 2014 [Source: International Education Association of South Africa [IEASA] & Project Atlas]

WORLD REGION TRENDS

North America



North America* is an attractive study destination for students from around the world and both the United States and Canada draw large numbers of international students. While the United States hosts a much larger number of international students than Canada — 974,926 compared to 268,659 — their share of total U.S. higher education enrollments is smaller owing to the much larger U.S. higher education system. In Canada, international students make up 11 percent of all students enrolled in higher education compared to under 5 percent in the United States (CBIE, 2015).

In addition to their shared status as large global hosts of international students, both countries have sizeable flows of students to each other’s higher education institutions. Canada is the fifth largest sender of international students to the United States with over 27,000 Canadians studying in the country, accounting for almost 3 percent of the nearly 1 million international students in the United States. Canada is also a popular destination for U.S. students, with nearly 9,000 Americans enrolled in full degree programs there. In addition, almost 1,500 U.S. students studied in Canada for credit back in their home institutions, bringing the total number of Americans studying in Canada in 2013/14 more than 10,000.

CANADA’S STRATEGIC GROWTH

As with many large host countries, increasing the international engagement of higher education institutions is viewed as a strategic imperative to further Canada’s development and capacity to innovate (CBIE, 2015; Foreign Affairs, Trade, and Development Canada, 2014). Canada has already seen strong growth in international students at the higher

* For the purposes of *Open Doors* analysis, Mexico is grouped with Latin America and the Caribbean.

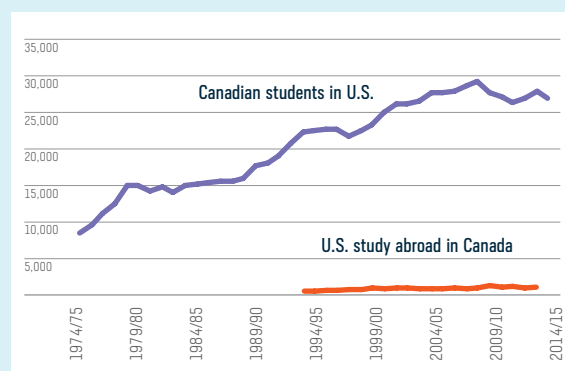


FIGURE 28 Student mobility between the United States and Canada, 1974/75 – 2014/15

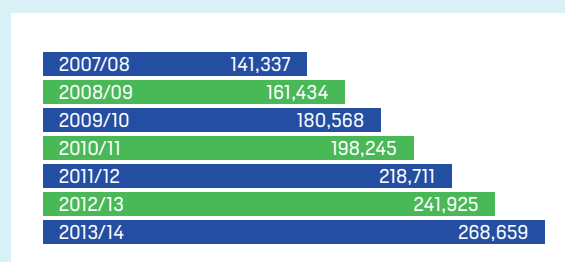


FIGURE 29 International students in higher education in Canada, 2007/08–2013/14 [Source: Canadian Bureau for International Education [CBIE] & *Project Atlas*]

education level, nearly doubling from 2007/08 to 2013/14 (Fig. 29). Of the international students enrolled in Canada’s higher education institutions, 33 percent are from China, 14 percent from India, 7 percent from France, and 4 percent each from South Korea and the United States. In 2014, Canada developed an international education strategy that set a goal of doubling the number of international students at all levels (primary, secondary, and tertiary) to reach 450,000 international students by 2022. The strategy identifies several key benefits of internationalization, including generating revenue and jobs, improving Canada’s pool of skilled labor, and making up for labor shortfalls due to an aging domestic population.

WORLD REGION TRENDS

Oceania



Australia and New Zealand are the largest and most active countries in international education in Oceania, which also includes 17 island states in the Pacific. With 269,752 international students, Australia hosts the largest number, followed by New Zealand which hosts 46,660 students. In both of these countries whose higher education sectors are relatively small, international students make up relatively high proportions of all higher education students at 21 and 11 percent, respectively (*Project Atlas*, 2015). Due to their proximity to Asia and their high quality education offerings, Australia and New Zealand are particularly attractive study destinations for nearby students from Asia.

U.S. – OCEANIA ACADEMIC MOBILITY

As English-speaking countries, Australia and New Zealand also host significant numbers of U.S. students, with both among the top 25 destinations for U.S. students. In 2013/14, Australia ranked ninth, rising very slightly by 0.6 percent to reach 8,369 U.S. students. New Zealand ranked twenty-third with 3,021 U.S. students, an 8 percent increase from the prior year. The scale of mobility in the reverse direction is much smaller, with just 4,511 Australian students in the United States in 2014/15 and 1,472 students from New Zealand.

STUDENT WORK-STUDY CONTRIBUTES TO GROWTH

The ability to work alongside their studies and to engage in practical training opportunities are known factors that help to attract international students to countries in which such schemes are available. Both Australia and New Zealand have enacted policies to provide work options for international students, including part-time work that can help students finance their studies, as well as training opportunities related to their studies that can help international students prepare for careers after graduation (Australian Government, 2015; Education New Zealand, 2015). In 2013, New Zealand announced the expansion of work rights

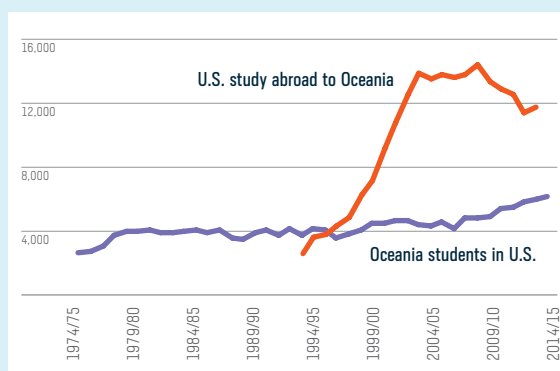


FIGURE 30 Student mobility between the United States and Oceania, 1974/75–2014/15

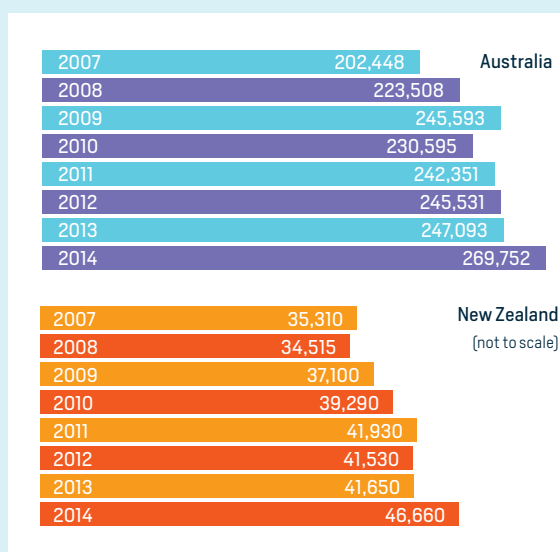


FIGURE 31 International students in higher education in Australia and in New Zealand, 2007–2014 (Source: Australian Government Department of Education and Training, New Zealand Ministry of Education & *Project Atlas*)

for international students, including the ability of English training and foundation students to engage in part-time work, unlimited work rights for Ph.D. and masters students, and the right of international student to work full-time during holidays (Education New Zealand, 2015, ICEF, 2012; Rajan, 2013).

SPOTLIGHT

U.S. Students in Full Degree Programs Abroad

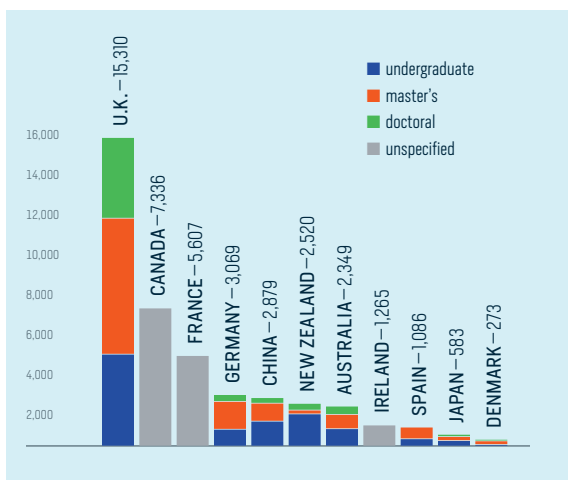


FIGURE 32 Academic levels of U.S. full degree students in selected countries, 2014 (Source: *Project Atlas*)

American students are showing strong interest in degree programs undertaken fully outside of the United States. In 2014, a total of 42,277 U.S. students were reported as enrolled in full degree programs in eleven countries.* Full degree programs overseas offer students the opportunity to earn a global credential and to become fully immersed in a long-term international experience. Earning a degree overseas may also provide a cost savings, as some countries have lower tuition than U.S. institutions, offer shorter degree programs, or provide scholarships to international students.

WHERE DO STUDENTS STUDY?

Anglophone countries are prominent hosts of U.S. students in full degree programs. The U.K. is the leading destination, followed by Canada, with smaller numbers going to New Zealand, Australia, and Ireland (Fig. 32). But many American students also enroll in degree programs in China, France, and Germany; some of these students may be studying in the local language, while others enroll in academic programs where English is the language of instruction. A growing number of countries

* Data are reported by *Project Atlas* partners in eleven countries. This figure is not directly comparable to U.S. full degree figures cited in earlier publications due to factors such as variations in the set of countries reporting data.

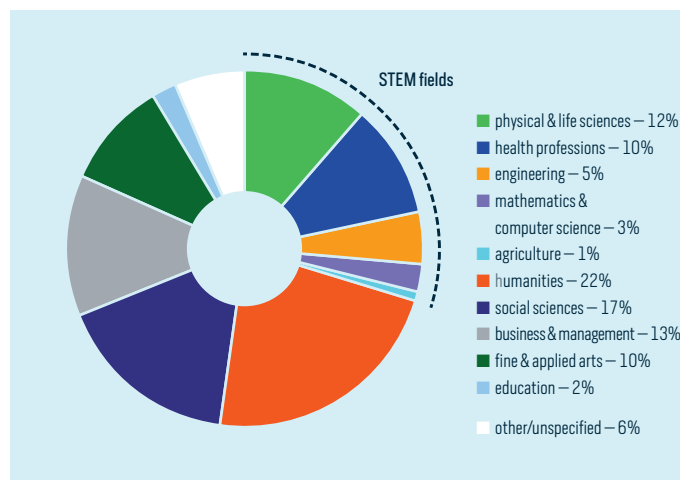


FIGURE 33 Fields of study of U.S. full degree students overseas, 2014 (Source: *Project Atlas*)

are offering English-taught programs in order to attract more international students (Brenn-White & van Rest, 2012) and the availability of these programs is proving to be a draw for U.S. students. While such programs increase the odds that more Americans will obtain degrees abroad, some have questioned whether it will negatively impact the foreign language competence of U.S. students.

WHAT DO THEY STUDY?

U.S. students pursue full degrees overseas at all academic levels: 62 percent enroll in graduate programs, 42 percent are at the master's level, and 20 percent are in doctoral programs. Undergraduates represent 38 percent of U.S. full degree students abroad. Variations to the overall patterns exist in certain countries. For example, in New Zealand, the majority of U.S. students study at the undergraduate level (78 percent) and about half of American students in China and Japan enroll in undergraduate programs.

Science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM) fields attract 30 percent of those pursuing degrees abroad. An additional 22 percent enroll in humanities fields, 17 percent in the social sciences, and 13 percent in business and management (Fig. 33).

SPOTLIGHT

Gender and Academic Mobility

The gender gap among international students in the United States has narrowed over the past 30 years; 49 percent are now women.

Women's enrollment in higher education globally has grown almost twice as fast as the rate of male enrollment in the past four decades, primarily due to increased equity and access, enhanced income potential, and the internationally-recognized imperative to narrow the gender gap at all levels of education (UNESCO, 2012). Women now make up the majority of higher education students in 96 countries, while men outnumber women in 46 countries. Despite this progress, it has been observed that women's participation at higher levels of learning (primarily at the doctoral level) declines and falls behind that of men.

As women's enrollment in higher education has increased overall, so has their participation in global academic mobility, albeit at a slow rate. Women made up 44 percent of all globally mobile students in 1999; this proportion increased to 68 percent in 2012 (Chien, 2015). While much of the growth has come from greater gender parity across the world, the larger presence of women in international education is also attributable to targeted scholarship and fellowship programs that provide opportunities for women and other under-represented groups to pursue advanced study outside their home countries. Such programs include, among others, the Schlumberger Foundation's Faculty for the Future program, the Ford Foundation's International Fellowships program, and the Maternal Health Young Champions program.

GLOBAL GENDER MOBILITY WITHIN HIGHER EDUCATION

Even though women make up a majority of students in higher education, there are some regions where women are much more likely to go abroad than elect to remain in their country of origin. For example, in Sub-Saharan Africa, women make up 43 percent of students who go abroad, compared to 36 percent of students that remain in their country of origin to pursue higher education (UNESCO, 2010). Similarly,

in Central and Eastern Europe, women make up 65 percent of students who go abroad, compared to 55 percent of students that remain home to pursue higher education. Only in the Arab States and South and West Asia do women make up a much smaller proportion of students going abroad (34 percent and 27 percent, respectively) than their participation in home country higher education.

FEMALE INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS IN THE U.S.

Historically, women have represented a low percentage of international students studying in the United States, but in recent years their share of U.S. international students has grown. As Figure 34 indicates, in 1979/80, women represented only 28 percent of the international students in the United States; this proportion rose to 44 percent by 2014/15. However, 2014/15 saw a slight widening of the gender gap perhaps due to the rising numbers of international students in STEM fields, which typically tend to be dominated by male students. The dramatic growth of students from India and Saudi Arabia also likely affected the overall gender balance, with both countries sending more men than women to the United States for higher education.

Looking at the gender breakdown of international students from different world regions studying in the United States, the overall gender imbalance is borne out fairly consistently (Fig. 35). For example, among students from Asia, 46 percent are women, with women students coming in highest proportions from China and Japan (SEVP, 2013). Similarly, among students from Latin America and the Caribbean, 47 percent are women. The two exceptions to this pattern (at opposite ends of the spectrum) are international students from Europe, from which men and women constitute almost equal proportions, and the Middle East region from which women represent just 23 percent of international students in the United States.

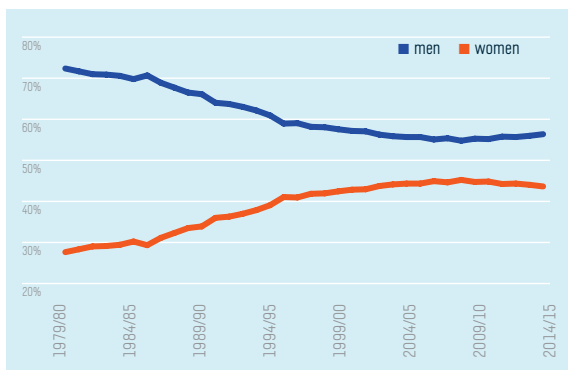


FIGURE 34 Percentage of international students by gender, 1979/80–2014/15

THE IMPACT OF GLOBALLY MOBILE WOMEN

IIE’s Center for Academic Mobility Research and Impact has conducted research on the long-term trajectories of women in professional fields who were given an opportunity for advanced graduate study abroad. This research indicates that the potential for these programs goes beyond just the individual experience and can have long-term impacts on home communities and academic environments. In societies where women are traditionally underrepresented in certain fields, higher education exchange programs can significantly swing the gender pendulum and introduce a new presence in professional fields where women’s voices have otherwise been missing. Women often face pressures not only from their family and home environment in their decision to study, but also difficulties in maintaining the work–family balance and integrating into male-dominated professional settings before and after their study experience. This challenge manifests itself in the lower numbers of women who explore opportunities for study abroad.

How do international mobility programs address these challenges? First, they provide an opportunity for equal access to higher education in communities that may traditionally favor men. The Ford Foundation International Fellowships Program (IFP), for example, focused on women as one of several marginalized groups lacking higher education access and gave them opportunities for advanced academic study abroad as a means to address social justice inequalities. In identifying target groups, the program also sought to understand the nuances of marginalization for different communities, including how different types of marginalization might overlap or be correlated with one another (Dassin, Enders & Kottman, 2014). As a

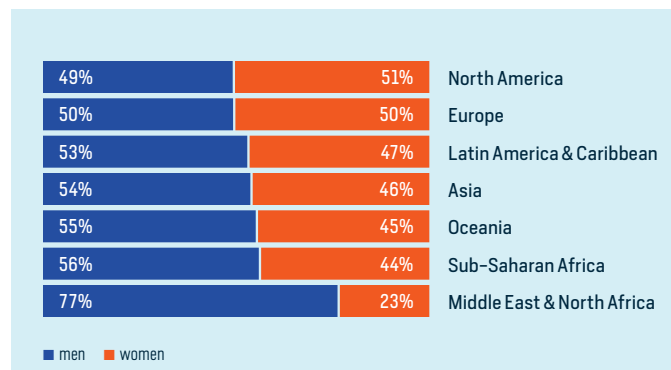


FIGURE 35 Regions of origin of international students in the United States by gender, 2013

result of this appreciation for the complex and myriad challenges target groups faced, the fellowship was able to respond to factors that can prevent disadvantaged individuals from pursuing higher education. For some female fellows, for example, leaving their family behind while they undertook graduate work overseas was either untenable or logistically impossible. The fact that fellows could remain within their host country or region was a unique feature of the program which made it easier for many women with dependents to take advantage of the fellowship. Today, 85 percent of this program’s alumnae report that IFP empowered them to be social justice leaders (Brown, 2015).

The Schlumberger Foundation’s Faculty for the Future program is another example of a nuanced approach to the unique challenges faced by women. This program provides women academics with health and family benefits as part of the higher education exchange experience. The program also specifically focuses on gender barriers to women in scientific fields through forums and professional conferences, creating a community of practitioners who share a common purpose and support network.

International higher education programs for women increase personal agency and improve professional opportunities in ways that may traditionally not be available in their home countries. Further, they expose women to new academic spheres and environments that can stimulate interest and self-confidence in pursuing professional growth. Finally, governments are increasingly aware that to build knowledge economies and strengthen their national workforce, they must provide women students with the training needed to contribute to national development along with their male counterparts.

SPOTLIGHT

Study Abroad from Minority Serving Institutions

In 2013/14, Minority Serving Institutions accounted for nearly 11,000 U.S. study abroad students.

With minority students representing just 26 percent of U.S. study abroad, there is much work to be done to increase opportunities for minority students to study overseas. As institutions that enroll large numbers of students who identify as racial and ethnic minorities and who enroll about 26 percent of all undergraduates in the United States (Center for Minority Serving Institutions, 2015), Minority Serving Institutions (MSIs) have a key role to play in making study abroad accessible for all. Of the 305,000 U.S. students who received academic credit for study abroad in 2013/14, MSIs accounted for 3.5 percent, or nearly 11,000 study abroad students. The largest numbers of MSI study abroad students were enrolled at Hispanic Serving Institutions (HSIs) (4,945 study abroad students) and Asian American Native American Pacific Islander Serving Institutions (AANAPISIs) (4,220 study abroad students), followed by Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs), which sent 1,605 students abroad.

PROFILE OF MSI STUDENTS ABROAD

Largely due to their enrollment profile, minority students represent relatively large proportions of study

abroad at MSIs (Fig. 36). At HBCUs, 94 percent of study abroad students are Black or African American. Almost half of study abroad students at Hispanic Serving Institutions are Hispanic or Latino(a), and an additional 13 percent are Asian or Pacific Islanders. There is a wider dispersion of study abroad students

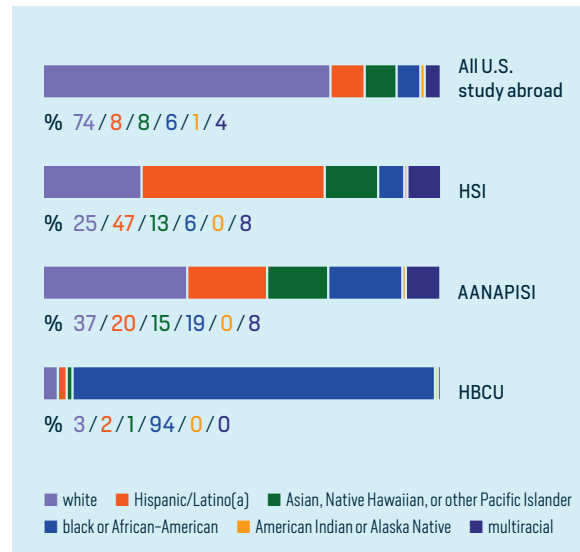


FIGURE 36 Race/ethnicity of study abroad students from Minority Serving Institutions relative to all U.S. study abroad, 2013/14

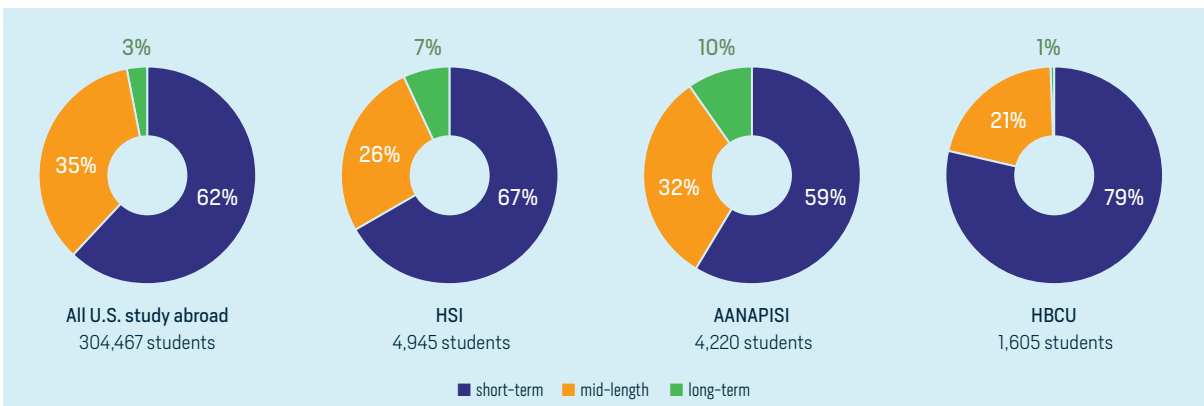


FIGURE 37 Duration of study abroad from Minority Serving Institutions relative to all U.S. study abroad, 2013/14

at AANAPISIs, with 20 percent being Hispanic or Latino(a), 19 percent Black or African American, and 15 percent Asian or Pacific Islander.

Short-term study programs are popular options among all U.S. students abroad, and study abroad from MSIs follows this overall pattern (Fig. 37). Short-term programs are particularly attractive at HBCUs, with 79 percent of study abroad students from HBCUs travelling on summer programs or programs that are 8 weeks or less during the academic year. Notably, long-term programs lasting one academic or calendar year are strong draws at AANAPISIs (representing 10 percent of study abroad) and HSIs (representing 7 percent of study abroad).

HBCUs are especially active in providing study abroad opportunities for their STEM students (Fig. 38). In 2013/14, students majoring in STEM fields represented 29 percent of study abroad from HBCUs, compared to 23 percent from all U.S. higher education institutions. Hispanic Serving Institutions and AANAPISIs send a small number of STEM students abroad. Just 16 percent of HSI students abroad major in STEM fields, and just 10 percent of AANAPISI students major in STEM. Students in the social sciences are highly represented in study abroad at all MSIs, ranging from 28 percent of study abroad at HBCUs to 35 percent of study abroad at AANAPISIs.

DESTINATIONS OF MSI STUDENTS ABROAD

There are notable variations in study destinations by MSI type (Fig. 39). At HSIs and AANAPISIs, students' study abroad destinations largely follow the overall trends, with about half of students studying in Europe, and many studying in Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean. Multi-destination programs are especially popular at HSIs, with 13 percent of students enrolling in programs that take place in more than one country. HBCUs send high proportions of students to Sub-Saharan Africa. While just 4 percent of all U.S. study abroad takes place in Sub-Saharan Africa, that proportion jumps to 16 percent for students from HBCUs. Latin America and the Caribbean is also a very popular destination region for HBCUs, accounting for 31 percent of HBCU students abroad, compared to 16 for all U.S. students.

	% at all U.S. institutions	% at HSI	% at AANAPISI	% at HBCU
STEM fields	22.6	15.5	10.3	29.4
Physical & life sciences	8.0	7.9	10.4	12.2
Health professions	6.0	2.6	3.4	2.4
Engineering	4.6	2.1	1.9	5.5
Math & computer science	2.1	1.6	3.5	5.1
Agriculture	1.9	1.3	1.5	4.2
Business & management	19.6	23.1	17.8	15.3
Social sciences	18.7	30.3	35.0	27.5
Fine & applied arts	7.0	8.5	5.3	5.1
Communications/journalism	5.6	4.4	3.1	5.7
Humanities	4.1	4.6	5.6	5.3
Education	3.7	3.0	3.1	3.2
Legal studies/law enforcement	1.5	3.3	3.1	0.4
Other fields of study	6.7	6.7	5.3	7.8
Undeclared	2.6	0.6	1.0	0.3
TOTAL STUDY ABROAD	304,467	4,945	4,220	1,605

FIGURE 38 Fields of study of U.S. study abroad students from Minority Serving Institutions relative to all U.S. study abroad, 2013/14

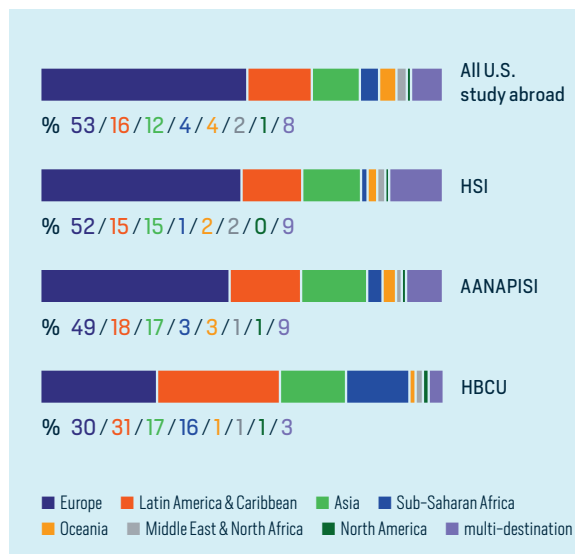


FIGURE 39 Destination regions of study abroad students from Minority Serving Institutions relative to all U.S. study abroad, 2013/14

This article is based on analysis of *Open Doors* data conducted in partnership with IIE's Generation Study Abroad, the University of Pennsylvania Center for Minority Serving Institutions, and the Council on International Educational Exchange (CIEE).

SPOTLIGHT

An In-Depth Look at Non-Credit Education Abroad

Many U.S. students now pursue a variety of non-credit educational activities overseas, but consistent definitions and reporting are needed.

For American students interested in broadening their global perspectives, an unprecedented range of educational opportunities abroad are becoming available. While most still study abroad for credit back home, many now pursue a variety of non-credit educational activities overseas, which offer valuable hands-on experiential learning. In 2013/14, 326 U.S. higher education institutions reported through the *Open Doors U.S. Study Abroad Survey* that more than 22,000 of their students participated in non-credit work, internships, and volunteering overseas (Table 2.14). This number represents significant growth in just three years, both in terms of the number of institutions providing data and the total number of students reported. In 2010/11, just 116 institutions reported a total of 8,700 students.

While non-credit education abroad (NCEA) is on the rise, there are persistent challenges in documenting its growth, as few higher education institutions collect data on activities for which academic credit is not awarded (Committee on Institutional Cooperation, 2013; Farrugia, 2013). To better understand the range of non-credit educational activities, IIE conducted a special study in 2015 as part of the Institute's Generation Study Abroad initiative, launched in 2014, with the goal of doubling the number of U.S. students studying abroad by the end of the decade. This five-year initiative defines study abroad broadly to include both for-credit and non-credit educational activities (NCEA). In addition to collecting data on students' NCEA activities, the study also gathered information on institutions' data collection practices and their capacity to track non-credit activity.

During Spring 2015, 803 higher education institutions were surveyed, of which 227 (28 percent) responded. More than half of the institutions (56 percent) reported collecting data on students who participated in non-credit education abroad activities during the 2012/13 academic year, including summer 2013.

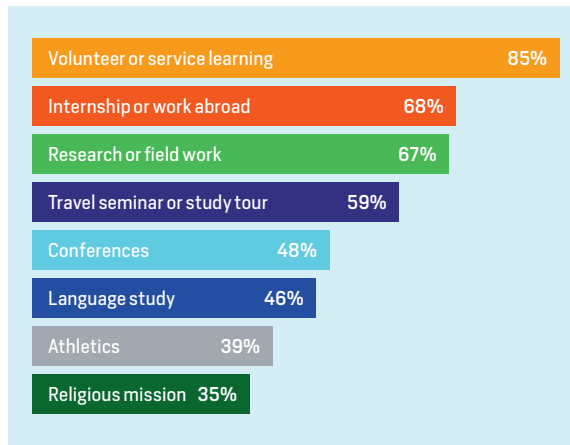


FIGURE 40 How U.S. higher education institutions define non-credit education abroad

DEFINING NON-CREDIT EDUCATION ABROAD

The study defined non-credit education abroad as any type of international educational activity that does not result in academic credit but is driven by learning goals. The vast majority of institutions (85 percent) consider volunteering or service learning to be a non-credit education abroad activity. More than half of reporting institutions identified internships or work abroad (68 percent); research or field work (67 percent); and travel seminar or study tour (59 percent) as activities that fall under the non-credit umbrella. More than a third of institutions also indicated that university activities such as international conferences, language study, athletics activities, and religious missions are counted by their campuses as NCEA (Fig. 40).

In addition to these categories, some institutions identified musical and theatre performances as an accepted non-credit abroad activity. Three percent of institutions reported not having a formal definition for NCEA at their institution, and six percent of institutions reported counting any university related non-credit activity abroad to be recognized as NCEA, regardless of the type of activity.

WHAT DO STUDENTS DO AND WHERE DO THEY GO?

Volunteer or service learning abroad was the most popular non-credit activity with almost 42 percent of participating students pursuing it in 2012/13 (Fig. 41). Activities categorized as “Other” ranked as the second most popular type of experiences, including academic conferences, research presentations, musical performances and athletic competitions. Language study was the least popular NCEA activity, comprising only 0.3 percent of reported students. The low participation in non-credit language studies is likely due to the broad availability of for-credit language study abroad offered by academic institutions as well as third party providers.

Institutions provided data on NCEA activity type by destination for 129 countries worldwide. Mexico was the most popular destination among participating students (12 percent), followed by China (7 percent) and Nicaragua (5 percent). More than half of the top 25 NCEA destinations were in the Caribbean, Central and South America (13 countries).

The popularity of activity types varied significantly by destination and region (Fig. 42). While countries in Central and South America and Africa attracted volunteer and service abroad students, Europe and Asia were popular for travel seminars or study tours and research or field work activities. India was the most popular destination for non-credit language studies.

BUILDING CAPACITY TO COUNT NON-CREDIT EDUCATION ABROAD

Only 14 percent of respondents reported capturing all the non-credit education abroad activity on their campuses, highlighting the clear need for institutions to strengthen their capacity to collect NCEA data. Several respondents indicated that it is difficult to estimate the level of non-credit educational activity because of the unknown number of students who do not register their NCEA experiences with their home campus.

Of the institutions that do not collect data on their students’ NCEA activities, 66 percent indicated that they do not maintain records on activities that are not credit bearing. Many institutions reported not having a central database (46 percent) or centralized office (38 percent) for tracking and reporting data.

In order to provide data for the study, most institutions (88.6 percent) reported consulting their study abroad offices. Half of the reporting institutions use student travel registries to record and collect

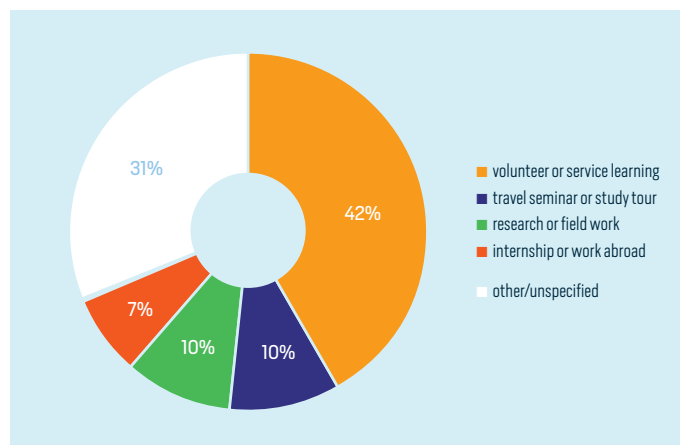


FIGURE 41 Percent of students participating in selected non-credit education abroad activities, 2012/13

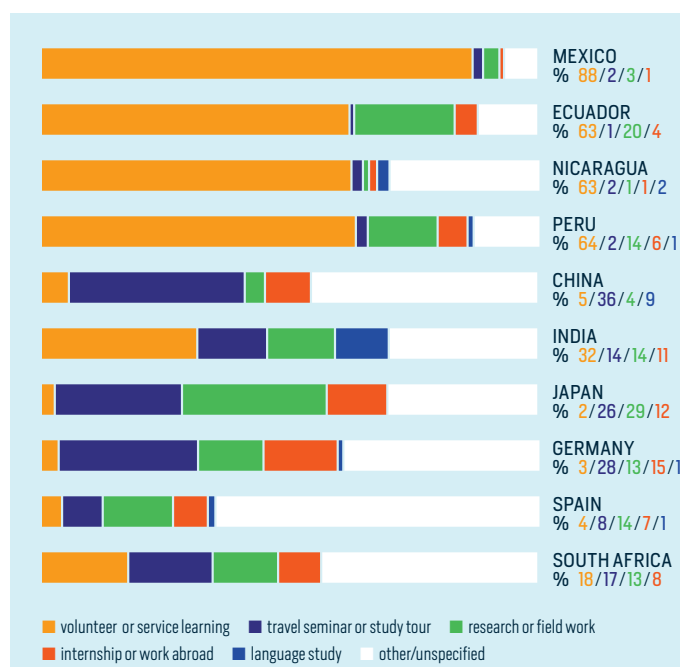


FIGURE 42 Non-credit education abroad activities for select destinations, 2012/13

NCEA data. Institutions also use student paper or verbal reporting, study abroad management software, internal databases and international insurance enrollments or requests to record NCEA data.

Building the capacity to count students engaged in non-credit activities entails formulating a common understanding of which non-credit activities should be included, as there is currently wide variation in definitions. At many higher education institutions, NCEA is administered by different offices and academic units, so a coordinated process is necessary to collect comparable data across the campus.

This section is adapted from a forthcoming report on non-credit education abroad that will be available for download in March 2016. For the full report, visit <http://www.iie.org>.

SPOTLIGHT

The Economic Impact of International Education

Investments in international education result in huge financial benefits for many host countries, but there can be questions about the return on that investment for students and sending countries.

In many contexts, education is viewed as a public good. Governments and communities around the world make large public investments in their schools, job training programs, and colleges and universities so that their citizens can become more civically engaged, more skilled, and more economically productive. Indeed, in 2011, OECD countries invested an average of 6 percent of GDP in public education at all levels (OECD, 2015).

While large-scale public investment in domestic education is the norm, such investment is not typical in international education for either sending or receiving countries. International student mobility is usually structured as a private good for the individual student, with students and their families investing heavily to earn degrees overseas. These investments result in significant financial benefits for many host countries, but the returns for the home countries are less evident and more nuanced. While some home countries, particularly those

in Africa, continue to face brain drain that negatively impacts development if the students do not return home, others have benefited in the long-term from returning professionals who contribute to development at home. Direct remittances and financial investments in the home country are two additional ways in which international students go on to contribute to their home countries.

More recently, many governments have invested significantly in sending students abroad. Those investments are made with the intention of improving economic development, productivity, and competitiveness. Similar to the large scale public investments made in domestic education around the world, investment in international education offers the potential to produce citizens with global skills and the ability to contribute to economic development in both their host and home countries.

FINANCIAL IMPACT OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS

The 974,926 international students who studied in the United States in 2014/15 contributed \$30.8 billion to the U.S. economy (U.S. Department of Commerce, 2015). International students bring in so much money to the U.S. economy because most (64 percent) pay for their studies using primarily their personal or family funds, rather than receiving scholarships from their host or home country (Table 1.28). When foreign government or private support is included, over 72 percent of international students' financial support comes from outside the United States. A similar financial impact is seen in other large host countries, such as Australia, the United Kingdom, and France (Fig. 43).

A similar financial impact is seen in other large host countries, such as Australia, the United Kingdom and France. Australia's international education activities generated \$13.8 billion dollars (U.S.) in export revenue in 2014 (Australian Trade Commission, 2015).

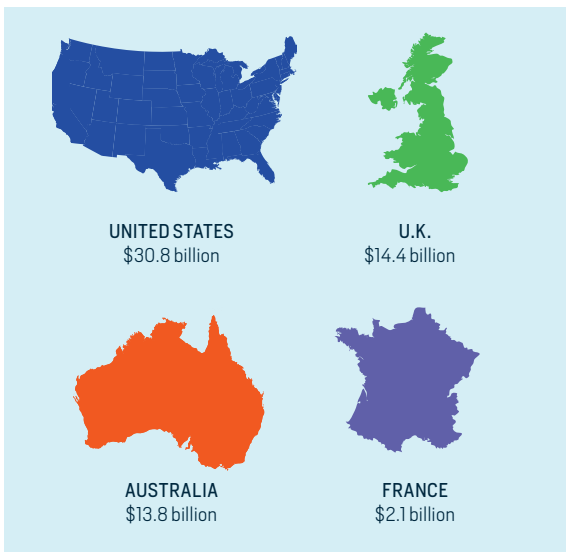


FIGURE 43 Economic impact of international students in selected host countries, in U.S. dollars, 2014 (Sources: Australian Trade Commission; Campus France; Universities UK; U.S. Department of Commerce)

International students in the UK spent a total of \$14.4 billion in tuition fees and living expenses in 2011/12 (Universities UK, 2014), and in France international students generated an estimated net economic benefit of \$2.1 billion (Campus France, 2014; ICEF, 2014). Clearly, international students have a monetary benefit for their host countries.

THE LONG VIEW

Student mobility can also generate a longer term impact for a host country's human resources and its capacity to innovate. During their studies with professors and in university research labs, international students often contribute to the innovation generated by their host countries. The UK estimates that about 20 percent of the output generated by UK universities is attributable to international students (Universities UK, 2014).

International students who stay on in their host country to work following graduation increase the country's pool of skilled labor, thereby making a sustained economic contribution to the host country over the long term. In the United States, one study found that 52 percent of the immigrant entrepreneurs who founded U.S. technology companies had first come to the country for higher education (Wadhwa, Rissing, Saxenian & Gereffi, 2007).

In some cases, host countries have explicitly looked to international students as a future source of skilled labor. Germany is one such country that has embraced this longer term view of the economic benefit of international students motivated in part by declining domestic population. By offering tuition-free academic programs to international students, Germany seeks to attract talented international students in the hope that they will stay on to work after their studies and contribute to the country's human resource capacity and economic progress over the long term.

WHAT ABOUT THE STUDENTS?

After investing so much in an education abroad, what economic benefits accrue to international students themselves? Are graduates able to find jobs either at home or abroad that justify their large investments in education away from home? Here, definitive and comprehensive data are hard to come by.

The National Science Foundation (2014) estimates that about 66 percent of international students who received U.S. doctorates in science and engineering in

2006 stayed on to work in the country for at least five years. This is just one metric reflecting a small segment of international students who secured employment in their host country following graduation, and we know even less about international students' success at securing employment back home or in another country.

WHAT HAPPENS BACK HOME?

It is not just host countries that perceive an economic benefit to educating students overseas. Many countries — including Saudi Arabia, Brazil, Kuwait, and Mexico — are investing in large scale scholarship programs to send their students abroad with an eye toward furthering economic development back home once their students return.

For some countries, outbound student mobility can come at a price. When high ability students leave their country to pursue degrees elsewhere, they often do not return home, resulting in a brain drain of many of that country's most talented citizens.

The brain drain phenomenon is felt unevenly across countries and regions. Many countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, the Caribbean, and Eastern and Central Europe have relatively large proportions of their students studying overseas, while countries such as the United States, Australia, and the United Kingdom have just a handful of their students pursuing degrees in other countries. While some of these globally-mobile students ultimately return back to their home countries, others remain abroad with improved job prospects.

MAXIMIZING INVESTMENTS IN INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

While there is clear evidence that large host countries of international students benefit financially both in the short and long term, empirical evidence about the return on those investments for sending countries and for the students themselves is more spotty and there remains a need for further research in this area.

In cases where there is significant public investment in international student mobility, those investments are made with the intention of improving economic development and productivity. Similar to the large scale public investments made in domestic education around the world, investment in international education offers the potential to produce citizens with global skills and the ability to contribute to economic development in both their host and home countries.

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1.1 INTERNATIONAL STUDENT AND U.S. HIGHER EDUCATION ENROLLMENT, 1948/49–2014/15

	Enrolled int'l students	Optional Practical Training (OPT)	Total int'l students	% annual change	Total U.S. enrollment*	% int'l
1948/49	—	—	25,464	—	2,403,400	1.1
1949/50	—	—	26,433	3.8	2,445,000	1.1
1950/51	—	—	29,813	12.8	2,281,000	1.3
1951/52	—	—	30,462	2.2	2,102,000	1.4
1952/53	—	—	33,675	10.5	2,134,000	1.6
1953/54	—	—	33,833	0.5	2,231,000	1.5
1954/55	—	—	34,232	1.2	2,447,000	1.4
1955/56	—	—	36,494	6.6	2,653,000	1.4
1956/57	—	—	40,666	11.4	2,918,000	1.4
1957/58	—	—	43,391	6.7	3,324,000	1.3
1958/59	—	—	47,245	8.9	no data	—
1959/60	—	—	48,486	2.6	3,640,000	1.3
1960/61	—	—	53,107	9.5	no data	—
1961/62	—	—	58,086	9.4	4,146,000	1.4
1962/63	—	—	64,705	11.4	no data	—
1963/64	—	—	74,814	15.6	4,780,000	1.6
1964/65	—	—	82,045	9.7	5,280,000	1.6
1965/66	—	—	82,709	0.8	5,921,000	1.4
1966/67	—	—	100,262	21.2	6,390,000	1.6
1967/68	—	—	110,315	10.0	6,912,000	1.6
1968/69	—	—	121,362	10.0	7,513,000	1.6
1969/70	—	—	134,959	11.2	8,005,000	1.7
1970/71	—	—	144,708	7.2	8,581,000	1.7
1971/72	—	—	140,126	-3.2	8,949,000	1.6
1972/73	—	—	146,097	4.3	9,215,000	1.6
1973/74	—	—	151,066	3.4	9,602,000	1.6
1974/75**	—	—	154,580	2.3	10,224,000	1.5
1975/76	—	—	179,344	16.0	11,185,000	1.6
1976/77	—	—	203,068	13.2	11,012,000	1.8
1977/78	—	—	235,509	16.0	11,286,000	2.1
1978/79	—	—	263,938	12.1	11,260,000	2.3
1979/80***	283,503	2,840	286,343	8.5	11,570,000	2.5
1980/81	308,432	3,450	311,882	8.9	12,097,000	2.6
1981/82	323,419	2,880	326,299	4.6	12,372,000	2.6
1982/83	333,365	3,620	336,985	3.3	12,426,000	2.7
1983/84	335,494	3,400	338,894	0.6	12,465,000	2.7
1984/85	337,803	4,310	342,113	0.9	12,242,000	2.8
1985/86	339,627	4,150	343,777	0.5	12,247,000	2.8
1986/87	344,879	4,730	349,609	1.7	12,504,000	2.8
1987/88	351,387	4,800	356,187	1.9	12,767,000	2.8
1988/89	359,334	7,020	366,354	2.9	13,055,000	2.8
1989/90	379,139	7,712	386,851	5.6	13,539,000	2.9

(cont'd)

1.1 INTERNATIONAL STUDENT AND U.S. HIGHER EDUCATION ENROLLMENT, 1948/49–2014/15 (cont'd)

	Enrolled int'l students	Optional Practical Training (OPT)	Total int'l students	% annual change	Total U.S. enrollment*	% int'l
1990/91	398,759	8,770	407,529	5.3	13,819,000	2.9
1991/92	411,355	8,230	419,585	3.0	14,359,000	2.9
1992/93	427,608	11,010	438,618	4.5	14,487,000	3.0
1993/94	438,319	11,430	449,749	2.5	14,305,000	3.1
1994/95	439,427	13,208	452,635	0.6	14,279,000	3.2
1995/96	438,337	15,450	453,787	0.3	14,262,000	3.2
1996/97	439,859	18,125	457,984	0.9	14,368,000	3.2
1997/98	464,698	16,582	481,280	5.1	14,502,000	3.3
1998/99	474,091	16,842	490,933	2.0	14,507,000	3.4
1999/00	489,866	24,857	514,723	4.8	14,791,000	3.5
2000/01	526,809	21,058	547,867	6.4	15,312,000	3.6
2001/02	560,251	22,745	582,996	6.4	15,928,000	3.7
2002/03	558,530	27,793	586,323	0.6	16,612,000	3.5
2003/04	543,169	29,340	572,509	-2.4	16,911,000	3.4
2004/05	532,040	32,999	565,039	-1.3	17,272,000	3.3
2005/06	526,670	38,096	564,766	-0.05	17,487,000	3.2
2006/07	541,324	41,660	582,984	3.2	17,672,000	3.3
2007/08	567,039	56,766	623,805	7.0	18,248,000	3.4
2008/09	605,015	66,601	671,616	7.7	19,103,000	3.5
2009/10	623,119	67,804	690,923	2.9	20,428,000	3.4
2010/11	647,246	76,031	723,277	4.7	20,550,000	3.5
2011/12	679,338	85,157	764,495	5.7	20,625,000	3.7
2012/13	724,725	94,919	819,644	7.2	21,253,000	3.9
2013/14	780,055	105,997	886,052	8.1	21,216,000	4.2
2014/15	854,639	120,287	974,926	10.0	20,300,000	4.8

* Data from the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES)

** The data collection process was changed in 1974/75; refugees were counted from 1975/76 to 1990/91.

*** OPT was first reported separately for the 1979/80 academic year.

1.2 NEW INTERNATIONAL STUDENT ENROLLMENT, 2005/06–2014/15

	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	% change from 2013/14
Undergraduate	61,342	63,749	68,195	82,136	79,365	84,543	90,903	102,069	109,486	112,765	3.0
Graduate	64,235	72,726	78,489	84,828	84,613	89,505	92,211	100,129	108,519	121,637	12.1
Non-degree	17,346	20,703	26,437	33,496	38,992	40,442	45,353	48,722	52,123	59,364	13.9
TOTAL NEW INT'L STUDENTS	142,923	157,178	173,121	200,460	202,970	214,490	228,467	250,920	270,128	293,766	8.8

1.3 INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS BY DETAILED ACADEMIC LEVEL, 2013/14 & 2014/15

	2013/14	%	2014/15	%	% change
TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE	370,724	41.8	398,824	40.9	7.6
Associate's	69,580	7.9	69,523	7.1	-0.1
Bachelor's	301,144	34.0	329,301	33.8	9.4
Freshman	70,774	8.0	77,818	8.0	10.0
Sophomore	56,058	6.3	63,960	6.6	14.1
Junior	56,217	6.3	65,592	6.7	16.7
Senior	68,798	7.8	77,812	8.0	13.1
Bachelor's, unspecified	49,297	5.6	44,119	4.5	-10.5
TOTAL GRADUATE	329,854	37.2	362,228	37.2	9.8
Master's	181,371	20.5	208,355	21.4	14.9
Doctoral	114,790	13.0	118,104	12.1	2.9
Professional	11,382	1.3	10,218	1.0	-10.2
Graduate, unspecified	22,311	2.5	25,551	2.6	14.5
TOTAL NON-DEGREE	79,477	9.0	93,587	9.6	17.8
Non-degree, Intensive English	41,723	4.7	46,170	4.7	10.7
Non-degree, other	37,754	4.3	47,417	4.9	25.6
TOTAL ENROLLED STUDENTS	780,055	88.0	854,639	87.7	9.6
Optional Practical Training (OPT)	105,997	12.0	120,287	12.3	13.5
TOTAL INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS	886,052	100.0	974,926	100.0	10.0

Note: Percent distributions may not sum to 100.0 because of rounding.

1.4 INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS BY ACADEMIC LEVEL, 1979/80–2014/15

	TOTAL	Undergraduate	%	Graduate	%	Non-degree	%	OPT	%
1979/80	286,343	172,520	60.2	94,130	32.9	16,850	5.9	2,840	1.0
1980/81	311,882	186,660	59.8	99,110	31.8	21,660	6.9	3,450	1.1
1981/82	326,299	195,150	59.8	106,290	32.6	21,980	6.7	2,880	0.9
1982/83	336,985	202,760	60.2	110,270	32.7	20,340	6.0	3,620	1.1
1983/84	338,894	197,480	58.3	118,820	35.1	19,190	5.7	3,400	1.0
1984/85	342,113	197,640	57.8	122,590	35.8	17,570	5.1	4,310	1.3
1985/86	343,777	187,660	54.6	132,430	38.5	19,540	5.7	4,150	1.2
1986/87	349,609	181,230	51.8	146,100	41.8	17,550	5.0	4,730	1.4
1987/88	356,187	176,669	49.6	156,366	43.9	18,352	5.2	4,800	1.3
1988/89	366,354	172,551	47.1	165,590	45.2	21,189	5.8	7,020	1.9
1989/90	386,851	184,527	47.7	169,827	43.9	24,785	6.4	7,712	2.0
1990/91	407,529	189,900	46.6	182,130	44.7	26,730	6.6	8,770	2.2
1991/92	419,585	197,070	47.0	191,330	45.6	22,960	5.5	8,230	2.0
1992/93	438,618	210,080	47.9	193,330	44.1	24,200	5.5	11,010	2.5
1993/94	449,749	213,610	47.5	201,030	44.7	23,680	5.3	11,430	2.5
1994/95	452,635	221,500	48.9	191,738	42.4	26,188	5.8	13,209	2.9
1995/96	453,787	218,620	48.2	190,092	41.9	29,625	6.5	15,450	3.4
1996/97	457,984	218,743	47.8	190,244	41.5	30,872	6.7	18,125	4.0
1997/98	481,280	223,276	46.4	207,510	43.1	33,912	7.0	16,582	3.4
1998/99	490,933	235,802	48.0	211,426	43.1	26,863	5.5	16,842	3.4
1999/00	514,723	237,211	46.1	218,219	42.4	34,436	6.7	24,857	4.8
2000/01	547,867	254,429	46.4	238,497	43.5	33,883	6.2	21,058	3.8
2001/02	582,996	261,079	44.8	264,749	45.4	34,423	5.9	22,745	3.9
2002/03	586,323	260,103	44.4	267,876	45.7	30,551	5.2	27,793	4.7
2003/04	572,509	248,200	43.4	274,310	47.9	20,659	3.6	29,340	5.1
2004/05	565,039	239,212	42.3	264,410	46.8	28,418	5.0	32,999	5.8
2005/06	564,766	236,342	41.8	259,717	46.0	30,611	5.4	38,096	6.7
2006/07	582,984	238,050	40.8	264,288	45.3	38,986	6.7	41,660	7.1
2007/08	623,805	243,360	39.0	276,842	44.4	46,837	7.5	56,766	9.1
2008/09	671,616	269,874	40.2	283,329	42.2	51,812	7.7	66,601	9.9
2009/10	690,923	274,431	39.7	293,885	42.5	54,803	7.9	67,804	9.8
2010/11	723,277	291,439	40.3	296,574	41.0	59,233	8.2	76,031	10.5
2011/12	764,495	309,342	40.5	300,430	39.3	69,566	9.1	85,157	11.1
2012/13	819,644	339,993	41.5	311,204	38.0	73,528	9.0	94,919	11.6
2013/14	886,052	370,724	41.7	329,854	37.3	79,477	8.9	105,997	12.0
2014/15	974,926	398,824	40.9	362,228	37.2	93,587	9.6	120,287	12.3

Note: Percent distributions may not sum to 100.0 because of rounding.

1.5 PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS, SELECTED YEARS, 1984/85–2014/15

	TOTAL	Academic level (%)				Gender (%)		Marital status (%)		Visa (%)		
		Under-graduate	Graduate	Non-degree	OPT	Female	Male	Single	Married	F visa	J visa	Other visa
1984/85	342,113	57.8	35.8	5.1	1.3	30.2	69.8	80.4	19.6	83.5	8.4	8.1
1989/90	386,851	47.7	43.9	6.4	2.0	33.9	66.1	80.1	19.9	78.5	12.7	8.8
1994/95	452,635	48.9	42.4	5.8	2.9	39.1	60.9	83.4	16.6	85.8	7.7	6.5
1999/00	514,723	46.1	42.4	6.7	4.8	42.5	57.5	84.2	15.8	85.6	5.8	8.6
2004/05	565,039	42.3	46.8	5.0	5.8	44.4	55.6	85.4	14.6	86.7	5.1	8.2
2009/10	690,923	39.7	42.5	7.9	9.8	44.8	52.2	89.1	10.9	88.6	5.6	5.8
2014/15	974,926	40.9	37.2	9.6	12.3	43.7	56.3	90.9	9.1	90.4	6.0	3.6

Note: Percent distributions may not sum to 100.0 because of rounding.

1.6 NUMBER OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS BY FIELD OF STUDY & ACADEMIC LEVEL, 2013/14 & 2014/15

	2013/14 total	2014/15 total	% change	2014/15 undergraduate	2014/15 graduate	2014/15 non-degree	2014/15 OPT
Agriculture	10,635	12,278	15.4	3,582	6,394	700	1,602
Agriculture	7,114	8,271	16.3	2,154	4,467	574	1,076
Natural resources and conservation	3,521	4,007	13.8	1,428	1,927	126	526
Business and management	188,179	197,258	4.8	107,531	56,580	8,049	25,098
Communications and journalism	18,678	20,161	7.9	11,242	5,782	644	2,493
Communication, journalism	15,851	16,964	7.0	9,653	4,819	560	1,932
Communications technologies/technicians	2,827	3,197	13.1	1,589	963	84	561
Education	17,879	17,675	-1.1	3,564	11,890	620	1,601
Engineering	170,189	196,750	15.6	64,211	95,573	5,137	31,829
Engineering	160,128	184,603	15.3	58,251	91,903	4,156	30,293
Engineering technologies/technicians	7,310	9,149	25.2	4,016	3,499	295	1,339
Transportation and materials moving	1,903	2,192	15.2	1,312	117	607	156
Mechanic and repair technologies/technicians	581	538	-7.4	450	0	57	31
Construction trades	203	183	-9.9	133	35	10	5
Precision production	54	69	27.8	42	10	12	5
Military technologies	10	16	60.0	7	9	0	0
Fine and applied arts	51,195	56,758	10.9	28,060	19,464	2,478	6,756
Visual and performing arts	39,090	43,251	10.6	22,958	13,172	2,080	5,041
Architecture	12,105	13,507	11.6	5,102	6,292	398	1,715
Health professions	31,954	33,399	4.5	10,770	16,396	2,271	3,962
Health professions	31,527	33,247	5.5	10,768	16,280	2,245	3,954
Residency programs	427	152	-64.4	2	116	26	8

(cont'd)

1.6 NUMBER OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS BY FIELD OF STUDY & ACADEMIC LEVEL, 2013/14 & 2014/15 (cont'd)

	2013/14 total	2014/15 total	% change	2014/15 undergraduate	2014/15 graduate	2014/15 non-degree	2014/15 OPT
Humanities	17,930	17,504	-2.4	4,863	9,943	1,503	1,195
Foreign languages, literatures, and linguistics	7,079	7,389	4.4	1,568	4,938	267	616
English language and literature/letters	5,446	5,340	-1.9	2,314	1,762	968	296
Theology and religious vocations	3,232	2,674	-17.3	251	2,061	201	161
Philosophy and religious studies	2,173	2,101	-3.3	730	1,182	67	122
Intensive English	43,456	49,233	13.3	1,915	19	46,409	890
Legal studies and law enforcement	12,702	13,778	8.5	1,724	8,475	831	2,748
Legal professions and studies	10,872	11,776	8.3	407	8,012	687	2,670
Homeland security, law enforcement, firefighting	1,830	2,002	9.4	1,317	463	144	78
Math and computer science	91,434	112,950	23.5	30,596	59,068	1,828	21,458
Computer and information sciences	65,291	83,241	27.5	18,821	46,011	1,529	16,880
Mathematics and statistics	26,143	29,709	13.6	11,775	13,057	299	4,578
Physical and life sciences	70,479	73,838	4.8	24,327	37,696	1,356	10,459
Biological and biomedical sciences	37,357	39,294	5.2	14,944	17,772	726	5,852
Physical sciences	32,187	33,607	4.4	8,615	19,848	613	4,531
Science technologies/technicians	935	937	0.2	768	76	17	76
Social sciences	72,390	75,951	4.9	38,910	27,822	2,051	7,168
Social sciences	47,180	49,371	4.6	27,878	15,750	1,221	4,522
Psychology	12,060	12,840	6.5	8,137	3,481	257	965
Public administration/social service professions	8,089	8,816	9.0	1,093	6,208	186	1,329
Area, ethnic, cultural, and gender studies	2,616	2,504	-4.3	844	1,203	232	225
History	2,445	2,420	-1.0	958	1,180	155	127
Other fields of study	63,257	73,176	15.7	49,198	6,837	14,225	2,916
Liberal arts and sciences/general studies	39,137	45,762	16.9	34,424	1,202	9,390	746
Multi/interdisciplinary studies	12,197	14,912	22.3	8,247	3,148	2,347	1,170
Parks, recreation, leisure, and fitness studies	4,228	4,252	0.6	2,733	1,067	85	367
Family and consumer sciences/human sciences	4,056	4,158	2.5	2,377	1,080	218	483
Basic skills	2,092	2,705	29.3	527	65	2,105	8
Personal and culinary services	1,132	1,078	-4.8	850	35	79	114
Library science	402	301	-25.1	36	238	1	26
Reserve officer training corps	13	8	-38.5	4	2	0	2
Undeclared	25,695	24,217	-5.8	18,331	289	5,485	112
TOTAL INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS	886,052	974,926	10.0	398,824	362,228	93,587	120,287

1.7 PERCENT OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS BY FIELD OF STUDY & ACADEMIC LEVEL, 2014/15

	All academic levels	Undergraduate	Graduate	Non-degree	OPT
Science, technology, engineering, and math	44.1	33.5	59.4	12.0	57.6
<i>Engineering</i>	20.2	16.1	26.4	5.5	26.5
<i>Math and computer science</i>	11.6	7.7	16.3	2.0	17.8
<i>Physical and life sciences</i>	7.6	6.1	10.4	1.4	8.7
<i>Health professions</i>	3.4	2.7	4.5	2.4	3.3
<i>Agriculture</i>	1.3	0.9	1.8	0.7	1.3
Business and management	20.2	27.0	15.6	8.6	20.9
Social sciences	7.8	9.8	7.7	2.2	6.0
Fine and applied arts	5.8	7.0	5.4	2.6	5.6
Intensive english	5.0	0.5	0.0	49.6	0.7
Communications and journalism	2.1	2.8	1.6	0.7	2.1
Education	1.8	0.9	3.3	0.7	1.3
Humanities	1.8	1.2	2.7	1.6	1.0
Legal studies and law enforcement	1.4	0.4	2.3	0.9	2.3
Other fields of study	7.5	12.3	1.9	15.2	2.4
Undeclared	2.5	4.6	0.1	5.9	0.1

Read table as: "16.1 percent of all international undergraduate students were enrolled in engineering."

1.8 INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS' FIELDS OF STUDY BY INSTITUTIONAL TYPE, 2014/15

	% of students				
	Doctorate universities	Master's colleges & universities	Baccalaureate colleges	Associate's colleges	Special focus institutions
Agriculture	1.5	0.6	1.1	0.6	0.0
Business and management	17.7	30.3	18.7	25.6	14.3
Communications and journalism	1.7	2.5	1.7	1.9	7.2
Education	1.8	2.3	2.4	1.3	0.3
Engineering	23.8	16.6	7.7	6.8	3.0
Fine and applied arts	4.3	4.7	3.4	5.0	47.9
Health professions	2.9	4.1	2.4	4.4	9.4
Humanities	1.8	1.7	3.4	0.8	3.7
Intensive English	3.8	6.7	2.6	9.9	0.3
Legal studies and law enforcement	3.0	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.5
Math and computer science	12.2	13.4	7.8	5.0	3.4
Physical and life sciences	8.6	4.4	8.9	4.2	6.2
Social sciences	9.0	4.6	13.7	3.5	1.7
Other fields of study	6.4	5.2	13.9	22.5	0.7
Undeclared	1.5	2.2	11.5	7.9	1.4
TOTAL INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS	643,707	169,695	36,405	91,648	33,471

Read table as: "Of the 643,707 international students enrolled at doctorate universities, 23.8 percent pursue engineering as their major field of study."

1.9 INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS' FIELDS OF STUDY FOR SELECTED PLACES OF ORIGIN, 2014/15

	TOTAL STUDENTS	% of students											Other	Undeclared
		Business/mgmt.	Education	Engineering*	Fine/applied arts	Health professions*	Humanities	Intensive English	Math/computer science*	Physical/life sciences*	Social sciences			
Brazil	23,675	12.1	1.2	16.5	6.4	2.2	2.0	12.5	2.9	8.6	5.0	20.0	10.4	
Canada	27,240	15.0	4.9	8.3	7.8	15.7	3.8	0.1	3.2	10.2	12.1	15.5	3.3	
China	304,040	26.5	1.7	19.7	5.6	1.4	0.9	2.8	12.4	8.9	7.8	9.3	2.9	
Colombia	7,169	20.2	2.4	14.4	7.9	2.2	4.3	6.9	3.6	9.5	10.8	14.2	3.5	
France	8,743	26.1	0.8	13.8	5.8	1.5	5.3	1.8	3.8	5.9	8.4	20.8	5.9	
Germany	10,193	26.3	2.0	8.0	3.6	1.9	6.2	0.5	3.5	7.5	14.2	19.3	7.0	
Hong Kong	8,012	22.4	1.2	8.3	10.2	2.4	2.0	1.6	6.2	7.2	16.1	16.5	5.8	
India	132,888	10.7	0.4	37.5	1.4	3.6	0.4	0.2	31.4	7.9	2.4	3.1	0.9	
Indonesia	8,188	28.8	2.0	16.7	9.0	3.1	1.4	0.6	5.2	7.2	9.0	12.4	4.6	
Iran	11,338	4.6	1.1	54.8	5.0	1.8	1.1	0.4	10.5	12.1	4.0	3.7	0.7	
Japan	19,064	19.1	2.4	4.1	6.0	2.3	5.3	15.0	2.7	4.9	10.9	19.4	7.8	
Kuwait	9,034	12.8	0.6	44.9	1.8	1.8	0.6	23.4	1.1	3.0	2.9	6.2	0.8	
Malaysia	7,231	21.5	1.5	29.1	4.3	3.4	1.1	0.3	5.1	10.6	11.2	9.8	2.0	
Mexico	17,052	17.0	2.4	14.5	6.1	2.9	3.0	12.6	3.3	6.5	7.7	19.1	4.8	
Nepal	8,158	14.3	0.6	20.1	1.3	6.8	0.8	0.4	18.3	23.3	5.6	6.1	2.4	
Nigeria	9,494	14.1	1.7	22.5	2.1	12.9	2.0	0.5	8.7	12.2	7.7	10.9	4.6	
Saudi Arabia	59,945	16.5	3.2	23.9	1.9	6.1	1.3	22.5	8.1	4.4	2.9	7.0	2.0	
South Korea	63,710	16.7	3.0	13.0	11.9	4.7	4.3	3.0	5.6	7.7	11.9	14.5	3.8	
Spain	6,143	23.4	1.9	16.0	6.1	2.9	11.3	1.8	3.3	5.2	7.9	14.7	5.5	
Taiwan	20,993	21.2	3.1	16.0	12.6	4.1	1.9	3.8	6.7	11.6	6.5	10.1	2.4	
Thailand	7,217	21.3	1.7	16.1	9.5	4.0	1.3	3.3	6.6	10.7	7.3	14.7	3.4	
Turkey	10,724	13.6	4.2	25.3	6.1	1.0	2.4	4.3	10.3	8.9	13.8	8.1	2.1	
United Kingdom	10,743	17.8	3.6	5.0	6.4	4.0	6.9	0.1	3.0	7.5	16.6	23.6	5.6	
Venezuela	7,890	25.9	1.6	17.7	7.1	3.7	1.4	8.5	4.0	5.0	6.8	13.6	4.6	
Vietnam	18,722	32.6	1.0	8.9	3.0	4.0	1.4	8.6	8.3	7.2	5.1	10.4	9.5	

* Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math (STEM) field

Note: Percent distributions may not sum to 100.0 because of rounding.

1.10 INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS BY WORLD REGION, 2013/14 & 2014/15

	2013/14	%	2014/15	%	% change
Asia	568,510	64.2	627,306	64.3	10.3
Middle East & North Africa	92,618	10.5	103,307	10.6	11.5
Europe	86,885	9.8	90,625	9.3	4.3
Latin America & Caribbean	72,318	8.2	86,378	8.9	19.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	31,113	3.5	33,593	3.4	8.0
North America	28,304	3.2	27,240	2.8	-3.8
Oceania	6,292	0.7	6,471	0.7	2.8
Stateless	12	0.0	6	0.0	*
WORLD TOTAL	886,052	100.0	974,926	100.0	10.0

*Percent change not calculated due to small totals for region

1.11 TOP 25 PLACES OF ORIGIN OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS, 2013/14 & 2014/15

	2013/14	2014/15	% of total	% change
1 China	274,439	304,040	31.2	10.8
2 India	102,673	132,888	13.6	29.4
3 South Korea	68,047	63,710	6.5	-6.4
4 Saudi Arabia	53,919	59,945	6.1	11.2
5 Canada	28,304	27,240	2.8	-3.8
6 Brazil	13,286	23,675	2.4	78.2
7 Taiwan	21,266	20,993	2.2	-1.3
8 Japan	19,334	19,064	2.0	-1.4
9 Vietnam	16,579	18,722	1.9	12.9
10 Mexico	14,779	17,052	1.7	15.4
11 Iran	10,194	11,338	1.2	11.2
12 United Kingdom	10,191	10,743	1.1	5.4
13 Turkey	10,821	10,724	1.1	-0.9
14 Germany	10,160	10,193	1.0	0.3
15 Nigeria	7,921	9,494	1.0	19.9
16 Kuwait	7,288	9,034	0.9	24.0
17 France	8,302	8,743	0.9	5.3
18 Indonesia	7,920	8,188	0.8	3.4
19 Nepal	8,155	8,158	0.8	0.0
20 Hong Kong	8,104	8,012	0.8	-1.1
21 Venezuela	7,022	7,890	0.8	12.4
22 Malaysia	6,822	7,231	0.7	6.0
23 Thailand	7,341	7,217	0.7	-1.7
24 Colombia	7,083	7,169	0.7	1.2
25 Spain	5,350	6,143	0.6	14.8
WORLD TOTAL	886,052	974,926	100.0	10.0

1.12 TOP 25 PLACES OF ORIGIN OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS BY ACADEMIC LEVEL, 2013/14 & 2014/15

UNDERGRADUATE				GRADUATE					
		2013/14	2014/15	% change		2013/14	2014/15	% change	
1	China	110,550	124,552	12.7	1	China	115,727	120,331	4.0
2	South Korea	36,992	34,651	-6.3	2	India	61,058	85,055	39.3
3	Saudi Arabia	26,865	30,861	14.9	3	South Korea	18,894	17,605	-6.8
4	India	12,677	16,521	30.3	4	Saudi Arabia	11,108	12,584	13.3
5	Canada	13,916	13,131	-5.6	5	Canada	11,207	10,605	-5.4
6	Vietnam	11,886	12,449	4.7	6	Taiwan	10,177	9,607	-5.6
7	Japan	9,155	8,877	-3.0	7	Iran	8,254	8,953	8.5
8	Mexico	8,311	8,210	-1.2	8	Turkey	5,616	5,357	-4.6
9	Brazil	5,097	6,874	34.9	9	Brazil	3,118	4,110	31.8
10	Taiwan	5,886	6,069	3.1	10	Mexico	4,182	3,994	-4.5
11	Kuwait	4,553	5,835	28.2	11	Nigeria	2,771	3,339	20.5
12	Hong Kong	5,830	5,659	-2.9	12	Nepal	3,039	3,309	8.9
13	Indonesia	5,423	5,560	2.5	13	Japan	3,562	3,290	-7.6
14	United Kingdom	5,054	5,207	3.0	14	Bangladesh	2,821	3,261	15.6
15	Venezuela	4,429	5,150	16.3	15	Thailand	3,330	3,195	-4.1
16	Malaysia	4,750	5,112	7.6	16	Vietnam	2,562	2,931	14.4
17	Nigeria	4,038	4,770	18.1	17	Germany	2,833	2,828	-0.2
18	Nepal	3,370	3,332	-1.1	18	Colombia	2,835	2,813	-0.8
19	Turkey	3,283	3,242	-1.2	19	United Kingdom	2,434	2,637	8.3
20	Germany	3,011	3,155	4.8	20	France	2,352	2,464	4.8
21	France	2,862	2,987	4.4	21	Pakistan	1,969	2,134	8.4
22	Sweden	2,830	2,983	5.4	22	Russia	2,039	2,004	-1.7
23	Colombia	2,712	2,932	8.1	23	Italy	1,838	1,954	6.3
24	Thailand	2,706	2,787	3.0	24	Spain	1,672	1,928	15.3
25	Russia	2,094	2,348	12.1	25	Indonesia	1,525	1,576	3.3

1.13 LEADING PLACE OF ORIGIN OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS, 1949/50-2014/15

	Students	% of total		Students	% of total		Students	% of total			
1949/50	Canada	4,362	16.5	1960/61	Canada	6,058	11.4	1971/72	India	11,343	8.1
1950/51	Canada	4,498	15.1	1961/62	Canada	6,571	11.3	1972/73	India	10,656	7.3
1951/52	Canada	4,232	13.9	1962/63	Canada	7,004	10.8	1973/74	Hong Kong	10,764	7.1
1952/53	Canada	4,582	13.6	1963/64	Canada	8,458	11.3	1974/75	Iran	13,780	8.9
1953/54	Canada	4,775	14.1	1964/65	Canada	9,253	11.3	1975/76	Iran	19,900	11.1
1954/55	Canada	4,655	13.6	1965/66	Canada	9,755	11.8	1976/77	Iran	23,310	11.5
1955/56	Canada	4,990	13.6	1966/67	Canada	12,117	12.1	1977/78	Iran	36,220	15.4
1956/57	Canada	5,379	13.2	1967/68	Canada	12,144	11.0	1978/79	Iran	45,340	17.2
1957/58	Canada	5,271	12.1	1968/69	Canada	12,852	10.6	1979/80	Iran	51,310	17.9
1958/59	Canada	5,432	11.5	1969/70	Canada	13,318	9.9	1980/81	Iran	47,550	17.4
1959/60	Canada	5,679	11.7	1970/71	Canada	12,595	8.7	1981/82	Iran	35,860	11.0

(cont'd)

NON-DEGREE				OPTIONAL PRACTICAL TRAINING					
		2013/14	2014/15	% change		2013/14	2014/15	% change	
1	China	14,761	16,043	8.7	1	China	33,401	43,114	29.1
2	Saudi Arabia	15,172	15,322	1.0	2	India	27,696	29,388	6.1
3	Brazil	4,222	11,581	174.3	3	South Korea	6,639	6,635	-0.1
4	Japan	5,159	5,612	8.8	4	Taiwan	3,540	3,622	2.3
5	South Korea	5,522	4,819	-12.7	5	Canada	2,568	2,683	4.5
6	Mexico	1,080	3,550	228.7	6	Vietnam	1,250	1,578	26.2
7	Germany	3,718	3,546	-4.6	7	Nepal	1,676	1,441	-14.0
8	France	2,158	2,323	7.6	8	Iran	1,111	1,425	28.3
9	Kuwait	2,038	2,180	7.0	9	Mexico	1,206	1,298	7.6
10	United Kingdom	1,853	2,005	8.2	10	Japan	1,458	1,285	-11.9
11	India	1,242	1,924	54.9	11	Turkey	1,193	1,231	3.2
12	Vietnam	881	1,764	100.2	12	Nigeria	997	1,198	20.2
13	Taiwan	1,663	1,695	1.9	13	Saudi Arabia	774	1,178	52.2
14	Spain	1,278	1,337	4.6	14	Brazil	849	1,110	30.7
15	Australia	1,058	1,043	-1.4	15	France	930	969	4.2
16	Turkey	729	894	22.6	16	United Kingdom	850	894	5.2
17	Canada	613	821	33.9	17	Malaysia	788	854	8.4
18	Sweden	853	804	-5.7	18	Hong Kong	786	815	3.7
19	Denmark	765	785	2.6	19	Indonesia	741	789	6.5
20	Venezuela	789	753	-4.6	20	Venezuela	651	769	18.1
21	Colombia	778	751	-3.5	21	Spain	554	728	31.4
22	Italy	754	743	-1.5	22	Thailand	692	705	1.9
23	Netherlands	538	596	10.8	23	Russia	571	679	18.9
24	Russia	434	531	22.4	24	Colombia	758	673	-11.2
25	Thailand	613	530	-13.5	25	Germany	598	664	11.0

(cont'd)

		Students	% of total		Students	% of total		Students	% of total		
1982/83	Iran	26,760	7.9	1993/94	China	44,381	9.9	2004/05	India	80,466	14.2
1983/84	Taiwan	21,960	6.5	1994/95	Japan	45,276	10.0	2005/06	India	76,503	13.5
1984/85	Taiwan	22,590	6.6	1995/96	Japan	45,531	10.0	2006/07	India	83,833	14.4
1985/86	Taiwan	23,770	6.9	1996/97	Japan	46,292	10.1	2007/08	India	94,563	15.2
1986/87	Taiwan	25,660	7.3	1997/98	Japan	46,958	9.8	2008/09	India	103,260	15.4
1987/88	Taiwan	26,660	7.5	1998/99	China	51,001	10.4	2009/10	China	127,628	18.5
1988/89	China	29,040	7.9	1999/00	China	54,466	10.6	2010/11	China	157,558	21.8
1989/90	China	33,390	8.6	2000/01	China	59,939	10.9	2011/12	China	194,029	25.4
1990/91	China	39,600	9.7	2001/02	India	66,836	11.5	2012/13	China	235,597	28.7
1991/92	China	42,941	10.2	2002/03	India	74,603	12.7	2013/14	China	274,439	31.0
1992/93	China	45,126	10.3	2003/04	India	79,736	13.9	2014/15	China	304,040	31.2

1.14 INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS BY PLACE OF ORIGIN, 2013/14 & 2014/15

	2013/14	2014/15	% of total	% change		2013/14	2014/15	% of total	% change
AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN	31,113	33,593	3.4	8.0	Cabo Verde/Cape Verde	69	64		-7.2
East Africa	7,549	7,560	0.8	0.1	Côte d'Ivoire/Ivory Coast	1,116	1,227		9.9
Burundi	122	165		35.2	Gambia	300	275		-8.3
Djibouti	7	7		0.0	Ghana	2,914	3,099		6.3
Eritrea	97	108		11.3	Guinea	80	109		36.3
Ethiopia	1,516	1,472		-2.9	Guinea-Bissau	15	9		-40.0
Kenya	3,201	3,072		-4.0	Liberia	161	168		4.3
Rwanda	720	800		11.1	Mali	315	356		13.0
Seychelles	16	14		-12.5	Mauritania	63	81		28.6
Somalia	15	32		113.3	Niger	217	199		-8.3
South Sudan	18	28		55.6	Nigeria	7,921	9,494		19.9
Sudan	186	233		25.3	Saint Helena	–	–		–
Tanzania	889	867		-2.5	Senegal	633	633		0.0
Uganda	762	762		0.0	Sierra Leone	146	152		4.1
Central Africa	2,883	3,032	0.3	5.2	Togo	231	238		3.0
Cameroon	1,285	1,212		-5.7	ASIA	568,510	627,306	64.3	10.3
Central African Republic	11	13		18.2	East Asia	393,205	417,881	42.9	6.3
Chad	81	61		-24.7	China	274,439	304,040		10.8
Congo, Republic of the (Brazzaville)	282	288		2.1	Hong Kong	8,104	8,012		-1.1
Congo, Democratic Republic of the [Kinshasa]	571	755		32.2	Japan	19,334	19,064		-1.4
Equatorial Guinea	253	314		24.1	Macau	552	573		3.8
Gabon	397	388		-2.3	Mongolia	1,444	1,481		2.6
São Tomé & Príncipe	3	1		-66.7	North Korea	19	8		-57.9
Southern Africa	5,683	6,043	0.6	6.3	South Korea	68,047	63,710		-6.4
Angola	985	1,184		20.2	Taiwan	21,266	20,993		-1.3
Botswana	228	257		12.7	South and Central Asia	127,301	158,560	16.3	24.6
Comoros	27	32		18.5	Afghanistan	450	471		4.7
Lesotho	41	56		36.6	Bangladesh	4,802	5,455		13.6
Madagascar	151	122		-19.2	Bhutan	127	128		0.8
Malawi	275	272		-1.1	India	102,673	132,888		29.4
Mauritius	221	231		4.5	Kazakhstan	2,012	2,017		0.2
Mozambique	91	108		18.7	Kyrgyzstan	244	227		-7.0
Namibia	61	67		9.8	Maldives	39	34		-12.8
Reunion	2	1		-50.0	Nepal	8,155	8,158		0.0
South Africa	1,716	1,838		7.1	Pakistan	4,935	5,354		8.5
Swaziland	177	165		-6.8	Sri Lanka	2,917	2,882		-1.2
Zambia	502	465		-7.4	Tajikistan	270	254		-5.9
Zimbabwe	1,206	1,245		3.2	Turkmenistan	214	201		-6.1
West Africa	14,998	16,958	1.7	13.1	Uzbekistan	463	491		6.0
Benin	291	287		-1.4	Southeast Asia	48,004	50,865	5.2	6.0
Burkina Faso	526	567		7.8	Brunei	60	73		21.7
					Cambodia	432	492		13.9

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	2013/14	2014/15	% of total	% change		2013/14	2014/15	% of total	% change
Indonesia	7,920	8,188		3.4	Montenegro	95	121		27.4
Laos	57	63		10.5	Netherlands	2,074	2,257		8.8
Malaysia	6,822	7,231		6.0	Norway	2,304	2,498		8.4
Myanmar	1,042	1,067		2.4	Poland	1,520	1,493		-1.8
Philippines	3,112	3,026		-2.8	Portugal	877	915		4.3
Singapore	4,592	4,727		2.9	Romania	1,317	1,220		-7.4
Thailand	7,341	7,217		-1.7	Russia	5,138	5,562		8.3
Timor-Leste/East Timor	47	59		25.5	San Marino	1	1		0.0
Vietnam	16,579	18,722		12.9	Serbia	966	970		0.4
EUROPE	86,885	90,625	9.3	4.3	Slovakia	356	359		0.8
Albania	636	670		5.3	Slovenia	188	245		30.3
Andorra	9	9		0.0	Spain	5,350	6,143		14.8
Armenia	272	304		11.8	Sweden	4,369	4,507		3.2
Austria	1,062	1,114		4.9	Switzerland	1,441	1,461		1.4
Azerbaijan	383	408		6.5	Turkey	10,821	10,724		-0.9
Belarus	306	330		7.8	Ukraine	1,464	1,551		5.9
Belgium	948	1,001		5.6	United Kingdom	10,191	10,743		5.4
Bosnia and Herzegovina	319	296		-7.2	Vatican City/Holy See	1	2		100.0
Bulgaria	1,252	1,171		-6.5	Europe, unspecified	4	4		0.0
Croatia	529	523		-1.1	LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN	72,318	86,378	8.9	19.4
Cyprus	419	417		-0.5	Caribbean	10,879	10,478	1.1	-3.7
Czech Republic	736	796		8.2	Anguilla	21	15		-28.6
Denmark	1,470	1,602		9.0	Antigua and Barbuda	215	120		-44.2
Estonia	212	288		35.8	Aruba	74	68		-8.1
Finland	656	669		2.0	Bahamas	1,744	1,835		5.2
France	8,302	8,743		5.3	Barbados	285	278		-2.5
Georgia	496	541		9.1	Bermuda	388	387		-0.3
Germany	10,160	10,193		0.3	British Virgin Islands	80	99		23.8
Gibraltar	2	6		200.0	Cayman Islands	187	174		-7.0
Greece	2,170	2,147		-1.1	Cuba	69	94		36.2
Hungary	667	720		7.9	Curacao	76	75		-1.3
Iceland	390	396		1.5	Dominica	191	166		-13.1
Ireland	1,156	1,192		3.1	Dominican Republic	1,746	1,535		-12.1
Italy	4,443	4,863		9.5	Grenada	189	145		-23.3
Kosovo	112	170		51.8	Guadeloupe	18	11		-38.9
Latvia	266	276		3.8	Haiti	942	934		-0.8
Liechtenstein	8	8		0.0	Jamaica	2,502	2,440		-2.5
Lithuania	287	293		2.1	Martinique	7	3		-57.1
Luxembourg	95	97		2.1	Montserrat	1	1		0.0
Macedonia	237	237		0.0	St. Kitts and Nevis	190	182		-4.2
Malta	52	29		-44.2	St. Lucia	322	275		-14.6
Moldova	328	322		-1.8	St. Vincent and Grenadines	105	75		-28.6
Monaco	28	18		-35.7	Sint Maarten	46	52		13.0

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1.14 INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS BY PLACE OF ORIGIN, 2013/14 & 2014/15 (cont'd)

	2013/14	2014/15	% of total	% change		2013/14	2014/15	% of total	% change
Trinidad and Tobago	1,440	1,464		1.7	Qatar	1,191	1,252		5.1
Turks and Caicos	29	36		24.1	Saudi Arabia	53,919	59,945		11.2
Caribbean, unspecified	12	14		16.7	Syria	693	792		14.3
Mexico and Central America	22,276	24,709	2.5	10.9	United Arab Emirates	2,784	2,878		3.4
Belize	324	312		-3.7	Yemen	440	516		17.3
Costa Rica	1,067	1,118		4.8	North Africa	6,246	6,692	0.7	7.1
El Salvador	1,233	1,460		18.4	Algeria	173	175		1.2
Guatemala	1,252	1,205		-3.8	Egypt	2,832	2,974		5.0
Honduras	1,756	1,760		0.2	Libya	1,379	1,578		14.4
Mexico	14,779	17,052		15.4	Morocco	1,324	1,373		3.7
Nicaragua	437	418		-4.3	Tunisia	538	592		10.0
Panama	1,428	1,384		-3.1	NORTH AMERICA	28,304	27,240	2.8	-3.8
South America	39,163	51,191	5.3	30.7	Canada	28,304	27,240		-3.8
Argentina	1,902	2,053		7.9	OCEANIA	6,292	6,471	0.7	2.8
Bolivia	1,068	1,116		4.5	Australia	4,377	4,511		3.1
Brazil	13,286	23,675		78.2	Cook Islands	5	2		-60.0
Chile	2,432	2,513		3.3	Fiji	124	89		-28.2
Colombia	7,083	7,169		1.2	French Polynesia	28	23		-17.9
Ecuador	2,578	2,797		8.5	Kiribati	84	41		-51.2
Falkland Islands	1	3		200.0	Marshall Islands	13	17		30.8
French Guiana	2	11		450.0	Micronesia	35	39		11.4
Guyana	246	230		-6.5	Nauru	6	9		50.0
Paraguay	492	505		2.6	New Caledonia	9	7		-22.2
Peru	2,607	2,763		6.0	New Zealand	1,337	1,472		10.1
Suriname	91	82		-9.9	Niue	2	8		300.0
Uruguay	353	384		8.8	Palau	6	10		66.7
Venezuela	7,022	7,890		12.4	Papua New Guinea	79	87		10.1
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA	92,618	103,307	10.6	11.5	Samoa	51	21		-58.8
Middle East	86,372	96,615	9.9	11.9	Solomon Islands	11	7		-36.4
Bahrain	467	474		1.5	Tonga	116	95		-18.1
Iran	10,194	11,338		11.2	Tuvalu	1	7		600.0
Iraq	1,491	1,727		15.8	Vanuatu	7	8		14.3
Israel	2,457	2,370		-3.5	Wallis and Futuna	1	18		1,700.0
Jordan	2,148	2,215		3.1	Stateless	12	6	0.0	-50.0
Kuwait	7,288	9,034		24.0	WORLD TOTAL	886,052	974,926	100.0	10.0
Lebanon	1,367	1,416		3.6					
Oman	1,504	2,200		46.3					
Palestinian Territories	429	458		6.8					

1.15 INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS BY PLACE OF ORIGIN & ACADEMIC LEVEL, 2013/14 & 2014/15

	TOTAL		UNDERGRADUATE		GRADUATE		NON-DEGREE		OPTIONAL/PRACTICAL TRAINING			
	2014/15	2013/14	2014/15	% of total change	2013/14	2014/15	2013/14	2014/15	2013/14	2014/15	% of total change	% of total change
AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN	33,593	17,531	18,582	55.3	9,060	9,894	29.3	8.5	3,284	3,647	10.9	11.1
East Africa	7,560	4,160	4,148	54.9	2,349	2,377	31.4	1.2	868	838	11.1	-3.5
Burundi	165	91	127	77.0	19	20	12.1	5.3	4	5	3.0	25.0
Djibouti	7	3	4	57.1	2	1	14.3	-50.0	0	1	14.3	-
Eritrea	108	27	43	39.8	55	56	51.9	1.8	10	6	5.6	-40.0
Ethiopia	1,472	888	828	56.3	444	431	29.3	-2.9	147	180	12.2	22.4
Kenya	3,072	1,658	1,622	52.8	1,018	995	32.4	-2.3	453	394	12.8	-13.0
Rwanda	800	493	527	65.9	157	185	23.1	17.8	53	66	8.3	24.5
Seychelles	14	11	10	71.4	4	4	28.6	0.0	1	0	0.0	-100.0
Somalia	32	13	27	84.4	1	1	3.1	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0
South Sudan	28	11	19	67.9	4	7	25.0	75.0	3	0	0.0	-100.0
Sudan	233	97	98	42.1	77	114	48.9	48.1	7	9	3.9	28.6
Tanzania	867	543	527	60.8	243	238	27.5	-2.1	85	74	8.5	-12.9
Uganda	762	325	316	41.5	325	325	42.7	0.0	105	103	13.5	-1.9
Central Africa	3,032	1,920	1,978	65.2	516	537	17.7	4.1	231	238	7.8	3.0
Cameroon	1,212	739	688	56.8	348	348	28.7	0.0	162	130	10.7	-19.8
Central African Republic	13	9	7	53.8	1	0	0.0	-100.0	0	3	23.1	-
Chad	61	53	33	54.1	18	14	23.0	-22.2	8	5	8.2	-37.5
Congo, Republic of the (Brazzaville)	288	193	189	65.6	35	39	13.5	11.4	15	11	3.8	-26.7
Congo, Dem. Rep. of the (Kinshasa)	755	405	506	67.0	84	86	11.4	2.4	15	48	6.4	220.0
Equatorial Guinea	314	198	245	78.0	2	21	6.7	950.0	1	9	2.9	800.0
Gabon	388	320	309	79.6	28	29	7.5	3.6	30	32	8.2	6.7
São Tomé & Príncipe	1	3	1	100.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Southern Africa	6,043	3,443	3,632	60.1	1,360	1,381	22.9	1.5	506	566	9.4	11.9
Angola	1,184	713	942	79.6	49	49	4.1	0.0	16	20	1.7	25.0
Botswana	257	141	123	47.9	57	92	35.8	61.4	11	27	10.5	145.5
Comoros	32	16	11	34.4	8	15	46.9	87.5	1	4	12.5	300.0
Lesotho	56	22	39	69.6	12	11	19.6	-8.3	6	6	10.7	0.0
Madagascar	122	75	62	50.8	55	46	37.7	-16.4	14	8	6.6	-42.9

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1.15 INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS BY PLACE OF ORIGIN & ACADEMIC LEVEL, 2013/14 & 2014/15 (cont'd)

	TOTAL	UNDERGRADUATE			GRADUATE			NON-DEGREE			OPTIONAL/PRACTICAL TRAINING						
		2013/14	2014/15	% of total change	2013/14	2014/15	% of total change	2013/14	2014/15	% of total change	2013/14	2014/15	% of total change				
Malawi	272	136	122	44.9	-10.3	107	110	40.4	2.8	10	15	5.5	50.0	22	25	9.2	13.6
Mauritius	231	113	123	53.2	8.8	68	65	28.1	-4.4	2	7	3.0	250.0	38	36	15.6	-5.3
Mozambique	108	44	52	48.1	18.2	39	42	38.9	7.7	2	6	5.6	200.0	6	8	7.4	33.3
Namibia	67	38	44	65.7	15.8	15	19	28.4	26.7	5	1	1.5	-80.0	3	3	4.5	0.0
Reunion	1	2	0	0.0	-	0	1	100.0	-	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0
South Africa	1,838	980	977	53.2	-0.3	491	474	25.8	-3.5	88	209	11.4	137.5	157	178	9.7	13.4
Swaziland	165	119	117	70.9	-1.7	27	22	13.3	-18.5	8	2	1.2	-75.0	23	24	14.5	4.3
Zambia	465	304	290	62.4	-4.6	140	121	26.0	-13.6	13	7	1.5	-46.2	45	47	10.1	4.4
Zimbabwe	1,245	740	730	58.6	-1.4	292	314	25.2	7.5	10	21	1.7	110.0	164	180	14.5	9.8
West Africa	16,958	8,008	8,824	52.0	10.2	4,835	5,539	32.7	14.6	476	590	3.5	23.9	1,679	2,005	11.8	19.4
Benin	287	168	170	59.2	1.2	69	49	17.1	-29.0	22	31	10.8	40.9	32	37	12.9	15.6
Burkina Faso	567	327	357	63.0	9.2	93	102	18.0	9.7	54	68	12.0	25.9	52	40	7.1	-23.1
Cabo Verde/Cape Verde	64	56	53	82.8	-5.4	5	3	4.7	-40.0	2	2	3.1	0.0	6	6	9.4	0.0
Côte d'Ivoire/Ivory Coast	1,227	747	842	68.6	12.7	159	175	14.3	10.1	113	90	7.3	-20.4	97	120	9.8	23.7
Gambia	275	247	191	69.5	-22.7	27	45	16.4	66.7	2	17	6.2	750.0	24	22	8.0	-8.3
Ghana	3,099	1,219	1,261	40.7	3.4	1,307	1,400	45.2	7.1	48	54	1.7	12.5	340	384	12.4	12.9
Guinea	109	51	71	65.1	39.2	20	19	17.4	-5.0	5	13	11.9	160.0	4	6	5.5	50.0
Guinea-Bissau	9	10	7	77.8	-30.0	4	1	11.1	-75.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	1	1	11.1	0.0
Liberia	168	88	99	58.9	12.5	66	52	31.0	-21.2	0	8	4.8	-	7	9	5.4	28.6
Mali	356	213	226	63.5	6.1	49	50	14.0	2.0	31	47	13.2	51.6	22	33	9.3	50.0
Mauritania	81	39	50	61.7	28.2	7	15	18.5	114.3	16	13	16.0	-18.8	1	3	3.7	200.0
Niger	199	141	105	52.8	-25.5	47	59	29.6	25.5	14	8	4.0	-42.9	15	27	13.6	80.0
Nigeria	9,494	4,038	4,770	50.2	18.1	2,771	3,339	35.2	20.5	115	187	2.0	62.6	997	1,198	12.6	20.2
Saint Helena	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Senegal	633	421	396	62.6	-5.9	111	130	20.5	17.1	43	23	3.6	-46.5	58	84	13.3	44.8
Sierra Leone	152	86	78	51.3	-9.3	50	46	30.3	-8.0	4	13	8.6	225.0	6	15	9.9	150.0
Togo	238	157	148	62.2	-5.7	50	54	22.7	8.0	7	16	6.7	128.6	17	20	8.4	17.6
ASIA	627,306	222,398	238,838	38.1	7.4	232,251	260,116	41.5	12.0	32,193	34,936	5.6	8.5	81,668	93,416	14.9	14.4
EastAsia	417,881	169,781	181,176	43.4	6.7	149,681	152,199	36.4	1.7	27,765	28,871	6.9	4.0	45,978	55,635	13.3	21.0
China	304,040	110,550	124,552	41.0	12.7	115,727	120,331	39.6	4.0	14,761	16,043	5.3	8.7	33,401	43,114	14.2	29.1

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	TOTAL 2014/15	UNDERGRADUATE			GRADUATE			NON-DEGREE			OPTIONAL PRACTICAL TRAINING						
		2013/14	2014/15	% of total change	2013/14	2014/15	% of total change	2013/14	2014/15	% of total change	2013/14	2014/15	% of total change				
Hong Kong	8,012	5,830	5,659	70.6	-2.9	998	1,028	12.8	3.0	490	510	6.4	4.1	786	815	10.2	3.7
Japan	19,064	9,155	8,877	46.6	-3.0	3,562	3,290	17.3	-7.6	5,159	5,612	29.4	8.8	1,458	1,285	6.7	-11.9
Macau	573	388	408	71.2	5.2	70	76	13.3	8.6	40	41	7.2	2.5	54	48	8.4	-11.1
Mongolia	1,481	964	952	64.3	-1.2	251	262	17.7	4.4	129	151	10.2	17.1	100	116	7.8	16.0
North Korea	8	16	8	100.0	-50.0	2	0	0.0	-100.0	1	0	0.0	-100.0	0	0	0.0	0.0
South Korea	63,710	36,992	34,651	54.4	-6.3	18,894	17,605	27.6	-6.8	5,522	4,819	7.6	-12.7	6,639	6,635	10.4	-0.1
Taiwan	20,993	5,886	6,069	28.9	3.1	10,177	9,607	45.8	-5.6	1,663	1,695	8.1	1.9	3,540	3,622	17.3	2.3
South and Central Asia	158,560	22,741	26,704	16.8	17.4	71,244	96,225	60.7	35.1	2,090	2,848	1.8	36.3	31,226	32,783	20.7	5.0
Afghanistan	471	204	205	43.5	0.5	201	227	48.2	12.9	20	16	3.4	-20.0	25	23	4.9	-8.0
Bangladesh	5,455	1,358	1,494	27.4	10.0	2,821	3,261	59.8	15.6	97	103	1.9	6.2	526	597	10.9	13.5
Bhutan	128	81	83	64.8	2.5	24	29	22.7	20.8	12	3	2.3	-75.0	10	13	10.2	30.0
India	132,888	12,677	16,521	12.4	30.3	61,058	85,055	64.0	39.3	1,242	1,924	1.4	54.9	27,696	29,388	22.1	6.1
Kazakhstan	2,017	1,344	1,246	61.8	-7.3	310	359	17.8	15.8	271	302	15.0	11.4	87	110	5.5	26.4
Kyrgyzstan	227	99	108	47.6	9.1	81	67	29.5	-17.3	26	29	12.8	11.5	38	23	10.1	-39.5
Maldives	34	22	20	58.8	-9.1	10	7	20.6	-30.0	4	2	5.9	-50.0	3	5	14.7	66.7
Nepal	8,158	3,370	3,332	40.8	-1.1	3,039	3,309	40.6	8.9	70	76	0.9	8.6	1,676	1,441	17.7	-14.0
Pakistan	5,354	2,079	2,270	42.4	9.2	1,969	2,134	39.9	8.4	260	313	5.8	20.4	627	637	11.9	1.6
Sri Lanka	2,882	1,016	917	31.8	-9.7	1,438	1,496	51.9	4.0	14	28	1.0	100.0	449	441	15.3	-1.8
Tajikistan	254	169	144	56.7	-14.8	74	71	28.0	-4.1	14	16	6.3	14.3	13	23	9.1	76.9
Turkmenistan	201	120	127	63.2	5.8	57	49	24.4	-14.0	19	12	6.0	-36.8	18	13	6.5	-27.8
Uzbekistan	491	202	237	48.3	17.3	162	161	32.8	-0.6	41	24	4.9	-41.5	58	69	14.1	19.0
Southeast Asia	50,865	29,876	30,958	60.9	3.6	11,326	11,692	23.0	3.2	2,338	3,217	6.3	37.6	4,464	4,998	9.8	12.0
Brunei	73	32	34	46.6	6.3	20	21	28.8	5.0	5	14	19.2	180.0	3	4	5.5	33.3
Cambodia	492	284	327	66.5	15.1	81	95	19.3	17.3	48	41	8.3	-14.6	19	29	5.9	52.6
East Timor	59	34	41	69.5	20.6	12	15	25.4	25.0	1	3	5.1	200.0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Indonesia	8,188	5,423	5,560	67.9	2.5	1,525	1,576	19.2	3.3	231	263	3.2	13.9	741	789	9.6	6.5
Laos	63	25	29	46.0	16.0	14	12	19.0	-14.3	18	19	30.2	5.6	0	3	4.8	-
Malaysia	7,231	4,750	5,112	70.7	7.6	1,163	1,127	15.6	-3.1	121	138	1.9	14.0	788	854	11.8	8.4
Myanmar	1,067	763	788	73.9	3.3	167	172	16.1	3.0	40	36	3.4	-10.0	72	71	6.7	-1.4
Philippines	3,026	1,688	1,523	50.3	-9.8	933	985	32.6	5.6	104	132	4.4	26.9	387	386	12.8	-0.3
Singapore	4,727	2,285	2,308	48.8	1.0	1,519	1,563	33.1	2.9	276	277	5.9	0.4	512	579	12.2	13.1
Thailand	7,217	2,706	2,787	38.6	3.0	3,330	3,195	44.3	-4.1	613	530	7.3	-13.5	692	705	9.8	1.9
Vietnam	18,722	11,886	12,449	66.5	4.7	2,562	2,991	15.7	14.4	881	1,764	9.4	100.2	1,250	1,578	8.4	26.2

(cont'd)

1.15 INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS BY PLACE OF ORIGIN & ACADEMIC LEVEL, 2013/14 & 2014/15 (cont'd)

	TOTAL		UNDERGRADUATE		GRADUATE		NON-DEGREE		OPTIONAL PRACTICAL TRAINING								
	2014/15	2013/14	2014/15	% of total	2013/14	2014/15	2013/14	2014/15	2013/14	2014/15	% of total	% change					
EUROPE	90,625	34,334	36,385	40.1	28,240	28,646	31.6	1.4	15,839	16,502	18.2	4.2	8,472	9,092	10.0	7.3	
Albania	670	362	381	56.9	168	174	26.0	3.6	43	27	4.0	-37.2	63	88	13.1	39.7	
Andorra	9	2	5	55.6	150.0	-2.1	-50.0	1	3	33.3	200.0	0	0	0	0.0	-100.0	
Armenia	304	96	94	30.9	129	117	38.5	-9.3	10	48	15.8	380.0	37	45	14.8	21.6	
Austria	1,114	344	366	32.9	298	330	29.6	10.7	358	345	31.0	-3.6	62	73	6.6	17.7	
Azerbaijan	408	185	170	41.7	138	155	38.0	12.3	24	29	7.1	20.8	36	54	13.2	50.0	
Belarus	330	129	138	41.8	120	127	38.5	5.8	11	27	8.2	145.5	46	38	11.5	-17.4	
Belgium	1,001	404	412	41.2	300	313	31.3	4.3	166	170	17.0	2.4	78	106	10.6	35.9	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	296	212	185	62.5	67	59	19.9	-11.9	11	9	3.0	-18.2	29	43	14.5	48.3	
Bulgaria	1,171	474	430	36.7	527	451	38.5	-14.4	42	55	4.7	31.0	209	235	20.1	12.4	
Croatia	523	265	277	53.0	181	160	30.6	-11.6	31	18	3.4	-41.9	52	68	13.0	30.8	
Cyprus	417	171	187	44.8	164	155	37.2	-5.5	23	20	4.8	-13.0	61	55	13.2	-9.8	
Czech Republic	796	340	368	46.2	190	212	26.6	11.6	121	129	16.2	6.6	85	87	10.9	2.4	
Denmark	1,602	445	523	32.6	210	229	14.3	9.0	765	785	49.0	2.6	50	65	4.1	30.0	
Estonia	288	97	100	34.7	60	51	17.7	-15.0	34	114	39.6	235.3	21	23	8.0	9.5	
Finland	669	304	335	50.1	153	148	22.1	-3.3	153	135	20.2	-11.8	46	51	7.6	10.9	
France	8,743	2,862	2,987	34.2	2,352	2,464	28.2	4.8	2,158	2,323	26.6	7.6	930	989	11.1	4.2	
Georgia	541	257	276	51.0	148	177	32.7	19.6	24	27	5.0	12.5	67	61	11.3	-9.0	
Germany	10,193	3,011	3,155	31.0	2,833	2,828	27.7	-0.2	3,718	3,546	34.8	-4.6	598	664	6.5	11.0	
Gibraltar	6	2	2	33.3	0	2	33.3	-	0	2	33.3	-	0	0	0.0	0.0	
Greece	2,147	635	669	31.2	1,125	1,121	52.2	-0.4	68	63	2.9	-7.4	342	294	13.7	-14.0	
Hungary	720	261	303	42.1	290	293	40.7	1.0	49	49	6.8	0.0	67	75	10.4	11.9	
Iceland	396	172	186	47.0	152	138	34.8	-9.2	22	22	5.6	0.0	44	50	12.6	13.6	
Ireland	1,192	445	470	39.4	365	351	29.4	-3.8	220	261	21.9	18.6	126	110	9.2	-12.7	
Italy	4,863	1,372	1,624	33.4	1,838	1,954	40.2	6.3	754	743	15.3	-1.5	479	542	11.1	13.2	
Kosovo	170	57	64	37.6	35	79	46.5	125.7	7	12	7.1	71.4	13	15	8.8	15.4	
Latvia	276	153	143	51.8	81	79	28.6	-2.5	10	16	5.8	60.0	22	38	13.8	72.7	
Liechtenstein	8	4	3	37.5	-25.0	1	12.5	-66.7	1	3	37.5	200.0	0	1	12.5	-	
Lithuania	293	158	164	56.0	70	78	26.6	11.4	34	27	9.2	-20.6	25	24	8.2	-4.0	
Luxembourg	97	46	41	42.3	28	30	30.9	7.1	7	13	13.4	85.7	14	13	13.4	-7.1	
Macedonia	237	116	122	51.5	84	81	34.2	-3.6	11	6	2.5	-45.5	26	28	11.8	7.7	
Malta	29	12	10	34.5	-16.7	33	16	55.2	-51.5	6	2	6.9	-66.7	1	1	3.4	0.0
Moldova	322	148	162	50.3	9.5	100	31.1	-16.7	8	9	2.8	12.5	52	51	15.8	-1.9	

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	TOTAL 2014/15	UNDERGRADUATE			GRADUATE			NON-DEGREE			OPTIONAL PRACTICAL TRAINING						
		2013/14	2014/15	% of total change	2013/14	2014/15	% of total change	2013/14	2014/15	% of total change	2013/14	2014/15	% of total change				
Monaco	18	20	11	61.1	-45.0	4	6	33.3	50.0	1	0	0.0	-100.0	3	1	5.6	-66.7
Montenegro	121	54	66	54.5	22.2	20	30	24.8	50.0	11	10	8.3	-9.1	10	15	12.4	50.0
Netherlands	2,257	899	979	43.4	8.9	501	532	23.6	6.2	538	596	26.4	10.8	136	150	6.6	10.3
Norway	2,498	1,292	1,479	59.2	14.5	363	427	17.1	17.6	535	476	19.1	-11.0	114	116	4.6	1.8
Poland	1,493	622	604	40.5	-2.9	510	496	33.2	-2.7	195	206	13.8	5.6	193	187	12.5	-3.1
Portugal	915	361	411	44.9	13.9	354	329	36.0	-7.1	63	86	9.4	36.5	99	89	9.7	-10.1
Romania	1,220	421	431	35.3	2.4	626	554	45.4	-11.5	44	39	3.2	-11.4	226	196	16.1	-13.3
Russia	5,562	2,094	2,348	42.2	12.1	2,039	2,004	36.0	-1.7	434	531	9.5	22.4	571	679	12.2	18.9
San Marino	1	1	1	100.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Serbia	970	483	524	54.0	8.5	301	311	32.1	3.3	46	37	3.8	-19.6	136	98	10.1	-27.9
Slovakia	359	184	193	53.8	4.9	86	90	25.1	4.7	29	24	6.7	-17.2	57	52	14.5	-8.8
Slovenia	245	100	101	41.2	1.0	68	75	30.6	10.3	5	49	20.0	880.0	15	20	8.2	33.3
Spain	6,143	1,846	2,150	35.0	16.5	1,672	1,928	31.4	15.3	1,278	1,337	21.8	4.6	554	728	11.9	31.4
Sweden	4,507	2,830	2,983	66.2	5.4	383	386	8.6	0.8	853	804	17.8	-5.7	303	334	7.4	10.2
Switzerland	1,461	636	623	42.6	-2.0	405	422	28.9	4.2	255	248	17.0	-2.7	145	168	11.5	15.9
Turkey	10,724	3,283	3,242	30.2	-1.2	5,616	5,357	50.0	-4.6	729	894	8.3	22.6	1,193	1,231	11.5	3.2
Ukraine	1,551	609	678	43.7	11.3	593	585	37.7	-1.3	80	121	7.8	51.3	182	167	10.8	-8.2
United Kingdom	10,743	5,054	5,207	48.5	3.0	2,434	2,637	24.5	8.3	1,853	2,005	18.7	8.2	850	894	8.3	5.2
Vatican City/Holy See	2	1	0	0.0	-100.0	0	1	50.0	-	0	1	50.0	-	0	0	0.0	0.0
Europe, unspecified	4	3	2	50.0	-33.3	1	2	50.0	100.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN	86,378	37,993	40,842	47.3	7.5	19,771	20,812	24.1	5.3	8,393	18,173	21.0	116.5	6,161	6,551	7.6	6.3
Caribbean	10,478	7,268	6,915	66.0	-4.9	2,368	2,376	22.7	0.3	292	223	2.1	-23.6	951	964	9.2	1.4
Anguilla	15	17	12	80.0	-29.4	4	3	20.0	-25.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Antigua and Barbuda	120	163	86	71.7	-47.2	37	22	18.3	-40.5	1	2	1.7	100.0	14	10	8.3	-28.6
Aruba	68	58	46	67.6	-20.7	9	8	11.8	-11.1	0	0	0.0	0.0	7	14	20.6	100.0
Bahamas	1,835	1,346	1,395	76.0	3.6	275	281	15.3	2.2	12	14	0.8	16.7	111	145	7.9	30.6
Barbados	278	173	181	65.1	4.6	67	76	27.3	13.4	27	1	0.4	-96.3	18	20	7.2	11.1
Bermuda	387	315	313	80.9	-0.6	40	57	14.7	42.5	8	2	0.5	-75.0	25	15	3.9	-40.0
British Virgin Islands	99	73	89	89.9	21.9	3	9	9.1	200.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	4	1	1.0	-75.0
Cayman Islands	174	159	146	83.9	-8.2	14	16	9.2	14.3	1	6	3.4	-	13	6	3.4	-53.8
Cuba	94	54	71	75.5	31.5	9	19	20.2	111.1	6	4	4.3	-33.3	0	0	0.0	0.0
Curacao	75	71	73	97.3	2.8	1	2	2.7	100.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	4	0	0.0	-100.0
Dominica	166	114	94	56.6	-17.5	49	44	26.5	-10.2	4	3	1.8	-25.0	24	25	15.1	4.2

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1.15 INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS BY PLACE OF ORIGIN & ACADEMIC LEVEL, 2013/14 & 2014/15 (cont'd)

	TOTAL		UNDERGRADUATE		GRADUATE		NON-DEGREE		OPTIONAL PRACTICAL TRAINING			
	2014/15	2013/14	2014/15	% of total	2013/14	2014/15	2013/14	2014/15	2013/14	2014/15	% of total	% change
Dominican Republic	1,535	1,176	987	64.3	385	365	85	52	100	131	8.5	31.0
Grenada	145	104	77	53.1	56	44	2	2	27	22	15.2	-18.5
Guadeloupe	11	6	9	81.8	1	0	2	1	9	1	9.1	-88.9
Haiti	934	722	696	74.5	111	127	80	79	29	32	3.4	10.3
Jamaica	2,440	1,477	1,448	59.3	688	664	35	35	302	293	12.0	-3.0
Martinique	3	3	2	66.7	2	1	0	0	2	0	0.0	-100.0
Montserrat	1	1	1	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
St. Kitts and Nevis	182	134	116	63.7	38	48	1	0	17	18	9.9	5.9
St. Lucia	275	176	111	40.4	96	99	2	1	48	64	23.3	33.3
St. Vincent and Grenadines	75	76	57	76.0	20	15	1	0	8	3	4.0	-62.5
Sint Maarten	52	30	43	82.7	8	2	1	2	7	5	9.6	-28.6
Trinidad and Tobago	1,464	789	822	56.1	449	465	20	18	182	159	10.9	-12.6
Turks and Caicos	36	27	33	91.7	1	3	1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Caribbean, Unspecified	14	4	7	50.0	5	6	3	1	0	0	0.0	0.0
Mexico and Central America	24,709	13,343	13,446	54.4	5,719	5,480	1,404	3,881	1,810	1,902	7.7	5.1
Belize	312	211	194	62.2	59	73	10	9	44	36	11.5	-18.2
Costa Rica	1,118	500	544	48.7	417	405	37	42	113	127	11.4	12.4
El Salvador	1,460	952	1,143	78.3	157	166	55	92	69	59	4.0	-14.5
Guatemala	1,205	822	787	65.3	273	246	57	52	100	120	10.0	20.0
Honduras	1,760	1,265	1,285	73.0	263	266	75	70	153	139	7.9	-9.2
Mexico	17,052	8,311	8,210	48.1	4,182	3,994	1,080	3,550	1,206	1,298	7.6	7.6
Nicaragua	418	278	275	65.8	103	84	23	19	33	40	9.6	21.2
Panama	1,384	1,004	1,008	72.8	265	246	67	47	92	83	6.0	-9.8
South America	51,191	17,382	20,481	40.0	11,684	12,956	6,697	14,069	3,400	3,685	7.2	8.4
Argentina	2,053	632	722	35.2	913	974	134	140	223	217	10.6	-2.7
Bolivia	1,116	697	746	66.8	199	199	48	61	124	110	9.9	-11.3
Brazil	23,675	5,097	6,874	29.0	3,118	4,110	4,222	11,581	849	1,110	4.7	30.7
Chile	2,513	545	572	22.8	1,446	1,458	244	276	197	207	8.2	5.1
Colombia	7,169	2,712	2,932	40.9	2,835	2,813	778	751	758	673	9.4	-11.2
Ecuador	2,797	1,391	1,516	54.2	701	842	274	225	212	214	7.7	0.9
Falkland Islands	3	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	1	3	100.0	200.0
French Guiana	11	2	8	72.7	0	1	0	2	0	0	0.0	0.0

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	TOTAL			UNDERGRADUATE			GRADUATE			NON-DEGREE			OPTIONAL PRACTICAL TRAINING				
	2014/15	2013/14	% change	2014/15	2013/14	% change	2014/15	2013/14	% change	2014/15	2013/14	% change	2014/15	2013/14	% change		
Guyana	230	145	64.8	2.8	81	66	28.7	-18.5	1	2	0.4	-50.0	18	14	6.1	-22.2	
Paraguay	505	334	339	67.1	94	91	18.0	-3.2	47	12	9.3	291.7	52	28	5.5	-46.2	
Peru	2,763	1,226	1,291	46.7	954	991	35.9	3.9	204	158	7.4	29.1	269	277	10.0	3.0	
Suriname	82	63	58	70.7	-7.9	19	15	18.3	-21.1	1	1	1.2	0.0	8	8	9.8	0.0
Uruguay	384	109	124	32.3	171	178	46.4	4.1	35	35	27	7.0	-22.9	38	55	14.3	44.7
Venezuela	7,890	4,429	5,150	65.3	1,153	1,218	15.4	5.6	789	789	753	9.5	-4.6	651	769	9.7	18.1
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA	103,307	41,470	47,919	46.4	27,793	30,570	29.6	10.0	19,993	20,432	19.8	2.20	3,362	4,386	4.2	30.5	
Middle East	96,615	39,186	45,422	47.0	25,000	27,749	28.7	11.0	19,294	19,665	20.4	1.9	2,892	3,779	3.9	30.7	
Bahrain	474	328	327	69.0	-0.3	89	97	20.5	9.0	17	18	3.8	5.9	33	32	6.8	-3.0
Iran	11,338	622	757	6.7	21.7	8,953	79.0	8.5	207	203	1.8	-1.9	1,111	1,425	12.6	28.3	
Iraq	1,727	212	240	13.9	13.2	941	1,176	68.1	25.0	302	263	15.2	-12.9	36	48	2.8	33.3
Israel	2,370	650	641	27.0	-1.4	1,329	1,278	53.9	-3.8	157	154	6.5	-1.9	321	297	12.5	-7.5
Jordan	2,215	739	836	37.7	13.1	1,054	1,013	45.7	-3.9	140	144	6.5	2.9	215	222	10.0	3.3
Kuwait	9,034	4,553	5,835	64.6	28.2	605	858	9.5	41.8	2,038	2,180	24.1	7.0	92	161	1.8	75.0
Lebanon	1,416	397	436	30.8	9.8	716	705	49.8	-1.5	69	63	4.4	-8.7	185	212	15.0	14.6
Oman	2,200	1,000	1,532	69.6	53.2	125	189	8.6	51.2	376	474	21.5	26.1	3	5	0.2	66.7
Palestinian Territories	458	204	175	38.2	-14.2	147	180	39.3	22.4	52	58	12.7	11.5	26	45	9.8	73.1
Qatar	1,252	890	990	79.1	11.2	47	63	5.0	34.0	251	194	15.5	-22.7	3	5	0.4	66.7
Saudi Arabia	59,945	26,865	30,861	51.5	14.9	11,108	12,584	21.0	13.3	15,172	15,322	25.6	1.0	774	1,178	2.0	52.2
Syria	792	337	393	49.6	16.6	228	246	31.1	7.9	83	103	13.0	24.1	45	50	6.3	11.1
United Arab Emirates	2,878	2,127	2,091	72.7	-1.7	296	349	12.1	17.9	335	368	12.8	9.9	26	70	2.4	169.2
Yemen	516	262	308	59.7	17.6	61	58	11.2	-4.9	95	121	23.4	27.4	22	29	5.6	31.8
North Africa	6,692	2,284	2,497	37.3	9.3	2,793	2,821	42.2	1.0	699	767	11.5	9.7	470	607	9.1	29.1
Algeria	175	70	71	40.6	1.4	67	65	37.1	-3.0	19	25	14.3	31.6	17	14	8.0	-17.6
Egypt	2,974	957	1,039	34.9	8.6	1,450	1,470	49.4	1.4	179	183	6.2	2.2	246	282	9.5	14.6
Libya	1,578	175	261	16.5	49.1	828	849	53.8	2.5	281	337	21.4	19.9	95	131	8.3	37.9
Morocco	1,373	831	842	61.3	1.3	288	278	20.2	-3.5	128	128	9.3	0.0	77	125	9.1	62.3
Tunisia	592	251	284	48.0	13.1	160	159	26.9	-0.6	92	94	15.9	2.2	35	55	9.3	57.1
NORTH AMERICA	27,240	13,916	13,131	48.2	-5.6	11,207	10,605	38.9	-5.4	613	821	3.0	33.9	2,568	2,663	9.8	4.5
Canada	27,240	13,916	13,131	48.2	-5.6	11,207	10,605	38.9	-5.4	613	821	3.0	33.9	2,568	2,663	9.8	4.5

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1.15 INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS BY PLACE OF ORIGIN & ACADEMIC LEVEL, 2013/14 & 2014/15 (cont'd)

	TOTAL		UNDERGRADUATE			GRADUATE			NON-DEGREE			OPTIONAL PRACTICAL TRAINING				
	2014/15	2013/14	2014/15	2014/15	2013/14	2014/15	2014/15	2013/14	2014/15	2014/15	2013/14	2014/15	2013/14	2014/15	2013/14	2014/15
			% of total	% change	% of total	% change	% of total	% change	% of total	% change	% of total	% change	% of total	% change	% of total	% change
OCEANIA	6,471	3,078	3,123	48.3	1.5	1,526	1,644	25.4	7.7	1,207	1,192	18.4	481	512	7.9	6.4
Australia	4,511	1,918	1,990	44.1	3.8	1,046	1,143	25.3	9.3	1,058	1,043	23.1	355	335	7.4	-5.6
Cook Islands	2	5	2	100.0	-60.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Fiji	89	96	57	64.0	-40.6	16	15	16.9	-6.3	4	2	2.2	8	15	16.9	87.5
French Polynesia	23	23	21	91.3	-8.7	4	1	4.3	-75.0	1	0	0.0	0	1	4.3	-
Kiribati	41	72	38	92.7	-47.2	11	2	4.9	-81.8	0	1	2.4	1	0	0.0	-100.0
Marshall Islands	17	12	11	64.7	-8.3	1	2	11.8	100.0	0	1	5.9	0	3	17.6	-
Micronesia	39	18	33	84.6	83.3	15	6	15.4	-60.0	0	0	0.0	2	0	0.0	-100.0
Nauru	9	6	8	88.9	33.3	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	1	11.1	-
New Caledonia	7	7	6	85.7	-14.3	2	0	0.0	-100.0	0	0	0.0	0	1	14.3	-
New Zealand	1,472	682	746	50.7	9.4	397	445	30.2	12.1	144	133	9.0	114	148	10.1	29.8
Niue	8	0	5	62.5	-	2	0	0.0	-100.0	0	3	37.5	0	0	0.0	0.0
Palau	10	6	10	100.0	66.7	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Papua New Guinea	87	65	66	75.9	1.5	14	15	17.2	7.1	0	1	1.1	0	5	5.7	-
Samoa	21	47	19	90.5	-59.6	3	2	9.5	-33.3	0	0	0.0	1	0	0.0	-100.0
Solomon Islands	7	9	5	71.4	-44.4	2	2	28.6	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Tonga	95	104	91	95.8	-12.5	12	4	4.2	-66.7	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Tuvalu	7	1	2	28.6	100.0	0	4	57.1	-	0	0	0.0	0	1	14.3	-
Vanuatu	8	6	7	87.5	16.7	1	0	0.0	-100.0	0	0	0.0	0	1	12.5	-
Wallis and Futuna	18	1	6	33.3	500.0	0	3	16.7	-	0	8	44.4	0	1	5.6	-
Stateless	6	4	4	66.7	0.0	6	1	16.7	-83.3	1	1	16.7	1	0	0.0	-100.0
WORLD TOTAL	974,926	370,724	398,824	40.9	7.6	329,854	362,228	37.2	9.8	79,477	93,587	9.6	105,997	120,287	12.3	13.5

Note: Percent distribution may not total 100.0 due to rounding.

1.16 INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS BY U.S. STATE AND REGION, 2005/06–2014/15

	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	% change from 2013/14
Northeast	142,613	146,359	157,913	169,002	171,970	181,847	191,927	208,558	230,469	251,514	9.1
Connecticut	7,185	7,403	8,035	9,153	9,268	10,137	9,350	9,947	10,530	11,897	13.0
Maine	1,474	1,388	1,214	1,256	1,233	1,158	1,250	1,415	1,198	1,354	13.0
Massachusetts	28,007	28,680	31,817	33,838	35,313	38,698	41,258	46,486	51,240	55,447	8.2
New Hampshire	2,031	2,099	2,387	2,371	2,332	2,626	2,912	3,095	3,277	3,784	15.5
New Jersey	12,779	13,111	13,766	14,785	14,246	13,844	15,155	15,634	17,082	19,196	12.4
New York	64,283	65,884	69,844	74,934	76,146	78,888	82,436	88,250	98,906	106,758	7.9
Pennsylvania	22,418	23,182	26,090	27,529	28,097	30,507	33,398	37,280	41,446	45,704	10.3
Rhode Island	3,477	3,629	3,850	4,114	4,318	4,911	5,054	5,254	5,549	5,872	5.8
Vermont	960	983	910	1,022	1,017	1,078	1,114	1,197	1,241	1,502	21.0
South	170,019	176,990	183,776	198,388	202,174	207,433	215,164	225,971	236,622	262,172	10.8
Alabama	6,750	6,933	7,139	6,814	6,364	6,340	6,450	7,092	7,451	7,901	6.0
Arkansas	2,655	2,899	3,316	3,349	3,549	4,172	4,217	5,011	4,964	5,918	19.2
Delaware	1,892	1,964	2,097	1,672	3,005	3,825	3,754	4,337	4,228	4,051	-4.2
D.C.	7,609	7,905	7,876	8,485	8,563	7,951	8,419	9,232	9,980	10,556	5.8
Florida	26,058	26,875	26,739	30,386	29,708	29,719	32,567	32,746	36,249	39,377	8.6
Georgia	11,921	12,183	13,216	14,026	14,707	15,359	16,193	16,670	17,781	19,758	11.1
Kentucky	4,972	5,156	5,053	4,760	4,669	5,111	5,787	6,364	7,370	8,104	10.0
Louisiana	4,695	5,619	5,629	6,213	7,245	7,429	7,420	7,695	6,976	6,872	-1.5
Maryland	12,887	13,562	13,325	14,232	14,498	13,422	13,969	15,522	16,121	16,862	4.6
Mississippi	2,216	2,274	2,635	2,589	2,467	2,537	2,621	2,699	2,840	3,101	9.2
North Carolina	9,507	10,064	10,961	12,220	12,307	12,824	13,770	15,027	15,943	17,319	8.6
Oklahoma	8,149	8,364	8,425	8,460	8,445	8,626	8,722	9,050	8,913	9,928	11.4
South Carolina	3,620	3,556	3,515	3,966	4,433	4,529	4,883	5,089	5,215	5,895	13.0
Tennessee	5,995	6,033	5,927	5,690	6,155	6,399	7,004	7,312	8,436	9,507	12.7
Texas	46,869	49,081	51,824	58,188	58,934	61,636	61,511	62,923	64,277	75,588	17.6
Virginia	11,701	11,991	13,581	14,606	14,844	15,056	15,169	16,521	17,145	18,220	6.3
West Virginia	2,523	2,531	2,518	2,732	2,281	2,498	2,708	2,681	2,733	3,215	17.6
Midwest	123,363	126,291	137,987	147,664	156,744	168,055	178,225	190,613	206,341	225,819	9.4
Illinois	25,116	25,594	28,804	29,887	31,093	33,766	35,920	39,132	42,527	46,574	9.5
Indiana	13,992	14,450	15,548	17,098	18,569	20,112	22,194	24,408	26,406	28,104	6.4
Iowa	7,659	7,799	8,383	9,016	9,647	10,404	11,164	11,540	11,318	12,220	8.0
Kansas	6,097	6,139	7,623	8,668	8,922	9,389	9,277	9,568	10,631	12,020	13.1
Michigan	20,827	21,143	22,857	23,617	24,214	24,668	25,551	26,930	29,648	32,015	8.0
Minnesota	8,709	9,048	9,890	10,848	11,550	12,091	12,735	13,232	13,765	14,438	4.9
Missouri	9,641	9,805	10,536	11,285	13,360	15,114	16,061	17,300	18,205	21,703	19.2
Nebraska	3,716	3,796	4,085	4,335	4,142	4,194	4,372	5,142	5,292	5,774	9.1
North Dakota	1,735	1,795	2,115	2,607	2,884	3,106	3,182	3,087	2,773	2,677	-3.5
Ohio	18,002	18,607	19,343	20,725	22,370	24,709	26,427	28,401	32,498	35,761	10.0
South Dakota	703	732	789	931	1,089	1,254	1,355	1,498	1,560	1,782	14.2
Wisconsin	7,166	7,383	8,014	8,647	8,904	9,248	9,987	10,375	11,718	12,751	8.8

(cont'd)

1.16 INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS BY U.S. STATE AND REGION, 2005/06–2014/15 (cont'd)

	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	% change from 2013/14
West	127,661	132,239	142,965	155,423	158,990	164,955	178,197	193,465	211,675	234,872	11.0
Alaska	424	452	507	596	515	604	603	643	542	533	-1.7
Arizona	9,617	9,993	9,757	10,787	10,676	11,398	12,738	13,322	15,442	20,437	32.3
California	75,385	77,987	84,800	93,124	94,279	96,535	102,789	111,379	121,647	135,130	11.1
Colorado	5,183	5,315	5,898	6,857	6,980	7,688	8,445	8,983	9,621	10,800	12.3
Hawaii	5,693	6,032	5,645	5,275	5,000	4,768	4,446	4,450	4,388	4,035	-8.0
Idaho	1,909	1,969	2,104	2,147	2,015	2,112	2,956	3,247	3,810	4,592	20.5
Montana	934	958	1,153	1,227	1,226	1,301	1,323	1,607	1,691	2,146	26.9
Nevada	3,065	3,170	3,066	3,006	2,874	2,795	2,551	2,360	2,336	2,556	9.4
New Mexico	2,115	2,194	2,536	2,622	2,898	2,724	3,419	3,535	3,711	3,374	-9.1
Oregon	5,607	5,767	6,154	6,648	7,506	8,929	9,896	11,674	13,360	14,422	7.9
Utah	5,904	6,122	6,460	6,301	7,562	7,203	7,761	8,291	8,449	8,622	2.0
Washington	11,234	11,663	14,171	15,943	16,449	17,811	20,198	22,877	25,554	27,051	5.9
Wyoming	591	617	714	890	1,010	1,087	1,072	1,097	1,124	1,174	4.4
Other	1,110	1,105	1,164	1,139	1,045	987	982	1,037	945	549	-41.9
Guam	63	66	54	33	32	*	*	*	*	*	—
Puerto Rico	956	945	977	952	863	858	888	936	849	453	-46.6
Virgin Islands	91	94	133	154	150	129	94	101	96	96	0.0
U.S. TOTAL	564,766	582,984	623,805	671,616	690,923	723,277	764,495	819,644	886,052	974,926	10.0

* Did not report

1.17 INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS AS A SHARE OF TOTAL HIGHER EDUCATION ENROLLMENT, TOP 20 STATES, 2014/15

	Total students*	International students	% int'l		Total students*	International students	% int'l
1 D.C.	89,257	10,556	11.8	11 Kansas	215,855	12,020	5.6
2 Massachusetts	514,008	55,447	10.8	12 Illinois	842,888	46,574	5.5
3 New York	1,304,230	106,758	8.2	13 Hawaii	76,434	4,035	5.3
4 Washington	363,377	27,051	7.4	14 California	2,636,921	135,130	5.1
5 Rhode Island	83,460	5,872	7.0	15 Ohio	697,647	35,761	5.1
6 Delaware	59,615	4,051	6.8	16 Michigan	643,592	32,015	5.0
7 Indiana	444,364	28,104	6.3	17 Missouri	438,222	21,703	5.0
8 Pennsylvania	765,582	45,704	6.0	18 Texas	1,541,378	75,588	4.9
9 Connecticut	200,966	11,897	5.9	19 North Dakota	55,063	2,677	4.9
10 Oregon	251,106	14,422	5.7	20 Maryland	363,771	16,862	4.6

* Data from the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), reflecting enrollment in fall 2013, the most recent year for which data were available.

1.18 TOP 5 PLACES OF ORIGIN FOR THE TOP 15 U.S. STATES HOSTING INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS, 2014/15

1 CALIFORNIA	135,130	%	6 PENNSYLVANIA	45,704	%	11 WASHINGTON	27,051	%
1	China	33.6	1	China	38.0	1	China	33.5
2	South Korea	10.8	2	India	13.6	2	Saudi Arabia	8.1
3	India	8.4	3	Saudi Arabia	7.6	3	Vietnam	8.0
4	Saudi Arabia	4.1	4	South Korea	6.2	4	South Korea	7.8
5	Japan	3.8	5	Canada	2.7	5	Japan	6.6
2 NEW YORK	106,758	%	7 FLORIDA	39,377	%	12 MISSOURI	21,703	%
1	China	33.9	1	China	18.8	1	China	30.0
2	India	14.1	2	India	11.2	2	India	21.3
3	South Korea	9.4	3	Venezuela	7.9	3	Saudi Arabia	7.8
4	Canada	5.1	4	Saudi Arabia	5.9	4	South Korea	4.3
5	Taiwan	2.2	5	Brazil	4.2	5	Brazil	3.0
3 TEXAS	75,588	%	8 OHIO	35,761	%	13 ARIZONA	20,437	%
1	India	23.5	1	China	39.7	1	China	32.7
2	China	18.3	2	India	15.1	2	India	16.9
3	Mexico	8.5	3	Saudi Arabia	13.7	3	Saudi Arabia	9.2
4	Saudi Arabia	5.5	4	South Korea	3.8	4	Kuwait	5.9
5	Vietnam	5.2	5	Kuwait	1.7	5	Mexico	5.3
4 MASSACHUSETTS	55,447	%	9 MICHIGAN	32,015	%	14 GEORGIA	19,758	%
1	China	32.4	1	China	36.3	1	China	27.4
2	India	11.7	2	India	12.1	2	India	13.7
3	South Korea	5.1	3	Saudi Arabia	8.9	3	South Korea	11.4
4	Canada	4.4	4	South Korea	7.3	4	Saudi Arabia	3.5
5	Saudi Arabia	3.3	5	Canada	6.0	5	Brazil	3.2
5 ILLINOIS	46,574	%	10 INDIANA	28,104	%	15 NEW JERSEY	19,196	%
1	China	35.1	1	China	39.8	1	China	37.2
2	India	18.8	2	India	14.7	2	India	20.3
3	South Korea	7.7	3	Saudi Arabia	8.9	3	South Korea	6.6
4	Saudi Arabia	3.4	4	South Korea	7.5	4	Brazil	2.5
5	Brazil	2.7	5	Brazil	2.5	5	Saudi Arabia	2.4

1.19 TOP 50 METROPOLITAN AREAS* HOSTING INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS, 2013/14 & 2014/15

	No. of institutions	2013/14 total	2014/15 total	% of total	% change	
1	New York–Newark–Jersey City, NY–NJ–PA Metro Area	104	77,779	84,713	8.7	8.9
2	Los Angeles–Long Beach–Anaheim, CA Metro Area	65	54,891	59,842	6.1	9.0
3	Boston–Cambridge–Newton, MA–NH Metro Area	50	43,801	47,895	4.9	9.3
4	Chicago–Naperville–Elgin, IL–IN–WI Metro Area	57	26,437	28,829	3.0	9.0
5	San Francisco–Oakland–Hayward, CA Metro Area	35	24,030	25,204	2.6	4.9
6	Dallas–Fort Worth–Arlington, TX Metro Area	22	20,414	23,588	2.4	15.5
7	Washington–Arlington–Alexandria, DC–VA–MD–WV Metro Area	20	21,663	22,672	2.3	4.7
8	Philadelphia–Camden–Wilmington, PA–NJ–DE–MD Metro Area	39	20,168	21,273	2.2	5.5
9	Seattle–Tacoma–Bellevue, WA Metro Area	22	19,391	21,133	2.2	9.0
10	Houston–The Woodlands–Sugar Land, TX Metro Area	17	16,983	18,623	1.9	9.7
11	San Jose–Sunnyvale–Santa Clara, CA Metro Area	10	13,405	14,822	1.5	10.6
12	Phoenix–Mesa–Scottsdale, AZ Metro Area	17	10,105	13,975	1.4	38.3
13	Miami–Fort Lauderdale–West Palm Beach, FL Metro Area	16	12,800	13,489	1.4	5.4
14	Atlanta–Sandy Springs–Roswell, GA Metro Area	17	11,425	12,518	1.3	9.6
15	Pittsburgh, PA Metro Area	20	11,253	12,517	1.3	11.2
16	San Diego–Carlsbad, CA Metro Area	17	10,095	12,283	1.3	21.7
17	Champaign–Urbana, IL Metro Area	2	11,138	11,522	1.2	3.4
18	Lafayette–West Lafayette, IN Metro Area	1	9,988	10,230	1.0	2.4
19	Minneapolis–St. Paul–Bloomington, MN–WI Metro Area	24	8,563	9,183	0.9	7.2
20	Baltimore–Columbia–Towson, MD Metro Area	17	8,292	8,892	0.9	7.2
21	Ann Arbor, MI Metro Area	3	8,301	8,344	0.9	0.5
22	Lansing–East Lansing, MI Metro Area	4	7,839	8,282	0.8	5.7
23	Columbus, OH Metro Area	11	7,745	8,119	0.8	4.8
24	Buffalo–Cheektowaga–Niagara Falls, NY Metro Area	9	7,840	7,983	0.8	1.8
25	State College, PA Metro Area	1	7,024	7,728	0.8	10.0
26	Austin–Round Rock, TX Metro Area	8	7,088	7,580	0.8	6.9
27	Rochester, NY Metro Area	10	5,970	7,181	0.7	20.3
28	Bloomington, IN Metro Area	1	6,661	7,009	0.7	5.2
29	St. Louis, MO–IL Metro Area	19	6,650	7,008	0.7	5.4
30	Providence–Warwick, RI–MA Metro Area	14	6,303	6,717	0.7	6.6
31	College Station–Bryan, TX Metro Area	2	5,602	6,709	0.7	19.8
32	Gainesville, FL Metro Area	2	6,591	6,471	0.7	-1.8
33	Cincinnati, OH–KY–IN Metro Area	9	5,757	6,411	0.7	11.4
34	Madison, WI Metro Area	4	6,000	6,272	0.6	4.5
35	Detroit–Warren–Dearborn, MI Metro Area	13	4,645	6,158	0.6	32.6
36	Tampa–St. Petersburg–Clearwater, FL Metro Area	10	5,028	6,070	0.6	20.7
37	Syracuse, NY Metro Area	9	5,001	5,915	0.6	18.3
38	Ithaca, NY Metro Area	3	5,709	5,907	0.6	3.5
39	Sacramento–Roseville–Arden–Arcade, CA Metro Area	6	4,726	5,452	0.6	15.4
40	Durham–Chapel Hill, NC Metro Area	4	5,135	5,354	0.5	4.3
41	Raleigh, NC Metro Area	4	4,689	5,233	0.5	11.6
42	Kansas City, MO–KS Metro Area	14	3,478	5,030	0.5	44.6
43	Portland–Vancouver–Hillsboro, OR–WA Metro Area	18	4,564	4,912	0.5	7.6
44	Cleveland–Elyria, OH Metro Area	12	4,343	4,861	0.5	11.9

(cont'd)

1.19 TOP 50 METROPOLITAN AREAS HOSTING INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS, 2013/14 & 2014/15 (cont'd)

	No. of institutions	2013/14 total	2014/15 total	% of total	% change
45 Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA Metro Area	9	4,429	4,807	0.5	8.5
46 Tucson, AZ Metro Area	3	3,842	4,791	0.5	24.7
47 Oklahoma City, OK Metro Area	10	4,237	4,780	0.5	12.8
48 New Haven-Milford, CT Metro Area	8	4,249	4,615	0.5	8.6
49 Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, CO Metro Area	12	4,458	4,591	0.5	3.0
50 Dayton, OH Metro Area	9	3,994	4,573	0.5	14.5

* Metropolitan areas used in *Open Doors* are based on Core Based Statistical Areas (CBSA) defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

1.20 TOP 20 METROPOLITAN AREAS* HOSTING INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS, 2005/06-2014/15

	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	% change from 2013/14
1 New York, NY	50,542	51,973	54,861	59,322	60,791	61,884	64,823	69,018	77,779	84,713	8.9
2 Los Angeles, CA	34,700	35,870	38,825	42,897	42,103	43,045	45,542	50,155	54,891	59,842	9.0
3 Boston, MA	23,325	23,818	27,037	29,009	29,276	32,969	35,532	39,829	43,801	47,895	9.3
4 Chicago, IL	15,683	15,934	18,139	19,447	19,706	21,555	22,644	24,072	26,437	28,829	9.0
5 San Francisco, CA	12,355	12,918	14,775	16,544	17,633	18,444	20,439	21,956	24,030	25,204	4.9
6 Dallas, TX	12,260	13,290	14,246	15,818	16,054	17,472	17,646	20,039	20,414	23,588	15.5
7 Washington, DC	17,576	18,207	17,968	19,472	19,530	18,224	18,763	20,541	21,663	22,672	4.7
8 Philadelphia, PA	12,556	13,021	14,372	14,259	12,279	13,441	17,212	19,058	20,168	21,273	5.5
9 Seattle, WA	8,133	8,445	10,490	11,790	12,174	13,147	15,020	17,213	19,391	21,133	9.0
10 Houston, TX	11,633	12,079	13,242	16,192	17,395	17,982	17,529	17,266	16,983	18,623	9.7
TOP 10 TOTAL	198,763	205,555	223,955	244,750	246,941	258,163	275,150	299,147	325,557	353,772	8.7
11 San Jose, CA	9,197	9,490	10,996	11,678	10,847	11,740	11,977	12,212	13,405	14,822	10.6
12 Phoenix, AZ	5,449	5,657	5,690	7,010	7,042	7,088	8,102	8,073	10,105	13,975	38.3
13 Miami, FL	11,177	11,278	10,515	11,101	11,366	10,424	11,706	11,846	12,800	13,489	5.4
14 Atlanta, GA	7,968	8,204	9,123	9,713	9,689	10,412	10,775	10,646	11,425	12,518	9.6
15 Pittsburgh, PA	5,478	5,647	6,378	6,928	8,419	9,433	7,729	8,870	11,253	12,517	11.2
16 San Diego, CA	5,945	6,169	6,358	6,863	7,632	7,712	7,989	8,977	10,095	12,283	21.7
17 Champaign-Urbana, IL	5,216	5,415	6,255	6,878	7,619	8,262	9,313	10,093	11,138	11,522	3.4
18 Lafayette, IN	5,562	5,774	5,815	6,180	6,946	7,594	8,597	9,544	9,988	10,230	2.4
19 Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN	5,291	5,470	5,769	6,029	6,440	6,944	7,477	8,001	8,563	9,183	7.2
20 Ann Arbor, MI	5,597	5,810	6,724	6,813	7,124	6,977	7,383	7,832	8,301	8,344	0.5
TOP 20 TOTAL	265,643	274,469	297,578	323,943	330,065	344,749	366,198	395,241	432,630	472,655	9.3

* Metropolitan areas used in *Open Doors* are based on Core Based Statistical Areas (CBSA) defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

1.21 TOP 10 PLACES OF ORIGIN FOR THE TOP 15 METROPOLITAN AREAS* HOSTING INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS, 2014/15

1	NEW YORK, NY	%	4	CHICAGO, IL	%	7	WASHINGTON, DC	%
1	China	34.5	1	China	33.7	1	China	28.9
2	India	12.9	2	India	17.8	2	India	10.9
3	South Korea	9.6	3	South Korea	6.2	3	Saudi Arabia	6.7
4	Canada	3.9	4	Saudi Arabia	4.5	4	South Korea	6.0
5	Taiwan	2.4	5	Brazil	3.0	5	Canada	2.0
6	Brazil	2.2	6	Canada	3.0	6	Vietnam	1.9
7	France	1.6	7	Taiwan	2.0	7	Nigeria	1.7
8	Turkey	1.6	8	Spain	1.5	8	Brazil	1.7
9	United Kingdom	1.4	9	Mexico	1.4	9	Taiwan	1.5
10	Japan	1.4	10	Iran	1.3	10	Mexico	1.4
	MSA TOTAL	84,713		MSA TOTAL	28,829		MSA TOTAL	22,672
	% of U.S. Total	8.7		% of U.S. Total	3.0		% of U.S. Total	2.3
2	LOS ANGELES, CA	%	5	SAN FRANCISCO, CA	%	8	PHILADELPHIA, PA	%
1	China	33.8	1	China	36.5	1	China	39.2
2	India	11.2	2	South Korea	9.9	2	India	10.7
3	South Korea	8.7	3	India	7.0	3	Saudi Arabia	6.6
4	Saudi Arabia	4.9	4	Taiwan	5.2	4	South Korea	5.5
5	Japan	3.9	5	Indonesia	3.6	5	Canada	3.5
6	Taiwan	3.4	6	Japan	2.8	6	Brazil	2.2
7	Vietnam	2.7	7	Canada	2.5	7	Taiwan	1.8
8	Canada	2.4	8	Thailand	2.5	8	Vietnam	1.7
9	Kuwait	1.9	9	Saudi Arabia	2.3	9	Kuwait	1.6
10	Hong Kong	1.8	10	Vietnam	2.2	10	Turkey	1.5
	MSA TOTAL	59,842		MSA TOTAL	25,204		MSA TOTAL	21,273
	% of U.S. Total	6.1		% of U.S. Total	2.6		% of U.S. Total	2.2
3	BOSTON, MA	%	6	DALLAS, TX	%	9	SEATTLE, WA	%
1	China	32.3	1	India	32.9	1	China	36.5
2	India	11.4	2	China	21.0	2	Vietnam	8.8
3	South Korea	5.2	3	Vietnam	5.5	3	South Korea	8.4
4	Canada	4.7	4	Saudi Arabia	5.3	4	Indonesia	6.1
5	Saudi Arabia	3.6	5	South Korea	4.9	5	Japan	5.9
6	Taiwan	2.5	6	Nepal	3.1	6	Hong Kong	5.2
7	Brazil	1.7	7	Taiwan	2.5	7	Taiwan	5.2
8	Vietnam	1.6	8	Nigeria	1.8	8	Saudi Arabia	5.1
9	Turkey	1.6	9	Mexico	1.8	9	India	3.3
10	United Kingdom	1.5	10	Iran	1.4	10	Thailand	1.5
	MSA TOTAL	47,895		MSA TOTAL	23,588		MSA TOTAL	21,133
	% of U.S. Total	4.9		% of U.S. Total	2.4		% of U.S. Total	2.2

(cont'd)

10 HOUSTON, TX	%	12 PHOENIX, AZ	%	14 ATLANTA, GA	%
1 India	16.4	1 China	29.9	1 China	28.9
2 China	15.6	2 India	21.1	2 India	17.2
3 Vietnam	9.8	3 Saudi Arabia	8.6	3 South Korea	12.3
4 Mexico	9.6	4 Mexico	6.0	4 Canada	1.9
5 Saudi Arabia	5.3	5 Kuwait	5.5	5 Nigeria	1.9
6 Nigeria	3.7	6 Brazil	4.8	6 France	1.8
7 Venezuela	3.1	7 South Korea	3.1	7 Taiwan	1.7
8 South Korea	2.9	8 Qatar	2.4	8 Vietnam	1.7
9 Angola	1.8	9 Canada	2.0	9 Saudi Arabia	1.6
10 Pakistan	1.8	10 Taiwan	1.8	10 Brazil	1.4
MSA TOTAL	18,623	MSA TOTAL	13,975	MSA TOTAL	12,518
% of U.S. Total	1.9	% of U.S. Total	1.4	% of U.S. Total	1.3
11 SAN JOSE, CA	%	13 MIAMI, FL	%	15 PITTSBURGH, PA	%
1 India	23.6	1 China	17.6	1 China	42.1
2 China	22.8	2 Venezuela	15.2	2 India	19.4
3 South Korea	5.9	3 Saudi Arabia	4.7	3 Saudi Arabia	7.8
4 Vietnam	4.8	4 Brazil	4.0	4 South Korea	4.7
5 Canada	3.7	5 Colombia	4.0	5 Taiwan	2.8
6 Indonesia	3.5	6 India	3.9	6 Canada	2.6
7 Hong Kong	3.2	7 Canada	3.1	7 Turkey	1.5
8 Japan	3.1	8 Kuwait	1.9	8 Singapore	1.0
9 Taiwan	2.8	9 Spain	1.9	9 Brazil	1.0
10 Singapore	1.8	10 Italy	1.9	10 Japan	0.8
MSA TOTAL	14,822	MSA TOTAL	13,489	MSA TOTAL	12,517
% of U.S. Total	1.5	% of U.S. Total	1.4	% of U.S. Total	1.3

* Metropolitan areas in *Open Doors* based on Core Based Statistical Areas (CBSA) defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB)

1.22 INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS BY ACADEMIC LEVEL, SECTOR, AND SIZE OF INSTITUTION, 2014/15

	Undergraduate (%)	Graduate (%)	Non-degree (%)	OPT (%)	All levels (%)
Sector					
Public	68.7	59.7	73.6	58.5	64.5
Private not-for-profit	29.6	38.9	25.5	39.8	34.0
Private for-profit	1.7	1.4	0.9	1.7	1.5
Size of institution					
Very small (under 1,000)	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.5
Small (1,000–4,999)	9.7	12.7	4.8	8.6	5.9
Mid-size (5,000–9,999)	11.7	11.6	10.4	11.7	10.3
Large (10,000–19,999)	21.6	21.1	21.1	23.1	21.5
Very large (20,000 and above)	56.1	53.8	63.0	56.1	61.8
TOTAL INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS	398,824	362,228	93,587	120,287	974,926

1.23 INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS BY INSTITUTIONAL TYPE AND ACADEMIC LEVEL, 2014/15

	Enrollment	% of total	Undergraduate	Graduate	Non-degree	OPT
Doctorate-granting universities	643,707	66.0	54.7	82.9	61.0	79.6
Master's colleges & universities	169,695	17.4	18.3	13.3	22.2	14.1
Baccalaureate colleges	36,405	3.7	6.9	0.4	3.2	1.7
Associate's colleges	91,648	9.4	16.9	0.0	11.9	1.7
Special focus institutions	33,471	3.4	3.2	3.4	1.7	2.9
TOTAL INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS	974,926	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: Percent distributions may not sum to 100.0 because of rounding.

1.24 INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS BY INSTITUTIONAL TYPE, 2013/14 & 2014/15

	2013/14	2014/15	% change
Doctorate-granting universities	584,406	643,707	10.1
Research universities (very high research activity)	391,844	426,559	8.9
Research universities (high research activity)	150,626	168,683	12.0
Doctoral/research universities	41,936	48,465	15.6
Master's colleges & universities	148,453	169,695	14.3
Master's colleges & universities (larger programs)	122,140	141,924	16.2
Master's colleges & universities (medium programs)	17,936	18,738	4.5
Master's colleges & universities (smaller programs)	8,377	9,033	7.8
Baccalaureate colleges	33,455	36,405	8.8
Baccalaureate colleges (arts & sciences)	19,239	21,173	10.1
Baccalaureate colleges (diverse fields)	13,293	14,028	5.5
Baccalaureate/Associate's colleges	923	1,204	30.4
Associate's colleges	87,963	91,648	4.2
Associate's colleges (public)	86,975	90,632	4.2
Associate's colleges (private for-profit)	126	154	22.2
Associate's colleges (private not-for-profit)	862	862	0.0
Special focus institutions	31,775	33,471	5.3
Faith-related institutions	2,466	2,439	-1.1
Medical schools and medical centers	4,528	4,049	-10.6
Other health professions schools	1,767	1,991	12.7
Other special-focus institutions	436	418	-4.1
Other technology-related schools	25	92	268.0
Schools of art, music, and design	16,002	19,031	18.9
Schools of business and management	4,403	4,629	5.1
Schools of engineering	1,999	665	-66.7
Schools of law	149	157	5.4
Tribal colleges	—	—	—
ALL INSTITUTIONS	886,052	974,926	10.0

1.25 TOP 25 PLACES OF ORIGIN OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS BY INSTITUTIONAL TYPE, 2014/15

Doctorate-granting universities		Master's colleges & universities		Baccalaureate colleges		Associate's colleges		Special focus institutions		
	%		%		%		%		%	
1	China	36.6	China	17.0	China	21.4	China	17.7	China	25.9
2	India	14.7	India	16.7	South Korea	6.4	South Korea	8.9	South Korea	14.8
3	South Korea	6.2	Saudi Arabia	13.7	Canada	5.2	Vietnam	8.4	India	7.3
4	Saudi Arabia	4.9	South Korea	5.5	Saudi Arabia	4.7	Japan	6.0	Canada	5.3
5	Canada	2.7	Brazil	3.2	India	4.2	Mexico	5.3	Taiwan	5.0
6	Taiwan	2.2	Canada	3.2	Japan	4.0	Saudi Arabia	4.9	Saudi Arabia	3.9
7	Brazil	2.2	Vietnam	2.4	Vietnam	3.4	Hong Kong	2.8	Brazil	2.9
8	Iran	1.5	Japan	2.4	United Kingdom	2.6	Indonesia	2.7	Mexico	1.9
9	Mexico	1.4	Germany	1.8	Brazil	2.5	Venezuela	2.6	Thailand	1.6
10	Japan	1.3	Nepal	1.7	Nigeria	1.6	Brazil	2.0	Indonesia	1.4
11	Turkey	1.2	Nigeria	1.6	Mexico	1.4	Taiwan	1.8	Sweden	1.3
12	Vietnam	1.1	Taiwan	1.5	Germany	1.4	Sweden	1.8	United Kingdom	1.3
13	United Kingdom	1.0	Kuwait	1.5	Nepal	1.3	India	1.7	Japan	1.2
14	Kuwait	1.0	United Kingdom	1.4	Ghana	1.3	Colombia	1.3	Turkey	1.2
15	Germany	0.9	Mexico	1.3	France	1.2	Canada	1.3	Colombia	1.2
16	France	0.8	France	1.1	Hong Kong	1.2	Nigeria	1.1	Germany	1.1
17	Nigeria	0.8	Venezuela	0.9	Pakistan	1.1	Thailand	0.9	Venezuela	1.1
18	Malaysia	0.8	Turkey	0.8	Bahamas	1.0	El Salvador	0.9	Vietnam	1.1
19	Thailand	0.7	Colombia	0.7	Spain	1.0	Russia	0.8	Russia	0.9
20	Hong Kong	0.7	Malaysia	0.7	Taiwan	0.9	Pakistan	0.8	Hong Kong	0.9
21	Colombia	0.7	Indonesia	0.7	Kenya	0.9	France	0.8	France	0.9
22	Indonesia	0.7	Thailand	0.7	Jamaica	0.9	Turkey	0.8	Norway	0.8
23	Nepal	0.6	Spain	0.7	Australia	0.8	United Kingdom	0.7	Nigeria	0.8
24	Spain	0.6	Russia	0.7	Ethiopia	0.8	Philippines	0.7	Singapore	0.8
25	Bangladesh	0.6	Sweden	0.6	Venezuela	0.7	Peru	0.6	Italy	0.7
WORLD TOTAL	643,707	WORLD TOTAL	169,695	WORLD TOTAL	36,405	WORLD TOTAL	91,648	WORLD TOTAL	33,471	

Read table as: "Of the 643,707 international students enrolled at doctorate institutions, 36.6 percent are from China."

1.26 HIGHER EDUCATION RECEIPTS FOR SELECTED PLACES OF ORIGIN, 2006–2014

(millions of U.S. dollars)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	% of total	% change
China	1,627	1,881	2,377	3,049	4,014	5,123	6,420	8,041	9,793	31.8	21.8
India	2,022	2,299	2,713	3,077	3,199	3,269	3,273	3,272	3,648	11.8	11.5
South Korea	1,527	1,705	1,978	2,115	2,146	2,265	2,307	2,310	2,333	7.6	1.0
European Union	1,397	1,601	1,708	1,800	1,820	1,895	1,983	2,057	2,224	7.2	8.1
Saudi Arabia	155	214	284	362	452	688	1,016	1,334	1,747	5.7	31.0
Canada	777	820	885	917	903	915	922	971	1,054	3.4	8.5
Taiwan	719	779	812	787	777	758	731	707	712	2.3	0.7
Japan	957	927	916	800	709	640	613	595	605	2.0	1.7
Mexico	357	376	418	431	*	433	450	473	508	1.6	7.4
WORLD TOTAL	14,647	15,956	17,956	19,689	20,937	22,823	24,710	27,241	30,795	100.0	13.0

* Data not available from the U.S. Department of Commerce

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, www.bea.gov/international

1.27 FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS TO U.S. STATES AND TERRITORIES, 2014/15

	Total int'l students	Total \$ contribution*		Total int'l students	Total \$ contribution*		Total int'l students	Total \$ contribution*
Alabama	7,901	204,810,660	Louisiana	6,872	182,222,274	Oklahoma	9,928	260,243,719
Alaska	533	15,703,734	Maine	1,354	50,033,807	Oregon	14,422	479,269,913
Arizona	20,437	618,207,649	Maryland	16,862	523,830,767	Pennsylvania	45,704	1,575,915,400
Arkansas	5,918	164,057,350	Massachusetts	55,447	2,165,222,879	Puerto Rico	453	8,490,483
California	135,130	4,649,233,291	Michigan	32,015	1,031,917,259	Rhode Island	5,872	228,344,846
Colorado	10,800	351,997,458	Minnesota	14,438	390,994,809	South Carolina	5,895	156,717,787
Connecticut	11,897	461,753,023	Mississippi	3,101	65,420,182	South Dakota	1,782	32,155,424
Delaware	4,051	123,411,921	Missouri	21,703	615,146,159	Tennessee	9,507	288,538,640
D.C.	10,556	407,531,344	Montana	2,146	59,027,328	Texas	75,588	1,734,495,947
Florida	39,377	1,203,805,312	Nebraska	5,774	142,989,325	Utah	8,622	202,636,695
Georgia	19,758	642,875,600	Nevada	2,556	68,998,474	Vermont	1,502	60,962,798
Hawaii	4,035	104,512,805	New Hampshire	3,784	136,892,816	Virgin Islands	96	2,391,630
Idaho	4,592	116,024,454	New Jersey	19,196	599,194,552	Virginia	18,220	543,745,815
Illinois	46,574	1,440,751,420	New Mexico	3,374	80,676,871	Washington	27,051	789,139,177
Indiana	28,104	919,218,608	New York	106,758	3,739,640,418	West Virginia	3,215	84,999,201
Iowa	12,220	350,922,537	North Carolina	17,319	458,774,318	Wisconsin	12,751	340,703,069
Kansas	12,020	277,558,473	North Dakota	2,677	56,785,837	Wyoming	1,174	22,074,265
Kentucky	8,104	212,759,841	Ohio	35,761	1,026,926,109	U.S. TOTAL	974,926	30,470,654,473

* Source: NAFSA: Association of International Educators. Analysis prepared by Jason Baumgartner of Indiana University—Bloomington. For more information, see <http://www.nafsa.org/economicvalue>.

1.28 INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS' PRIMARY SOURCE OF FUNDING BY ACADEMIC LEVEL, 2014/15

	Students	% of total	Undergraduate	Graduate	Non-degree	OPT
Personal and family	619,999	63.6	79.9	55.3	54.4	43.6
U.S. college or university*	203,337	20.9	7.9	36.3	28.0	8.8
Foreign government or university	75,042	7.7	9.2	5.0	13.9	0.7
Current employment	48,632	5.0	0.1	0.6	0.2	44.4
Foreign private sponsor	9,735	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.9
U.S. government	4,915	0.5	0.2	0.7	1.1	0.0
U.S. private sponsor	4,124	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.1
International organization	2,489	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.0
Other source	6,653	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.3	1.5
TOTAL INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS	974,926	100.0	398,824	362,228	93,587	120,287

* Funding from U.S. colleges or universities includes teaching and research assistantships, which are often federal government research grants disbursed to the student through the institution.

Read table as: "Of the 398,824 international undergraduate students, 79.9 percent rely primarily on personal and family funds to pay for their studies."

Note: Percent distributions may not sum to 100.0 because of rounding.

1.29 INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS' PRIMARY SOURCE OF FUNDING BY INSTITUTIONAL TYPE, 2014/15

	Doctorate-granting universities	Master's colleges & universities	Baccalaureate colleges	Associate's colleges	Special focus institutions
Personal and family	61.2	64.8	57.4	87.4	57.3
U.S. College or university*	22.0	9.2	30.9	1.4	40.0
Foreign government or university	7.5	16.5	5.3	8.1	1.0
U.S. Government	0.5	0.8	1.3	0.5	0.0
U.S. Private sponsor	0.2	0.8	1.1	1.3	0.2
Foreign private sponsor	0.9	2.1	0.6	0.9	0.4
International organization	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.1
Current employment	6.6	4.3	2.3	0.1	0.9
Other source	0.8	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.1
TOTAL INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS	643,707	169,695	36,405	91,648	33,471

* Funding from U.S. colleges or universities includes teaching and research assistantships, which are often federal government research grants disbursed to the student through the institution.

Read table as: "Of the 643,707 international students enrolled at doctorate universities, 61.2 percent rely primarily on personal and family funds to pay for their studies."

1.30 TOP 25 INSTITUTIONS HOSTING INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS, 2013/14 & 2014/15

				2013/14	2014/15	% growth
1	New York University	New York	NY	11,164	13,178	18.0
2	University of Southern California	Los Angeles	CA	10,932	12,334	12.8
3	Columbia University	New York	NY	10,486	11,510	9.8
4	Arizona State University	Tempe	AZ	8,683	11,330	30.5
5	University of Illinois—Urbana-Champaign	Champaign	IL	10,843	11,223	3.5
6	Northeastern University	Boston	MA	9,078	10,559	16.3
7	Purdue University—West Lafayette	West Lafayette	IN	9,988	10,230	2.4
8	University of California—Los Angeles	Los Angeles	CA	9,579	10,209	6.6
9	Michigan State University	East Lansing	MI	7,704	8,146	5.7
10	University of Washington	Seattle	WA	7,469	8,035	7.6
11	Boston University	Boston	MA	7,143	7,860	10.0
12	Penn State University—University Park	University Park	PA	7,024	7,728	10.0
13	University of Michigan—Ann Arbor	Ann Arbor	MI	7,273	7,423	2.1
14	Ohio State University—Columbus	Columbus	OH	6,800	7,121	4.7
15	University of Texas—Dallas	Richardson	TX	6,296	7,064	12.2
16	Indiana University—Bloomington	Bloomington	IN	6,661	7,009	5.2
17	University of Minnesota—Twin Cities	Minneapolis	MN	6,621	6,984	5.5
18	University of California—Berkeley	Berkeley	CA	6,372	6,874	7.9
19	SUNY University at Buffalo	Buffalo	NY	6,594	6,852	3.9
20	Texas A&M University	College Station	TX	5,582	6,690	19.8
21	Carnegie Mellon University	Pittsburgh	PA	5,501	6,198	12.7
22	University of Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	PA	6,024	6,167	2.4
23	University of Florida	Gainesville	FL	6,135	6,148	0.2
24	University of Wisconsin—Madison	Madison	WI	5,718	5,977	4.5
25	University of Texas—Austin	Austin	TX	5,663	5,947	5.0
TOP 25 TOTAL (21.4% of all international students)				191,333	208,796	9.1

**1.31 INSTITUTIONS HOSTING 1,000 OR MORE INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS,
RANKED BY INTERNATIONAL STUDENT TOTAL, 2014/15**

1	New York University	New York	NY	13,178
2	University of Southern California	Los Angeles	CA	12,334
3	Columbia University	New York	NY	11,510
4	Arizona State University	Tempe	AZ	11,330
5	University of Illinois—Urbana-Champaign	Champaign	IL	11,223
6	Northeastern University	Boston	MA	10,559
7	Purdue University—West Lafayette	West Lafayette	IN	10,230
8	University of California—Los Angeles	Los Angeles	CA	10,209
9	Michigan State University	East Lansing	MI	8,146
10	University of Washington	Seattle	WA	8,035
11	Boston University	Boston	MA	7,860
12	Penn State University—University Park	University Park	PA	7,728
13	University of Michigan—Ann Arbor	Ann Arbor	MI	7,423
14	Ohio State University—Columbus	Columbus	OH	7,121
15	University of Texas—Dallas	Richardson	TX	7,064
16	Indiana University—Bloomington	Bloomington	IN	7,009
17	University of Minnesota—Twin Cities	Minneapolis	MN	6,984
18	University of California—Berkeley	Berkeley	CA	6,874
19	SUNY University at Buffalo	Buffalo	NY	6,852
20	Texas A&M University	College Station	TX	6,690
21	Carnegie Mellon University	Pittsburgh	PA	6,198
22	University of Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	PA	6,167
23	University of Florida	Gainesville	FL	6,148
24	University of Wisconsin—Madison	Madison	WI	5,977
25	University of Texas—Austin	Austin	TX	5,947
26	University of California—San Diego	La Jolla	CA	5,898
27	Harvard University	Cambridge	MA	5,748
28	Cornell University	Ithaca	NY	5,623
29	Houston Community College System	Houston	TX	5,441
30	Academy of Art University	San Francisco	CA	5,431
31	Rutgers University—New Brunswick	New Brunswick	NJ	5,324
32	Illinois Institute of Technology	Chicago	IL	5,164
33	University of Maryland—College Park	College Park	MD	5,138
34	SUNY Stony Brook University	Stony Brook	NY	5,132
35	University of Houston	Houston	TX	5,109
36	University of Texas—Arlington	Arlington	TX	5,106
37	Georgia Institute of Technology	Atlanta	GA	5,035
38	Stanford University	Stanford	CA	5,015
39	Syracuse University	Syracuse	NY	4,989
40	North Carolina State University	Raleigh	NC	4,881
41	University of Arizona	Tucson	AZ	4,784
42	George Washington University	Washington	DC	4,659
43	Johns Hopkins University	Baltimore	MD	4,612
44	Iowa State University	Ames	IA	4,425
45	University of California—Irvine	Irvine	CA	4,407
46	University of California—Davis	Davis	CA	4,363
47	University of Iowa	Iowa City	IA	4,360

(cont'd)

48	Northwestern University	Evanston	IL	4,329
49	University of Illinois—Chicago	Chicago	IL	4,321
50	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	Cambridge	MA	4,220
51	Oregon State University	Corvallis	OR	4,135
52	University of South Florida—Tampa	Tampa	FL	4,077
53	University of Oregon	Eugene	OR	4,027
54	Drexel University	Philadelphia	PA	4,026
55	University of Pittsburgh—Pittsburgh	Pittsburgh	PA	3,815
56	University of Cincinnati	Cincinnati	OH	3,695
57	San Jose State University	San Jose	CA	3,639
58	California State University—Northridge	Northridge	CA	3,580
59	Santa Monica College	Santa Monica	CA	3,562
60	University of Chicago	Chicago	IL	3,530
61	Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	Blacksburg	VA	3,506
62	University of Miami	Coral Gables	FL	3,492
63	Florida International University	Miami	FL	3,483
64	The New School	New York	NY	3,369
65	California State University—Fullerton	Fullerton	CA	3,368
66	Duke University and Medical Center	Durham	NC	3,348
67	University of Delaware	Newark	DE	3,338
68	Temple University	Philadelphia	PA	3,213
69	California State University—Long Beach	Long Beach	CA	3,190
70	Rochester Institute of Technology	Rochester	NY	3,155
71	SUNY Binghamton University	Binghamton	NY	3,149
72	University of Rochester	Rochester	NY	3,130
73	University of Utah	Salt Lake City	UT	3,129
74	University of North Texas	Denton	TX	3,087
75	University of Connecticut	Storrs	CT	3,023
76	University of Nebraska—Lincoln	Lincoln	NE	2,926
77	Yale University	New Haven	CT	2,916
78	De Anza College	Cupertino	CA	2,915
79	University of Missouri—Columbia	Columbia	MO	2,879
80	Kent State University—Kent	Kent	OH	2,863
81	Wayne State University	Detroit	MI	2,782
82	Georgetown University	Washington	DC	2,757
83	New Jersey Institute of Technology	Newark	NJ	2,756
84	George Mason University	Fairfax	VA	2,671
85	Washington University in St. Louis	St. Louis	MO	2,664
86	Emory University	Atlanta	GA	2,659
87	University of Colorado—Boulder	Boulder	CO	2,614
88	Portland State University	Portland	OR	2,492
89	Texas Tech University	Lubbock	TX	2,485
90	Southern Illinois University—Carbondale	Carbondale	IL	2,479
91	Stevens Institute of Technology	Hoboken	NJ	2,450
92	Washington State University	Pullman	WA	2,448
93	San Diego State University	San Diego	CA	2,440
94	University of Kentucky	Lexington	KY	2,433
95	Texas A&M University—Kingsville	Kingsville	TX	2,431
96	Kansas State University	Manhattan	KS	2,430
97	University of Kansas	Lawrence	KS	2,410
98	Florida State University	Tallahassee	FL	2,404

(cont'd)

1.31 INSTITUTIONS HOSTING 1,000 OR MORE INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS, 2014/15 (cont'd)

99	University of Toledo	Toledo	OH	2,402
100	University of Virginia—Charlottesville	Charlottesville	VA	2,397
101	Florida Institute of Technology	Melbourne	FL	2,383
102	New York Institute of Technology—Old Westbury	Old Westbury	NY	2,364
103	Oklahoma State University—Stillwater	Stillwater	OK	2,362
104	University of Massachusetts—Amherst	Amherst	MA	2,352
105	Fordham University	Bronx	NY	2,313
106	Wichita State University	Wichita	KS	2,299
107	University of North Carolina—Charlotte	Charlotte	NC	2,283
108	Savannah College of Art and Design	Savannah	GA	2,272
109	San Francisco State University	San Francisco	CA	2,267
110	University of California—Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	CA	2,233
111	University of Dayton	Dayton	OH	2,224
111	West Virginia University	Morgantown	WV	2,224
113	Case Western Reserve University	Cleveland	OH	2,211
114	University of Central Missouri	Warrensburg	MO	2,205
115	Clemson University	Clemson	SC	2,198
116	Indiana University—Purdue University at Indianapolis	Indianapolis	IN	2,197
117	CUNY Baruch College	New York	NY	2,175
118	Seattle Central College	Seattle	WA	2,171
118	University of Oklahoma—Norman	Norman	OK	2,171
120	Colorado State University	Fort Collins	CO	2,148
121	University of Central Florida	Orlando	FL	2,128
122	University of Georgia	Athens	GA	2,121
123	Wright State University—Dayton	Dayton	OH	2,097
124	Louisiana State University and A&M College	Baton Rouge	LA	2,078
125	University of Massachusetts—Boston	Boston	MA	2,064
126	Johnson and Wales University—Providence	Providence	RI	2,030
127	Princeton University	Princeton	NJ	2,026
128	Ohio University—Athens	Athens	OH	2,013
129	Lone Star College System	The Woodlands	TX	1,998
130	Western Michigan University	Kalamazoo	MI	1,967
131	University of Texas—San Antonio	San Antonio	TX	1,956
132	Georgia State University	Atlanta	GA	1,955
133	Diablo Valley College	Pleasant Hill	CA	1,954
134	University of Missouri—Kansas City	Kansas City	MO	1,950
135	University of San Francisco	San Francisco	CA	1,919
136	DePaul University	Chicago	IL	1,902
137	Virginia Commonwealth University	Richmond	VA	1,889
138	SUNY University at Albany	Albany	NY	1,888
139	Rice University	Houston	TX	1,886
140	Brigham Young University	Provo	UT	1,878
140	University of North Carolina—Chapel Hill	Chapel Hill	NC	1,878
142	Montgomery College	Rockville	MD	1,877
143	Pace University—New York City Campus	New York	NY	1,853
144	Johnson County Community College	Overland Park	KS	1,834
145	University of Alabama	Tuscaloosa	AL	1,817
146	Northern Virginia Community College	Annandale	VA	1,801

(cont'd)

147	Miami University—Oxford	Oxford	OH	1,781
148	Suffolk University	Boston	MA	1,780
149	University of Wisconsin—Milwaukee	Milwaukee	WI	1,777
150	Brown University	Providence	RI	1,773
151	School of Visual Arts	New York	NY	1,771
152	University of Arkansas—Fayetteville	Fayetteville	AR	1,753
153	Missouri State University	Springfield	MO	1,748
154	Green River Community College	Auburn	WA	1,736
155	University of California—Riverside	Riverside	CA	1,725
156	Boston College	Chestnut Hill	MA	1,695
157	University of Denver	Denver	CO	1,690
158	Miami-Dade College	Miami	FL	1,675
159	Brandeis University	Waltham	MA	1,662
160	Cleveland State University	Cleveland	OH	1,652
161	Missouri University of Science and Technology	Rolla	MO	1,632
162	Edmonds Community College	Lynnwood	WA	1,620
163	Southern Methodist University	Dallas	TX	1,610
164	American University	Washington	DC	1,593
165	Pratt Institute	Brooklyn	NY	1,583
166	St. John's University	Jamaica	NY	1,582
167	University of Bridgeport	Bridgeport	CT	1,569
168	Idaho State University	Pocatello	ID	1,554
169	Middle Tennessee State University	Murfreesboro	TN	1,545
170	Vanderbilt University	Nashville	TN	1,543
171	Western Kentucky University	Bowling Green	KY	1,541
172	University of Texas—El Paso	El Paso	TX	1,536
173	University of Central Oklahoma	Edmond	OK	1,522
174	Santa Barbara City College	Santa Barbara	CA	1,521
175	Worcester Polytechnic Institute	Worcester	MA	1,516
176	California State University—East Bay	Hayward	CA	1,509
177	Kennesaw State University	Kennesaw	GA	1,503
178	Tulane University	New Orleans	LA	1,485
179	University of New Mexico—Albuquerque	Albuquerque	NM	1,470
180	University of South Carolina—Columbia	Columbia	SC	1,468
181	University of Colorado Denver	Denver	CO	1,463
182	Foothill College	Los Altos Hills	CA	1,451
183	Fairleigh Dickinson University	Teaneck	NJ	1,441
184	Tennessee Technological University	Cookeville	TN	1,428
185	Auburn University—Auburn	Auburn University	AL	1,426
186	Michigan Technological University	Houghton	MI	1,416
187	California State University—San Bernardino	San Bernardino	CA	1,405
188	New York Film Academy	Burbank	CA	1,404
189	Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute—Troy	Troy	NY	1,402
190	University of Akron—Akron	Akron	OH	1,391
191	Santa Clara University	Santa Clara	CA	1,390
191	University of Houston—Clear Lake	Houston	TX	1,390
193	University of Massachusetts—Lowell	Lowell	MA	1,388
194	St. Cloud State University	St. Cloud	MN	1,375
195	Bentley University	Waltham	MA	1,371
196	University of Tennessee—Knoxville	Knoxville	TN	1,370
197	University of Tulsa	Tulsa	OK	1,353

(cont'd)

1.31 INSTITUTIONS HOSTING 1,000 OR MORE INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS, 2014/15 (cont'd)

198	Lehigh University	Bethlehem	PA	1,335
199	Northern Arizona University	Flagstaff	AZ	1,303
200	Northern Illinois University	DeKalb	IL	1,300
201	Richland College	Dallas	TX	1,293
201	Teachers College, Columbia University	New York	NY	1,293
203	Hofstra University	Hempstead	NY	1,280
204	New Mexico State University—Las Cruces	Las Cruces	NM	1,272
205	Lindenwood University	St. Charles	MO	1,270
206	Murray State University	Murray	KY	1,260
207	University of Hawaii—Manoa	Honolulu	HI	1,242
208	Southeast Missouri State University	Cape Girardeau	MO	1,234
208	University of Maryland—Baltimore County	Baltimore	MD	1,234
210	Central Michigan University	Mount Pleasant	MI	1,230
211	Minnesota State University—Mankato	Mankato	MN	1,228
212	California State University—Los Angeles	Los Angeles	CA	1,227
213	Tufts University	Medford	MA	1,219
214	Indiana State University	Terre Haute	IN	1,217
215	Dartmouth College	Hanover	NH	1,213
216	SUNY Fashion Institute of Technology	New York	NY	1,210
217	City College of San Francisco	San Francisco	CA	1,208
218	University of Notre Dame	Notre Dame	IN	1,191
219	School of the Art Institute of Chicago	Chicago	IL	1,190
220	Southern New Hampshire University	Manchester	NH	1,177
221	Babson College	Babson Park	MA	1,166
222	University of Nebraska—Omaha	Omaha	NE	1,138
223	University of Nevada—Las Vegas	Las Vegas	NV	1,132
224	St. Louis University—St. Louis	St. Louis	MO	1,130
225	Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University—Daytona Beach	Daytona Beach	FL	1,118
226	Rutgers University—Newark	Newark	NJ	1,114
227	Nova Southeastern University	Fort Lauderdale	FL	1,110
228	Old Dominion University	Norfolk	VA	1,109
229	Valencia College	Orlando	FL	1,087
230	Bellevue College	Bellevue	WA	1,086
230	Nassau Community College	Garden City	NY	1,086
232	California State Polytechnic University—Pomona	Pomona	CA	1,066
233	Liberty University	Lynchburg	VA	1,063
234	North Dakota State University—Fargo	Fargo	ND	1,059
235	Orange Coast College	Costa Mesa	CA	1,052
236	Lamar University	Beaumont	TX	1,051
237	CUNY Hunter College	New York	NY	1,039
238	Berkeley College—New York	New York	NY	1,038
238	Pasadena City College	Pasadena	CA	1,038
240	Clark University	Worcester	MA	1,030
241	University of La Verne	La Verne	CA	1,027
242	Pepperdine University	Malibu	CA	1,026
242	University of Idaho	Moscow	ID	1,026
244	University of Tampa	Tampa	FL	1,018
245	Shoreline Community College	Shoreline	WA	1,010

1.32 TOP 40 DOCTORATE-GRANTING UNIVERSITIES ENROLLING INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS, 2014/15

				Total int'l students
1	New York University	New York	NY	13,178
2	University of Southern California	Los Angeles	CA	12,334
3	Columbia University	New York	NY	11,510
4	Arizona State University	Tempe	AZ	11,330
5	University of Illinois—Urbana-Champaign	Champaign	IL	11,223
6	Northeastern University	Boston	MA	10,559
7	Purdue University—West Lafayette	West Lafayette	IN	10,230
8	University of California—Los Angeles	Los Angeles	CA	10,209
9	Michigan State University	East Lansing	MI	8,146
10	University of Washington	Seattle	WA	8,035
11	Boston University	Boston	MA	7,860
12	Penn State University—University Park	University Park	PA	7,728
13	University of Michigan—Ann Arbor	Ann Arbor	MI	7,423
14	Ohio State University—Columbus	Columbus	OH	7,121
15	University of Texas—Dallas	Richardson	TX	7,064
16	Indiana University—Bloomington	Bloomington	IN	7,009
17	University of Minnesota—Twin Cities	Minneapolis	MN	6,984
18	University of California—Berkeley	Berkeley	CA	6,874
19	SUNY University at Buffalo	Buffalo	NY	6,852
20	Texas A&M University	College Station	TX	6,690
21	Carnegie Mellon University	Pittsburgh	PA	6,198
22	University of Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	PA	6,167
23	University of Florida	Gainesville	FL	6,148
24	University of Wisconsin—Madison	Madison	WI	5,977
25	University of Texas—Austin	Austin	TX	5,947
26	University of California—San Diego	La Jolla	CA	5,898
27	Harvard University	Cambridge	MA	5,748
28	Cornell University	Ithaca	NY	5,623
29	Rutgers University—New Brunswick	New Brunswick	NJ	5,324
30	Illinois Institute of Technology	Chicago	IL	5,164
31	University of Maryland—College Park	College Park	MD	5,138
32	SUNY Stony Brook University	Stony Brook	NY	5,132
33	University of Houston	Houston	TX	5,109
34	University of Texas—Arlington	Arlington	TX	5,106
35	Georgia Institute of Technology	Atlanta	GA	5,035
36	Stanford University	Stanford	CA	5,015
37	Syracuse University	Syracuse	NY	4,989
38	North Carolina State University	Raleigh	NC	4,881
39	University of Arizona	Tucson	AZ	4,784
40	George Washington University	Washington	DC	4,659

1.33 TOP 40 MASTER'S COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES ENROLLING INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS, 2014/15

				Total int'l students
1	San Jose State University	San Jose	CA	3,639
2	California State University—Northridge	Northridge	CA	3,580
3	California State University—Fullerton	Fullerton	CA	3,368
4	California State University—Long Beach	Long Beach	CA	3,190
5	Rochester Institute of Technology	Rochester	NY	3,155
6	New York Institute of Technology—Old Westbury	Old Westbury	NY	2,364
7	San Francisco State University	San Francisco	CA	2,267
8	University of Central Missouri	Warrensburg	MO	2,205
9	CUNY Baruch College	New York	NY	2,175
10	Johnson and Wales University—Providence	Providence	RI	2,030
11	Suffolk University	Boston	MA	1,780
12	Missouri State University	Springfield	MO	1,748
13	Pratt Institute	Brooklyn	NY	1,583
14	University of Bridgeport	Bridgeport	CT	1,569
15	Western Kentucky University	Bowling Green	KY	1,541
16	University of Central Oklahoma	Edmond	OK	1,522
17	California State University—East Bay	Hayward	CA	1,509
18	Kennesaw State University	Kennesaw	GA	1,503
19	Fairleigh Dickinson University	Teaneck	NJ	1,441
20	Tennessee Technological University	Cookeville	TN	1,428
21	California State University—San Bernardino	San Bernardino	CA	1,405
22	Santa Clara University	Santa Clara	CA	1,390
22	University of Houston—Clear Lake	Houston	TX	1,390
24	St. Cloud State University	St. Cloud	MN	1,375
25	Bentley University	Waltham	MA	1,371
26	Lindenwood University	St. Charles	MO	1,270
27	Murray State University	Murray	KY	1,260
28	Southeast Missouri State University	Cape Girardeau	MO	1,234
29	Minnesota State University—Mankato	Mankato	MN	1,228
30	California State University—Los Angeles	Los Angeles	CA	1,227
31	SUNY Fashion Institute of Technology	New York	NY	1,210
32	Southern New Hampshire University	Manchester	NH	1,177
33	Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University—Daytona Beach	Daytona Beach	FL	1,118
34	California State Polytechnic University—Pomona	Pomona	CA	1,066
35	Liberty University	Lynchburg	VA	1,063
36	CUNY Hunter College	New York	NY	1,039
37	University of Tampa	Tampa	FL	1,018
38	National University	La Jolla	CA	985
39	University of Illinois—Springfield	Springfield	IL	983
40	University of Michigan—Dearborn	Dearborn	MI	938

1.34 TOP 40 BACCALAUREATE COLLEGES ENROLLING INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS, 2014/15

				Total int'l students
1	Brigham Young University—Hawaii	Laie, Oahu	HI	903
2	Brigham Young University—Idaho	Rexburg	ID	753
3	Utah Valley University	Orem	UT	722
4	Mount Holyoke College	South Hadley	MA	698
5	Calvin College	Grand Rapids	MI	467
6	Smith College	Northampton	MA	425
7	University of Richmond	Richmond	VA	400
8	Bard College	Annandale-on-Hudson	NY	380
9	Bryn Mawr College	Bryn Mawr	PA	367
10	Middlebury College	Middlebury	VT	329
11	Wesleyan University	Middletown	CT	319
12	La Roche College	Pittsburgh	PA	317
13	Franklin and Marshall College	Lancaster	PA	312
14	Colgate University	Hamilton	NY	298
14	Macalester College	Saint Paul	MN	298
16	Willamette University	Salem	OR	297
17	Wentworth Institute of Technology	Boston	MA	291
18	Wellesley College	Wellesley	MA	284
19	University of Houston—Downtown	Houston	TX	283
20	Kendall College	Chicago	IL	277
21	Trinity College	Hartford	CT	270
22	Lewis and Clark College	Portland	OR	260
23	Grinnell College	Grinnell	IA	254
24	Oberlin College	Oberlin	OH	245
25	SUNY Farmingdale State College	Farmingdale	NY	244
26	Ohio Northern University	Ada	OH	242
27	Bucknell University	Lewisburg	PA	240
28	Webber International University	Babson Park	FL	239
29	Skidmore College	Saratoga Springs	NY	238
30	College of Saint Benedict/Saint John's University	Collegeville	MN	235
31	DePauw University	Greencastle	IN	225
32	Claremont McKenna College	Claremont	CA	224
32	Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University—Prescott	Prescott	AZ	224
34	Earlham College	Richmond	IN	219
35	Dickinson College	Carlisle	PA	218
36	Missouri Valley College	Marshall	MO	217
36	Vassar College	Poughkeepsie	NY	217
36	Williams College	Williamstown	MA	217
39	Saint Olaf College	Northfield	MN	214
40	Barnard College	New York	NY	208
40	Saint Lawrence University	Canton	NY	208

1.35 TOP 40 ASSOCIATE'S COLLEGES ENROLLING INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS, 2014/15

				Total int'l students
1	Houston Community College System	Houston	TX	5,441
2	Santa Monica College	Santa Monica	CA	3,562
3	De Anza College	Cupertino	CA	2,915
4	Seattle Central College	Seattle	WA	2,171
5	Lone Star College System	The Woodlands	TX	1,998
6	Diablo Valley College	Pleasant Hill	CA	1,954
7	Montgomery College	Rockville	MD	1,877
8	Johnson County Community College	Overland Park	KS	1,834
9	Northern Virginia Community College	Annandale	VA	1,801
10	Green River Community College	Auburn	WA	1,736
11	Miami-Dade College	Miami	FL	1,675
12	Edmonds Community College	Lynnwood	WA	1,620
13	Santa Barbara City College	Santa Barbara	CA	1,521
14	Foothill College	Los Altos Hills	CA	1,451
15	Richland College	Dallas	TX	1,293
16	City College of San Francisco	San Francisco	CA	1,208
17	Valencia College	Orlando	FL	1,087
18	Bellevue College	Bellevue	WA	1,086
18	Nassau Community College	Garden City	NY	1,086
20	Orange Coast College	Costa Mesa	CA	1,052
21	Pasadena City College	Pasadena	CA	1,038
22	Shoreline Community College	Shoreline	WA	1,010
23	North Seattle College	Seattle	WA	974
24	CUNY Borough of Manhattan Community College	New York	NY	852
25	Peralta Community College District	Oakland	CA	851
26	Collin County Community College District	McKinney	TX	842
27	Bunker Hill Community College	Boston	MA	831
28	El Camino College	Torrance	CA	785
29	San Antonio College	San Antonio	TX	771
30	East Los Angeles College	Monterey Park	CA	724
30	Kapiolani Community College	Honolulu	HI	724
32	Glendale Community College	Glendale	CA	669
33	Bergen Community College	Paramus	NJ	668
34	CUNY LaGuardia Community College	Long Island City	NY	610
35	Georgia Perimeter College	Clarkston	GA	569
36	Mt. San Antonio College	Walnut	CA	564
37	Citrus College	Glendora	CA	556
38	Austin Community College	Austin	TX	554
39	Tacoma Community College	Tacoma	WA	550
40	South Seattle College	Seattle	WA	545

1.36 TOP 40 SPECIAL FOCUS INSTITUTIONS ENROLLING INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS, 2014/15

				Total int'l students
1	Academy of Art University	San Francisco	CA	5,431
2	Savannah College of Art and Design	Savannah	GA	2,272
3	School of Visual Arts	New York	NY	1,771
4	New York Film Academy	Burbank	CA	1,404
5	School of the Art Institute of Chicago	Chicago	IL	1,190
6	Babson College	Babson Park	MA	1,166
7	Berkeley College — New York	New York	NY	1,038
8	Rhode Island School of Design	Providence	RI	853
9	Massachusetts College of Pharmacy & Health Sciences University	Boston	MA	848
10	Art Center College of Design	Pasadena	CA	650
11	California College of the Arts	San Francisco	CA	615
12	University of Texas Health Science Center — Houston	Houston	TX	609
13	Loma Linda University	Loma Linda	CA	487
14	DeVry University — Illinois	Chicago	IL	435
15	Musicians Institute	Hollywood	CA	407
16	Rose-Hulman Institute of Technology	Terre Haute	IN	368
17	California Institute of the Arts	Valencia	CA	330
17	Maryland Institute College of Art	Baltimore	MD	330
19	University of Nebraska Medical Center	Omaha	NE	302
20	Baylor College of Medicine	Houston	TX	290
21	University of Maryland — Baltimore	Baltimore	MD	281
22	Tufts University — The Fletcher School	Medford	MA	273
23	Juilliard School	New York	NY	269
24	DeVry University — California	Pomona	CA	260
25	Northwood University — Florida	West Palm Beach	FL	247
26	Indiana Institute of Technology	Fort Wayne	IN	228
27	Ringling College of Art and Design	Sarasota	FL	218
28	South Dakota School of Mines and Technology	Rapid City	SD	209
29	DeVry University — New York	New York	NY	202
30	Central Baptist Theological Seminary	Shawnee	KS	200
31	Bob Jones University	Greenville	SC	184
32	San Francisco Art Institute	San Francisco	CA	172
33	University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center — Dallas	Dallas	TX	162
34	Art Institute of Fort Lauderdale	Fort Lauderdale	FL	159
34	College for Creative Studies	Detroit	MI	159
36	New England College of Optometry	Boston	MA	155
37	University of Massachusetts Medical School	Shrewsbury	MA	154
38	Franklin University	Columbus	OH	152
39	University of California — San Francisco	San Francisco	CA	150
40	University of Texas Health Science Center — San Antonio	San Antonio	TX	146

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2.1 U.S. STUDY ABROAD TRENDS, SELECTED YEARS, 1989/90–2013/14*

1989/90	70,727	1997/98	113,959	2003/04	191,321	2009/10	270,604
1991/92	71,154	1998/99	129,770	2004/05	205,983	2010/11	273,996
1993/94	76,302	1999/00	143,590	2005/06	223,534	2011/12	283,332
1994/95	84,403	2000/01	154,168	2006/07	241,791	2012/13	289,408
1995/96	89,242	2001/02	160,920	2007/08	262,416	2013/14	304,467
1996/97	99,448	2002/03	174,629	2008/09	260,327		

* U.S. study abroad data not collected in 1990/91 and 1992/93.

2.2 PROFILE OF U.S. STUDY ABROAD STUDENTS, 2002/03–2013/14

	% of students											
	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
ACADEMIC LEVEL												
Undergraduate	90.3	87.1	88.6	88.1	89.3	89.4	88.2	85.4	85.6	86.2	86.4	87.0
Associate's	2.1	1.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.2	1.1	0.1	0.2	1.1	1.1	1.7
Freshman	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.7	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.8	3.9
Sophomore	11.8	12.0	12.2	12.8	12.9	13.1	13.9	13.2	12.6	13.0	13.7	13.1
Junior	38.0	34.7	35.8	34.2	36.6	35.9	36.8	35.8	35.8	36.0	34.7	33.9
Senior	20.2	19.3	19.6	19.8	21.3	21.3	21.6	21.8	23.4	24.4	24.7	25.3
Bachelor's, unspecified	15.3	16.3	15.2	14.9	12.5	13.4	11.3	11.0	10.3	8.4	8.4	9.1
Graduate	9.1	8.7	8.9	10.0	10.5	10.5	11.8	13.6	13.5	13.5	13.5	12.7
Master's	4.8	4.1	3.4	4.8	5.9	6.3	6.6	8.1	8.5	8.3	8.4	7.6
Graduate, professional*	–	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.3	2.0
Graduate, unspecified	3.4	2.4	3.4	3.0	2.6	2.0	2.6	2.5	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.4
Doctoral	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7
Other academic level	0.7	4.2	2.5	1.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.3
GENDER												
Women	64.7	65.6	65.5	65.5	65.1	65.1	64.2	63.5	64.4	64.8	65.3	65.3
Men	35.3	34.4	34.5	34.5	34.9	34.9	35.8	36.5	35.6	35.2	34.7	34.7
RACE/ETHNICITY												
White	83.2	83.7	83.0	83.0	81.9	81.8	80.5	78.7	77.8	76.4	76.3	74.3
Hispanic or Latino(a)	5.1	5.0	5.6	5.4	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.4	6.9	7.6	7.6	8.3
Asian, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.7	6.6	7.3	7.9	7.9	7.7	7.3	7.7
Black or African-American	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.7	4.8	5.3	5.3	5.6
Multiracial	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.5	3.0	3.6
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
DISABILITY STATUS*												
No disability	–	–	–	–	96.7	97.0	96.4	96.0	95.9	95.0	94.9	94.3
Disability	–	–	–	–	2.6	3.0	3.6	4.0	4.1	5.0	5.1	5.7

(cont'd)

2.2 PROFILE OF U.S. STUDY ABROAD STUDENTS, 2002/03–2013/14 (cont'd)

	% of students											
	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Type of disability												
Learning disability	–	–	–	–	50.5	47.0	48.1	52.2	51.3	43.4	46.4	43.8
Mental disability	–	–	–	–	25.4	28.6	24.6	20.9	19.9	28.0	27.9	25.9
Physical disability	–	–	–	–	8.0	8.1	7.2	5.5	6.9	7.6	5.9	4.7
Sensory disability	–	–	–	–	5.8	5.3	5.1	6.5	7.3	3.8	3.8	5.0
Other disability					10.2	11.0	15.0	14.9	14.6	17.2	16	20.6
# of institutions reporting disability status*	–	–	–	–	116	150	207	210	215	269	265	273
Total students with disabilities reported*	–	–	–	–	1,006	1,401	1,874	1,827	1,876	2,786	3,194	3,638
TOTAL U.S. STUDY ABROAD	174,629	191,231	205,983	223,534	241,791	262,416	260,327	270,604	273,996	283,332	289,408	304,467

* Reported for the first time in 2006/07.

Note: Percent distributions may not sum to 100.0 because of rounding.

2.3 FIELDS OF STUDY OF U.S. STUDY ABROAD STUDENTS, 2013/14

	2013/14	% of total		2013/14	% of total
Agriculture	5,726	1.9	Health professions	18,331	6.0
Agriculture	3,996		Health professions	18,234	
Natural resources & conservation	1,730		Residency programs	97	
Business	59,687	19.6	Humanities	12,622	4.1
Communications & journalism	17,140	5.6	English language and literature/letters	9,758	
Communication, journalism	16,386		Philosophy and religious studies	2,273	
Communications technologies/technicians	754		Theology and religious vocations	591	
Education	11,238	3.7	Foreign language & international studies	23,818	7.8
Engineering	13,986	4.6	Foreign languages, literatures & linguistics	14,007	
Engineering	12,585		International/global studies	9,811	
Engineering technologies/technicians	788		Legal studies & law enforcement	4,683	1.5
Transportation and materials moving	368		Legal professions & studies	3,401	
Construction trades	153		Homeland security, law enforcement, firefighting	1,282	
Military technologies	50		Math & computer science	6,457	2.1
Precision production	35		Mathematics & statistics	3,357	
Mechanic and repair technologies/technicians	7		Computer & information sciences	3,100	
Fine and applied arts	21,191	7.0	Physical & life sciences	24,298	8.0
Visual and performing arts	16,100		Biological & biomedical sciences	16,533	
Architecture	5,091		Physical sciences	7,576	
			Science technologies/technicians	189	

(cont'd)

2.3 FIELDS OF STUDY OF U.S. STUDY ABROAD STUDENTS, 2013/14 (cont'd)

	2013/14	% of total		2013/14	% of total
Social sciences	57,067	18.7	Parks, recreation, leisure & fitness studies	3,013	
Social sciences	29,273		Family & consumer sciences/human sciences	2,999	
Psychology	13,373		Personal & culinary services	394	
History	6,407		Library science	242	
Public administration & social service professions	4,185		Reserve Officer Training Corps	68	
Area, ethnic, cultural & gender studies	3,829		Basic skills	9	
Other fields of study	20,266	6.7	Undeclared	7,957	2.6
Liberal arts & sciences/general studies	8,140				
Multi/interdisciplinary studies	5,401		ALL FIELDS OF STUDY	304,467	100.0

Note: Percent distributions may not sum to 100.0 because of rounding.

2.4 FIELDS OF STUDY OF U.S. STUDY ABROAD STUDENTS, 2002/03–2013/14

	% of students											
	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
STEM fields*	17.0	16.2	16.3	16.4	17.5	17.6	17.7	18.9	19.8	21.1	22.5	22.6
<i>Physical or life sciences</i>	7.1	7.1	7.1	6.9	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.5	7.9	8.6	8.8	8.0
<i>Health professions</i>	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.8	4.1	4.5	4.5	4.7	5.3	5.7	6.4	6.0
<i>Engineering</i>	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.9	3.5	3.9	4.1	4.6
<i>Math or computer science</i>	2.4	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.1
<i>Agriculture</i>	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.9
Business & management	17.7	17.5	17.5	17.7	19.1	20.2	19.5	20.8	20.5	20.5	20.4	19.6
Social sciences	21.3	22.6	22.6	21.7	21.4	21.5	20.7	22.3	22.9	22.4	22.1	18.7**
Foreign language & international studies***	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7.8
Fine or applied arts	9.0	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.7	8.4	7.3	8.3	8.2	7.8	7.8	7.0
Communications & journalism***	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5.6
Humanities	13.3	13.3	13.3	14.2	13.2	13.3	12.3	12.1	11.3	10.8	10.4	4.1**
Education	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.7
Legal studies & law enforcement***	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.5
Foreign languages***	7.9	7.5	7.5	7.8	7.2	6.2	6.1	5.8	5.6	5.3	4.9	–
Other fields of study	6.4	7.8	7.8	7.2	6.6	5.4	8.9	3.2	4.8	5.0	5.2	6.7
Undeclared	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.5	4.5	2.7	3.0	2.7	2.6
TOTAL U.S. STUDY ABROAD	174,629	191,321	205,983	223,534	241,791	262,416	260,327	270,604	273,996	283,332	289,408	304,467

Note: Percent distributions may not sum to 100.0 because of rounding.

* Science, Technology, Engineering & Math

** Beginning in 2013/14, changes were made in the classification of fields of study reported in the Open Doors U.S. Study Abroad Survey.

Figures reported in 2013/14 are not entirely comparable to prior years.

*** Beginning in 2013/14, Communications & Journalism and Legal Studies & Law Enforcement were reported separately and Foreign Language was merged with International Studies.

2.5 TOP 25 DESTINATIONS OF U.S. STUDY ABROAD STUDENTS, 2012/13 & 2013/14

		2012/13	2013/14	% of total	% change			2012/13	2013/14	% of total	% change
1	United Kingdom	36,210	38,250	12.6	5.6	14	Argentina	4,549	4,301	1.4	-5.5
2	Italy	29,848	31,166	10.2	4.4	15	Brazil	4,223	4,226	1.4	0.1
3	Spain	26,281	26,949	8.9	2.5	16	Ecuador	3,438	3,699	1.2	7.6
4	France	17,210	17,597	5.8	2.2	17	Czech Republic	3,552	3,572	1.2	0.6
5	China	14,413	13,763	4.5	-4.5	18	Denmark	3,302	3,545	1.2	7.4
6	Germany	9,544	10,377	3.4	8.7	19	Peru	2,956	3,396	1.1	14.9
7	Ireland	8,084	8,823	2.9	9.1	20	Chile	2,879	3,333	1.1	15.8
8	Costa Rica	8,497	8,578	2.8	1.0	21	South Korea	3,042	3,219	1.1	5.8
9	Australia	8,320	8,369	2.7	0.6	22	Greece	2,394	3,066	1.0	28.1
10	Japan	5,758	5,978	2.0	3.8	23	New Zealand	2,793	3,021	1.0	8.2
11	South Africa	5,337	4,968	1.6	-6.9	24	Israel	2,798	2,876	0.9	2.8
12	India	4,377	4,583	1.5	4.7	25	Austria	2,673	2,744	0.9	2.7
13	Mexico	3,730	4,445	1.5	19.2		TOTAL	289,408	304,467	100.0	5.2

2.6 HOST REGIONS OF U.S. STUDY ABROAD STUDENTS, 2002/03-2013/14

	% of students											
	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Africa, Sub-Saharan*	2.8	3.0	3.5	3.8	4.2	4.5	5.3	5.5	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.4
Asia	5.6	6.9	8.0	9.3	10.3	11.1	11.4	12.0	11.7	12.4	12.4	11.9
Europe**	62.9	60.9	60.3	58.3	57.4	56.3	54.5	53.5	54.6	53.3	53.3	53.3
Latin America	15.3	15.2	14.4	15.2	15.0	15.3	15.4	15.0	14.6	15.8	15.7	16.2
Middle East & North Africa*	0.4	0.5	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.8	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.1
North America	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5
Oceania	7.3	7.4	6.7	6.3	5.7	5.3	5.5	5.0	4.8	4.5	4.0	3.9
Antarctica	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Multiple destinations	5.1	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.7	6.0	6.5	6.8	6.4	7.3	7.7
TOTAL U.S. STUDY ABROAD	174,629	191,321	205,983	223,534	241,791	262,416	260,327	270,604	273,996	283,332	289,408	304,467

* North Africa was moved from the Africa category to the Middle East & North Africa (MENA) category in 2010/11.

** Cyprus and Turkey were moved from the Middle East category to the Europe category in 2004/05.

2.7 DESTINATIONS OF U.S. STUDY ABROAD STUDENTS, 2012/13 & 2013/14

	2012/13	2013/14	% of total	% change		2012/13	2013/14	% of total	% change
AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN	13,411	13,266	4.4	-1.1	Cote d'Ivoire / Ivory Coast	1	15		1400.0
Central Africa	138	251		81.9	Gambia	96	118		22.9
Cameroon	103	175		69.9	Ghana	2,086	2,301		10.3
Central African Republic	0	0		0.0	Guinea	20	4		-80.0
Chad	5	0		-100.0	Guinea-Bissau	0	5		-
Congo, Dem. Rep. of (Kinshasa)	7	16		128.6	Liberia	47	70		48.9
Congo, Rep. of (Brazzaville)	4	3		-25.0	Mali	0	16		-
Equatorial Guinea	11	12		9.1	Mauritania	0	1		-
Gabon	4	45		1025.0	Niger	4	5		25.0
São Tomé and Príncipe	4	0		-100.0	Nigeria	32	18		-43.8
					Saint Helena	0	11		-
East Africa	3,772	3,580		-5.1	Senegal	278	381		37.1
Burundi	0	1		-	Sierra Leone	89	128		43.8
Djibouti	1	1		0.0	Togo	5	36		620.0
Eritrea	0	1		-					
Ethiopia	231	235		1.7	ASIA	35,866	36,290	11.9	1.2
Kenya	1,238	1,022		-17.4	East Asia	25,573	25,460		-0.4
Rwanda	366	332		-9.3	China	14,413	13,763		-4.5
Seychelles	1	1		0.0	Hong Kong	1,401	1,596		13.9
Somalia	0	1		-	Japan	5,758	5,978		3.8
South Sudan	2	7		250.0	Macau	17	18		5.9
Sudan	3	0		-100.0	Mongolia	52	85		63.5
Tanzania	1,238	1,294		4.5	South Korea	3,042	3,219		5.8
Uganda	692	685		-1.0	Taiwan	890	801		-10.0
Southern Africa	6,726	6,247		-7.1	South and Central Asia	5,074	5,337		5.2
Angola	14	0		-100.0	Afghanistan	2	2		0.0
Botswana	326	268		-17.8	Bangladesh	140	54		-61.4
Comoros	0	0		0.0	Bhutan	26	38		46.2
Lesotho	34	26		-23.5	India	4,377	4,583		4.7
Madagascar	145	138		-4.8	Kazakhstan	17	37		117.6
Malawi	201	223		10.9	Kyrgyzstan	18	27		50.0
Mauritius	0	4		-	Maldives	0	1		-
Mozambique	47	44		-6.4	Nepal	383	460		20.1
Namibia	182	167		-8.2	Pakistan	11	6		-45.5
Reunion	1	1		0.0	Sri Lanka	87	100		14.9
South Africa	5,337	4,968		-6.9	Tajikistan	9	26		188.9
Swaziland	44	70		59.1	Turkmenistan	0	0		0.0
Zambia	366	291		-20.5	Uzbekistan	4	3		-25.0
Zimbabwe	29	47		62.1					
West Africa	2,775	3,188		14.9	Southeast Asia	5,219	5,493		5.3
Benin	34	46		35.3	Brunei	1	0		-100.0
Burkina Faso	24	31		29.2	Cambodia	395	381		-3.5
Cabo Verde / Cape Verde	59	2		-96.6	Indonesia	493	508		3.0
					Laos	6	5		-16.7

(cont'd)

2.7 DESTINATIONS OF U.S. STUDY ABROAD STUDENTS, 2012/13 & 2013/14 (cont'd)

	2012/13	2013/14	% of total	% change		2012/13	2013/14	% of total	% change
Malaysia	237	159		-32.9	Norway	551	606		10.0
Myanmar	26	61		134.6	Poland	520	601		15.6
Philippines	273	329		20.5	Portugal	197	319		61.9
Singapore	1,181	1,124		-4.8	Romania	287	270		-5.9
Thailand	1,923	1,919		-0.2	Russia	1,562	1,527		-2.2
Timor-Leste/East Timor	1	7		600.0	San Marino	0	0		0.0
Vietnam	683	1,000		46.4	Serbia	86	85		-1.2
EUROPE	154,182	162,282	53.3	5.3	Slovakia	28	59		110.7
Albania	20	17		-15.0	Slovenia	49	75		53.1
Andorra	0	0		0.0	Spain	26,281	26,949		2.5
Armenia	26	39		50.0	Sweden	1,238	1,224		-1.1
Austria	2,673	2,744		2.7	Switzerland	1,572	1,809		15.1
Azerbaijan	46	16		-65.2	Turkey	2,037	2,163		6.2
Belarus	7	0		-100.0	Ukraine	102	38		-62.7
Belgium	1,297	1,458		12.4	United Kingdom	36,210	38,250		5.6
Bosnia and Herzegovina	52	111		113.5	Vatican City/Holy See	1	16		1500.0
Bulgaria	71	117		64.8	LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN	45,473	49,312	16.2	8.4
Croatia	245	330		34.7	Caribbean	6,816	7,350		7.8
Cyprus	157	229		45.9	Anguilla	11	12		9.1
Czech Republic	3,552	3,572		0.6	Antigua And Barbuda	28	52		85.7
Denmark	3,302	3,545		7.4	Aruba	4	1		-75.0
Estonia	80	145		81.3	Bahamas	901	750		-16.8
Finland	294	263		-10.5	Barbados	272	156		-42.6
France	17,210	17,597		2.2	Bermuda	158	163		3.2
Georgia	75	20		-73.3	British Virgin Islands	102	58		-43.1
Germany	9,544	10,377		8.7	Cayman Islands	35	92		162.9
Gibraltar	1	1		0.0	Cuba	1,633	1,845		13.0
Greece	2,394	3,066		28.1	Curacao	17	46		170.6
Hungary	938	806		-14.1	Dominica	108	83		-23.1
Iceland	280	485		73.2	Dominican Republic	1,639	1,698		3.6
Ireland	8,084	8,823		9.1	Grenada	42	28		-33.3
Italy	29,848	31,166		4.4	Guadeloupe	9	10		11.1
Kosovo	20	31		55.0	Haiti	501	740		47.7
Latvia	4	67		1575.0	Jamaica	905	975		7.7
Liechtenstein	0	0		0.0	Martinique	21	42		100.0
Lithuania	104	152		46.2	Montserrat	0	0		0.0
Luxembourg	340	357		5.0	Netherlands Antilles*	22	0		-100.0
Macedonia	18	7		-61.1	Saint Kitts and Nevis	61	52		-14.8
Malta	126	128		1.6	Saint Lucia	28	56		100.0
Moldova	9	6		-33.3	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1	0		-100.0
Monaco	6	1		-83.3	Sint Maarten	0	4		-
Montenegro	1	0		-100.0	Trinidad and Tobago	225	349		55.1
Netherlands	2,637	2,615		-0.8	Turks and Caicos	93	138		48.4

(cont'd)

(cont'd)

	2012/13	2013/14	% of total	% change		2012/13	2013/14	% of total	% change
Mexico and Central America	19,616	21,847		11.4	United Arab Emirates	696	735		5.6
Belize	2,286	2,667		16.7	Yemen	2	1		-50.0
Costa Rica	8,497	8,578		1.0	North Africa	1,716	1,346		-21.6
El Salvador	303	242		-20.1	Algeria	0	2		-
Guatemala	1,661	2,168		30.5	Egypt	486	37		-92.4
Honduras	824	757		-8.1	Libya	1	2		100.0
Mexico	3,730	4,445		19.2	Morocco	1,182	1,255		6.2
Nicaragua	1,357	1,884		38.8	Tunisia	47	50		6.4
Panama	958	1,106		15.4	NORTH AMERICA	1,380	1,470	0.5	6.5
South America	19,041	20,115		5.6	Canada	1,380	1,470		6.5
Argentina	4,549	4,301		-5.5	OCEANIA	11,584	11,923	3.9	2.9
Bolivia	345	353		2.3	Australia	8,320	8,369		0.6
Brazil	4,223	4,226		0.1	Cook Islands	1	1		0.0
Chile	2,879	3,333		15.8	Fiji	233	260		11.6
Colombia	340	439		29.1	French Polynesia	77	110		42.9
Ecuador	3,438	3,699		7.6	Kiribati	2	1		-50.0
Falkland Islands	0	0		0.0	Marshall Islands	0	2		-
French Guiana	0	2		-	Micronesia	24	56		133.3
Guyana	40	114		185.0	Nauru	0	0		0.0
Paraguay	40	14		-65.0	New Caledonia	0	0		0.0
Peru	2,956	3,396		14.9	New Zealand	2,793	3,021		8.2
Suriname	12	0		-100.0	Niue	0	0		0.0
Uruguay	162	201		24.1	Norfolk Island	0	0		0.0
Venezuela	57	37		-35.1	Palau	65	37		-43.1
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA	6,415	6,349	2.1	-1.0	Papua New Guinea	13	7		-46.2
Middle East	4,699	5,003		6.5	Samoa	28	43		53.6
Bahrain	5	14		180.0	Solomon Islands	11	0		-100.0
Iran	2	15		650.0	Tonga	17	14		-17.6
Iraq	9	6		-33.3	Tuvalu	0	0		0.0
Israel	2,798	2,876		2.8	Vanuatu	0	2		-
Jordan	935	1,085		16.0	Wallis and Futuna	0	0		0.0
Kuwait	30	28		-6.7	Antarctica	41	15	0.0	-63.4
Lebanon	39	26		-33.3	Multi-Destination	21,056	23,560	7.7	11.9
Oman	33	71		115.2	WORLD TOTAL	289,408	304,467	100.0	5.2
Palestinian Territories	35	22		-37.1					
Qatar	88	99		12.5					
Saudi Arabia	11	25		127.3					
Syria	16	0		-100.0					

* Beginning in 2013/14, students studying in the Netherlands Antilles are classified as studying in either Curacao or Sint Maarten.

2.8 U.S. STUDY ABROAD BY U.S. STATE, 2005/06–2013/14

	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	% change from 2012/13
Alabama	788	1,669	2,022	2,135	2,320	2,479	2,834	2,665	2,702	1.4
Alaska	46	120	142	106	94	93	88	81	112	38.3
Arizona	3,770	3,915	3,825	3,849	4,185	3,481	3,645	3,981	3,821	-4.0
Arkansas	686	901	1,043	1,016	1,055	1,254	1,164	1,391	1,372	-1.4
California	22,468	24,000	27,133	26,715	27,206	26,743	26,008	27,322	29,177	6.8
Colorado	3,217	3,803	4,287	4,463	4,467	4,745	5,005	5,067	5,355	5.7
Connecticut	2,352	3,180	3,548	3,623	3,889	4,050	4,234	4,497	4,740	5.4
Delaware	1,671	1,561	1,737	1,532	1,551	1,544	1,611	1,517	1,455	-4.1
District of Columbia	3,226	3,918	4,479	4,405	4,813	5,252	5,403	5,464	5,196	-4.9
Florida	8,146	8,284	8,761	7,985	8,195	8,470	10,079	10,149	11,084	9.2
Georgia	7,348	7,580	7,777	7,774	8,408	8,100	8,945	8,682	9,920	14.3
Hawaii	648	649	757	627	451	646	572	660	542	-17.9
Idaho	150	478	507	484	585	474	565	501	564	12.6
Illinois	8,039	8,936	9,525	9,377	9,499	9,627	10,021	9,903	10,384	4.9
Indiana	8,034	8,088	8,990	9,049	9,825	9,792	10,055	9,119	9,649	5.8
Iowa	4,705	4,696	5,245	4,848	5,442	5,621	5,128	5,514	5,806	5.3
Kansas	2,250	2,644	2,867	2,495	2,511	2,471	2,340	2,391	2,357	-1.4
Kentucky	2,509	2,957	3,019	2,946	2,913	3,366	3,632	4,032	4,427	9.8
Louisiana	1,850	1,775	1,726	1,490	1,749	1,638	1,701	1,349	1,852	37.3
Maine	1,260	1,301	1,382	1,290	1,237	1,375	1,298	1,319	1,672	26.8
Maryland	4,067	4,110	4,591	4,598	4,954	5,306	5,279	5,196	5,062	-2.6
Massachusetts	9,991	10,916	12,587	12,752	13,790	13,984	14,394	14,782	14,762	-0.1
Michigan	8,293	9,250	9,580	9,043	8,982	8,949	9,384	9,698	10,289	6.1
Minnesota	8,614	8,484	9,579	9,050	8,904	8,885	9,249	9,022	9,353	3.7
Mississippi	857	1,111	941	985	940	795	1,064	777	1,157	48.9
Missouri	4,246	4,668	4,927	5,054	5,070	4,650	4,938	4,947	4,951	0.1
Montana	264	478	316	699	660	513	667	760	764	0.5
Nebraska	1,499	1,556	1,799	1,749	1,761	1,643	1,806	1,700	1,857	9.2
Nevada	748	761	743	796	695	821	745	835	737	-11.7
New Hampshire	1,437	1,518	1,603	1,828	1,759	1,740	1,954	1,715	1,706	-0.5
New Jersey	2,443	2,975	3,263	3,072	3,052	3,143	3,036	3,799	3,609	-5.0
New Mexico	880	871	756	757	701	807	844	879	936	6.5
New York	18,563	19,178	21,277	21,055	23,022	23,916	24,646	25,906	26,206	1.2
North Carolina	8,089	8,454	9,098	8,948	9,624	9,958	10,415	10,846	11,068	2.0
North Dakota	418	348	363	248	413	469	420	391	494	26.3
Ohio	9,753	10,223	11,149	10,980	10,763	11,264	11,124	11,415	12,729	11.5
Oklahoma	1,228	1,047	1,404	1,448	1,717	1,837	2,054	2,329	2,798	20.1
Oregon	3,544	3,527	3,561	3,861	3,530	3,676	3,736	3,939	3,736	-5.2
Pennsylvania	14,058	15,170	16,326	16,881	17,225	17,997	18,676	18,668	19,039	2.0
Puerto Rico	0	0	5	6	0	0	0	0	11	—
Rhode Island	1,723	2,217	2,493	2,693	2,806	2,909	2,899	2,660	3,075	15.6
South Carolina	2,635	3,201	3,428	3,096	3,359	3,476	4,143	4,425	4,737	7.1
South Dakota	228	321	399	474	534	642	609	767	757	-1.3
Tennessee	2,893	3,513	3,712	4,033	4,427	4,865	5,305	5,716	5,842	2.2

(cont'd)

2.8 U.S. STUDY ABROAD BY U.S. STATE, 2005/06–2013/14 (cont'd)

	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	% change from 2012/13
Texas	8,901	10,357	10,922	10,934	11,856	12,216	12,864	13,216	14,946	13.1
Utah	2,769	2,845	2,597	3,070	3,355	3,377	3,242	3,108	3,531	13.6
Vermont	1,694	1,648	1,838	1,942	2,001	1,945	1,968	1,910	1,988	4.1
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	10	10	11	12	0	-100.0
Virginia	7,942	8,751	9,054	8,508	8,786	8,283	8,737	9,641	10,023	4.0
Washington	5,294	6,212	6,480	6,433	6,647	5,997	6,327	6,203	6,327	2.0
West Virginia	756	1,007	1,022	1,311	1,010	1,284	990	1,050	938	-10.7
Wisconsin	6,318	6,264	7,525	7,558	7,574	7,002	7,115	7,132	8,428	18.2
Wyoming	226	355	306	256	282	416	363	360	424	17.8
TOTAL U.S. STUDY ABROAD	223,534	241,791	262,416	260,327	270,604	273,996	283,332	289,408	304,467	5.2

2.9 U.S. STUDY ABROAD BY STUDENTS' HOME INSTITUTIONAL TYPE AND SECTOR, 2012/13 & 2013/14

HOME INSTITUTION TYPE	% of total	
	2012/13	2013/14
Doctorate-granting universities	59.1	59.3
Master's colleges & universities	24.4	24.6
Baccalaureate colleges	13.6	13.0
Associate's colleges	2.0	2.1
Special focus institutions	0.8	1.0
Total U.S. study abroad	289,408	304,467

HOME INSTITUTION SECTOR	2012/13	2013/14	2013/14
			% of total
Public	160,439	170,758	56.1
Private not-for-profit	128,957	133,655	43.9
Private for-profit	12	54	0.0
Total U.S. study abroad	289,408	304,467	100.0

2.10 DURATION OF STUDY ABROAD, 2009/10–2013/14

	2009/10	%	2010/11	%	2011/12	%	2012/13	%	2013/14	%
Short-term (summer, or eight weeks or less)	153,292	56.6	159,206	58.1	166,882	58.9	174,513	60.3	189,074	62.1
Mid-length (one semester, or one or two quarters)	106,701	39.4	104,139	38.0	107,383	37.9	105,634	36.5	106,259	34.9
Long-term (academic or calendar year)	10,611	3.9	10,651	3.9	9,067	3.2	9,261	3.2	9,134	3.0
TOTAL U.S. STUDY ABROAD	270,604	100.0	273,996	100.0	283,332	100.0	289,408	100.0	304,467	100.0

Note: Percent distributions may not sum to 100.0 because of rounding.

2.11 DURATION OF STUDY ABROAD BY INSTITUTIONAL TYPE, 2013/14

	Total students	% short-term	% mid-length	% long-term
Doctorate-granting universities	180,658	62.8	34.5	2.7
Master's colleges & universities	75,040	66.9	29.7	3.4
Baccalaureate colleges	39,434	47.7	48.6	3.7
Associate's colleges	6,404	87.5	12.3	0.2
Special focus institutions	2,931	60.0	35.9	4.1
ALL INSTITUTION TYPES	304,467	62.1	34.9	3.0

2.12 DURATION OF U.S. STUDY ABROAD, 2002/03–2013/14

	% of students											
	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Summer term	32.7	37.0	37.2	37.2	38.7	38.1	35.8	37.8	37.7	37.1	37.8	38.1
<i>Two weeks or more</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	34.4	33.4	33.7	33.5
<i>Fewer than two weeks</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.3	3.7	4.1	4.6
One semester	40.3	38.1	37.5	36.9	36.3	35.5	37.3	35.8	34.5	35.0	33.6	31.9
Eight weeks or less during academic year	9.4	8.9	8.0	9.5	9.8	11.0	11.7	11.9	13.3	14.4	15.3	16.5
<i>Two to eight weeks</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5.0	6.5	6.9	6.6
<i>Fewer than two weeks</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8.3	7.9	8.4	9.9
January term	5.6	5.7	6.0	5.4	6.8	7.2	7.0	6.9	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.5
Academic year	6.7	6.0	6.0	5.3	4.3	4.1	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.2	3.1	2.9
One quarter	3.8	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.5	2.4	2.4
Two quarters	0.4	0.5	1.3	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6
Calendar year	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	0.6	0.3	0.5	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0
TOTAL U.S. STUDY ABROAD	174,629	191,321	205,983	223,534	241,791	262,416	260,327	270,604	273,996	283,332	289,408	304,467

2.13 PROGRAM SPONSORSHIP; FOR-CREDIT INTERNSHIPS OR WORK ABROAD; FINANCIAL SUPPORT, 2012/13 & 2013/14

PROGRAM SPONSORSHIP	% of students	
	2012/13	2013/14
Solely own institution	75.1	75.7
Other institutions/organizations	24.9	24.3
Total U.S. study abroad students	289,408	304,467

FOR-CREDIT INTERNSHIPS OR WORK ABROAD	% of students	
	2012/13	2013/14
Doctorate-granting universities	62.0	62.4
Master's colleges & universities	20.5	21.2
Baccalaureate colleges	15.5	14.3
Associate's colleges	1.0	1.4
Special focus institutions	1.0	0.7
Total students	20,498	18,982

TYPE OF FINANCIAL SUPPORT (percentage of programs)	2012/13			2013/14		
	Institution's own programs	Approved outside programs	Other programs	Institution's own programs	Approved outside programs	Other programs
Federal aid	94.5	93.2	51.4	95.4	95.0	48.6
State aid	92.3	86.8	42.2	92.0	88.4	39.2
Need-based institutional aid	91.8	75.1	23.6	92.7	79.2	21.9
Merit-based institutional aid	89.4	74.2	23.9	91.4	78.1	21.6
Other aid	92.9	87.4	37.9	92.0	89.3	36.2
Reporting institutions*		730			712	

Read table as: "94.5 percent of institutions awarded federal aid for students to study abroad on the institution's own programs in 2013/14."

* Not all institutions provided financial support data.

2.15 TOP 25 INSTITUTIONS AWARDING CREDIT FOR STUDY ABROAD, RANKED BY STUDENT TOTAL, 2013/14

				Study abroad students
1	New York University	New York	NY	4,504
2	University of Texas—Austin	Austin	TX	3,021
3	Texas A&M University	College Station	TX	2,911
4	University of Southern California	Los Angeles	CA	2,891
5	University of Michigan—Ann Arbor	Ann Arbor	MI	2,719
6	University of Minnesota—Twin Cities	Minneapolis	MN	2,634
7	Ohio State University—Columbus	Columbus	OH	2,539
8	Michigan State University	East Lansing	MI	2,478
9	University of Illinois—Urbana-Champaign	Champaign	IL	2,422
10	University of Wisconsin—Madison	Madison	WI	2,276
11	University of Georgia	Athens	GA	2,240
12	Florida State University	Tallahassee	FL	2,221
13	University of California—Los Angeles	Los Angeles	CA	2,196
14	Boston University	Boston	MA	2,142
15	San Diego State University	San Diego	CA	2,119
16	Indiana University—Bloomington	Bloomington	IN	2,114
17	University of Florida	Gainesville	FL	2,104
18	University of Washington	Seattle	WA	2,063
19	Miami University—Oxford	Oxford	OH	2,016
20	Penn State University—University Park	University Park	PA	1,971
21	Northeastern University	Boston	MA	1,965
22	University of North Carolina—Chapel Hill	Chapel Hill	NC	1,859
23	University of Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	PA	1,824
24	University of Virginia—Charlottesville	Charlottesville	VA	1,794
25	Arizona State University	Tempe	AZ	1,793

**2.16A INSTITUTIONS BY UNDERGRADUATE PARTICIPATION IN STUDY ABROAD:
TOP 40 DOCTORATE-GRANTING UNIVERSITIES, 2013/14**

				Study abroad students	Degrees conferred *	Estimated % participation
1	Pepperdine University	Malibu	CA	641	741	86.5
2	University of San Diego	San Diego	CA	938	1,206	77.8
3	Northeastern University	Boston	MA	1,958	2,913	67.2
4	University of Denver	Denver	CO	760	1,159	65.6
5	New York University	New York	NY	3,296	5,045	65.3
6	Yale University	New Haven	CT	750	1,199	62.6
7	Wake Forest University	Winston-Salem	NC	700	1,124	62.3
8	American University	Washington	DC	939	1,594	58.9
9	Stanford University	Stanford	CA	864	1,500	57.6
10	University of Notre Dame	Notre Dame	IN	1,148	2,019	56.9
11	Georgetown University	Washington	DC	930	1,652	56.3
12	Duke University and Medical Center	Durham	NC	943	1,737	54.3
13	University of St. Thomas	Saint Paul	MN	721	1,365	52.8
14	Worcester Polytechnic Institute	Worcester	MA	396	780	50.8
15	Dartmouth College	Hanover	NH	511	1,026	49.8
16	Boston College	Chestnut Hill	MA	1,120	2,275	49.2
17	Tufts University	Medford	MA	601	1,299	46.3
18	College of William and Mary	Williamsburg	VA	709	1,538	46.1
19	Syracuse University	Syracuse	NY	1,399	3,101	45.1
20	Case Western Reserve University	Cleveland	OH	369	821	44.9
20	Boston University	Boston	MA	1,725	3,841	44.9
22	Princeton University	Princeton	NJ	497	1,151	43.2
22	George Washington University	Washington	DC	1,082	2,506	43.2
24	Miami University — Oxford	Oxford	OH	1,663	3,925	42.4
25	Brandeis University	Waltham	MA	319	755	42.3
26	Lehigh University	Bethlehem	PA	439	1,047	41.9
27	Washington University in St. Louis	St. Louis	MO	675	1,649	40.9
28	Emory University	Atlanta	GA	756	1,958	38.6
29	University of Southern California	Los Angeles	CA	1,621	4,205	38.5
29	Georgia Institute of Technology	Atlanta	GA	1,139	2,958	38.5
31	University of Virginia — Charlottesville	Charlottesville	VA	1,328	3,458	38.4
32	Catholic University of America	Washington	DC	308	805	38.3
33	University of Chicago	Chicago	IL	486	1,274	38.1
34	Fordham University	Bronx	NY	673	1,870	36.0
35	Harvard University	Cambridge	MA	595	1,669	35.7
36	University of Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	PA	819	2,299	35.6
37	Northwestern University	Evanston	IL	705	2,057	34.3
38	St. John's University	Jamaica	NY	676	1,985	34.1
39	Loyola University Chicago	Chicago	IL	748	2,252	33.2
39	Clark University	Worcester	MA	164	494	33.2

* Undergraduate degrees awarded to U.S. students (excluding international students)

**2.16B INSTITUTIONS BY TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDY ABROAD STUDENTS:
TOP 40 DOCTORATE-GRANTING UNIVERSITIES, 2013/14**

				Study abroad students
1	New York University	New York	NY	4,504
2	University of Texas — Austin	Austin	TX	3,021
3	Texas A&M University	College Station	TX	2,911
4	University of Southern California	Los Angeles	CA	2,891
5	University of Michigan — Ann Arbor	Ann Arbor	MI	2,719
6	University of Minnesota — Twin Cities	Minneapolis	MN	2,634
7	Ohio State University — Columbus	Columbus	OH	2,539
8	Michigan State University	East Lansing	MI	2,478
9	University of Illinois — Urbana-Champaign	Champaign	IL	2,422
10	University of Wisconsin — Madison	Madison	WI	2,276
11	University of Georgia	Athens	GA	2,240
12	Florida State University	Tallahassee	FL	2,221
13	University of California — Los Angeles	Los Angeles	CA	2,196
14	Boston University	Boston	MA	2,142
15	San Diego State University	San Diego	CA	2,119
16	Indiana University — Bloomington	Bloomington	IN	2,114
17	University of Florida	Gainesville	FL	2,104
18	University of Washington	Seattle	WA	2,063
19	Miami University — Oxford	Oxford	OH	2,016
20	Penn State University — University Park	University Park	PA	1,971
21	Northeastern University	Boston	MA	1,965
22	University of North Carolina — Chapel Hill	Chapel Hill	NC	1,859
23	University of Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	PA	1,824
24	University of Virginia — Charlottesville	Charlottesville	VA	1,794
25	Arizona State University	Tempe	AZ	1,793
26	University of Maryland — College Park	College Park	MD	1,761
27	George Washington University	Washington	DC	1,735
28	Brigham Young University	Provo	UT	1,632
29	Purdue University — West Lafayette	West Lafayette	IN	1,604
30	Georgetown University	Washington	DC	1,572
31	Cornell University	Ithaca	NY	1,556
32	University of Colorado — Boulder	Boulder	CO	1,541
33	University of Pittsburgh — Pittsburgh	Pittsburgh	PA	1,526
34	University of California — Berkeley	Berkeley	CA	1,520
35	Syracuse University	Syracuse	NY	1,494
36	University of South Carolina — Columbia	Columbia	SC	1,453
37	American University	Washington	DC	1,451
38	Georgia Institute of Technology	Atlanta	GA	1,399
39	University of Notre Dame	Notre Dame	IN	1,382
40	Iowa State University	Ames	IA	1,375

**2.17A INSTITUTIONS BY UNDERGRADUATE PARTICIPATION IN STUDY ABROAD:
TOP 40 MASTER'S COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES, 2013/14**

				Study abroad students	Degrees conferred *	Estimated % participation**
1	Arcadia University	Glenside	PA	734	483	152.0
2	Elon University	Elon	NC	1,247	1,176	106.0
3	Lee University	Cleveland	TN	655	735	89.1
4	University of Dallas	Irving	TX	240	278	86.3
5	Wagner College	Staten Island	NY	381	448	85.0
6	Loyola University Maryland	Baltimore	MD	588	899	65.4
7	Whitworth University	Spokane	WA	340	531	64.0
8	Villanova University	Villanova	PA	1,055	1,677	62.9
9	Saint Mary's College of California	Moraga	CA	394	655	60.2
10	University of Dubuque	Dubuque	IA	190	329	57.8
11	Rollins College	Winter Park	FL	309	567	54.5
12	Carroll University	Waukesha	WI	339	638	53.1
13	Bryant University	Smithfield	RI	370	700	52.9
14	Roger Williams University	Bristol	RI	446	862	51.7
15	Butler University	Indianapolis	IN	368	743	49.5
16	Gonzaga University	Spokane	WA	532	1,094	48.6
17	Queens University of Charlotte	Charlotte	NC	189	394	48.0
18	Trinity University	San Antonio	TX	223	472	47.2
18	University of Evansville	Evansville	IN	256	542	47.2
20	Bentley University	Waltham	MA	417	906	46.0
20	Chapman University	Orange	CA	571	1,242	46.0
22	Pacific Lutheran University	Tacoma	WA	326	715	45.6
23	Saint Francis University	Loretto	PA	145	328	44.2
24	Drake University	Des Moines	IA	344	784	43.9
25	Wingate University	Wingate	NC	157	361	43.5
26	Marist College	Poughkeepsie	NY	537	1,241	43.3
27	Bethel University	Saint Paul	MN	362	850	42.6
28	University of New England	Biddeford	ME	197	464	42.5
29	College of Charleston	Charleston	SC	869	2,106	41.3
30	Samford University	Birmingham	AL	236	591	39.9
31	Chatham University	Pittsburgh	PA	69	174	39.7
32	Xavier University	Cincinnati	OH	349	891	39.2
33	Quinnipiac University	Hamden	CT	552	1,423	38.8
34	Abilene Christian University	Abilene	TX	287	742	38.7
35	Belmont University	Nashville	TN	443	1,156	38.3
36	Spring Arbor University	Spring Arbor	MI	314	839	37.4
36	Point Loma Nazarene University	San Diego	CA	219	586	37.4
38	St. Mary's University	San Antonio	TX	164	446	36.8
39	Westminster College of Salt Lake City	Salt Lake City	UT	191	522	36.6
40	Providence College	Providence	RI	357	983	36.3

* Undergraduate degrees awarded to U.S. students (excluding international students)

** Estimates of undergraduate participation rates may exceed 100 percent due to factors such as students studying abroad more than once, student attrition, and varying cohort sizes from year to year.

**2.17B INSTITUTIONS BY TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDY ABROAD STUDENTS:
TOP 40 MASTER'S COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES, 2013/14**

				Study abroad students
1	Elon University	Elon	NC	1,346
2	Villanova University	Villanova	PA	1,274
3	James Madison University	Harrisonburg	VA	1,161
4	Appalachian State University	Boone	NC	1,010
5	Arcadia University	Glenside	PA	948
6	College of Charleston	Charleston	SC	930
7	University of North Carolina — Wilmington	Wilmington	NC	822
8	California Polytechnic State University — San Luis Obispo	San Luis Obispo	CA	813
9	California State University — Long Beach	Long Beach	CA	767
9	Kennesaw State University	Kennesaw	GA	767
11	Grand Valley State University	Allendale	MI	753
12	Chapman University	Orange	CA	661
13	Lee University	Cleveland	TN	656
14	Hamline University	Saint Paul	MN	647
15	Loyola University Maryland	Baltimore	MD	631
16	Loyola Marymount University	Los Angeles	CA	600
17	Gonzaga University	Spokane	WA	596
18	Belmont University	Nashville	TN	570
19	Western Kentucky University	Bowling Green	KY	558
20	Quinnipiac University	Hamden	CT	552
21	Marist College	Poughkeepsie	NY	540
22	University of North Florida	Jacksonville	FL	530
23	Texas State University — San Marcos	San Marcos	TX	519
24	Bentley University	Waltham	MA	510
25	University of Northern Iowa	Cedar Falls	IA	501
26	Johnson and Wales University — Providence	Providence	RI	497
27	University of Wisconsin — Eau Claire	Eau Claire	WI	490
28	Ithaca College	Ithaca	NY	479
28	Santa Clara University	Santa Clara	CA	479
30	Suffolk University	Boston	MA	476
31	Missouri State University	Springfield	MO	474
32	College of New Jersey	Ewing	NJ	471
33	Roger Williams University	Bristol	RI	446
34	Slippery Rock University of Pennsylvania	Slippery Rock	PA	445
35	University of Wisconsin — Oshkosh	Oshkosh	WI	442
35	Rollins College	Winter Park	FL	442
37	SUNY Fashion Institute of Technology	New York	NY	439
38	Western Washington University	Bellingham	WA	425
39	Drake University	Des Moines	IA	424
40	Seattle University	Seattle	WA	416

**2.18A INSTITUTIONS BY UNDERGRADUATE PARTICIPATION IN STUDY ABROAD:
TOP 40 BACCALAUREATE COLLEGES, 2013/14**

				Study abroad students	Degrees conferred *	Estimated % participation**
1	Soka University of America	Aliso Viejo	CA	68	51	133.3
2	Taylor University	Upland	IN	496	391	126.9
3	Goucher College	Baltimore	MD	316	265	119.2
4	Centre College	Danville	KY	365	321	113.7
5	DePauw University	Greencastle	IN	520	484	107.4
6	Wofford College	Spartanburg	SC	351	374	93.9
7	Goshen College	Goshen	IN	182	195	93.3
8	Saint Olaf College	Northfield	MN	684	751	91.1
9	Centenary College of Louisiana	Shreveport	LA	114	126	90.5
10	Luther College	Decorah	IA	455	508	89.6
11	College of the Atlantic	Bar Harbor	ME	49	55	89.1
12	Colorado College	Colorado Springs	CO	437	505	86.5
13	Susquehanna University	Selinsgrove	PA	434	504	86.1
14	Bates College	Lewiston	ME	359	422	85.1
15	Washington and Lee University	Lexington	VA	344	408	84.3
16	Carleton College	Northfield	MN	379	452	83.8
17	Haverford College	Haverford	PA	246	299	82.3
18	Kalamazoo College	Kalamazoo	MI	211	257	82.1
19	Austin College	Sherman	TX	194	242	80.2
20	Saint Lawrence University	Canton	NY	406	508	79.9
21	Grinnell College	Grinnell	IA	251	319	78.7
22	Hobart and William Smith Colleges	Geneva	NY	360	462	77.9
23	Eckerd College	St. Petersburg	FL	398	512	77.7
24	Calvin College	Grand Rapids	MI	601	775	77.5
25	Saint Mary's College	Notre Dame	IN	215	280	76.8
26	Berea College	Berea	KY	231	306	75.5
27	Carthage College	Kenosha	WI	438	586	74.7
28	Lewis and Clark College	Portland	OR	317	437	72.5
29	Colgate University	Hamilton	NY	497	689	72.1
30	Earlham College	Richmond	IN	151	210	71.9
31	Macalester College	Saint Paul	MN	292	408	71.6
32	Colby College	Waterville	ME	318	451	70.5
33	Oberlin College	Oberlin	OH	454	647	70.2
34	Transylvania University	Lexington	KY	161	236	68.2
34	Dickinson College	Carlisle	PA	367	538	68.2
36	Gustavus Adolphus College	Saint Peter	MN	360	532	67.7
37	Lafayette College	Easton	PA	383	567	67.5
38	Middlebury College	Middlebury	VT	391	585	66.8
39	Alma College	Alma	MI	184	279	65.9
39	Davidson College	Davidson	NC	297	451	65.9

* Undergraduate degrees awarded to U.S. students (excluding international students)

** Estimates of undergraduate participation rates may exceed 100 percent due to factors such as students studying abroad more than once, student attrition, and varying cohort sizes from year to year.

**2.18B INSTITUTIONS BY TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDY ABROAD STUDENTS:
TOP 40 BACCALAUREATE COLLEGES, 2013/14**

				Study abroad students
1	Saint Olaf College	Northfield	MN	684
2	Calvin College	Grand Rapids	MI	601
3	University of Richmond	Richmond	VA	582
4	DePauw University	Greencastle	IN	520
5	College of Saint Benedict/Saint John's University	Collegeville	MN	515
6	Colgate University	Hamilton	NY	497
7	Taylor University	Upland	IN	496
8	Luther College	Decorah	IA	455
9	Oberlin College	Oberlin	OH	454
10	Colorado College	Colorado Springs	CO	440
11	Carthage College	Kenosha	WI	438
12	Susquehanna University	Selinsgrove	PA	434
13	Bucknell University	Lewisburg	PA	416
14	Saint Lawrence University	Canton	NY	406
15	Eckerd College	St. Petersburg	FL	398
16	Colby College	Waterville	ME	396
17	Middlebury College	Middlebury	VT	391
18	Messiah College	Mechanicsburg	PA	389
19	Lafayette College	Easton	PA	383
20	Carleton College	Northfield	MN	379
21	Dickinson College	Carlisle	PA	367
22	Skidmore College	Saratoga Springs	NY	366
23	Centre College	Danville	KY	365
24	Hobart and William Smith Colleges	Geneva	NY	360
24	Gustavus Adolphus College	Saint Peter	MN	360
26	Bates College	Lewiston	ME	359
27	Gettysburg College	Gettysburg	PA	354
28	Wofford College	Spartanburg	SC	351
29	Washington and Lee University	Lexington	VA	344
30	Trinity College	Hartford	CT	322
31	Lewis and Clark College	Portland	OR	317
32	Goucher College	Baltimore	MD	316
33	Union College	Schenectady	NY	315
34	Furman University	Greenville	SC	314
35	Concordia College—Moorhead	Moorhead	MN	310
36	Augustana College	Rock Island	IL	309
36	Hope College	Holland	MI	309
38	Wesleyan University	Middletown	CT	303
39	Davidson College	Davidson	NC	297
40	Macalester College	Saint Paul	MN	292

**2.19 INSTITUTIONS BY TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDY ABROAD STUDENTS:
TOP ASSOCIATE'S COLLEGES & SPECIAL FOCUS INSTITUTIONS, 2013/14**

ASSOCIATE'S COLLEGES				Study abroad students
1	Orange Coast College	Costa Mesa	CA	231
2	College of DuPage	Glen Ellyn	IL	206
3	Pellissippi State Community College	Knoxville	TN	189
4	Kirkwood Community College	Cedar Rapids	IA	153
5	Citrus College	Glendora	CA	141
6	Miami-Dade College	Miami	FL	128
7	Valencia College	Orlando	FL	125
8	Glendale Community College	Glendale	CA	115
9	City College of San Francisco	San Francisco	CA	106
10	Riverside Community College	Riverside	CA	102
11	Mesa Community College	Mesa	AZ	99
12	Santa Barbara City College	Santa Barbara	CA	98
13	SUNY Broome Community College	Binghamton	NY	90
13	University of Wisconsin Colleges	Madison	WI	90
15	Suffolk County Community College	Selden	NY	86
16	Tulsa Community College	Tulsa	OK	85
17	College of Lake County	Grayslake	IL	77
18	Santa Rosa Junior College	Santa Rosa	CA	75
19	Pasadena City College	Pasadena	CA	72
20	Parkland College	Champaign	IL	70
20	San Diego Mesa College	San Diego	CA	70

SPECIAL FOCUS INSTITUTIONS*

1	Savannah College of Art and Design	Savannah	GA	509
2	Babson College	Babson Park	MA	404
3	Chicago School of Professional Psychology	Chicago	IL	201
4	Rhode Island School of Design	Providence	RI	197
5	Middlebury College—Language Schools	Middlebury	VT	174
6	School of the Art Institute of Chicago	Chicago	IL	155
7	Maryland Institute College of Art	Baltimore	MD	122
8	Massachusetts College of Art and Design	Boston	MA	117
9	Northwood University—Michigan	Midland	MI	98
10	University of Nebraska Medical Center	Omaha	NE	95

* Top ten special focus institutions reported due to small totals for other institutions

2.20 LEADING INSTITUTIONS BY LONG-TERM DURATION OF STUDY ABROAD AND INSTITUTIONAL TYPE, 2013/14

DOCTORATE-GRANTING UNIVERSITIES				Study abroad students
1	New York University	New York	NY	431
2	Pepperdine University	Malibu	CA	266
3	American University	Washington	DC	158
4	University of California — Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	CA	114
5	University of Wisconsin — Madison	Madison	WI	113
6	Florida State University	Tallahassee	FL	94
7	Northeastern University	Boston	MA	92
8	George Washington University	Washington	DC	75
9	University of Washington	Seattle	WA	72
9	University of California — Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz	CA	72
11	University of Texas — Austin	Austin	TX	69
12	University of Illinois — Urbana-Champaign	Champaign	IL	67
13	University of Notre Dame	Notre Dame	IN	66
13	University of Oregon	Eugene	OR	66
15	Tufts University	Medford	MA	62
15	San Diego State University	San Diego	CA	62
17	Indiana University — Bloomington	Bloomington	IN	57
18	University of Rhode Island	Kingston	RI	54
19	Bowling Green State University	Bowling Green	OH	52
20	Georgia State University	Atlanta	GA	51

MASTER'S COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES

1	Touro College	New York	NY	387
2	San Francisco State University	San Francisco	CA	194
3	Suffolk University	Boston	MA	129
4	California State University — Chico	Chico	CA	109
5	Loyola University Maryland	Baltimore	MD	93
6	California Polytechnic State University — San Luis Obispo	San Luis Obispo	CA	68
7	Sonoma State University	Rohnert Park	CA	66
8	California State University — Monterey Bay	Seaside	CA	63
9	SUNY Fashion Institute of Technology	New York	NY	61
10	Marist College	Poughkeepsie	NY	50
11	California State University — Long Beach	Long Beach	CA	43
12	University of Portland	Portland	OR	40
13	Gonzaga University	Spokane	WA	33
13	California State University — Fullerton	Fullerton	CA	33
13	Webster University	St. Louis	MO	33
16	California State Polytechnic University — Pomona	Pomona	CA	31
17	California State University — Northridge	Northridge	CA	30
18	California State University — Sacramento	Sacramento	CA	28
19	University of Minnesota — Duluth	Duluth	MN	25
19	California State University — San Bernardino	San Bernardino	CA	25

(cont'd)

2.20 LEADING INSTITUTIONS BY LONG-TERM DURATION OF STUDY ABROAD AND INSTITUTIONAL TYPE, 2013/14 (cont'd)

BACCALAUREATE COLLEGES				Study abroad students
1	Lewis and Clark College	Portland	OR	299
2	Sarah Lawrence College	Bronxville	NY	96
3	College of the Holy Cross	Worcester	MA	79
4	Smith College	Northampton	MA	69
5	Dickinson College	Carlisle	PA	50
6	Middlebury College	Middlebury	VT	41
7	Kenyon College	Gambier	OH	32
8	Wellesley College	Wellesley	MA	31
8	Pacific Union College	Angwin	CA	31
10	Mount Holyoke College	South Hadley	MA	29
11	University of Richmond	Richmond	VA	22
12	Hamilton College	Clinton	NY	21
13	Colby College	Waterville	ME	20
13	Vassar College	Poughkeepsie	NY	20
15	Wheaton College	Norton	MA	18
15	Juniata College	Huntingdon	PA	18
17	Barnard College	New York	NY	16
18	Bucknell University	Lewisburg	PA	14
18	Kalamazoo College	Kalamazoo	MI	14
20	Skidmore College	Saratoga Springs	NY	12
20	Wesleyan University	Middletown	CT	12
20	Saint Michael's College	Colchester	VT	12
20	Colorado College	Colorado Springs	CO	12
20	Haverford College	Haverford	PA	12

Note: Associate's colleges and special focus institutions not listed due to small institutional totals.

2.21 LEADING INSTITUTIONS BY MID-LENGTH DURATION OF STUDY ABROAD AND INSTITUTIONAL TYPE, 2013/14

DOCTORATE-GRANTING UNIVERSITIES				Study abroad students
1	New York University	New York	NY	1,832
2	University of Southern California	Los Angeles	CA	1,556
3	Boston University	Boston	MA	1,262
4	University of Wisconsin — Madison	Madison	WI	1,140
5	Syracuse University	Syracuse	NY	1,079
6	University of Colorado — Boulder	Boulder	CO	998
7	University of Michigan — Ann Arbor	Ann Arbor	MI	914
8	University of Illinois — Urbana-Champaign	Champaign	IL	881
9	University of Minnesota — Twin Cities	Minneapolis	MN	847
10	Indiana University — Bloomington	Bloomington	IN	831
11	George Washington University	Washington	DC	827
12	University of California — Los Angeles	Los Angeles	CA	816
12	American University	Washington	DC	816
14	Boston College	Chestnut Hill	MA	815
15	University of Texas — Austin	Austin	TX	802
16	University of Washington	Seattle	WA	791
17	University of Massachusetts — Amherst	Amherst	MA	745
18	Penn State University — University Park	University Park	PA	722
19	Stanford University	Stanford	CA	706
20	University of Notre Dame	Notre Dame	IN	704

MASTER'S COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES

1	Elon University	Elon	NC	506
2	Loyola University Maryland	Baltimore	MD	497
3	Villanova University	Villanova	PA	422
4	California Polytechnic State University — San Luis Obispo	San Luis Obispo	CA	409
5	Santa Clara University	Santa Clara	CA	406
6	Ithaca College	Ithaca	NY	398
7	Marist College	Poughkeepsie	NY	385
8	College of Charleston	Charleston	SC	341
9	Gonzaga University	Spokane	WA	326
10	Providence College	Providence	RI	283
11	Chapman University	Orange	CA	275
12	Bentley University	Waltham	MA	268
13	Quinnipiac University	Hamden	CT	260
14	Roger Williams University	Bristol	RI	258
15	Western Kentucky University	Bowling Green	KY	244
16	Loyola Marymount University	Los Angeles	CA	240
16	Wagner College	Staten Island	NY	240
18	Arcadia University	Glenside	PA	236
19	University of Wisconsin — Eau Claire	Eau Claire	WI	235
20	California State University — Long Beach	Long Beach	CA	230
20	Saint Mary's College of California	Moraga	CA	230

(cont'd)

2.21 LEADING INSTITUTIONS BY MID-LENGTH DURATION OF STUDY ABROAD AND INSTITUTIONAL TYPE, 2013/14 (cont'd)

BACCALAUREATE COLLEGES				Study abroad students
1	Carleton College	Northfield	MN	363
2	Colgate University	Hamilton	NY	350
3	College of Saint Benedict/Saint John's University	Collegeville	MN	349
4	Gettysburg College	Gettysburg	PA	346
5	Middlebury College	Middlebury	VT	323
6	Skidmore College	Saratoga Springs	NY	318
7	Hobart and William Smith Colleges	Geneva	NY	306
8	Colby College	Waterville	ME	302
9	University of Richmond	Richmond	VA	292
10	Wesleyan University	Middletown	CT	291
11	Dickinson College	Carlisle	PA	275
12	Bucknell University	Lewisburg	PA	273
12	Bates College	Lewiston	ME	273
14	Macalester College	Saint Paul	MN	256
15	Grinnell College	Grinnell	IA	246
16	Saint Lawrence University	Canton	NY	240
17	Hamilton College	Clinton	NY	234
18	Connecticut College	New London	CT	227
19	Davidson College	Davidson	NC	215
20	Trinity College	Hartford	CT	212

ASSOCIATE'S COLLEGES *

1	SUNY Broome Community College	Binghamton	NY	49
2	City College of San Francisco	San Francisco	CA	43
3	Santa Barbara City College	Santa Barbara	CA	42
4	Pasadena City College	Pasadena	CA	36
5	Kapiolani Community College	Honolulu	HI	33
6	Marymount California University	Rancho Palos Verdes	CA	19
7	Green River Community College	Auburn	WA	18
8	Johnson County Community College	Overland Park	KS	14
9	College of Lake County	Grayslake	IL	13
10	Edmonds Community College	Lynnwood	WA	11
10	College of San Mateo	San Mateo	CA	11

(cont'd)

SPECIAL FOCUS INSTITUTIONS*				Study abroad students
1	Savannah College of Art and Design	Savannah	GA	438
2	Babson College	Babson Park	MA	141
3	Maryland Institute College of Art	Baltimore	MD	66
4	University of California—San Francisco	San Francisco	CA	65
5	Art Center College of Design	Pasadena	CA	53
6	Rhode Island School of Design	Providence	RI	38
7	Northwood University—Michigan	Midland	MI	22
8	School of the Art Institute of Chicago	Chicago	IL	17
9	Thunderbird School of Global Management	Glendale	AZ	15
10	Rose-Hulman Institute of Technology	Terre Haute	IN	13

* Top ten associate's colleges and special focus institutions listed due to small totals for other institutions.

2.22 LEADING INSTITUTIONS BY SHORT-TERM DURATION OF STUDY ABROAD AND INSTITUTIONAL TYPE, 2013/14

DOCTORATE-GRANTING UNIVERSITIES				Study abroad students
1	Texas A&M University	College Station	TX	2,587
2	Ohio State University—Columbus	Columbus	OH	2,493
3	University of Texas—Austin	Austin	TX	2,288
4	New York University	New York	NY	2,220
5	Michigan State University	East Lansing	MI	2,165
6	University of Georgia	Athens	GA	1,947
7	University of Minnesota—Twin Cities	Minneapolis	MN	1,783
8	University of Florida	Gainesville	FL	1,703
9	San Diego State University	San Diego	CA	1,649
10	Miami University—Oxford	Oxford	OH	1,533
11	University of Virginia—Charlottesville	Charlottesville	VA	1,495
12	University of Illinois—Urbana-Champaign	Champaign	IL	1,474
13	Northeastern University	Boston	MA	1,427
14	University of North Carolina—Chapel Hill	Chapel Hill	NC	1,390
15	Purdue University—West Lafayette	West Lafayette	IN	1,348
16	University of Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	PA	1,308
17	Indiana University—Bloomington	Bloomington	IN	1,276
18	Penn State University—University Park	University Park	PA	1,249
19	University of Washington	Seattle	WA	1,245
20	University of California—Los Angeles	Los Angeles	CA	1,147

[cont'd]

2.22 LEADING INSTITUTIONS BY SHORT-TERM DURATION OF STUDY ABROAD AND INSTITUTIONAL TYPE, 2013/14 (cont'd)

MASTER'S COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES				Study abroad students
1	James Madison University	Harrisonburg	VA	918
2	Elon University	Elon	NC	858
3	University of North Carolina—Wilmington	Wilmington	NC	836
4	Appalachian State University	Boone	NC	822
5	Villanova University	Villanova	PA	769
6	Arcadia University	Glenside	PA	763
7	Kennesaw State University	Kennesaw	GA	658
8	Hamline University	Saint Paul	MN	637
9	Lee University	Cleveland	TN	586
10	College of Charleston	Charleston	SC	578
11	Grand Valley State University	Allendale	MI	529
12	Belmont University	Nashville	TN	506
13	California State University—Long Beach	Long Beach	CA	494
14	Texas State University—San Marcos	San Marcos	TX	476
15	University of North Florida	Jacksonville	FL	458
16	University of Northern Iowa	Cedar Falls	IA	426
17	Slippery Rock University of Pennsylvania	Slippery Rock	PA	425
18	University of Wisconsin—Oshkosh	Oshkosh	WI	404
19	Chapman University	Orange	CA	381
20	Xavier University	Cincinnati	OH	379

BACCALAUREATE COLLEGES

1	Saint Olaf College	Northfield	MN	530
2	Calvin College	Grand Rapids	MI	427
3	DePauw University	Greencastle	IN	395
4	Carthage College	Kenosha	WI	391
5	Taylor University	Upland	IN	381
6	Luther College	Decorah	IA	377
7	Colorado College	Colorado Springs	CO	301
8	University of Richmond	Richmond	VA	297
9	Eckerd College	St. Petersburg	FL	296
10	Susquehanna University	Selinsgrove	PA	272
11	Oberlin College	Oberlin	OH	251
11	Messiah College	Mechanicsburg	PA	251
13	Gustavus Adolphus College	Saint Peter	MN	250
14	Washington and Lee University	Lexington	VA	241
15	Wofford College	Spartanburg	SC	225
16	Hope College	Holland	MI	223
17	Wartburg College	Waverly	IA	220
18	Augustana College	Rock Island	IL	219
19	Metropolitan State University of Denver	Denver	CO	218
20	Lafayette College	Easton	PA	207

(cont'd)

ASSOCIATE'S COLLEGES				Study abroad students
1	College of DuPage	Glen Ellyn	IL	198
2	Pellissippi State Community College	Knoxville	TN	189
3	Kirkwood Community College	Cedar Rapids	IA	153
4	Valencia College	Orlando	FL	120
5	Miami-Dade College	Miami	FL	118
6	Mesa Community College	Mesa	AZ	99
7	Suffolk County Community College	Selden	NY	86
8	Tulsa Community College	Tulsa	OK	85
9	University of Wisconsin Colleges	Madison	WI	83
10	College of Lake County	Grayslake	IL	64
11	City College of San Francisco	San Francisco	CA	63
11	Parkland College	Champaign	IL	63
13	Hillsborough Community College	Tampa	FL	61
13	Roane State Community College	Harriman	TN	61
15	Howard Community College	Columbia	MD	59
16	Northwestern Michigan College	Traverse City	MI	57
17	Santa Barbara City College	Santa Barbara	CA	56
18	Northern Virginia Community College	Annandale	VA	53
19	Flathead Valley Community College	Kalispell	MT	51
19	Tarrant County Junior College	Fort Worth	TX	51

SPECIAL FOCUS INSTITUTIONS*

1	Babson College	Babson Park	MA	245
2	Chicago School of Professional Psychology	Chicago	IL	201
3	Rhode Island School of Design	Providence	RI	159
4	Middlebury College—Language Schools	Middlebury	VT	130
5	School of the Art Institute of Chicago	Chicago	IL	120
6	Massachusetts College of Art and Design	Boston	MA	106
7	Thunderbird School of Global Management	Glendale	AZ	99
8	University of Nebraska Medical Center	Omaha	NE	93
9	Northwood University—Michigan	Midland	MI	74
10	South Dakota School of Mines and Technology	Rapid City	SD	72
11	Maryland Institute College of Art	Baltimore	MD	56
12	New York Film Academy	Burbank	CA	39
13	Savannah College of Art and Design	Savannah	GA	38
14	Penn State Hershey	Hershey	PA	23
15	Rose-Hulman Institute of Technology	Terre Haute	IN	19

* Top fifteen special focus institutions listed due to small totals for other institutions

U.S. Intensive English Programs

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3.1 IEP ENROLLMENT BY TOTAL STUDENTS AND TOTAL STUDENT-WEEKS, 2000-2014

	IEP students	Student-weeks	Average weeks per student
2000	85,238	866,715	10.2
2001	78,521	865,603	11.0
2002	51,179	565,174	11.0
2003	43,003	495,939	11.5
2004	44,565	490,122	11.0
2005	43,580	557,311	12.8
2006	45,167	636,522	14.1
2007	54,487	694,830	12.8
2008	57,666	737,411	12.8
2009	51,282	731,867	14.3
2010	50,676	718,624	14.2
2011	72,711	1,089,296	15.0
2012	110,870	1,567,811	14.1
2013	125,973	1,861,385	14.8
2014	126,016	1,853,569	14.7

3.2 IEP STUDENTS AND STUDENT-WEEKS BY PROGRAM TYPE, 2014

Programs	Total students	Students taking fewer than 18 hours	Students taking 18 hours or more	Total student-weeks	Student-weeks with fewer than 18 hours	Student-weeks with 18 hours or more	
INDEPENDENT PROVIDERS	107	50,501	9,423	41,078	666,736	93,386	573,351
For-profit	89	44,028	8,076	35,952	589,229	81,122	508,108
Affiliated by contract with a higher education institution	57	23,384	2,745	20,639	311,085	21,872	289,213
Not affiliated by contract with a higher education institution	32	20,644	5,331	15,313	278,144	59,250	218,894
Not-for-profit	18	6,473	1,347	5,126	77,507	12,264	65,243
Affiliated by contract with a higher education institution	13	5,314	1,009	4,305	68,200	10,560	57,640
Not affiliated by contract with a higher education institution	5	1,159	338	821	9,307	1,704	7,603
COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY GOVERNED	183	61,561	8,224	53,337	1,018,020	131,884	886,136
Private institution	54	10,829	1,386	9,443	161,519	15,451	146,068
Public institution	129	50,732	6,838	43,894	856,501	116,433	740,068
UNSPECIFIED PROGRAM TYPE	43	13,954	7,487	6,467	168,813	168,813	*
ALL PROGRAMS	333	126,016	25,134	100,882	1,853,569	394,082	1,459,487

* Data not available.

3.3 IEP AS PATHWAYS TO FULL-DEGREE PROGRAMS, 2014

	Programs reporting	% for which IEP is part of a formal pathway program to further study at own or another institution
INDEPENDENT PROVIDERS*	44	54.5
For-profit*	27	44.4
Not-for-profit	17	70.6
Affiliated by contract with a higher education institution	12	83.3
Not affiliated by contract with a higher education institution	5	40.0
COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY GOVERNED	182	82.4
Private institution	53	79.2
Public institution	129	83.7
ALL PROGRAMS REPORTING	228	77.2

* Data on independent providers should be interpreted with caution as responses were received from just 30 percent of for-profit providers.

3.4 IEP STUDENTS INTENDING TO CONTINUE FURTHER (NON-IEP) STUDY IN THE UNITED STATES, 2014

% of students intending further study	# of programs
25% or fewer	23
26% to 50%	46
51% to 75%	73
76% or greater	135
All reporting programs*	277
ALL PROGRAMS	333

Read table as: "Twenty-three programs reported that 25 percent or fewer of their IEP students intended to continue further (non-IEP) study in the United States."

	Students	% of IEP students
Estimated IEP students intending further study in the United States	64,156	50.9

* Not all programs provided further study data.

3.5 WORLD REGION OF ORIGIN OF IEP STUDENTS, 2013 & 2014

	2013	2014	% of total	% change
Asia	47,733	45,819	36.4	-4.0
Middle East & North Africa	45,846	41,519	32.9	-9.4
Latin America & Caribbean	20,183	27,715	22.0	37.3
Europe	10,493	8,693	6.9	-17.2
Africa, Sub-Saharan	1,583	2,200	1.7	39.0
Oceania	69	23	0.0	*
North America	60	46	0.0	*
Stateless	6	1	0.0	*
TOTAL	125,973	126,016	100.0	0.0

* Rate of change not calculated due to small totals for region.

3.6 TOP 25 PLACES OF ORIGIN OF IEP STUDENTS, 2013 & 2014

	Students				Student-weeks				Average weeks per student
	2013	2014	% of total	% change	2013	2014	% of total	% change	
WORLD TOTAL	125,973	126,016	100.0	0.0	1,861,385	1,853,569	100.0	-0.4	14.7
1 Saudi Arabia	38,165	32,557	25.8	-14.7	713,164	644,783	34.8	-9.6	19.8
2 China	18,053	18,252	14.5	1.1	259,247	256,352	13.8	-1.1	14.0
3 Brazil	9,063	14,070	11.2	55.2	78,084	145,089	7.8	85.8	10.3
4 Japan	11,258	10,977	8.7	-2.5	126,642	137,153	7.4	8.3	12.5
5 South Korea	8,651	6,483	5.1	-25.1	122,142	92,931	5.0	-23.9	14.3
6 Mexico	1,945	4,900	3.9	151.9	29,795	40,886	2.2	37.2	8.3
7 Kuwait	3,075	4,191	3.3	36.3	45,378	68,037	3.7	49.9	16.2
8 Taiwan	4,892	3,862	3.1	-21.1	55,600	47,053	2.5	-15.4	12.2
9 Colombia	2,836	2,770	2.2	-2.3	36,300	30,041	1.6	-17.2	10.8
10 Venezuela	2,118	2,373	1.9	12.0	32,846	35,397	1.9	7.8	14.9
11 Turkey	2,207	2,221	1.8	0.6	29,710	30,707	1.7	3.4	13.8
12 Vietnam	1,195	1,995	1.6	66.9	18,432	26,181	1.4	42.0	13.1
13 Thailand	1,507	1,736	1.4	15.2	23,745	29,642	1.6	24.8	17.1
14 Spain	949	1,011	0.8	6.5	8,335	9,481	0.5	13.7	9.4
15 France	972	928	0.7	-4.5	9,406	9,313	0.5	-1.0	10.0
16 Ecuador	1,197	918	0.7	-23.3	17,466	15,852	0.9	-9.2	17.3
17 Russia	1,136	915	0.7	-19.5	10,883	9,200	0.5	-15.5	10.1
18 Italy	1,020	867	0.7	-15.0	8,503	6,979	0.4	-17.9	8.0
19 Libya	843	798	0.6	-5.3	13,989	14,459	0.8	3.4	18.1
20 Switzerland	432	739	0.6	71.1	3,840	6,523	0.4	69.9	8.8
21 Iraq	763	720	0.6	-5.6	17,027	14,494	0.8	-14.9	20.1
22 India	381	702	0.6	84.3	4,835	9,315	0.5	92.7	13.3
23 United Arab Emirates	757	693	0.5	-8.5	10,634	12,566	0.7	18.2	18.1
24 Angola	354	639	0.5	80.5	11,019	13,735	0.7	24.6	21.5
24 Oman	617	639	0.5	3.6	10,231	12,471	0.7	21.9	19.5

3.7 IEP STUDENTS AND STUDENT-WEEKS BY PLACE OF ORIGIN, 2013 & 2014

	Students			Student-weeks			Average weeks per student
	2013	2014	% change	2013	2014	% change	
AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN	1,583	2,200	39.0	30,830	37,556	21.8	17.1
Central Africa	416	597	43.5	7,449	10,397	39.6	17.4
Cameroon	47	74	57.4	517	882	70.6	11.9
Central African Republic	3	12	300.0	37	46	24.3	3.8
Chad	10	16	60.0	151	255	68.9	15.9
Congo, Dem. Rep. of (Kinshasa)	110	182	65.5	2,048	3,002	46.6	16.5
Congo, Rep. of (Brazzaville)	85	53	-37.6	1,421	1,004	-29.3	18.9
Equatorial Guinea	74	134	81.1	2,050	3,796	85.2	28.3
Gabon	83	125	50.6	1,161	1,402	20.8	11.2
Sao Tome and Principe	4	1	-75.0	64	10	-84.4	10.0
East Africa	146	114	-21.9	1,825	1,535	-15.9	13.5
Burundi	13	8	-38.5	210	127	-39.5	15.9
Djibouti	1	1	0.0	18	15	-16.7	15.0
Eritrea	1	6	500	15	94	526.7	15.7
Ethiopia	32	16	-50	403	262	-35	16.4
Kenya	15	7	-53.3	138	135	-2.2	19.3
Rwanda	15	22	46.7	238	294	23.5	13.4
Seychelles	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	–
Somalia	13	5	-61.5	113	73	-35.4	14.6
South Sudan	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	–
Sudan	32	35	9.4	447	386	-13.6	11.0
Tanzania	17	10	-41.2	133	114	-14.3	11.4
Uganda	7	4	-42.9	110	35	-68.2	8.8
Southern Africa	393	679	72.8	11,627	14,266	22.7	21
Angola	354	639	80.5	11,019	13,735	24.6	21.5
Botswana	6	4	-33.3	60	27	-55.0	6.8
Comoros	3	0	-100.0	50	0	-100.0	–
Lesotho	0	1	–	0	5	–	5.0
Madagascar	6	8	33.3	32	56	75.0	7.0
Malawi	3	2	-33.3	25	51	104.0	25.5
Mauritius	1	0	-100.0	7	0	-100.0	–
Mozambique	8	10	25.0	230	209	-9.1	20.9
Namibia	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	–
Reunion	1	0	-100.0	3	0	-100.0	–
South Africa	8	8	0.0	141	100	-29.1	12.5
Swaziland	1	4	300.0	23	46	100.0	11.5
Zambia	1	1	0.0	15	13	-13.3	13.0
Zimbabwe	1	2	100.0	22	24	9.1	12.0
West Africa	628	810	29.0	9,929	11,358	14.4	14.0
Benin	54	40	-25.9	1,087	490	-54.9	12.3
Burkina Faso	68	176	158.8	995	2,351	136.3	13.4

(cont'd)

	Students			Student-weeks			Average weeks per student
	2013	2014	% change	2013	2014	% change	
Cabo Verde/Cape Verde	3	4	33.3	13	19	46.2	4.8
Cote d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast)	176	177	0.6	3,086	3,115	0.9	17.6
Gambia	1	1	0.0	18	32	77.8	32.0
Ghana	10	12	20.0	89	219	146.1	18.3
Guinea	28	29	3.6	395	451	14.2	15.6
Guinea-Bissau	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	—
Liberia	0	5	—	0	51	—	10.2
Mali	94	117	24.5	1,630	1,693	3.9	14.5
Mauritania	28	45	60.7	360	467	29.7	10.4
Niger	15	12	-20.0	236	167	-29.2	13.9
Nigeria	32	67	109.4	418	599	43.3	8.9
Saint Helena	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	—
Senegal	94	113	20.2	1,258	1,502	19.4	13.3
Sierra Leone	8	1	-87.5	114	13	-88.6	13.0
Togo	17	11	-35.3	230	189	-17.8	17.2
ASIA	47,733	45,819	-4.0	634,670	623,080	-1.8	13.6
East Asia	43,235	39,930	-7.6	569,183	538,307	-7.1	13.5
China	18,053	18,252	1.1	259,247	256,352	-1.1	14.0
Hong Kong	193	169	-12.4	2,676	2,176	-18.7	12.9
Japan	11,258	10,977	-2.5	126,642	137,153	8.3	12.5
Macau	24	22	-8.3	434	395	-9.0	18.0
Mongolia	164	164	0.0	2,442	2,241	-8.2	13.7
North Korea	0	1	—	0	6	—	6.0
South Korea	8,651	6,483	-25.1	122,142	92,931	-23.9	14.3
Taiwan	4,892	3,862	-21.1	55,600	47,053	-15.4	12.2
South & Central Asia	1,424	1,584	11.2	18,618	23,136	24.3	14.6
Afghanistan	56	72	28.6	598	594	-0.7	8.3
Bangladesh	144	87	-39.6	1,422	1,305	-8.2	15.0
Bhutan	1	1	0.0	15	5	-66.7	5.0
India	381	702	84.3	4,835	9,315	92.7	13.3
Kazakhstan	560	489	-12.7	7,921	8,988	13.5	18.4
Kyrgyzstan	25	17	-32.0	264	228	-13.6	13.4
Maldives	0	1	—	0	14	—	14.0
Nepal	42	61	45.2	431	696	61.5	11.4
Pakistan	61	57	-6.6	629	828	31.6	14.5
Sri Lanka	11	18	63.6	164	303	84.8	16.8
Tajikistan	32	15	-53.1	824	241	-70.8	16.1
Turkmenistan	61	17	-72.1	960	278	-71.0	16.4
Uzbekistan	50	47	-6.0	555	341	-38.6	7.3
Southeast Asia	3,074	4,305	40.0	46,869	61,637	31.5	14.3
Brunei	3	1	-66.7	53	5	-90.6	5.0

(cont'd)

3.7 IEP STUDENTS AND STUDENT-WEEKS BY PLACE OF ORIGIN, 2013 & 2014 (cont'd)

	Students			Student-weeks			Average weeks per student
	2013	2014	% change	2013	2014	% change	
Cambodia	38	64	68.4	633	629	-0.6	9.8
Indonesia	182	372	104.4	2,216	3,426	54.6	9.2
Laos	13	25	92.3	86	416	383.7	16.6
Malaysia	54	52	-3.7	602	625	3.8	12.0
Myanmar	35	23	-34.3	457	406	-11.2	17.7
Philippines	26	30	15.4	324	244	-24.7	8.1
Singapore	8	5	-37.5	114	58	-49.1	11.6
Thailand	1,507	1,736	15.2	23,745	29,642	24.8	17.1
Timor-Leste/East Timor	13	2	-84.6	207	5	-97.6	2.5
Vietnam	1,195	1,995	66.9	18,432	26,181	42.0	13.1
EUROPE	10,493	8,693	-17.2	124,400	93,455	-24.9	10.8
Albania	64	87	35.9	1,446	1,491	3.1	17.1
Andorra	3	0	-100.0	12	0	-100.0	–
Armenia	8	6	-25.0	82	71	-13.4	11.8
Austria	51	25	-51.0	410	309	-24.6	12.4
Azerbaijan	117	44	-62.4	804	593	-26.2	13.5
Belarus	33	32	-3.0	384	338	-12.0	10.6
Belgium	72	63	-12.5	894	665	-25.6	10.6
Bosnia and Herzegovina	10	19	90.0	109	280	156.9	14.7
Bulgaria	29	21	-27.6	444	371	-16.4	17.7
Croatia	19	13	-31.6	227	166	-26.9	12.8
Cyprus	7	1	-85.7	135	21	-84.4	21.0
Czech Republic	50	66	32.0	651	652	0.2	9.9
Denmark	297	63	-78.8	5,219	656	-87.4	10.4
Estonia	4	5	25.0	49	23	-53.1	4.6
Finland	13	12	-7.7	161	53	-67.1	4.4
France	972	928	-4.5	9,406	9,313	-1.0	10.0
Georgia	22	21	-4.5	240	196	-18.3	9.3
Germany	1,627	586	-64.0	25,864	4,650	-82.0	7.9
Gibraltar	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	–
Greece	46	24	-47.8	541	232	-57.1	9.7
Hungary	85	56	-34.1	928	675	-27.3	12.1
Iceland	1	2	100.0	12	19	58.3	9.5
Ireland	0	41	–	0	323	–	7.9
Italy	1,020	867	-15.0	8,503	6,979	-17.9	8.0
Kosovo	4	10	150.0	72	110	52.8	11.0
Latvia	11	7	-36.4	137	37	-73.0	5.3
Liechtenstein	0	6	–	0	36	–	6.0
Lithuania	11	2	-81.8	72	21	-70.8	10.5
Luxembourg	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	–
Macedonia	6	4	-33.3	22	33	50.0	8.3
Malta	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	–

(cont'd)

	Students			Student-weeks			Average weeks per student
	2013	2014	% change	2013	2014	% change	
Moldova	13	12	-7.7	138	155	12.3	12.9
Monaco	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	—
Montenegro	14	10	-28.6	122	101	-17.2	10.1
Netherlands	71	39	-45.1	939	388	-58.7	9.9
Norway	361	212	-41.3	4,021	2,969	-26.2	14.0
Poland	163	157	-3.7	1,895	1,475	-22.2	9.4
Portugal	67	39	-41.8	640	526	-17.8	13.5
Romania	32	36	12.5	424	399	-5.9	11.1
Russia	1,136	915	-19.5	10,883	9,200	-15.5	10.1
San Marino	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	—
Serbia	35	24	-31.4	405	249	-38.5	10.4
Slovakia	32	30	-6.3	396	273	-31.1	9.1
Slovenia	6	8	33.3	74	168	127.0	21.0
Spain	949	1,011	6.5	8,335	9,481	13.7	9.4
Sweden	246	45	-81.7	4,287	457	-89.3	10.2
Switzerland	432	739	71.1	3,840	6,523	69.9	8.8
Turkey	2,207	2,221	0.6	29,710	30,707	3.4	13.8
Ukraine	129	172	33.3	1,303	1,927	47.9	11.2
United Kingdom	18	12	-33.3	164	144	-12.2	12.0
Vatican City/Holy See	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	—
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN	20,183	27,715	37.3	236,770	306,233	29.3	11.0
Caribbean	981	724	-26.2	15,935	12,421	-22.1	17.2
Anguilla	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	—
Antigua and Barbuda	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	—
Aruba	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	—
Bahamas	0	1	—	0	5	—	5.0
Barbados	1	0	-100.0	18	0	-100.0	—
Bermuda	1	0	-100.0	59	0	-100.0	—
British Virgin Islands	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	—
Cayman Islands	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	—
Cuba	29	32	10.3	424	493	16.3	15.4
Curacao	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	—
Dominica	1	2	100.0	12	14	16.7	7.0
Dominican Republic	872	627	-28.1	14,353	11,079	-22.8	17.7
Grenada	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	—
Guadeloupe	3	2	-33.3	53	45	-15.1	22.5
Haiti	61	50	-18.0	878	683	-22.2	13.7
Jamaica	8	7	-12.5	85	87	2.4	12.4
Martinique	1	1	0.0	6	10	66.7	10.0
Montserrat	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	—
Sint Maarten	0	1	—	0	*	—	—

[cont'd]

3.7 IEP STUDENTS AND STUDENT-WEEKS BY PLACE OF ORIGIN, 2013 & 2014 (cont'd)

	Students			Student-weeks			Average weeks per student
	2013	2014	% change	2013	2014	% change	
St. Kitts and Nevis	0	1	—	0	5	—	5.0
St. Lucia	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	—
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	4	0	-100.0	47	0	-100.0	—
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	—
Turks and Caicos Islands	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	—
Mexico & Central America	2,679	5,595	108.8	41,258	53,899	30.6	9.6
Belize	17	10	-41.2	220	63	-71.4	6.3
Costa Rica	64	36	-43.8	854	606	-29.0	16.8
El Salvador	160	136	-15.0	2,598	1,970	-24.2	14.5
Guatemala	178	177	-0.6	3,119	3,102	-0.5	17.5
Honduras	144	132	-8.3	2,438	2,586	6.1	19.6
Mexico	1,945	4,900	151.9	29,795	40,886	37.2	8.3
Nicaragua	50	33	-34.0	800	639	-20.1	19.4
Panama	121	171	41.3	1,434	4,047	182.2	23.7
South America	16,523	21,396	29.5	179,577	239,913	33.6	11.2
Argentina	293	338	15.4	2,273	2,306	1.5	6.8
Bolivia	88	101	14.8	1,340	1,476	10.1	14.6
Brazil	9,063	14,070	55.2	78,084	145,089	85.8	10.3
Chile	429	415	-3.3	5,019	4,548	-9.4	11.0
Colombia	2,836	2,770	-2.3	36,300	30,041	-17.2	10.8
Ecuador	1,197	918	-23.3	17,466	15,852	-9.2	17.3
Falkland Islands	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	—
French Guiana	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	—
Guyana	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	—
Paraguay	97	113	16.5	1,233	1,357	10.1	12.0
Peru	369	266	-27.9	4,667	3,517	-24.6	13.2
Suriname	1	0	-100.0	1	0	-100.0	—
Uruguay	32	32	0.0	348	330	-5.2	10.3
Venezuela	2,118	2,373	12.0	32,846	35,397	7.8	14.9
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA	45,846	41,519	-9.4	833,609	792,345	-5.0	19.1
Middle East	44,625	40,381	-9.5	815,510	774,132	-5.1	19.2
Bahrain	25	29	16.0	399	420	5.3	14.5
Iran	218	175	-19.7	2,784	2,247	-19.3	12.8
Iraq	763	720	-5.6	17,027	14,494	-14.9	20.1
Israel	78	63	-19.2	683	672	-1.6	10.7
Jordan	226	259	14.6	3,461	3,295	-4.8	12.7
Kuwait	3,075	4,191	36.3	45,378	68,037	49.9	16.2
Lebanon	24	49	104.2	268	579	116.0	11.8
Oman	617	639	3.6	10,231	12,471	21.9	19.5
Palestinian Territories	42	90	114.3	504	1,023	103.0	11.4

(cont'd)

	Students			Student-weeks			Average weeks per student
	2013	2014	% change	2013	2014	% change	
Qatar	296	516	74.3	5,901	7,555	28.0	14.6
Saudi Arabia	38,165	32,557	-14.7	713,164	644,783	-9.6	19.8
Syria	157	155	-1.3	2,258	2,381	5.4	15.4
United Arab Emirates	757	693	-8.5	10,634	12,566	18.2	18.1
Yemen	182	245	34.6	2,818	3,609	28.1	14.7
North Africa	1,221	1,138	-6.8	18,099	18,213	0.6	16.0
Algeria	61	39	-36.1	611	364	-40.4	9.3
Egypt	96	104	8.3	1,107	1,264	14.2	12.2
Libya	843	798	-5.3	13,989	14,459	3.4	18.1
Morocco	150	155	3.3	1,775	1,751	-1.4	11.3
Tunisia	71	42	-40.8	617	375	-39.2	8.9
NORTH AMERICA	60	46	-23.3	499	592	18.6	12.9
Canada	60	46	-23.3	499	592	18.6	12.9
OCEANIA	69	23	-66.7	516	267	-48.3	11.6
Australia	56	15	-73.2	333	139	-58.3	9.3
Cook Islands	0	2	-	0	35	-	17.5
Fiji	3	0	-100.0	47	0	-100.0	-
French Polynesia	1	1	0.0	12	10	-16.7	10.0
Kiribati	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	-
Marshall Islands	1	0	-100.0	41	0	-100.0	-
Micronesia	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	-
Nauru	3	0	-100.0	29	0	-100.0	-
New Caledonia	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	-
New Zealand	3	2	-33.3	44	41	-6.8	20.5
Niue	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	-
Norfolk Islands	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	-
Palau	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	-
Papua New Guinea	1	2	100.0	*	21	-	10.5
Samoa	0	1	-	0	21	-	21.0
Solomon Islands	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	-
Tonga	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	-
Tuvalu	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	-
Vanuatu	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	-
Wallis and Futuna	1	0	-100.0	10	0	-100.0	-
STATELESS	6	1	-83.3	91	41	-54.9	41.0
TOTAL	125,973	126,016	0.0	1,861,385	1,853,569	-0.4	14.7

* Data not available.

3.8 IEP STUDENTS AND STUDENT-WEEKS BY U.S. STATE, 2014

	Programs	Total students	Student-weeks		Programs	Total students	Student-weeks
Alabama	8	1,924	27,462	Montana	1	138	2,078
Alaska	-	*	*	Nebraska	4	1,228	17,845
Arizona	4	4,110	61,878	Nevada	2	455	2,690
Arkansas	3	963	16,037	New Hampshire	2	58	821
California	44	32,086	376,006	New Jersey	5	717	9,592
Colorado	9	2,122	31,824	New Mexico	2	671	8,987
Connecticut	4	1,317	19,141	New York	21	11,248	163,651
Delaware	1	1,588	30,498	North Carolina	5	1,727	20,501
District of Columbia	4	869	6,549	North Dakota	2	227	3,956
Florida	13	5,412	67,711	Ohio	12	4,073	64,016
Georgia	7	1,508	27,675	Oklahoma	5	1,287	21,566
Hawaii	6	2,927	28,560	Oregon	7	3,550	64,464
Idaho	3	656	11,067	Pennsylvania	16	5,566	73,280
Illinois	15	3,838	82,919	Rhode Island	4	602	5,489
Indiana	6	1,835	32,322	South Carolina	2	685	12,460
Iowa	5	818	13,239	South Dakota	1	7	112
Kansas	5	1,464	24,034	Tennessee	7	1,403	24,654
Kentucky	4	178	4,116	Texas	20	7,266	120,602
Louisiana	4	453	4,634	Utah	3	753	14,489
Maine	1	32	303	Vermont	1	120	1,800
Maryland	3	646	11,322	Virginia	4	1,458	20,561
Massachusetts	7	3,856	48,454	Washington	12	5,720	132,778
Michigan	9	2,274	44,063	West Virginia	2	454	8,804
Minnesota	5	1,186	16,621	Wisconsin	9	2,456	38,080
Mississippi	4	890	12,406	Wyoming	1	18	187
Missouri	9	1,177	21,265	U.S. TOTAL	333	126,016	1,853,569

* Data not available. Programs with multiple locations in different states that did not provide separate data for each program are not included in the state breakdown.

3.9 IEP STUDENTS AND STUDENT-WEEKS BY ENROLLMENT STATUS FOR TOP 4 HOST STATES, 2014

	ALL STATES	CALIFORNIA	NEW YORK	TEXAS	WASHINGTON
	% of students	% of students	% of students	% of students	% of students
Full-time (18 or more hours per week)	83.5	87.3	64.1	75.4	84.7
Part-time	16.5	12.7	35.9	24.6	15.3
Total students	126,016	32,086	11,248	7,266	5,720
	% of student-weeks	% of student-weeks	% of student-weeks	% of student-weeks	% of student-weeks
Full-time (18 or more hours per week)	85.2	92.8	64.3	66.7	87.6
Part-time	14.8	7.2	35.7	33.3	12.4
Total student-weeks	1,853,569	376,006	163,651	120,602	132,778

3.10 TOP 20 PLACES OF ORIGIN FOR THE TOP 4 STATES HOSTING IEP STUDENTS, 2014

1. CALIFORNIA		Students	% of students	Student-weeks
State total		32,086	100.0	376,006
1	Saudi Arabia	5,856	18.3	95,651
2	Brazil	4,953	15.4	32,760
3	China	4,884	15.2	61,299
4	Japan	4,183	13.0	45,250
5	South Korea	2,233	7.0	28,348
6	Taiwan	1,638	5.1	16,988
7	Kuwait	1,107	3.5	18,321
8	Thailand	734	2.3	12,393
9	Mexico	621	1.9	3,064
10	Switzerland	565	1.8	4,403
11	Turkey	528	1.6	6,032
12	Vietnam	499	1.6	6,620
13	France	438	1.4	4,020
14	Germany	359	1.1	2,121
15	Russia	288	0.9	2,000
16	Italy	276	0.9	1,672
17	Indonesia	259	0.8	1,959
18	Spain	233	0.7	2,031
19	Norway	201	0.6	2,599
20	Colombia	190	0.6	2,125

2. NEW YORK		Students	% of students	Student-weeks
State total		11,248	100.0	163,651
1	China	1,806	14.9	24,360
2	Brazil	863	6.5	10,610
3	Mexico	849	9.4	15,455
4	Japan	699	7.1	11,561
5	Ecuador	624	6.3	10,271
6	South Korea	616	5.6	9,128
7	Dominican Republic	597	6.3	10,344
8	Saudi Arabia	575	0.0	0
9	Colombia	505	4.3	7,070
10	Spain	409	0.0	12
11	Turkey	396	0.0	0
12	Taiwan	292	0.1	110
13	Italy	255	1.4	2,231
14	Russia	220	1.6	2,667
15	France	187	1.1	1,874
16	Thailand	185	0.0	0
17	Venezuela	177	0.3	454
18	Guatemala	135	1.5	2,481
19	India	124	1.0	1,644
20	Kazakhstan	96	0.4	735

3. TEXAS		Students	% of students	Student-weeks
State total		7,266	100.0	120,602
1	Saudi Arabia	2,135	29.4	48,871
2	Mexico	862	11.9	7,090
3	China	439	6.0	8,097
4	Vietnam	393	5.4	3,438
5	Venezuela	386	5.3	6,337
6	Brazil	337	4.6	4,276
6	South Korea	337	4.6	5,566
8	Turkey	336	4.6	5,738
9	Taiwan	237	3.3	3,574
10	Japan	211	2.9	2,625
11	Colombia	198	2.7	2,118
12	Angola	167	2.3	3,950
13	Thailand	76	1.0	1,150
14	Oman	65	0.9	1,780
15	Kuwait	59	0.8	940
16	Cote d'Ivoire	58	0.8	1,374
17	Russia	56	0.8	799
18	Iraq	52	0.7	808
19	United Arab Emirates	47	0.6	841
20	Kazakhstan	46	0.6	803

4. WASHINGTON		Students	% of students	Student-weeks
State total		5,720	100.0	132,778
1	Saudi Arabia	1,954	34.2	52,231
2	China	1,138	19.9	28,603
3	Japan	681	11.9	16,146
4	South Korea	374	6.5	6,852
5	Vietnam	332	5.8	8,441
6	Taiwan	323	5.6	5,541
7	Brazil	150	2.6	3,432
8	Thailand	86	1.5	1,238
9	Kuwait	75	1.3	1,303
10	Oman	66	–	*
11	Hong Kong	51	0.9	999
12	Mexico	50	0.9	954
13	Russia	39	0.7	573
14	Mongolia	38	0.7	787
15	Libya	37	0.6	266
16	Indonesia	30	0.5	484
17	Colombia	27	0.5	467
18	Venezuela	18	0.3	355
19	Ecuador	17	0.3	224
20	Afghanistan	16	0.3	15
20	Germany	16	0.3	195

* Data not available.

International Scholars in the United States

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4.1 VISA STATUS, SEX, AND PRIMARY FUNCTION OF INTERNATIONAL SCHOLARS, SELECTED YEARS, 1999/00–2014/15

	% of scholars			
	1999/00	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15
Visa status				
J (all)*	71.6	54.0	62.6	72.4
<i>J-1 scholar</i>	69.0	51.0	61.1	69.8
<i>J-1 other</i>	2.6	3.0	1.5	2.6
H-1B	20.5	37.4	30.3	20.3
TN	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.2
O-1	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.5
Other	5.5	6.4	5.4	5.6
Sex				
Male	71.8	66.5	64.2	61.1
Female	28.2	33.5	35.8	38.9
Primary function				
Research	76.5	73.2	77.4	77.1
Teaching	10.4	13.3	8.6	6.9
Both research & teaching	7.8	7.1	6.3	9.4
Other	5.3	6.4	7.7	6.6
TOTAL INTERNATIONAL SCHOLARS	74,571	89,634	115,098	124,861

* Includes scholars who are physically present at an institution, but who are under another organization's J visa sponsorship.

Note: International scholar data include only scholars at higher education institutions and does not include scholars in non-university settings.

4.2 MAJOR FIELD OF SPECIALIZATION OF INTERNATIONAL SCHOLARS, SELECTED YEARS, 1999/00–2014/15

	% of scholars			
	1999/00	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15
Science, technology, engineering, and math	76.4	77.5	75.7	74.2
<i>Agriculture</i>	3.6	3.7	4.0	4.5
<i>Engineering</i>	11.9	11.6	13.1	16.2
<i>Health professions</i>	23.8	21.9	18.1	13.1
<i>Math and computer science</i>	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.7
<i>Physical and life sciences</i>	31.6	34.7	34.9	34.7
Social sciences	7.3	7.4	7.7	8.0
Humanities	4.9	3.5	3.7	3.8
Business and management	2.5	2.8	3.8	3.3
Education	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.9
Fine and applied arts	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.7
Legal studies and law enforcement*	–	–	–	1.6
Communication and journalism*	–	–	–	0.9
Other fields of study	5.3	5.4	5.2	4.3

*Beginning in 2014/15, communications & journalism and legal studies & law enforcement were reported separately.

Note: Percent of total may not sum to 100.0 due to rounding.

4.3 DETAILED MAJOR FIELD OF SPECIALIZATION OF INTERNATIONAL SCHOLARS, 2013/14 & 2014/15

	2013/14	2014/15	% change		2013/14	2014/15	% change
Agriculture	5,212	5,628	8.0				
Agriculture	4,288	4,574	6.7	Legal studies and law enforcement	2,094	2,003	-4.3
Natural resources & conservation	924	1,054	14.1	Legal professions & studies	2,042	1,931	-5.4
Business and management	4,155	4,072	-2.0	Homeland security, law enforcement & firefighting	52	72	38.5
Communications and journalism	1,053	1,128	7.1	Math and computer science	6,927	7,172	3.5
Communication, journalism	996	1,056	6.0	Computer & information science services	3,822	4,044	5.8
Communications technologies/technicians	57	72	26.3	Mathematics & statistics	3,105	3,128	0.7
Education	2,325	2,343	0.8	Physical and life sciences	43,391	43,311	-0.2
Engineering	18,934	20,381	7.6	Biological & biomedical sciences	29,111	29,681	2.0
Engineering	18,270	19,658	7.6	Physical sciences	14,155	13,469	-4.8
Engineering technologies/technicians	625	677	8.3	Science technologies/technicians	125	161	28.8
Transportation & materials moving	27	37	37.0	Social sciences	9,800	10,061	2.7
Mechanic & repair technologies/technicians	4	6	50.0	Social sciences	4,984	5,004	0.4
Construction trades	4	2	-50.0	Psychology	1,275	1,322	3.7
Precision production	0	0	0.0	Public administration & social service	1,124	1,053	-6.3
Military technologies	4	1	-75.0	Area, ethnic, cultural & gender studies	1,737	2,009	15.7
Fine and applied arts	1,990	2,213	11.2	History	680	673	-1.0
Visual & performing arts	1,192	1,310	9.9	Other fields of study	4,992	5,428	8.7
Architecture	798	903	13.2	Liberal arts & sciences/general studies	367	344	-6.3
Health professions	16,385	16,444	0.4	Multi/interdisciplinary studies	737	865	17.4
Health professions & related programs	15,289	15,149	-0.9	Parks, recreation, leisure & fitness studies	276	316	14.5
Residency programs	1,096	1,295	18.2	Family & consumer sciences/human sciences	258	271	5.0
Humanities	4,656	4,677	0.5	Basic skills	18	23	27.8
Foreign languages, literatures & linguistics	2,843	2,835	-0.3	Personal & culinary services	85	12	-85.9
English language & literature/letters	879	861	-2.0	Library science	338	420	24.3
Theology & religious vocations	100	118	18.0	Reserve Officer Training Corps	0	1	-
Philosophy and religious studies	834	863	3.5	Other	2,913	3,176	9.0
				TOTAL	121,914	124,861	2.4

4.4 TOP 25 PLACES OF ORIGIN OF INTERNATIONAL SCHOLARS, 2013/14 & 2014/15

	2012/13	2013/14	% of total	% change
1 China	36,409	40,193	32.2	10.4
2 India	10,506	10,937	8.8	4.1
3 South Korea	7,934	7,415	5.9	-6.5
4 Germany	5,546	5,318	4.3	-4.1
5 Canada	4,551	4,611	3.7	1.3
6 Japan	4,705	4,511	3.6	-4.1
7 Brazil	3,673	4,394	3.5	19.6
8 France	4,525	4,249	3.4	-6.1
9 Italy	3,887	3,866	3.1	-0.5
10 Spain	2,996	2,886	2.3	-3.7
11 United Kingdom	2,805	2,635	2.1	-6.1
12 Turkey	2,253	2,218	1.8	-1.6
13 Taiwan	1,995	1,871	1.5	-6.2
14 Mexico	1,527	1,646	1.3	7.8
15 Israel	1,574	1,522	1.2	-3.3
16 Iran	1,364	1,475	1.2	8.1
17 Netherlands	1,198	1,162	0.9	-3.0
18 Australia	1,082	1,019	0.8	-5.8
19 Russia	1,138	1,010	0.8	-11.2
20 Greece	880	920	0.7	4.5
21 Pakistan	845	862	0.7	2.0
22 Colombia	765	826	0.7	8.0
23 Egypt	762	784	0.6	2.9
24 Poland	895	757	0.6	-15.4
25 Switzerland	796	715	0.6	-10.2
WORLD TOTAL	121,914	124,861	100.0	2.4

4.5 INTERNATIONAL SCHOLAR TOTALS BY PLACE OF ORIGIN, 2013/14 & 2014/15

	2013/14	2014/15	% of total	% change		2013/14	2014/15	% of total	% change
AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN	1,844	1,989	1.6	7.9	Cabo Verde/Cape Verde	1	2		100.0
East Africa	490	560	0.4	14.3	Côte d'Ivoire/Ivory Coast	19	16		-15.8
Burundi	2	2		0.0	Gambia	5	6		20.0
Djibouti	1	3		200.0	Ghana	228	225		-1.3
Eritrea	7	7		0.0	Guinea	1	4		300.0
Ethiopia	107	115		7.5	Guinea-Bissau	1	1		0.0
Kenya	195	203		4.1	Liberia	34	20		-41.2
Rwanda	22	33		50.0	Mali	12	20		66.7
Seychelles	0	0		0.0	Mauritania	1	1		0.0
Somalia	0	1		-	Niger	14	17		21.4
South Sudan	5	3		-40.0	Nigeria	393	395		0.5
Sudan	32	20		-37.5	Saint Helena	0	2		-
Tanzania	53	61		15.1	Senegal	38	28		-26.3
Uganda	66	112		69.7	Sierra Leone	7	10		42.9
Central Africa	130	151	0.1	16.2	Togo	8	10		25.0
Cameroon	96	110		14.6	ASIA	66,259	69,515	55.7	4.9
Central African Republic	2	3		50.0	East Asia	51,408	54,278	43.5	5.6
Chad	1	3		200.0	China	36,409	40,193		10.4
Congo, Rep. of the (Brazzaville)	7	9		28.6	Hong Kong	298	250		-16.1
Congo, Dem. Rep. of the (Kinshasa)	20	18		-10.0	Japan	4,705	4,511		-4.1
Equatorial Guinea	2	2		0.0	Macau	8	8		0.0
Gabon	2	6		200.0	Mongolia	59	30		-49.2
São Tomé and Príncipe	0	0		0.0	North Korea	-	-		-
Southern Africa	439	504	0.4	14.8	South Korea	7,934	7,415		-6.5
Angola	8	8		0.0	Taiwan	1,995	1,871		-6.2
Botswana	7	21		200.0	South & Central Asia	12,466	12,835	10.3	3.0
Comoros	2	1		-50.0	Afghanistan	73	40		-45.2
Lesotho	15	7		-53.3	Bangladesh	255	251		-1.6
Madagascar	8	9		12.5	Bhutan	12	10		-16.7
Malawi	18	39		116.7	India	10,506	10,937		4.1
Mauritius	11	21		90.9	Kazakhstan	213	176		-17.4
Mozambique	9	21		133.3	Kyrgyzstan	18	17		-5.6
Namibia	9	10		11.1	Maldives	0	3		-
Reunion	0	1		-	Nepal	289	296		2.4
South Africa	232	227		-2.2	Pakistan	845	862		2.0
Swaziland	15	9		-40.0	Sri Lanka	201	214		6.5
Zambia	25	32		28.0	Tajikistan	13	8		-38.5
Zimbabwe	80	98		22.5	Turkmenistan	7	2		-71.4
West Africa	785	774	0.6	-1.4	Uzbekistan	34	19		-44.1
Benin	15	7		-53.3	Southeast Asia	2,385	2,402	1.9	0.7
Burkina Faso	8	10		25.0	Brunei	7	6		-14.3
					Cambodia	14	11		-21.4

(cont'd)

(cont'd)

	2013/14	2014/15	% of total	% change		2013/14	2014/15	% of total	% change
Indonesia	279	221		-20.8	Montenegro	11	12		9.1
Laos	1	4		300.0	Netherlands	1,198	1,162		-3.0
Malaysia	310	329		6.1	Norway	457	454		-0.7
Myanmar	39	80		105.1	Poland	895	757		-15.4
Philippines	307	328		6.8	Portugal	572	516		-9.8
Singapore	279	275		-1.4	Romania	380	319		-16.1
Thailand	769	711		-7.5	Russia	1,138	1,010		-11.2
Timor-Leste/East Timor	0	1		-	San Marino	0	1		-
Vietnam	380	436		14.7	Serbia	162	167		3.1
EUROPE	34,015	32,336	25.9	-4.9	Slovakia	131	114		-13.0
Albania	39	45		15.4	Slovenia	77	83		7.8
Andorra	4	3		-25.0	Spain	2,996	2,886		-3.7
Armenia	59	66		11.9	Sweden	671	614		-8.5
Austria	587	569		-3.1	Switzerland	796	715		-10.2
Azerbaijan	35	33		-5.7	Turkey	2,253	2,218		-1.6
Belarus	80	58		-27.5	Ukraine	357	282		-21.0
Belgium	584	582		-0.3	United Kingdom	2,805	2,635		-6.1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	30	30		0.0	Vatican City/Holy See	0	0		0.0
Bulgaria	204	175		-14.2	LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN	8,599	9,546	7.6	11.0
Croatia	115	137		19.1	Caribbean	436	378	0.3	-13.3
Cyprus	79	70		-11.4	Anguilla	1	1		0.0
Czech Republic	237	211		-11.0	Antigua and Barbuda	5	2		-60.0
Denmark	611	520		-14.9	Aruba	1	1		0.0
Estonia	52	50		-3.8	Bahamas	33	32		-3.0
Finland	339	312		-8.0	Barbados	34	25		-26.5
France	4,525	4,249		-6.1	Bermuda	4	3		-25.0
Georgia	93	107		15.1	British Virgin Islands	1	10		900.0
Germany	5,546	5,318		-4.1	Cayman Islands	1	0		-100.0
Gibraltar	0	0		0.0	Cuba	27	37		37.0
Greece	880	920		4.5	Curacao	7	0		-100.0
Hungary	355	321		-9.6	Dominica	9	10		11.1
Iceland	56	71		26.8	Dominican Republic	100	32		-68.0
Ireland	514	483		-6.0	Grenada	4	2		-50.0
Italy	3,887	3,866		-0.5	Guadeloupe	1	0		-100.0
Kosovo	27	10		-63.0	Haiti	16	47		193.8
Latvia	28	29		3.6	Jamaica	100	81		-19.0
Liechtenstein	8	10		25.0	Martinique	0	0		0.0
Lithuania	49	58		18.4	Montserrat	0	0		0.0
Luxembourg	23	25		8.7	Saint Kitts & Nevis	2	0		-100.0
Macedonia	30	31		3.3	Saint Lucia	9	10		11.1
Malta	7	4		-42.9	Saint Vincent & Grenadines	6	3		-50.0
Moldova	33	27		-18.2	Sint Maarten	1	0		-100.0
Monaco	0	1		-					

(cont'd)

4.5 INTERNATIONAL SCHOLAR TOTALS BY PLACE OF ORIGIN, 2013/14 & 2014/15 (cont'd)

	2013/14	2014/15	% of total	% change		2013/14	2014/15	% of total	% change
Trinidad and Tobago	74	80		8.1	Saudi Arabia	307	479		56.0
Turks and Caicos	0	2		—	Syria	140	132		-5.7
Mexico & Central America	1,823	2,038	1.6	11.8	United Arab Emirates	27	27		0.0
Belize	16	16		0.0	Yemen	13	20		53.8
Costa Rica	79	91		15.2	NORTH AFRICA	1,100	1,141	0.9	3.7
El Salvador	38	48		26.3	Algeria	68	69		1.5
Guatemala	82	69		-15.9	Egypt	762	784		2.9
Honduras	45	80		77.8	Libya	39	47		20.5
Mexico	1,527	1,646		7.8	Morocco	110	113		2.7
Nicaragua	14	17		21.4	Tunisia	121	128		5.8
Panama	22	71		222.7	NORTH AMERICA	4,551	4,611	3.7	1.3
South America	6,340	7,130	5.7	12.5	Canada	4,551	4,611		1.3
Argentina	615	640		4.1	OCEANIA	1,322	1,252	1.0	-5.3
Bolivia	53	42		-20.8	Australia	1,082	1,019		-5.8
Brazil	3,673	4,394		19.6	Cook Islands	0	0		0.0
Chile	496	487		-1.8	Fiji	7	4		-42.9
Colombia	765	826		8.0	French Polynesia	0	0		0.0
Ecuador	138	151		9.4	Kiribati	1	0		-100.0
Falkland Islands	0	0		0.0	Marshall Islands	0	0		0.0
French Guiana	26	3		-88.5	Micronesia	0	1		—
Guyana	5	13		160.0	Nauru	0	0		0.0
Paraguay	21	18		-14.3	New Caledonia	0	0		0.0
Peru	263	291		10.6	New Zealand	224	223		-0.4
Suriname	2	2		0.0	Niue	0	0		0.0
Uruguay	80	66		-17.5	Norfolk Island	0	0		0.0
Venezuela	203	197		-3.0	Palau	0	0		0.0
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA	5,309	5,608	4.5	5.6	Papua New Guinea	7	4		-42.9
Middle East	4,209	4,467	3.6	6.1	Samoa	0	0		0.0
Bahrain	12	12		0.0	Solomon Islands	0	0		0.0
Iran	1,364	1,475		8.1	Tonga	1	1		0.0
Iraq	133	136		2.3	Tuvalu	0	0		0.0
Israel	1,574	1,522		-3.3	Vanuatu	0	0		0.0
Jordan	224	243		8.5	Wallis and Futuna	0	0		0.0
Kuwait	46	40		-13.0	STATELESS	15	4	0.0	-73.3
Lebanon	321	313		-2.5	WORLD TOTAL	121,914	124,861	100.0	2.4
Oman	9	14		55.6					
Palestinian Territories	27	45		66.7					
Qatar	12	9		-25.0					

Note: Percent distributions may not sum to 100.0 because of rounding.

4.6 INTERNATIONAL SCHOLARS BY STATE OR TERRITORY, 2010/11–2014/15

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	% change from 2013/14
Alabama	967	947	969	938	1,159	23.6
Alaska	76	76	18	16	22	37.5
Arizona	1,724	1,758	1,934	2,108	2,466	17.0
Arkansas	419	461	543	436	362	-17.0
California	20,199	20,672	21,725	21,602	22,252	3.0
Colorado	1,805	1,925	1,854	1,915	1,879	-1.9
Connecticut	2,341	2,689	2,612	2,749	2,815	2.4
Delaware	613	446	298	567	559	-1.4
District of Columbia	1,274	1,310	606	610	613	0.5
Florida	3,533	4,379	4,475	3,470	3,561	2.6
Georgia	3,578	3,716	3,638	3,576	3,542	-1.0
Hawaii	538	566	575	556	603	8.5
Idaho	*	37	43	36	51	41.7
Illinois	6,664	5,874	6,100	5,869	5,855	-0.2
Indiana	2,300	2,466	2,654	2,553	2,698	5.7
Iowa	1,530	1,495	1,619	1,340	1,308	-2.4
Kansas	787	828	1,032	1,045	1,021	-2.3
Kentucky	1,397	1,347	1,453	1,232	1,129	-8.4
Louisiana	743	748	755	638	466	-27.0
Maine	135	123	103	79	95	20.3
Maryland	1,850	2,337	2,243	4,852	4,754	-2.0
Massachusetts	9,813	9,928	10,313	9,659	10,011	3.6
Michigan	4,584	4,682	5,422	5,302	4,938	-6.9
Minnesota	1,549	1,642	1,810	2,241	2,190	-2.3
Mississippi	281	278	315	170	323	90.0
Missouri	2,480	2,428	2,423	2,209	2,407	9.0
Montana	146	253	206	168	187	11.3
Nebraska	565	510	518	576	839	45.7
Nevada	356	321	371	416	402	-3.4
New Hampshire	456	437	449	459	421	-8.3
New Jersey	1,745	1,961	2,093	2,389	2,246	-6.0
New Mexico	447	422	460	534	470	-12.0
New York	8,413	9,065	9,450	9,016	9,756	8.2
North Carolina	3,712	3,943	4,518	4,404	4,520	2.6
North Dakota	374	398	343	339	386	13.9
Ohio	3,617	3,667	3,731	3,845	3,916	1.8
Oklahoma	550	558	546	343	571	66.5
Oregon	907	915	1,008	990	866	-12.5
Pennsylvania	5,635	5,490	7,211	6,669	7,283	9.2
Rhode Island	664	705	756	789	834	5.7
South Carolina	937	786	838	887	879	-0.9
South Dakota	137	137	161	88	36	-59.1
Tennessee	1,190	1,322	1,441	1,594	1,766	10.8

(cont'd)

4.6 INTERNATIONAL SCHOLARS BY STATE OR TERRITORY, 2010/11–2014/15 (cont'd)

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	% change from 2013/14
Texas	7,301	5,913	5,358	5,447	5,603	2.9
Utah	532	669	565	637	625	-1.9
Vermont	315	325	346	349	267	-23.5
Virginia	1,441	1,317	1,239	1,271	1,206	-5.1
Washington	2,257	2,225	2,222	2,155	2,262	5.0
West Virginia	280	241	273	154	165	7.1
Wisconsin	2,033	2,053	2,326	2,583	2,210	-14.4
Wyoming	*	*	*	*	*	—
Puerto Rico	122	126	98	44	66	50.0
Virgin Islands	1	*	*	*	*	—
U.S. TOTAL	115,313	116,917	122,059	121,914	124,861	2.4

* Did not report

4.7 LEADING INSTITUTIONS HOSTING INTERNATIONAL SCHOLARS, 2014/15

			International scholars
1	Harvard University	Cambridge MA	4,750
2	University of California—Berkeley	Berkeley CA	3,313
3	Stanford University	Stanford CA	3,235
4	Columbia University	New York NY	3,038
5	University of Michigan—Ann Arbor	Ann Arbor MI	3,015
6	University of California—San Diego	La Jolla CA	2,739
7	University of California—Los Angeles	Los Angeles CA	2,732
8	Johns Hopkins University	Baltimore MD	2,658
9	University of California—Davis	Davis CA	2,654
10	Yale University	New Haven CT	2,447
11	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	Cambridge MA	2,403
12	University of Illinois—Urbana-Champaign	Champaign IL	2,015
13	University of Wisconsin—Madison	Madison WI	1,860
14	Ohio State University—Columbus	Columbus OH	1,817
15	University of Minnesota—Twin Cities	Minneapolis MN	1,811
16	Duke University and Medical Center	Durham NC	1,792
17	University of Pittsburgh—Pittsburgh	Pittsburgh PA	1,716
18	University of Pennsylvania	Philadelphia PA	1,694
19	University of California—San Francisco	San Francisco CA	1,621
20	Cornell University	Ithaca NY	1,619
21	University of Florida	Gainesville FL	1,611
22	University of Texas—Austin	Austin TX	1,525
23	University of Southern California	Los Angeles CA	1,430
24	University of Arizona	Tucson AZ	1,411
25	Northwestern University	Evanston IL	1,373
26	University of Maryland—College Park	College Park MD	1,341
27	University of North Carolina—Chapel Hill	Chapel Hill NC	1,310
28	Penn State University—University Park	University Park PA	1,276
29	Purdue University—West Lafayette	West Lafayette IN	1,251
30	University of California—Irvine	Irvine CA	1,190
31	Washington University in St. Louis	St. Louis MO	1,187
32	New York University	New York NY	1,161
33	Michigan State University	East Lansing MI	1,134
34	Rutgers University, The State University of New Jersey—New Brunswick & Camden	New Brunswick NJ	1,121
35	Boston University	Boston MA	1,117
36	Emory University	Atlanta GA	1,093
37	Princeton University	Princeton NJ	1,073
38	University of Chicago	Chicago IL	1,022
39	Georgia Institute of Technology	Atlanta GA	1,010
40	University of Illinois—Chicago	Chicago IL	1,007

Methodology

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HISTORY OF THE CENSUS

Since its founding in 1919, the Institute of International Education (IIE) has conducted an annual census of international students in the United States. For the first 30 years, IIE and the Committee on Friendly Relations Among Foreign Students carried out this effort jointly. IIE's first independent publication of the results of the annual census was titled *Education for One World*, and it reported on data for the 1948/49 academic year. It was renamed the *Open Doors Report on International Educational Exchange* in 1954/55, and in 1972 began receiving support from the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the United States Information Agency (USIA), now part of the U.S. Department of State. *Open Doors* has long been regarded as the comprehensive source of data on trends in the enrollment of international students in U.S. higher education and in intensive English programs (IEPs) in the U.S., as well as U.S. students studying abroad and international scholars teaching and conducting research at U.S. colleges and universities.

COUNTRY CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

The classification of countries and other places of origin into regional groupings used throughout this report (Table 5.1) is based primarily on the U.S. Department of State's listings.¹

The two-letter code of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's Student and Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS) for each place of origin is listed beside the four-digit *Open Doors* country code. The SEVIS codes for the territories of Gaza Strip (GZ) and the West Bank (WE) are combined as Palestinian Territories in the *Open Doors* classification.

Beginning with *Open Doors 2006*,

the Eastern and Western Europe sub-regions were combined into a single Europe category, and Turkey and Cyprus, which were previously classified in the Middle East, were grouped with Europe.

Beginning with *Open Doors 2010*, the countries listed in some African sub-regions were reclassified to better reflect modern geographic reality. Beginning with *Open Doors 2013*, North Africa was grouped with the Middle East to form the Middle East and North Africa region. The remaining African sub-regions were renamed Sub-Saharan Africa. Also beginning in 2013, Bermuda was reclassified from North America to the Caribbean sub-region.

FIELDS OF STUDY

The fields of study used in this book are from *Classification of Instructional Programs, 2010 Edition*, published by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) of the U.S. Department of Education.² Table 5.2 lists the major fields of study used by *Open Doors*. In addition to the NCES fields, IIE has separate categories for Intensive English Language and Optional Practical Training (OPT).

CARNEGIE CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

Beginning with *Open Doors 2010*, the 2010 Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education codes for institutional type has been used.³ *Open Doors 2008* through *2009* used the 2005 codes, *Open Doors 2004* through *2007* used the 2000 codes, and previous volumes of *Open Doors* used the 1994 codes. In the change from the 2005 to the 2010 system, some institutional categories were revised, and as a result, the institutional classifications of some institutions have changed. As *Open Doors* uses the

Carnegie system for its institutional-level analyses and rankings, comparisons to data from previous *Open Doors* reports are not always possible.

U.S. HIGHER EDUCATION ENROLLMENT

For the first two decades of the survey, *Open Doors* used enrollment data from the U.S. Department of Education's National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) to calculate the proportion of international students in U.S. higher education. From 1987/88 to 2006/07, IIE relied on the College Board for U.S. total higher education enrollment. Beginning with *Open Doors 2008*, IIE reverted to using enrollment data from the NCES. Due to this change, the proportion of international students in U.S. higher education reported in previous editions of *Open Doors* may differ. The NCES enrollment data used in *Open Doors* calculations are current at the time of publication.

DEFINITION OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENT

For the purposes of the International Student Census, an international student is defined as an individual who is enrolled for courses at an accredited higher education institution in the United States on a temporary visa that allows for academic study, and who is not an immigrant (permanent resident with an I-151 or Green Card), a citizen, an illegal alien (undocumented immigrant), individual with deferred action status, or a refugee. Since *Open Doors 2007*, individuals holding a student visa who are participating in Optional Practical Training (OPT) have been reported separately. These individuals are considered students in the Department of Homeland Security's Student and Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS) and are also included in the *Open Doors* international student totals.

1. See www.state.gov for more information.

2. See <http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/cipcode>.

3. See <http://carnegieclassifications.iu.edu>.

5.1 PLACE OF ORIGIN CODES BY WORLD REGION

1000	SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	1500	West Africa	2255	UZ	Uzbekistan		
1100	East Africa	1510	BN	Benin	2300	Southeast Asia		
1115	BY	Burundi	1585	UV	Burkina Faso	2305	BX	Brunei
1105	DJ	Djibouti	1505	CV	Cabo Verde/Cape Verde	2320	CB	Cambodia
1195	ER	Eritrea	1535	IV	Côte d'Ivoire/Ivory Coast	2315	ID	Indonesia
1125	ET	Ethiopia	1515	GA	Gambia	2325	LA	Laos
1130	KE	Kenya	1520	GH	Ghana	2330	MY	Malaysia
1165	RW	Rwanda	1525	GV	Guinea	2310	BM	Myanmar
1170	SE	Seychelles	1530	PU	Guinea-Bissau	2335	RP	Philippines
1175	SO	Somalia	1540	LI	Liberia	2345	SN	Singapore
1112	OD	South Sudan	1545	ML	Mali	2350	TH	Thailand
1370	SU	Sudan	1550	MR	Mauritania	2370	TT	Timore-Leste/East Timor
1180	TZ	Tanzania	1555	NG	Niger	2360	VM	Vietnam
1185	UG	Uganda	1560	NI	Nigeria	3000	EUROPE	
1200	Central Africa	1565	SH	Saint Helena	3110	AL	Albania	
1220	CM	Cameroon	1570	SG	Senegal	3203	AN	Andorra
1230	CT	Central African Republic	1575	SL	Sierra Leone	3189	AM	Armenia
1240	CD	Chad	1580	TO	Togo	3206	AU	Austria
1250	CF	Congo, Republic of the (Brazzaville)	2000	ASIA	3174	AJ	Azerbaijan	
1290	CG	Congo, Dem. Rep. of the (Kinshasa)	2100	East Asia	3181	BO	Belarus	
1260	EK	Equatorial Guinea	2110	CH	China	3210	BE	Belgium
1270	GB	Gabon	2130	HK	Hong Kong	3193	BK	Bosnia and Herzegovina
1280	TP	São Tomé & Príncipe	2140	JA	Japan	3120	BU	Bulgaria
1400	Southern Africa	2170	MC	Macau	3191	HR	Croatia	
1210	AO	Angola	2180	MG	Mongolia	3125	CY	Cyprus
1410	BC	Botswana	2150	KN	North Korea	3131	EZ	Czech Republic
1120	CN	Comoros	2160	KS	South Korea	3213	DA	Denmark
1420	LT	Lesotho	2120	TW	Taiwan	3183	EN	Estonia
1135	MA	Madagascar	2200	South & Central Asia	3220	FI	Finland	
1140	MI	Malawi	2205	AF	Afghanistan	3223	FR	France
1145	MP	Mauritius	2210	BG	Bangladesh	3188	GG	Georgia
1150	MZ	Mozambique	2215	BT	Bhutan	3226	GM	Germany
1430	WA	Namibia	2220	IN	India	3233	GI	Gibraltar
1155	RE	Reunion	2260	KZ	Kazakhstan	3236	GR	Greece
1440	SF	South Africa	2265	KG	Kyrgyzstan	3150	HU	Hungary
1450	WZ	Swaziland	2225	MV	Maldives	3243	IC	Iceland
1190	ZA	Zambia	2230	NP	Nepal	3246	EI	Ireland
1160	ZI	Zimbabwe	2235	PK	Pakistan	3250	IT	Italy
			2245	CE	Sri Lanka	3142	KV	Kosovo
			2270	TI	Tajikistan	3184	LG	Latvia
			2250	TX	Turkmenistan	3253	LS	Liechtenstein
					3185	LH	Lithuania	

3256	LU	Luxembourg	4160	MB	Martinique	6227	RM	Marshall Islands
3194	MK	Macedonia	4153	MH	Montserrat	6260	FM	Micronesia
3260	MT	Malta	4154	SC	St. Kitts and Nevis	6230	NR	Nauru
3187	MD	Moldova	4193	ST	St. Lucia	6235	NC	New Caledonia
3263	MN	Monaco	4194	VC	St. Vincent and Grenadines	6120	NZ	New Zealand
3197	MJ	Montenegro	4195	NN	Sint Maarten	6250	NE	Niue
3266	NL	Netherlands	4180	TD	Trinidad & Tobago	6255	NF	Norfolk Island
3270	NO	Norway	4185	TK	Turks and Caicos Islands	6263	PS	Palau
3160	PL	Poland				6240	PP	Papua New Guinea
3273	PO	Portugal	4200	Mexico & Central America		6280	WS	Samoa
3170	RO	Romania	4210	BH	Belize	6205	BP	Solomon Islands
3186	RS	Russia	4230	CS	Costa Rica	6270	TN	Tonga
3276	SM	San Marino	4240	ES	El Salvador	6271	TV	Tuvalu
3172	RB	Serbia	4250	GT	Guatemala	6245	NH	Vanuatu
3132	LO	Slovakia	4260	HO	Honduras	6275	WF	Wallis and Futuna
3192	SI	Slovenia	4270	MX	Mexico			
3280	SP	Spain	4280	NU	Nicaragua	8000	MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA	
3283	SW	Sweden	4290	PM	Panama			
3286	SZ	Switzerland				2400	Middle East	
3288	TU	Turkey	4300	South America		2405	BA	Bahrain
3182	UP	Ukraine	4305	AR	Argentina	2415	IR	Iran
3290	UK	United Kingdom	4310	BL	Bolivia	2420	IZ	Iraq
3240	VT	Vatican City/Holy See	4315	BR	Brazil	2425	IS	Israel
3190	YO	Yugoslavia	4320	CI	Chile	2430	JO	Jordan
			4325	CO	Colombia	2435	KU	Kuwait
4000	LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN		4330	EC	Ecuador	2440	LE	Lebanon
			4335	FK	Falkland Islands	2445	MU	Oman
4100	Caribbean		4340	FG	French Guiana	2443	GZ+WE	Palestinian Territories
4155	AV	Anguilla	4345	GY	Guyana	2450	QA	Qatar
4151	AC	Antigua and Barbuda	4350	PA	Paraguay	2455	SA	Saudi Arabia
4103	AA	Aruba	4355	PE	Peru	2460	SY	Syria
4105	BF	Bahamas	4360	NS	Suriname	2470	AE	United Arab Emirates
4110	BB	Barbados	4365	UY	Uruguay	2485	YM	Yemen
5110	BD	Bermuda	4370	VE	Venezuela			
4152	VI	British Virgin Islands				1300	North Africa	
4115	CJ	Cayman Islands	5000	NORTH AMERICA		1310	AG	Algeria
4120	CU	Cuba	5120	CA	Canada	1330	EG	Egypt
4123	UC	Curacao				1340	LY	Libya
4191	DO	Dominica	6000	OCEANIA		1350	MO	Morocco
4125	DR	Dominican Republic	6110	AS	Australia	1380	TS	Tunisia
4192	GJ	Grenada	6210	CW	Cook Islands			
4130	GP	Guadeloupe	6215	FJ	Fiji	7000	AY	ANTARCTICA
4135	HA	Haiti	6220	FP	French Polynesia	9901	U3	STATELESS
4140	JM	Jamaica	6225	KR	Kiribati			

DATA COLLECTION

Beginning with *Open Doors 2010*, the International Student Census was made available to survey respondents as an online survey. The most current survey was administered in winter 2014 to 2,808 institutions, with follow-ups continuing through summer 2015. As in the past, closed (non-active) institutions and long-term non-respondents were excluded. This year 1,653 institutions responded to the survey, yielding a 58.9 percent response rate (Table 5.3). Data imputation is also carried out to account for non-responding institutions. The reporting institutions and those for whom data were imputed together account for 73 percent of all institutions that were surveyed. (See the section on Imputation and Estimation for more details.)

This year's response rate was obtained through four rounds of email follow-ups, as well as several rounds of telephone follow-ups by IIE. The response rates are very high for a voluntary survey. Extensive outreach to surveyed institutions and collaboration with partner higher education associations contributed to higher response rates. Partner organizations that contributed to Open Doors outreach are listed in the Acknowledgements.

A total of 1,605 institutions (97 percent of responding institutions) reported enrolling international students in 2014/15 (Table 5.3), with 1,561 institutions (94 percent) providing detailed information on student characteristics. Key variables, including academic level, enrollment status, gender, visa status, field of study, and place of origin had response rates ranging from 86 percent to 99 percent (Table 5.4). Response rates for primary source of funding and marital status were 54 percent and 30 percent, respectively.

The U.S. Department of Homeland

Security's Student and Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS) data also provide a reliable cross-check of the *Open Doors* international student totals in this report. When compared with the SEVIS totals that have been adjusted for differences in the data collection

schedule and response categories, *Open Doors* figures are closely congruent with those reported by SEVIS.

COLLECTION OF DETAILED STUDENT DATA

Previously, *Open Doors* collected detailed data on fields of study by

5.2 FIELD OF STUDY CODES

AGRICULTURE

- 01 Agriculture, agriculture operations, and related sciences
- 03 Natural resources and conservation

BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT

- 52 Business, management, marketing, and related support services

COMMUNICATION

- 09 Communication, journalism, and related programs
- 10 Communication technologies/technicians and support services

EDUCATION

- 13 Education

ENGINEERING

- 14 Engineering
- 15 Engineering technologies/technicians
- 29 Military technologies and applied sciences
- 46 Construction trades
- 47 Mechanic and repair technologies/technicians
- 48 Precision production
- 49 Transportation and materials moving

FINE AND APPLIED ARTS

- 04 Architecture and related services
- 50 Visual and performing arts

HEALTH PROFESSIONS

- 51 Health professions and related clinical services
- 60 Residency programs

HUMANITIES

- 16 Foreign languages, literatures, and linguistics
- 23 English language and literature/letters
- 38 Philosophy and religious studies
- 39 Theology and religious vocations

INTENSIVE ENGLISH

- 96* Intensive English

LEGAL STUDIES AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

- 22 Legal professions and studies
- 43 Homeland security, law enforcement, firefighting, and related protective services

MATH AND COMPUTER SCIENCE

- 11 Computer and information sciences and support services
- 27 Mathematics and statistics

PHYSICAL AND LIFE SCIENCES

- 26 Biological and biomedical sciences
- 40 Physical sciences
- 41 Science technologies/technicians

SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HISTORY

- 05 Area, ethnic, cultural, and gender studies
- 42 Psychology
- 44 Public administration and social service professions
- 45 Social sciences
- 54 History

OTHER FIELDS OF STUDY

- 12 Personal and culinary services
- 19 Family and consumer sciences/human sciences
- 24 Liberal arts and sciences & general studies
- 25 Library sciences
- 28 Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC)
- 30 Multi/interdisciplinary studies
- 31 Parks, recreation, leisure, and fitness studies
- 32 Basic skills

UNDECLARED

- 90 Undeclared

OPTIONAL PRACTICAL TRAINING(OPT)

- 95* Optional practical training

* IIE Code

Source: National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), <http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/cipcode>

gender and academic level for all international students (known as the Individual Data Survey or Step 3 of the Annual Census) on a biannual basis from 1979/80 through 1997/98. The results were published as a separate volume titled *Profiles: The Foreign Student in the United States* from 1979/80 through 1991/92, then incorporated into *Open Doors 1994/95* and

Open Doors 1996/97. The Step 3 survey was discontinued in 1999 due to the declining response rate. Beginning with *Open Doors 2010*, IIE resumed collection of detailed data on the fields of study of students from the top 25 places of origin. The response rate for this variable was 73 percent in *Open Doors 2015* [Table 5.4].

U.S. STUDY ABROAD SURVEY

The U.S. study abroad population is defined as U.S. citizens and permanent residents enrolled for a degree at an accredited higher education institution in the U.S., who received academic credit from their home institution for study abroad during the 2013/14 academic year (including summer 2014). Students engaging in educational activities abroad without receiving academic credit are not included in the overall study abroad figure, but are reported separately in Table 2.14. Hence, the overall study abroad figure presents a conservative picture of U.S. study abroad activity. Data reported for the U.S. Study Abroad Survey lag one year behind data reported for the International Students Census due to the time required for credit transfer to take place after students return to their home campuses.

Beginning with *Open Doors 2009*, the U.S. Study Abroad Survey has been conducted online with detailed instructions available for download from the *Open Doors* website. The current survey was administered in winter 2014 and spring 2015 with follow-ups continuing through summer 2015. Study abroad data were obtained from 1,116 or 61.3 percent of the 1,821 institutions surveyed. As with the International Student Census, closed institutions and long-term non-respondents were excluded from the survey. This year's response rate was obtained by four rounds of phone and email follow-ups.

Most institutions provided detailed information on the characteristics of their students (Table 5.5). Response rates for key variables ranged from 98 percent for duration and destination to 71 percent for race/ethnicity. Data on the disability status of study abroad students have been collected since *Open Doors 2008*, with the assistance of Mobility International USA (MIUSA).

5.3 INSTITUTIONS SURVEYED AND RESPONSE RATES: INTERNATIONAL STUDENT CENSUS, SELECTED YEARS, 1964/65–2014/15

	Institutions surveyed	Institutions with int'l students	Institutions without int'l students	Total responding institutions	% response
1964/65	2,556	1,859	434	2,293	89.7
1969/70	2,859	1,734	265	1,999	69.9
1974/75	3,085	1,760	148	1,908	61.8
1979/80	3,186	2,651	299	2,950	92.6
1984/85	2,833	2,492	274	2,766	97.6
1989/90	2,891	2,546	294	2,840	98.2
1990/91	2,879	2,543	241	2,784	96.7
1991/92	2,823	2,436	228	2,646	94.4
1992/93	2,783	2,417	166	2,583	92.8
1993/94	2,743	2,451	163	2,614	95.3
1994/95	2,758	2,517	167	2,684	97.3
1995/96	2,715	2,403	176	2,579	95.7
1996/97	2,732	2,428	185	2,613	95.6
1997/98	2,726	2,394	177	2,571	94.3
1998/99	2,708	2,446	142	2,588	95.6
1999/00	2,696	2,367	126	2,493	92.5
2000/01	2,699	2,344	120	2,464	91.3
2001/02	2,697	2,284	100	2,384	88.4
2002/03	2,697	2,307	113	2,420	90.0
2003/04	2,685	2,225	118	2,345	87.3
2004/05	2,898	1,958	84	2,042	70.5
2005/06	2,877	1,913	91	2,004	69.7
2006/07	2,702	1,691	71	1,763	65.2
2007/08	2,657	1,648	66	1,714	64.5
2008/09	2,866	1,830	65	1,895	66.1
2009/10	2,673	1,611	63	1,674	63.0
2010/11	2,881	1,424	51	1,475	51.2
2011/12	2,880	1,363	45	1,408	48.9
2012/13	2,816	1,597	49	1,657	58.8
2013/14	2,814	1,692	52	1,744	62.0
2014/15	2,808	1,605	48	1,653	58.9

The response rate for the disability variable this year was 22 percent. Data on non-credit work, internships, and volunteering abroad (WIVA) has been collected since *Open Doors 2012*; this year's response rate for non-credit WIVA was 29 percent.

STUDY ABROAD PARTICIPATION RATES

The undergraduate participation rate is a proxy estimate of the proportion of students in both two- or four-year cohorts that go through a study abroad experience at least once during their

undergraduate careers. Undergraduate completion data from the U.S. Department of Education's Integrated Post-secondary Education Data System (IPEDS) are used to calculate the undergraduate participation rates. The participation rate is calculated by dividing the total number of undergraduates who studied abroad in a given year (as reported in the Open Doors U.S. Study Abroad survey) by the total number of undergraduate completions by U.S. students (bachelor's and associate's degrees awarded, as reported

by IPEDS). Due to various factors, such as students studying abroad more than once, students dropping out before graduation (non-completions), and varying cohort sizes from year to year, participation rates for individual institutions may exceed 100 percent. The IPEDS data used may lag one year behind the *Open Doors* data if IPEDS data for the corresponding year are not available at the time of the *Open Doors* data analysis, release, and publication. A national study abroad participation rate has been calculated since 2006/07

5.4 RESPONSE RATE FOR INDIVIDUAL VARIABLES: INTERNATIONAL STUDENT CENSUS, 2004/05–2014/15

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Academic level	99.8	99.9	98.7	97.9	99.7	96.8	88.8	96.2	98.3	98.6	98.6
Enrollment status	91.8	91.9	93.2	90.4	92.5	92.8	81.3	92.0	93.7	91.7	94.1
Gender	92.6	92.9	93.5	89.4	91	92.1	81.4	92.8	94.0	88.0	86.1
Marital status	41.2	40.3	37.9	36.4	37.3	38.5	29.5	31.0	44.6	30.5	29.6
Visa	93.6	93.9	96.7	91.4	93.5	93.4	94.3	94.1	97.6	96.1	95.2
Source of funding	51.2	48.9	52.5	47.4	44.8	64.3	42.2	65.8	56.7	49.1	53.5
Field of study	93.2	99.8	95.9	90.1	78.1	90.4	79.2	90.5	93.7	87.7	88.0
Place of origin	99.6	91.7	93.4	92.6	84.2	94.4	83.6	90.6	95.6	93.4	93.3
New and continuing	–	–	–	–	82.3	92.2	78.6	92.4	94.1	88.5	92.0
"Profiles"	–	–	–	–	–	61.7	59.6	43.8	70.5	71.1	72.6
TOTAL REPORTED	565,039	564,766	582,984	623,805	671,616	690,923	723,277	764,495	819,644	886,052	974,926

5.5 RESPONSE RATE FOR INDIVIDUAL VARIABLES: U.S. STUDY ABROAD SURVEY, 2003/04–2013/14

	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Academic level	95.7	95.5	100.0	92.9	94.0	93.9	86.4	88.1	95.2	94.7	95.8
Gender	85.2	85.1	89.3	89.2	90.1	92.0	84.3	85.4	92.2	92.8	93.0
Race/ethnicity	54.8	54.4	57.8	58.5	61.3	60.9	58.9	61.4	67.2	68.8	71.2
Field of study	84.8	84.1	88.4	86.8	89.3	91.5	84.9	87.2	94.5	95.9	96.0
Destination	95.4	97.3	97.9	99.2	98.0	98.0	90.2	94.0	98.6	97.4	97.9
Program sponsorship	93.5	91.8	95.1	93.7	95.6	94.4	86.3	86.8	94.1	92.5	94.4
Duration	96.5	95.6	97.5	97.1	98.2	97.4	89.8	91.3	98.9	98.2	97.7
Disability	–	–	–	13.8	19.4	21.3	17.5	16.3	20.1	22.5	21.9
Non-credit WIVA	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20.5	20.0	27.6	29.2
TOTAL REPORTED	191,321	205,983	223,534	241,791	262,416	260,327	270,604	273,996	283,332	289,408	304,467

using the same methodology.

U.S. STUDENTS ENROLLED OVERSEAS

From 1954/55 through 1971/72, *Open Doors* collected data on U.S. students enrolled at foreign institutions directly from overseas institutions. This survey was discontinued in 1974 due to the low response rate.

Beginning in 2011, IIE began to again collect data on U.S. students enrolled for a full degree program in another country. These data are collected through partner organizations in other countries that are members of IIE's *Project Atlas*, and cover the 2014/15 academic year, or the most recent year for which *Project Atlas* partners had data available. Data were not available from some *Project Atlas* partners.

INTENSIVE ENGLISH PROGRAMS

SURVEY

IIE, with the assistance of two leading professional intensive English program (IEP) associations, the American Association of Intensive English Programs (AAIEP) and University and College Intensive English Programs (UCIEP), annually collects national-level data on IEP enrollments in the U.S., a known pathway toward enrollment in full degree programs. Programs that are not members of AAIEP and/or UCIEP programs were also invited to participate in the survey. These programs were taken from IIE's Intensive English USA 2014 directory.

Reporting institutions include university and college-affiliated programs, as well as for-profit entities that offer English language training. This year's IEP survey reflects student enrollment during the 2014 calendar year (January 1,

2014, to December 31, 2014). Data elements in this survey include place of origin, program sponsorship, percentage of students intending to continue further (non-IEP) study in the U.S., and program duration (18 hours or more, fewer than 18 hours). Both total student enrollment and total student-weeks (one student studying for one week) are captured. These two measures provide a more complete picture of IEP enrollments in the U.S. Because they cover different populations, enrollment data from the IEP survey are not always congruent with IEP enrollment data from the International Student Census.

In all, 679 programs were contacted by email, and responses were obtained from 292 programs, for an overall response rate of 43 percent. The response rate was obtained through four email follow-ups, as well as reminders

5.6 RESPONSE RATE FOR INDIVIDUAL VARIABLES: INTENSIVE ENGLISH PROGRAM SURVEY, 2014

	# reporting	% of reporting
Total number of students	292	100.0
Total number of student-weeks	286	97.9
Place of origin, number of students	277	94.9
Place of origin, number of student-weeks	262	89.7
Enrollment status, number of students	219	75.0
Enrollment status, number of student-weeks	206	70.5
Percent of students intending further (non-IEP) study	277	94.9
Program sponsorship	292	100.0
Pathway program	228	78.1

5.7 RESPONSE RATE FOR INDIVIDUAL VARIABLES: INTERNATIONAL SCHOLAR SURVEY, 2004/05–2014/15

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Primary function	79.2	77.2	88.0	94.8	86.5	91.0	77.3	81.1	90.2	85.4	92.2
Visa	98.8	100.0	92.6	96.9	98.9	99.5	87.8	90.9	99.9	99.9	98.7
Gender	87.8	88.1	86.8	95.1	95.8	96.9	83.7	85.8	97.2	94.1	94.0
Field of specialization	81.9	86.7	88.0	93.6	90.5	90.9	81.1	82.5	89.9	88.1	88.9
Place of origin	90.9	91.9	88.8	96.9	97.8	96.9	85.2	88.1	98.1	95.1	95.2
TOTAL REPORTED	89,634	96,981	98,239	106,123	113,494	115,098	115,313	116,917	122,059	121,914	124,861

sent out by the two associations to their members. As with the other surveys, not all programs were able to provide data for every variable; response rates ranged from 100 percent for total number of students and program sponsorship to 71 percent for enrollment status by student-weeks (Table 5.6).

Beginning with *Open Doors 2014*, data imputation was carried out to account for non-responding intensive English programs. The reporting programs and those for whom data were imputed together account for 49 percent of all institutions that were surveyed. (See the section on Imputation and Estimation for more details.)

INTERNATIONAL SCHOLAR SURVEY

For the purposes of this survey, international scholars are defined as non-immigrant, non-student academics (i.e., teachers and/or researchers) hosted at U.S. colleges and universities. The pool of surveyed institutions includes doctorate, master's, and baccalaureate institutions, as well as community colleges that are known to host international scholars. Institutions that indicated that they do not host international scholars were removed from the survey pool. Scholars affiliated with public or private research institutes, research laboratories, or think tanks are not included. This web-based survey captured data for the period beginning July 1, 2014, and ending June 30, 2015. Institutions were asked to report on the primary function of the scholars (research, teaching, both, or other), place of origin, academic field of specialization, gender, and visa status. Responses were received from 525 of the 1,782 institutions polled, for a response rate of 29.5 percent. Data imputation is also carried out to account for non-responding institutions. The reporting institutions and those for whom data were imputed together

account for 39 percent of all institutions that were surveyed. (See the section on Imputation and Estimation for more details.) This year's response rate was obtained through four rounds of email and telephone follow-ups.

Most of the institutions that reported hosting international scholars in 2014/15 were able to provide detailed information on the characteristics of their scholars (Table 5.7). The response rates for individual variables ranged from 99 percent for visa status to 89 percent for field of specialization.

IMPUTATION AND ESTIMATION

Throughout this publication, totals for international students, U.S. study abroad totals, international scholar totals, IEP enrollment totals, and the various percentages reported were calculated directly from campus-based survey responses. Student counts for other variables, such as field of study, place of origin, and so forth, were determined by imputation, as not all campuses were able to provide detailed breakdowns for all variables. Estimates of the number of students for each variable were imputed from the total number of students reported. For each imputation, base or raw counts were multiplied by a correction factor that reflected the ratio of the difference between the sum of the categories being imputed and the total number of students reported by institutions. For this reason, student totals may vary slightly within this publication. For example, differences may exist between the sum of the undergraduate and graduate breakdowns by place of origin in Table 1.15 and the official undergraduate and graduate breakdowns in Table 1.3. In addition, due to rounding, percentages may not always add up to 100.0 percent (regardless of whether or not numbers were imputed).

While most institutions reported

academic level breakdowns by place of origin, others were unable to do so. *Open Doors* uses the overall academic level breakdowns, not the academic level by place of origin, as the basis for calculating changes from year to year and for analyses.

In addition, to account for potential instability in annual institution-level counts, estimates based on counts from recent reporting years are sometimes used to account for non-reporting institutions that have a history of reporting to the *Open Doors* surveys and whose previous years' figures were not themselves estimated. For each *Open Doors* survey these estimates are based on a prior year's number adjusted by the percent change among institutions that reported in both the prior and the current year.

The data collection methodology currently in use was designed to produce stable, national estimates of international education activity. Analysis for units that reflect relatively small numbers of students (such as certain places of origin, fields of study, sources of financial support, etc.), and especially those that are cross-tabulated with other variables, may reflect greater error variation than variables with a larger response base.

While estimation refinements were made for this edition and will continue to be made for future editions, the general practice of estimating based on previous years' numbers is entirely consistent with past years' *Open Doors* analysis protocols.

Please visit the *Open Doors* website: www.iie.org/opendoors, where you will find additional data tables and special analyses not printed in this report.

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The American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers (AACRAO), the College Board, Council of Graduate Schools (CGS), the National Association for College Admission Counseling (NACAC), and NAFSA: Association of International Educators serve on the Open Doors advisory group and participate in the annual joint fall international enrollment survey. The American Association of Community Colleges (AACCC), American Association of State Colleges and Universities (AASCU), the American Council on Education (ACE), and the Association of Public and Land-Grant Universities (APLU) also participate in the annual joint fall international enrollment survey.

Members of the *Open Doors Study Abroad Working Group* assisted with improving the *Open Doors Study Abroad* survey and response rates. The working group includes Martha Johnson of University of Minnesota, Bill Nolting of University of Michigan, Rosalind Latiner Raby of California Colleges for International Education (CCIE), Annmarie Whalen and Kristen Mallory of the Forum on Education Abroad, Alicia Martinez of the Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities (HACU), Caroline Donovan White of NAFSA: Association of International Educators, and Joyce Payne of the Thurgood Marshall College Fund (TMCf).

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Finally, without the work of thousands of colleagues at higher education institutions across the U.S. who voluntarily provide their institutional data each year, *Open Doors* would not be the comprehensive and reliable data source that it is.

We thank you for your support and hope that *Open Doors* will continue to serve as a valuable information resource for those interested in academic mobility and international educational exchange.

PROJECT ATLAS PARTNERS AND RESEARCH AFFILIATES

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Project Atlas Data Partners

Australia: Australian Government Department of Education and Training

Canada: Canadian Bureau for International Education (CBIE)

Chile: Ministry of Education, Higher Education Division

China: China Scholarship Council

Denmark: Danish Agency for Universities and Internationalisation

Finland: Centre for International Mobility (CIMO)

France: CampusFrance

Germany: The German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD)

India: Association of Indian Universities (AIU)

Ireland: Education in Ireland

Japan: Japan Student Services Organization (JASSO)

Malaysia: Ministry of Higher Education Malaysia

Mexico: National Association of Universities and Higher Education Institutions (ANUIES)

Netherlands: Netherlands Organization for International Cooperation in Higher Education (NUFFIC)

Norway: Norwegian Centre for International Cooperation in Education (SIU)

New Zealand: New Zealand Ministry of Education

South Africa: International Education Association of South Africa (IEASA)

Spain: Spanish Service for the Internationalization of Education (SEPIE)

Sweden: Swedish Institute

United Arab Emirates: Center for Higher Education Data and Statistics, Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research (MOHESR)

United Kingdom: British Council

United States: Institute of International Education (IIE)

Project Atlas Research Affiliates

African Network for Internationalization of Education (ANIE)

Center for International Higher Education, Boston College (CIHE)

International Association of Universities (IAU)

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

Taipei Economic and Cultural Office in New York (TECO-NY)

UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS)

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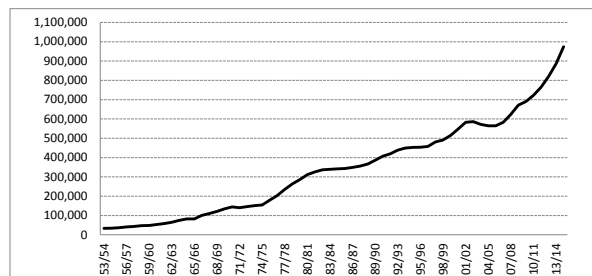
INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS IN THE U.S.

NEW INTERNATIONAL STUDENT ENROLLMENT

2009/10	202,970	New international student
2010/11	214,490	enrollment — students
2011/12	228,467	enrolling for the first time
2012/13	250,920	at a U.S. institution in
2013/14	270,128	fall 2014 — increased by 8.8%
2014/15	293,766	over the previous year.

INTERNATIONAL STUDENT TRENDS

In 2014/15, the number of international students in the U.S. increased by 10.0% to a record high of 974,926 students.



	Total int'l students	% change	U.S. higher education total*	% int'l
2003/04	572,509	-2.4	16,911,000	3.4
2004/05	565,039	-1.3	17,272,000	3.3
2005/06	564,766	-0.1	17,487,000	3.2
2006/07	582,984	3.2	17,672,000	3.3
2007/08	623,805	7.0	18,248,000	3.4
2008/09	671,616	7.7	19,103,000	3.5
2009/10	690,923	2.9	20,428,000	3.4
2010/11	723,277	4.7	20,550,000	3.5
2011/12	764,495	5.7	20,625,000	3.7
2012/13	819,644	7.2	21,253,000	3.9
2013/14	886,052	8.1	21,216,000	4.2
2014/15	974,926	10.0	20,300,000	4.8

*Data from the National Center of Education Statistics

TOP U.S. STATES HOSTING INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS

		2013/14	2014/15	% change
1	California	121,647	135,130	11.1
2	New York	98,906	106,758	7.9
3	Texas	64,277	75,588	17.6
4	Massachusetts	51,240	55,447	8.2
5	Illinois	42,527	46,574	9.5
6	Pennsylvania	41,446	45,704	10.3
7	Florida	36,249	39,377	8.6
8	Ohio	32,498	35,761	10.0
9	Michigan	29,648	32,015	8.0
10	Indiana	26,406	28,104	6.4

The Institute of International Education (IIE) has conducted an annual census of international students in the U.S. since its founding in 1919. Known as the *Open Doors Report* since 1954, and supported by the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the U.S. Department of State since 1972, the report provides detailed data on student flows into and out of the U.S. Visit us online at: <http://www.iie.org/opendoors>.

TOP PLACES OF ORIGIN OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS

		2013/14	2014/15	% of total	% change
	WORLD TOTAL	886,052	974,926	100.0	10.0
1	China	274,439	304,040	31.2	10.8
2	India	102,673	132,888	13.6	29.4
3	South Korea	68,047	63,710	6.5	-6.4
4	Saudi Arabia	53,919	59,945	6.1	11.2
5	Canada	28,304	27,240	2.8	-3.8
6	Brazil	13,286	23,675	2.4	78.2
7	Taiwan	21,266	20,993	2.2	-1.3
8	Japan	19,334	19,064	2.0	-1.4
9	Vietnam	16,579	18,722	1.9	12.9
10	Mexico	14,779	17,052	1.7	15.4
11	Iran	10,194	11,338	1.2	11.2
12	United Kingdom	10,191	10,743	1.1	5.4
13	Turkey	10,821	10,724	1.1	-0.9
14	Germany	10,160	10,193	1.0	0.3
15	Nigeria	7,921	9,494	1.0	19.9
16	Kuwait	7,288	9,034	0.9	24.0
17	France	8,302	8,743	0.9	5.3
18	Indonesia	7,920	8,188	0.8	3.4
19	Nepal	8,155	8,158	0.8	0.0
20	Hong Kong	8,104	8,012	0.8	-1.1
21	Venezuela	7,022	7,890	0.8	12.4
22	Malaysia	6,822	7,231	0.7	6.0
23	Thailand	7,341	7,217	0.7	-1.7
24	Colombia	7,083	7,169	0.7	1.2
25	Spain	5,350	6,143	0.6	14.8

TOP U.S. INSTITUTIONS HOSTING INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS, 2014/15

1	New York University	New York	NY	13,178
2	University of Southern California	Los Angeles	CA	12,334
3	Columbia University	New York	NY	11,510
4	Arizona State University	Tempe	AZ	11,330
5	University of Illinois—Urbana—Champaign	Champaign	IL	11,223
6	Northeastern University	Boston	MA	10,559
7	Purdue University—West Lafayette	West Lafayette	IN	10,230
8	University of California—Los Angeles	Los Angeles	CA	10,209
9	Michigan State University	East Lansing	MI	8,146
10	University of Washington	Seattle	WA	8,035
11	Boston University	Boston	MA	7,860
12	Penn State University—University Park	University Park	PA	7,728
13	University of Michigan—Ann Arbor	Ann Arbor	MI	7,423
14	Ohio State University—Columbus	Columbus	OH	7,121
15	University of Texas—Dallas	Richardson	TX	7,064
16	Indiana University—Bloomington	Bloomington	IN	7,009
17	University of Minnesota—Twin Cities	Minneapolis	MN	6,984
18	University of California—Berkeley	Berkeley	CA	6,874
19	SUNY University at Buffalo	Buffalo	NY	6,852
20	Texas A&M University	College Station	TX	6,690

ACADEMIC LEVEL TRENDS OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS

	Under-graduate	% change	Graduate	% change	Non-degree	% change	OPT	% change
2010/11	291,439	6.2	296,574	0.9	59,233	8.1	76,031	12.1
2011/12	309,342	6.1	300,430	1.3	69,566	17.4	85,157	12.0
2012/13	339,993	9.9	311,204	3.6	73,528	5.7	94,919	11.5
2013/14	370,724	9.0	329,854	6.0	79,477	8.1	105,997	11.7
2014/15	398,824	7.6	362,228	9.8	93,587	17.8	120,287	13.5

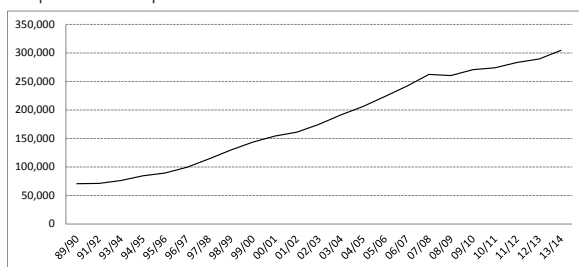
INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS IN THE U.S. (cont'd)

PRIMARY SOURCE OF FUNDING	2013/14	2014/15	% of total
Personal and Family	574,129	619,999	63.6
U.S. College or University	171,218	203,337	20.9
Foreign Government or University	66,147	75,042	7.7
Current Employment	49,503	48,632	5.0
Foreign Private Sponsor	9,574	9,735	1.0
U.S. Government	4,186	4,915	0.5
U.S. Private Sponsor	4,548	4,124	0.4
International Organization	1,696	2,489	0.3
Other Source	5,051	6,653	0.7
TOTAL INT'L STUDENTS	886,052	974,926	100.0

SELECTED FIELDS OF STUDY	2013/14	2014/15	% of total	% change
Business and Management	188,179	197,258	20.2	4.8
Engineering	170,189	196,750	20.2	15.6
Math and Computer Science	91,434	112,950	11.6	23.5
Social Sciences	72,390	75,951	7.8	4.9
Physical and Life Sciences	70,479	73,838	7.6	4.8
Fine and Applied Arts	51,195	56,758	5.8	10.9
Intensive English	43,456	49,233	5.0	13.3
Health Professions	31,954	33,399	3.4	4.5
Communications and Journalism	18,678	20,161	2.1	7.9
Education	17,879	17,675	1.8	-1.1
Humanities	17,930	17,504	1.8	-2.4
Legal Studies and Law Enforcement	12,702	13,778	1.4	8.5
Agriculture	10,635	12,278	1.3	15.4

U.S. STUDENTS STUDYING ABROAD

304,467 U.S. students studied abroad for academic credit in 2013/14, an increase of 5.2% over the previous year. U.S. student participation in study abroad has more than tripled over the past two decades.



TOP FIVE MAJOR FIELDS OF STUDY, 2013/14	total	% of total
Science, Technology, Engineering & Mathematics	68,798	22.6
Business	59,687	19.6
Social Sciences	57,067	18.7
Foreign Language & Int'l Studies	23,818	7.8
Fine or Applied Arts	21,191	7.0

RACE/ETHNICITY OF U.S. STUDENTS ABROAD	2003/04	2008/09	2013/14
White	83.7	80.5	74.3
Hispanic or Latino(a)	5.0	6.0	8.3
Asian or Pacific Islander	6.1	7.3	7.7
Black or African-American	3.4	4.2	5.6
Multiracial	1.3	1.6	3.6
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.5	0.5	0.5
TOTAL U.S. STUDENTS ABROAD	191,231	260,327	304,467

HOST REGIONS*	2012/13		2013/14		% change
	total	% of total	total	% of total	
Europe	154,182	53.3	162,282	53.3	5.3
Latin America & Caribbean	45,473	15.7	49,312	16.2	8.4
Asia	35,866	12.4	36,290	11.9	1.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	13,411	4.6	13,266	4.4	-1.1
Oceania	11,584	4.0	11,923	3.9	2.9
Middle East & North Africa	6,415	2.2	6,349	2.1	-1.0
North America	1,380	0.5	1,470	0.5	6.5
Antarctica	41	0.0	15	0.0	-63.4
Multiple	21,056	7.3	23,560	7.7	11.9
TOTAL	289,408	100.0	304,467	100.0	5.2

* Cyprus and Turkey are included in Europe; Mexico is included in Latin America

OTHER FORMS OF EDUCATION ABROAD

In addition to the 304,467 U.S. students who received academic credit for study abroad in 2013/14, **22,181** U.S. students participated in non-credit work, internships, and volunteering abroad.

DESTINATIONS		2012/13	2013/14	% of Total	% change
1	United Kingdom	36,210	38,250	12.6	5.6
2	Italy	29,848	31,166	10.2	4.4
3	Spain	26,281	26,949	8.9	2.5
4	France	17,210	17,597	5.8	2.2
5	China	14,413	13,763	4.5	-4.5
6	Germany	9,544	10,377	3.4	8.7
7	Ireland	8,084	8,823	2.9	9.1
8	Costa Rica	8,497	8,578	2.8	1.0
9	Australia	8,320	8,369	2.7	0.6
10	Japan	5,758	5,978	2.0	3.8
11	South Africa	5,337	4,968	1.6	-6.9
12	India	4,377	4,583	1.5	4.7
13	Mexico	3,730	4,445	1.5	19.2
14	Argentina	4,549	4,301	1.4	-5.5
15	Brazil	4,223	4,226	1.4	0.1
16	Ecuador	3,438	3,699	1.2	7.6
17	Czech Republic	3,552	3,572	1.2	0.6
18	Denmark	3,302	3,545	1.2	7.4
19	Peru	2,956	3,396	1.1	14.9
20	Chile	2,879	3,333	1.1	15.8
21	South Korea	3,042	3,219	1.1	5.8
22	Greece	2,394	3,066	1.0	28.1
23	New Zealand	2,793	3,021	1.0	8.2
24	Israel	2,798	2,876	0.9	2.8
25	Austria	2,673	2,744	0.9	2.7
WORLD TOTAL	289,408	304,467	100.0	5.2	

PARTICIPATION	U.S. study abroad total	U.S. higher education total	%
All U.S. undergraduates studying abroad in 2013/14	264,886	16,991,400*	1.6
All U.S. undergraduates who study abroad during their degree program	264,886	2,688,032**	9.9
U.S. bachelors students who study abroad during their degree program	259,710	1,753,436**	14.8

* Total enrollment of U.S. undergraduates (excluding international students) in higher education
 ** Undergraduate degrees awarded to U.S. students (excluding international students)

DURATION	2012/13	2013/14
Short-term (summer, or eight weeks or less)	60.3	62.1
Mid-length (one semester, or one or two quarters)	36.5	34.9
Long-term (academic or calendar year)	3.2	3.0

REPORT ON INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE

Open Doors[®] is the only long-standing, comprehensive information resource on international students and scholars in the United States and on American students studying abroad for academic credit. *Open Doors* features graphic displays, data tables, and policy-oriented analyses, and is the essential resource for those concerned with U.S. international educational exchange.

The Institute of International Education (IIE), one of the largest and most experienced higher education exchange agencies in the world, has conducted an annual statistical survey of international educational exchange activity into and out of the United States since 1948, with support from the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs since 1972. The results of the survey are published annually as the *Open Doors Report on International Educational Exchange*.

The *Open Doors 2015 Report* provides over 140 pages of detailed information and analysis on the 974,926 international students in the U.S. in 2014/15, including national origin, field of study, geographic location in the U.S., host institutional type, finances, and personal characteristics. The report also contains detailed information on the 304,467 U.S. students who studied abroad for academic credit in 2013/14, on the 124,861 international scholars who taught and conducted research at U.S. colleges and universities in 2014/15, and on the 126,016 international students enrolled in intensive English programs in the U.S. in 2014.

Open Doors data tables are also available online at www.iie.org/opendoors, where you will find additional resources, data, and commentary not contained in this report. Also featured online are historical student mobility data and a library of resources for people seeking expert opinion on international mobility issues.

Cover: Jagmohan Bangani, *Untitled - VI*, acrylic on canvas, 36 x 36"

JAGMOHAN BANGANI is an independent artist who has worked in Delhi for over a decade. He holds master's degrees from HNB Garhwal University in India and the Winchester School of Art in the U.K.

Bangani was a Ford Foundation International Fellowship Program grant recipient. He has been awarded a Junior Fellowship from the Ministry of Culture, Government of India; a Research Scholarship from Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi; and the Uttarakhand State Award from AIFACS New Delhi.

Bangani's work has been featured in numerous solo and group art exhibitions in India and internationally. His artworks are in the collections of the Secretariat Uttarakhand State (Dehradun), Lalit Kala Akademi, the Ford Foundation, Maxmular Bhawan, Asian Heritage Foundation, and a number of private collectors in India and abroad.

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