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2014

REPORT ON INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE

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2014



REPORT ON INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE

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NOTE FROM THE AUTHORS

The years 2013 and 2014 saw many changes in our field of international student mobility. Globally, the numbers of students studying abroad grew to 4.5 million. Here in the United States the numbers of international students continue to rise, approaching one million students. Meanwhile, governments aspiring to build their next generation of leaders continued to invest significantly in scholarship programs that send their nationals abroad. During this time period we saw the expansion of the Brazil Scientific Mobility Program, as well as increased investment in these types of initiatives by many Middle Eastern nations such as Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Kuwait, and Oman.

But this overall growth and sense of optimism is not without challenges. At the U.S. end, while the numbers of Americans going abroad increased, it was a lower rate of growth than before, a trend that prompted the Institute of International Education to launch the Generation Study Abroad™ initiative in early 2014. Global political, economic, and social problems continued to drive students out of their home countries to other safer havens for a higher education. And persistent questions about diversity and student access to international education remain unresolved challenges that bear on students' opportunities and educational success, as well as on economic and social development across the globe.

All these trends and more are captured in this new and improved version of the *Open Doors® Report on International Educational Exchange*. International education is changing and evolving rapidly, and so must

our documentation and analysis of the field. In this new version you will find a more analytical and contextualized examination 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 or vice versa.

For our readers seeking the detailed, descriptive data typically contained in past *Open Doors* reports, all of the information is still available in the current report in comprehensive data tables and also online at www.iie.org/opendoors. We invite you to explore the special topics presented in the report that range from the implications of international high school mobility for postsecondary education in the United States, to the critical issue of measuring the long-term impact of student mobility on individuals, institutions, and society.

We hope you share our enthusiasm for this new version of the report and we look forward to your feedback and comments.

Christine A. Farrugia and Rajika Bhandari
January 2015

FOREWORD

International student mobility trends are increasingly important to governments, business leaders, and educators worldwide. Each year, the Institute of International Education publishes the *Open Doors® Report on International Educational Exchange*, releasing new statistics and analysis of international and U.S. student and scholar flows based on a survey of accredited U.S. higher education institutions. The *Open Doors* project is conducted 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.

We hope the new analysis of U.S. and global trends in student and scholar mobility that is included in this year's *Open Doors* report is useful to educators and policymakers alike.

The release of the data this past November on the occasion of the 15th annual celebration of International Education Week resulted in news headlines around the world: international students are coming to the United States in greater numbers, and they are going to more universities in more U.S. states. More than 1,000 news reports across the country and around the world announced the latest statistics and trends, illustrating the growing impact these students have on the U.S. economy and communities, on the institutions that host them and the American students with whom they live and learn, and on their home countries. We are grateful to the U.S. higher education institutions who respond to the *Open Doors* survey each year, and to the professionals who serve these students at the host institutions.

Open Doors also shows that more American students are studying abroad, with the number increasing this

year to nearly 290,000 undergraduate and graduate students taking part in credit bearing programs, and more students are also seeking out short-term jobs, internships, and volunteer work overseas as they prepare for global careers. While that may sound like a lot, in fact barely ten percent of the 2.6 million U.S. students graduating with associates or baccalaureate degrees each year have studied abroad before graduation. Equally worrying is the fact that growth in U.S. study abroad slowed to two percent from much higher rates of growth in prior years.

Globalization brings with it the demand for a workforce that possesses knowledge of other countries and cultures and is competent in languages other than English. IIE launched Generation Study Abroad in 2014 to address the shortfall of Americans going abroad. 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. Studying abroad is one of the best ways American college students can acquire international experience necessary to succeed in today's global workplace. Over the next five years, we will be working toward the ambitious goal of doubling the number of American students who study abroad by the end of the decade.

We hope the *Open Doors 2014* publication and website 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, 2013/14

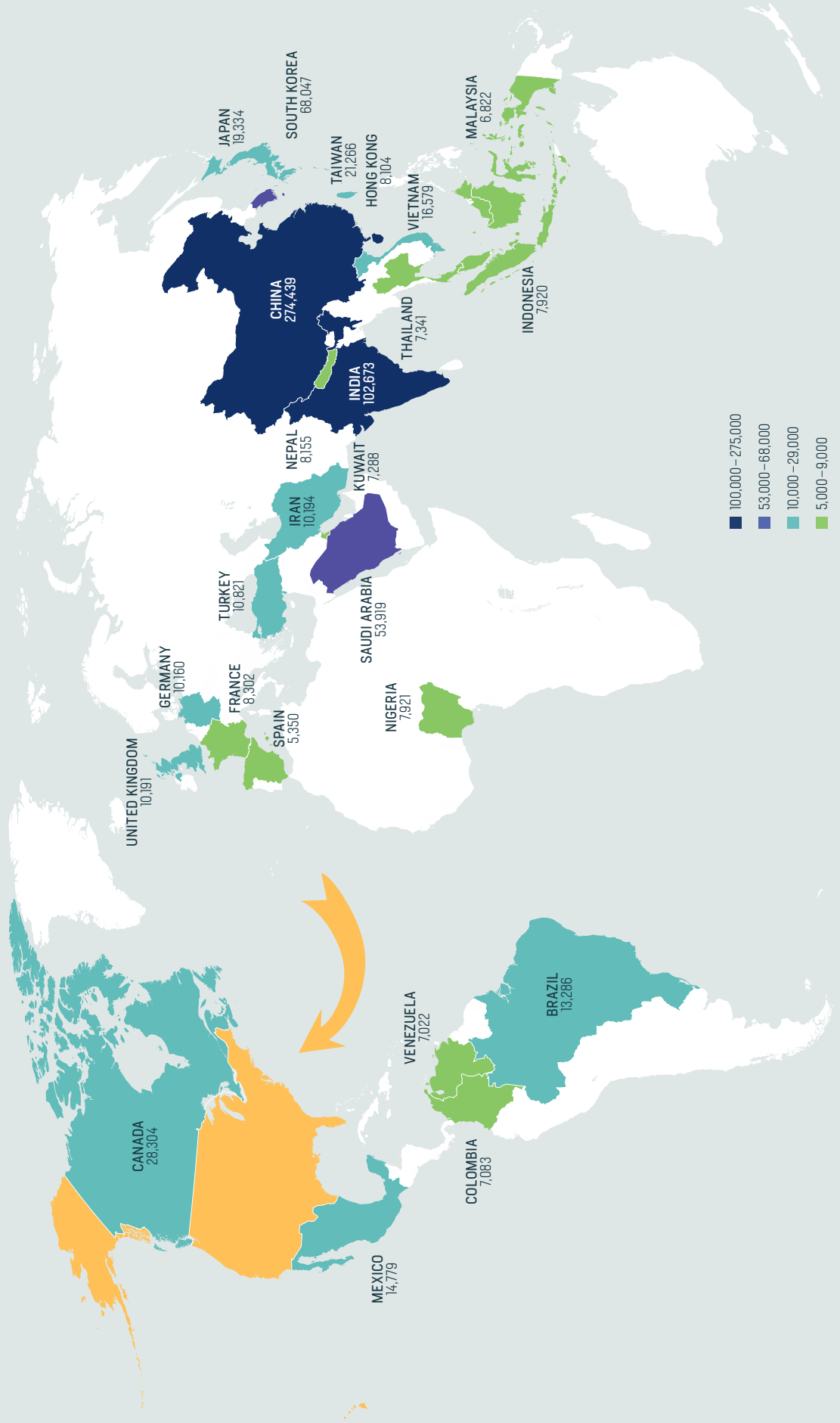
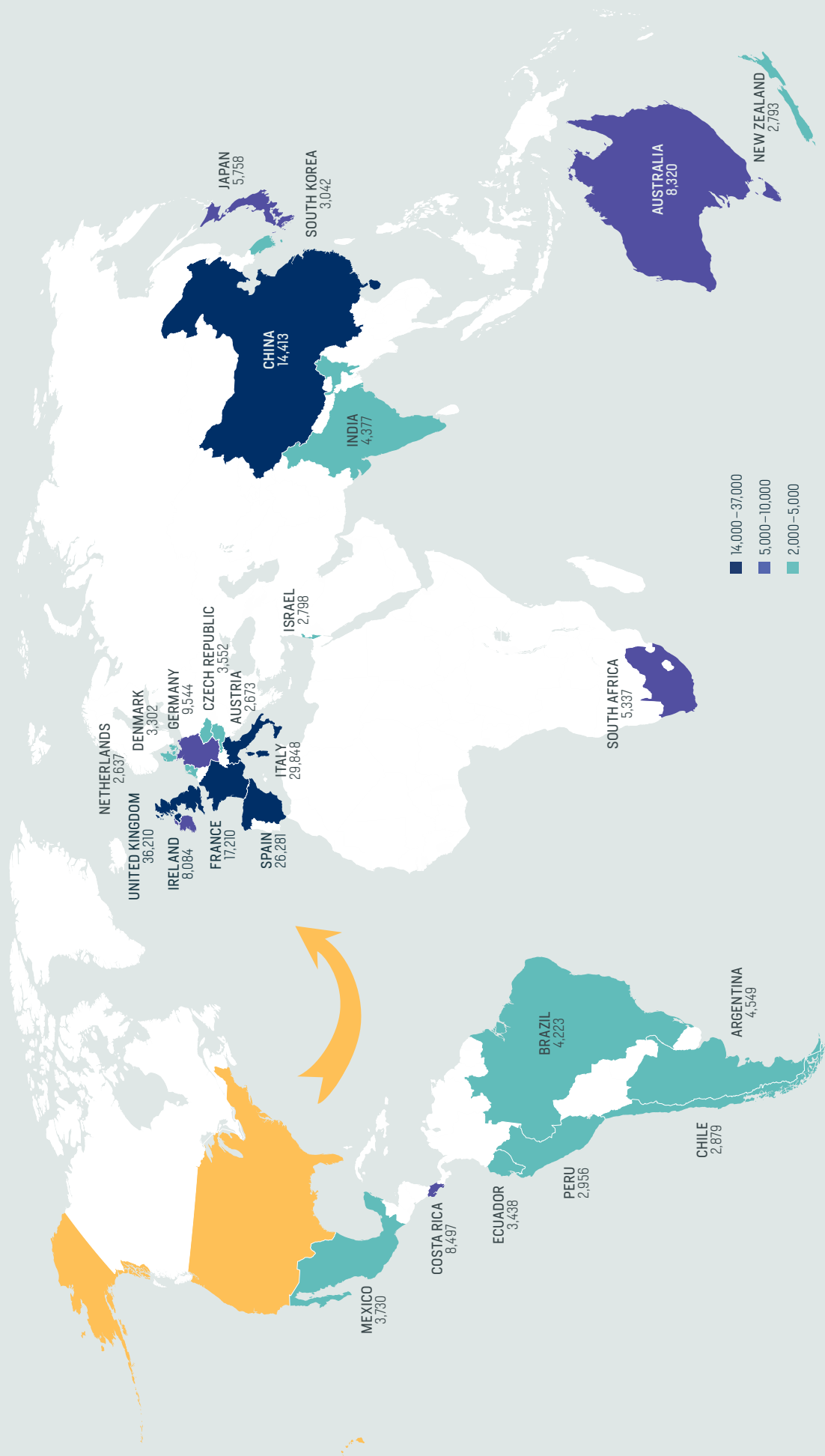


FIGURE 2 Top 25 Study Abroad Destinations of U.S. Students, 2012/13



U.S. TRENDS

International Students in the United States

The United States continues to be the number one destination for students seeking an international education.

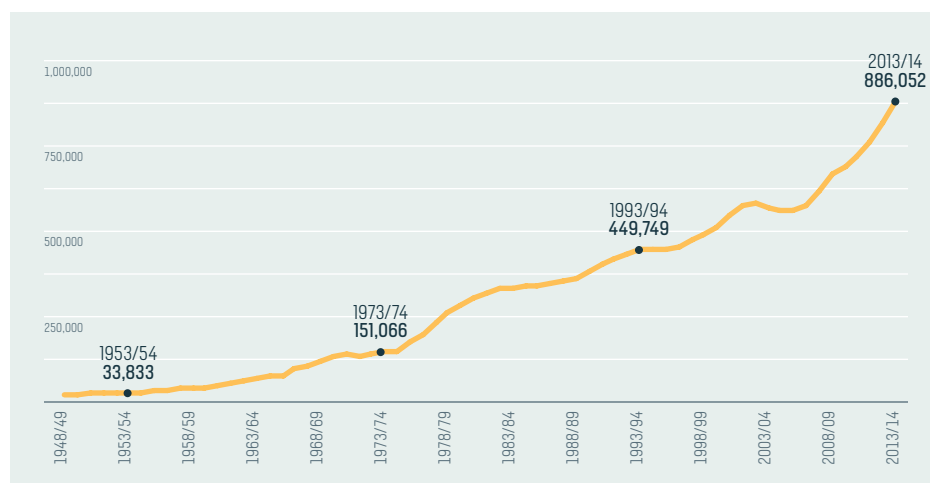


FIGURE 3
International students in the United States, 1948/49 – 2013/14

The United States continues to be the number one destination for students seeking an international education. In 2013/14, about 3,000 U.S. higher education institutions hosted almost 900,000 international students from more than 200 countries, the most of any host country in the world and the largest number in U.S. history.

The number of students coming to study in the United States rose by 8 percent to 886,052 students in 2013/14, and over the past fifteen years has grown by 72 percent. Despite this large growth, international students still make up just over 4 percent of all higher education students in the United States, although their concentrations are higher at the graduate level (11 percent) and in some U.S. states.

WHICH STUDENTS ARE DRIVING THE GROWTH?

When we look at the home countries of international students in the United States, the story is no longer just about China. In 2013/14 there was an unprecedented diversity of countries sending students to the U.S.

While China and Saudi Arabia together account for 73 percent of the growth, students from India, Brazil, Kuwait, and Iran have also increased in large numbers,

accounting for an additional 18 percent of growth. The data once again point to the impact of foreign government scholarship programs in sending students to the United States. Kuwait and Brazil — both of which fund large international scholarship programs — saw their numbers of students in the United States rise by 43 percent and 22 percent, respectively. The Saudi government scholarship program is now in its tenth year and helped drive the 21 percent increase in their students in the United States in 2013/14 (Fig. 4).

Indian graduate students are rediscovering the value of a U.S. degree, especially in the science and engineering fields. The number of Indian students increased 6 percent in 2013/14 to 102,673, reversing a three-year decline (Table 1.14). The growth in Indian students is driven by graduate students, who increased by 12 percent, while other academic levels declined (Table 1.15).

U.S. colleges and universities are increasing their engagement with the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region and Latin America. Students from the MENA region increased by 20 percent from the prior year. Because of this strong growth, MENA surpassed

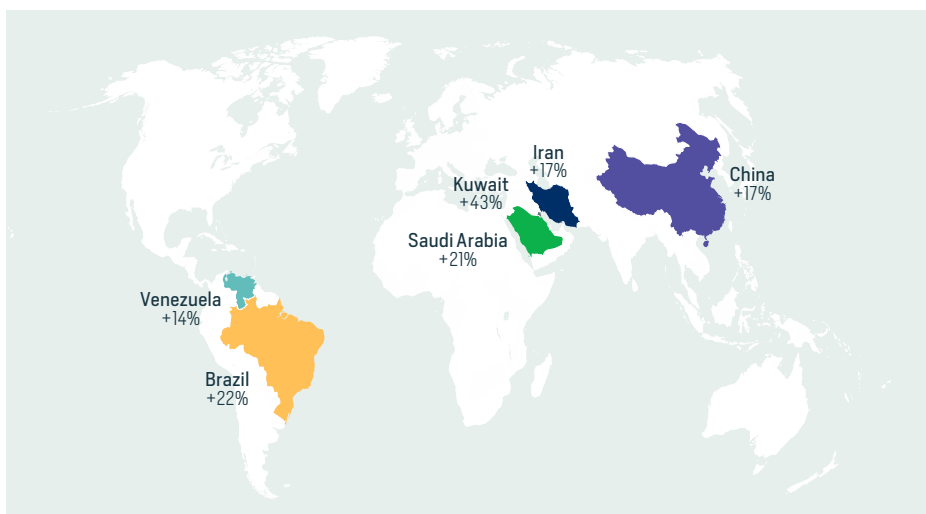


FIGURE 4
Countries driving international student growth in the United States, 2013/14

Europe this year to become the second largest sending region of international students to the United States, after Asia. The number of students from Latin America and the Caribbean grew by 8 percent (Table 1.10).

INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS' ACADEMIC INTERESTS

International students coming to the United States are interested in pursuing all levels of postsecondary education, and their enrollment increased across all academic levels in 2013/14, with the highest growth (9 percent) seen at the undergraduate level (Table 1.3). Optional Practical Training (OPT) continues to be popular amongst international students—especially students in science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM), who can pursue U.S.-based OPT for up to 29 months.

The U.S. higher education sector continues to draw large numbers of international students enrolling in the STEM fields (42 percent of all international students) as well as business and management (21 percent) (Table 1.7). Despite the dominance of these two fields, there are interesting variations that are worth noting. The numbers of international students pursuing the visual and performing arts has grown substantially, from about 11,000 in 1999/00 to almost 40,000 in 2013/14. This increase is also reflected in the enrollment seen in specialized institutions, many of which are schools of art and design.

The interests of international students also vary based on their places of origin. Fine/applied arts are popular among students from some parts of East Asia, particularly Hong Kong (10 percent of all students from

Hong Kong); and South Korea and Taiwan (13 percent each). Intensive English is popular amongst students from: Kuwait (28 percent of Kuwaiti students); Saudi Arabia (24 percent); Brazil (14 percent); and Japan (15 percent) (Table 1.9).

INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS: A VALUABLE ASSET TO U.S. CLASSROOMS AND LOCAL ECONOMIES

International students contribute significantly to the United States in many ways. These nearly 900,000 students from over 200 countries bring multiple international and cultural perspectives to American classrooms and provide critical international exposure for American students who might never have the opportunity to study abroad. International students also contribute in real dollar terms. According to the U.S. Department of Commerce (2014), they contribute approximately \$27 billion to the U.S. economy through their tuition and living expenses. The states that benefit the most (\$1 billion or more per state) because of their large international student populations are California, New York, Texas, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Illinois, and Florida (Table 1.26). The impact of this type of educational exchange also goes beyond international students' period of study in the United States. If they choose to remain in the United States, they contribute significantly through innovation and entrepreneurship, particularly in science and technology, and the creation of jobs (Jennings, 2013; Wadhwa, Saxenian, & Siciliano, 2012); if they return home they help strengthen diplomatic, educational, and trade connections between the United States and their countries.

U.S. TRENDS

U.S. Destinations of International Students

With large and diverse higher education systems, top host states have the capacity to host many international students at all levels.

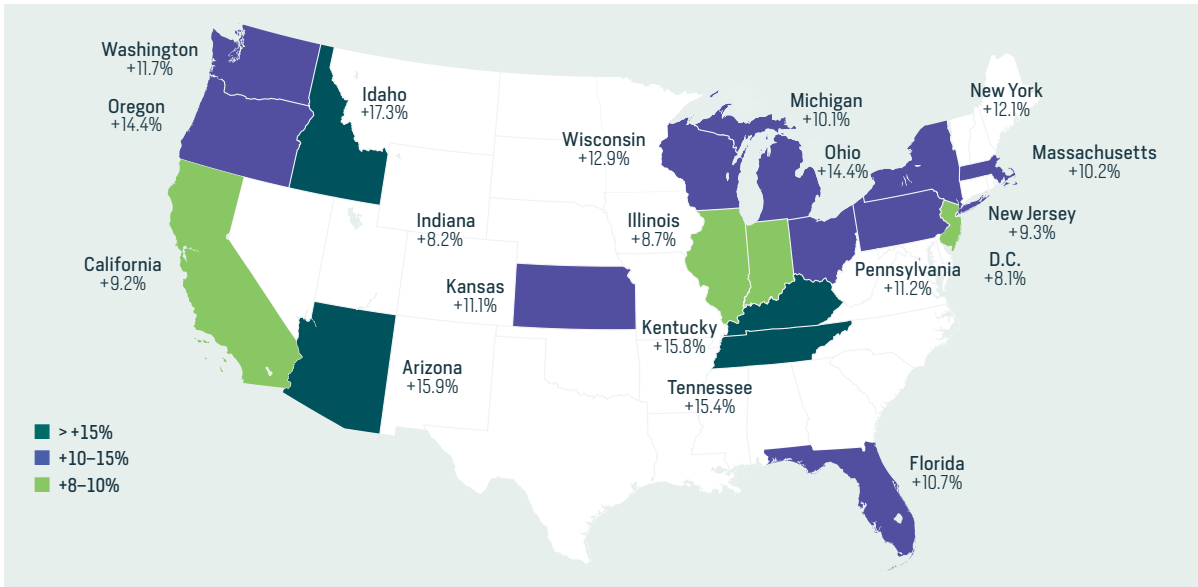


FIGURE 5 States with fastest-growing international student enrollments, 2013/14

International students are widely distributed across the United States in all types of higher education institutions. Public institutions enroll 65 percent of international students, while private institutions enroll 34 percent (Table 1.21). The largest portion of international students attend doctoral universities (66 percent), which educate students at all levels and have a large enrollment capacity. An additional 17 percent attend masters institutions, 4 percent attend baccalaureate institutions, 10 percent enroll in community colleges, and 4 percent enroll in special focus institutions (Table 1.22).

The top host states of international students include states with large and diverse higher education systems that have the capacity to host many international students at all levels. For nearly 40 years, the top three host states have been California, New York, and Texas, which in 2013/14 together hosted 32 percent of all international students in the United States.

WIDESPREAD GROWTH THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES

International students are growing quickly throughout the United States. In 2013/14, 41 states and territories experienced growth in international students, with 18 states growing faster than the national growth rate of 8 percent for all international students in the country (Fig. 5).

A variety of factors contribute to the widespread growth of international students throughout the United States. There are many state-level initiatives to increase enrollment of international students that promote the state as an attractive study destination for international students, including initiatives such as Study Colorado, Study Illinois, and Study New York. In 2013, there were 25 states with such organizations, 77 percent of which are organized as non-profit membership consortia and 23 percent as state agencies, indicating the interest of many state governments in actively promoting the internationalization of higher education (Lane, Owens,

& Ziegler, 2014). Often, states are driven by the economic development benefits that international students bring, including spending for tuition and living expenses during their studies, which was about 27 billion dollars across all states in 2013/14 (Table 1.26). Their contributions to research and development as students and when they move into the local labor market following graduation also drive some state-level initiatives, as well as the desire to strengthen trade links with nations to which the students return.

Declining college-age populations in some states are contributing to drops in U.S. student enrollments, and some states have experienced drops in state appropriations for higher education. In turn, some institutions are increasing their out-of-state enrollments, including domestic out of state students, as well as international students (Kingkade, 2012).

CONCENTRATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS

Throughout the entire United States, international students represent just over 4 percent of all higher education students (Table 1.1). At the undergraduate level, international students represent just 2 percent of all undergraduates, while at the graduate level, international students represent 11 percent of all graduate students.

The largest host states enroll the majority of international students because those states have large higher education systems with the capacity to host many students, both domestic and international. In fact, in most of these states, international students are still a small fraction of total higher education enrollment. For instance, in California—the largest host state of international students—less than 5 percent of its students are international (Fig. 6).

Other states and districts with smaller higher education systems enroll relatively large proportions of international students. The District of Columbia (D.C.) has the largest proportion of international students, who make up 11 percent of all D.C. higher education students. In Delaware, Washington state, and Rhode Island, international students make up about 7 percent of the states' higher education enrollment, and in Hawaii, international students make up 6 percent of students (Fig. 6).

LARGEST HOST INSTITUTIONS GROWING FAST

For the first time ever, several institutions reported hosting more than 10,000 international students. New

	Total students*	Int'l students	% int'l
1 D.C.	90,150	9,980	11.1
2 Massachusetts	516,331	51,240	9.9
3 New York	1,309,986	98,906	7.6
4 Delaware	58,128	4,228	7.3
5 Washington	365,514	25,554	7.0
6 Rhode Island	83,952	5,549	6.6
7 Indiana	447,262	26,406	5.9
8 Hawaii	78,456	4,388	5.6
9 Pennsylvania	777,242	41,446	5.3
10 Connecticut	201,658	10,530	5.2
10 Oregon	254,695	13,360	5.2
12 Kansas	213,786	10,631	5.0
12 North Dakota	55,169	2,773	5.0
14 Illinois	867,110	42,527	4.9
15 California	2,621,460	121,647	4.6
15 Ohio	709,818	32,498	4.6
17 Michigan	663,825	29,648	4.5
18 Maryland	374,496	16,121	4.3
19 Texas	1,540,298	64,277	4.2
20 Missouri	441,371	18,205	4.1

FIGURE 6 International students as a share of total higher education enrollment, top 20 states, 2013/14

* Data from the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), reflecting enrollment in fall 2012, the most recent year for which data were available.

York University, University of Southern California, University of Illinois–Urbana Champaign, and Columbia University each hosted more than 10,000 international students in 2013/14 (Table 1.29).

Nearly all of the top 25 host institutions increased their international students at high rates: 13 of these institutions experienced double-digit growth rates, with the fastest growth occurring at Arizona State University, which increased international student enrollment by 31 percent in 2013/14 (Table 1.29). The strong growth across many large universities is driven by strategic institutional efforts to internationalize their campuses. Such internationalization efforts often take a multi-pronged approach that includes increasing the number of international students, encouraging more U.S. students and faculty to study and to research abroad, incorporating international perspectives across the curriculum, and developing partnerships with non-U.S. universities.

U.S. TRENDS

U.S. Study Abroad

For the first time ever, U.S. students majoring in STEM fields outnumber study abroad students in other major fields.

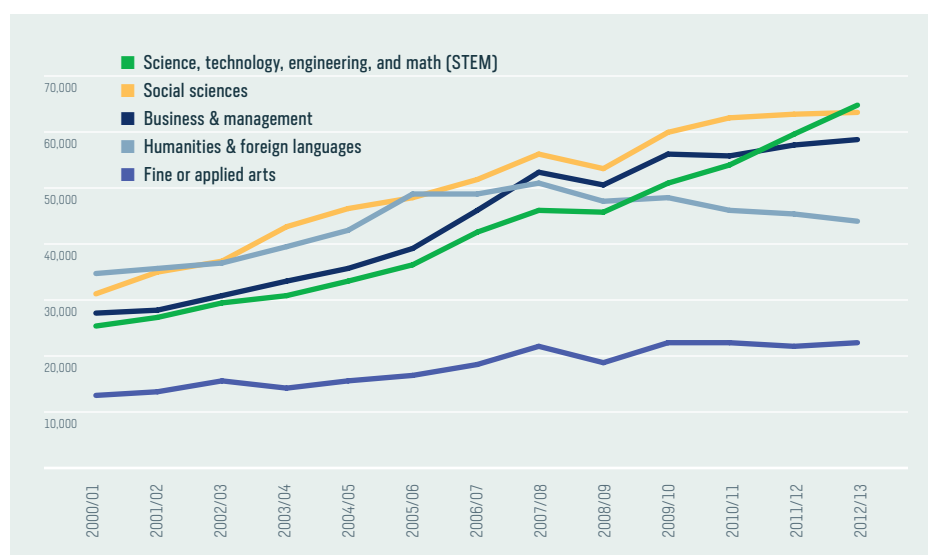


FIGURE 7
Study abroad by students' major field of study, 2000/01–2012/13

Study abroad by U.S. students for credit back home increased 2 percent to reach 289,408 students in 2012/13. While Europe has long been the most popular destination for American students, accounting for 53 percent of study abroad in 2012/13, in recent years study abroad to other regions has increased, with 16 percent of study abroad students travelling to Latin America and the Caribbean, 12 percent to Asia, and 5 percent to Sub-Saharan Africa. The majority of U.S. students studying abroad (60 percent) do so on short-term programs of eight weeks or less or that take place during the summer (Table 2.6).

U.S. students increasingly engage in global experiences that go beyond the traditional study abroad model, such as earning degrees fully outside of the United States and participating in non-credit work, internships, and volunteering abroad (WIVA). In addition to the 289,408 U.S. students who studied abroad for academic credit back home, an additional 15,089 students participated in non-credit WIVA in 2012/13, and over 46,000 earned full degrees abroad (Table 2.14).

STEM MAJORS ARE LEADING STUDY ABROAD GROWTH

The growth in study abroad is driven largely by increasing numbers of STEM (science, technology, engineering, and math) students studying overseas (Fig. 7). In 2012/13, STEM majors accounted for 23 percent of study abroad students, followed by students majoring in social sciences (22 percent) and business (20 percent) (Table 2.3).

Over the past fifteen years, study abroad by STEM majors has grown substantially, outpacing growth in other fields. In 2000/01, the STEM fields combined were the fourth most popular major field among study abroad students, but since 2008/09 STEM numbers have been rising steeply (Table 2.4). Contributing to the growth in study abroad among STEM majors is an increasing awareness among students and faculty advisers of the career-related benefits of global experiences, as well as increased efforts by STEM programs to provide more flexible requirements and short-term study abroad options that can be easily integrated into tightly structured STEM curricula.

Despite the strong growth of STEM majors in study abroad, STEM students are still underrepresented

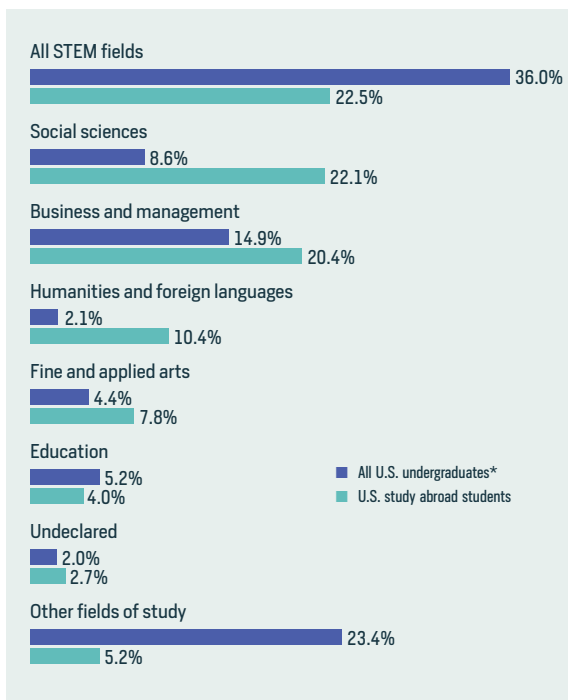


FIGURE 8 Fields of study of all U.S. postsecondary students and U.S. study abroad, 2013/14

* Data from the National Center for Education Statistics, based on 2011/12 enrollment, the most recent year for which data were available.

relative to their representation in U.S. postsecondary education. Nationally, 36 percent of U.S. undergraduates, including citizens and permanent residents, major in STEM fields, while STEM majors make up just 23 percent of U.S. study abroad. In fields such as social sciences, business, and humanities, study abroad students are overrepresented compared to their enrollments in U.S. higher education (Fig. 8).

Growth in study abroad among STEM majors is likely to continue as more U.S. students are projected to major in STEM fields (National Science Board, 2014). This means that study abroad programs will need to provide more options that align with the structured STEM curricula, including engineering courses abroad taught in English. Programs such as the Global Engineering Education Exchange (Global E³) offer English-taught engineering courses that fulfill major requirements and offer professional development relevant to students' academic programs at their home campuses.

U.S. STUDY ABROAD IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

In many countries, study abroad by domestic students is coming into focus as a vital issue for international education. Many top host countries of international

students are seeking greater balance between the outbound mobility of domestic students and the large inflow of international students. Undergirding such efforts is the rationale that to remain globally competitive and contribute to knowledge production and economic development, it is not enough to welcome international students to your shores; domestic students must also engage internationally. Several large host countries have recently launched initiatives to increase the numbers of their students who study abroad, including Australia, Canada, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

Countries with both low and high current participation rates in outbound study have launched national study abroad initiatives. In the United States, fewer than 10 percent of undergraduate students study abroad at some point during their academic program. In an effort to dramatically increase U.S. study abroad participation, IIE launched Generation Study Abroad in 2014, with the goal of doubling U.S. study abroad by the end of the decade. Similar initiatives are underway in Canada, which has a current study abroad participation of 3 percent and seeks to increase that proportion to 15 percent (CBIE, 2014). Germany, which already has high study abroad participation at 30 percent, aims to increase that participation to 50 percent (DAAD, 2014).

In several cases, governments have invested substantial resources towards increasing study abroad. The U.S. government supports undergraduate students with financial need to study abroad on Gilman scholarships, as well as supporting critical language study abroad. The 100,000 Strong for China initiative launched in 2009 succeeded in sending 100,000 U.S. students to China by 2014. A more recent program, 100,000 Strong in the Americas, aims to send 100,000 students in each direction between the United States and Latin America and the Caribbean. In 2013, Australia launched the New Colombo Plan with a commitment of \$100 million dollars over five years. The plan seeks to increase knowledge flows in the Indo-Pacific region by providing scholarships to Australian undergraduates for study abroad and internships in the region. The U.K. government has committed funding through 2016 to achieve the objectives of the U.K. Strategy for Outward Mobility, and the Japanese government has funded scholarships to enable Japanese students to study abroad, with a goal to double the number of Japanese students abroad from 60,000 to 120,000 by 2020 (Kakuchi, 2013; MEXT, 2010).

U.S. TRENDS

Intensive English Programs in the United States

Many intensive English programs (IEP) in the United States saw no growth or small declines in international students enrolled in 2013, mirroring trends in many other leading destinations for English study (Norris, 2014). In 2013, there were 125,973 intensive English students in the United States, with 60 percent of those students coming from just four countries — Saudi Arabia, China, Japan, and Brazil (Table 3.5). Overall, intensive English students declined by almost 4 percent,* with strong growth from some countries offset by declines from others, while some declines could be attributable to small random fluctuations. Conditions in students' home countries also contributed to the slowing of U.S. intensive English enrollments, including economic volatility, declining college-age populations, and increasing availability of English courses back home.

GROWTH IN SPONSORED STUDENTS

Despite the overall decrease in intensive English students, there was notable growth from many countries

that provide government scholarships for their students to study abroad. The Brazilian government's Scientific Mobility Program (*Ciência Sem Fronteiras*) contributed to a 21 percent increase in IEP students from that country. Many Middle Eastern countries are expanding their scholarship programs, resulting in strong IEP growth from countries such as Kuwait, Libya, Iraq, and the United Arab Emirates. Due to scholarship requirements, many sponsored students from countries such as Saudi Arabia, Brazil, Libya, and Kazakhstan enroll in college- or university-based programs, which saw larger increases in sponsored students from those countries than did independent providers (Fig. 9).

A GROWING PATHWAY TO ACADEMIC PROGRAMS

Intensive English study is increasingly undertaken by students seeking academic preparation for further degree study. In 2013, over half (54 percent) of the 125,973 IEP students in the United States intended to stay in the country for further study after completing their English programs (Table 3.3). Some of these students are conditionally admitted to a higher education institution pending the successful completion of their English language study, while others navigate their own transitions from English study to academic degree programs.

As more students look to intensive English study to prepare for admission to academic programs, they are enrolling in IEPs for longer periods. In 2013, the average intensive English student studied for almost 15 weeks in the United States, up from 10 weeks per student in 2000. There are notable variations in length of study among students from different world regions. Students from Sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East and North Africa, who often ultimately seek admission to degree programs in the U.S., study English for almost 20 weeks, followed by students from Asia who study on average for 13 weeks. In contrast, students from Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean, who often pursue English study as a form of short-term exchange, study for fewer than 12 weeks (Table 3.6).

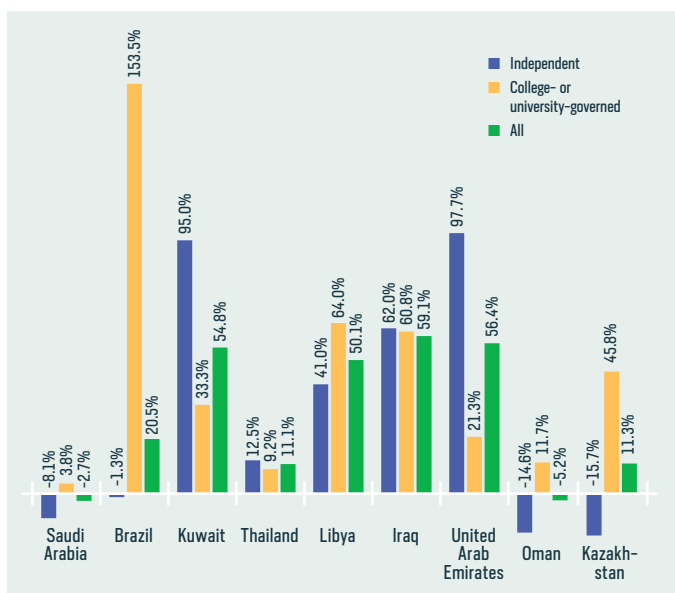


FIGURE 9 IEP student growth from countries with government scholarship programs, 2013*

* Throughout this report, rates of change listed for the Intensive English Program survey have been controlled for increased survey response rates. Comparisons with previous *Open Doors* reports are not possible.

U.S. TRENDS

International Scholars in the United States

International scholars are qualified academics and researchers who travel to the United States for short periods of teaching or research at U.S. institutions. Scholars from other countries contribute to the internationalization of U.S. campuses, as well as the development of international scholarly networks and collaborative research, knowledge transfer across borders, and the development of human capital upon their return to their home countries (Shimmi, 2014). International scholars in the United States make significant contributions to the development of science, technology, engineering, and math fields (STEM). Nearly 75 percent of international scholars specialize in STEM fields (Fig. 10). According to the National Science Foundation, international scholars and post-doctoral researchers make up almost 22 percent of STEM departments in the United States (National Science Board, 2014).

THE NUMBER OF SCHOLARS REMAINS LEVEL OVERALL, WITH INCREASES FROM CHINA AND BRAZIL

There were 121,914 international scholars in the United States in 2013/14, a number that remained relatively level from the prior year. However, there was notable growth in Chinese scholars, which increased by 6 percent over the prior year to reach 36,409 scholars (Table 4.4). There was also large growth in the number of Brazilian scholars, which increased 13 percent over the prior year to 3,673 (Table 4.4). Many scholars from Brazil travelled to the United States through the Brazil Scientific Mobility Program, which in addition to its large student scholarship program, also provides scholarships for Brazilian faculty and researchers in scientific fields to conduct research in many countries around the world. The goal of the program is to provide 8,900 research scholarships worldwide by 2015.

Since 2009/10, the number of international scholars in the United States increased by 6 percent, with some notable variations by country. From 2009/10 to 2013/14 there were declines in the number of scholars from India, South Korea, Japan, and Russia. The largest drop has been among South Korean scholars, who have

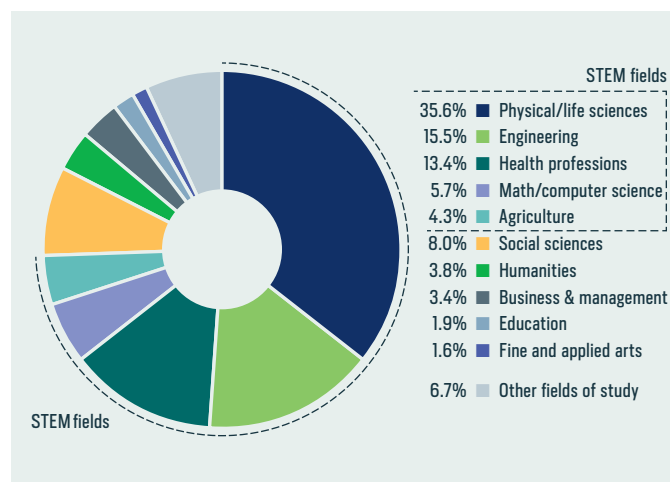


FIGURE 10 Fields of specialization of international scholars, 2013/14

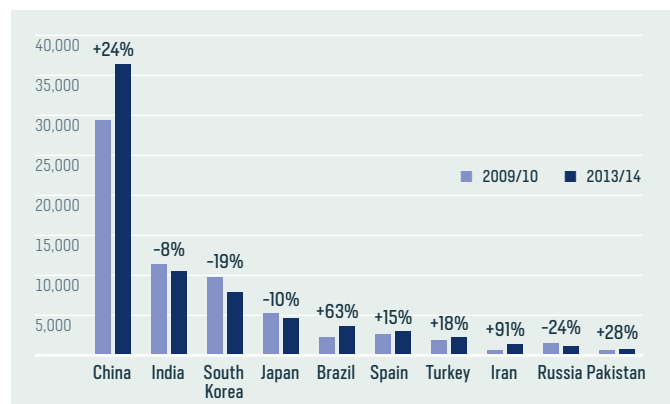


FIGURE 11 Growth in international scholars from leading places of origin, 2009/10 – 2013/14

declined by almost 1,900 scholars since 2009/10. Many other countries experienced large rates of growth in scholars coming to the United States, including China, Brazil, Spain, Turkey, Iran, and Pakistan (Fig. 11).

Some scholars arrange their own stay at U.S. higher education institutions through their existing academic networks, while others participate in structured programs that facilitate their work overseas and in some cases provide funding. The U.S. Department of State's Fulbright Visiting Scholar Program is one such program. It provides about 800 grants annually for scholars in 155 countries to teach and conduct research in the United States.

WORLD REGION TRENDS

Global Student Mobility

Students from all over the world are participating in international study experiences in larger numbers, in more countries, and at younger ages.

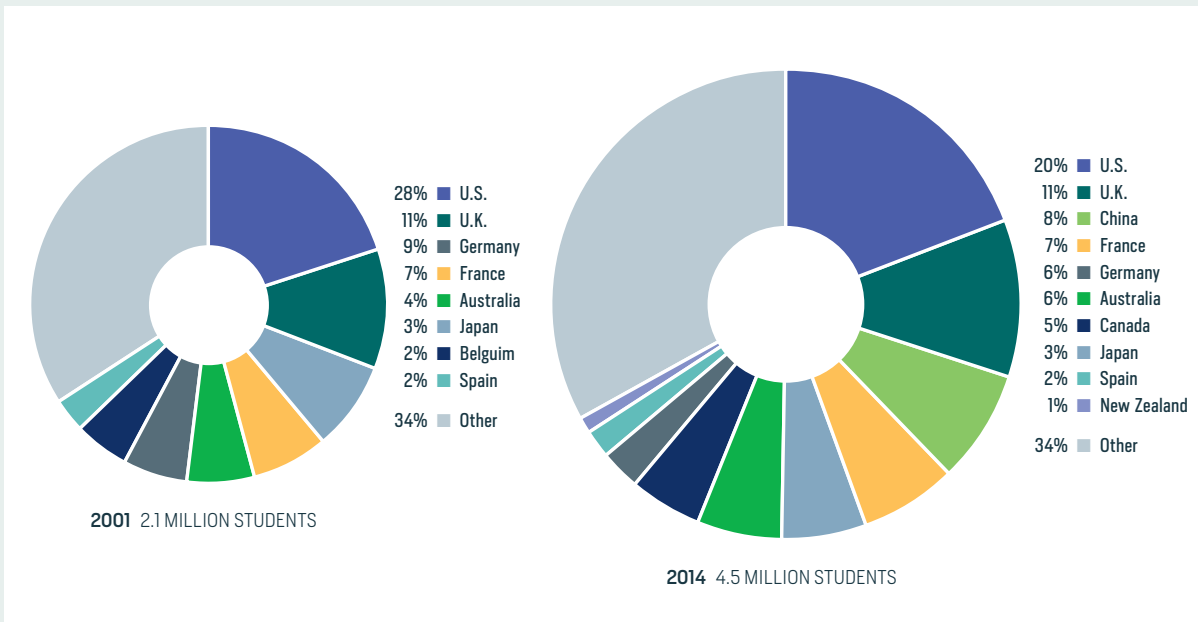


FIGURE 12 Top host countries of globally mobile students, 2001 & 2014 (Source: *Project Atlas* & OECD, 2014)

Students from all over the world are participating in international study experiences in larger numbers, in more countries, and at younger ages. Overall, the volume and magnitude of student mobility is at an all-time high. The OECD (2014) estimates that 4.5 million students crossed a border in 2012 to participate in an international higher education experience. Projections suggest that this number could grow to as many as 8 million students by 2025 (OECD, 2008). This projected growth, juxtaposed against the potential future growth of the college-aged population in China and India alone, suggests that the worldwide demand for a higher education — whether domestic or international — will rise to 262 million by 2025 (Davis & MacKintosh, 2012).

How will this huge demand be met, and what combination of domestic capacity and international provision will be required to supply these many students with a high-quality, world-class higher education? In this

section of the report we focus on what is known about global student mobility trends beyond those observed for the United States. While we explore the trends vis-à-vis the United States, we also look at other interesting mobility patterns that might exist intra-regionally or between regions and countries that go beyond the traditional south-north mobility dynamic.

KEY HOST AND SENDING COUNTRIES: OLD AND NEW PLAYERS

In 2014, the United States remains the top host country for students from all over the world, hosting 20 percent of the world's mobile students. While the U.S. share is lower than in 2001, it is worth noting that the global "pie" has expanded, with more countries serving as hosts of the growing number of international students. In 2001, China was not a sizeable host country, but it now hosts 8 percent of the world's mobile students

(China Scholarship Council [CSC]; *Project Atlas*). Other countries that have witnessed an increasing share of international students between 2001 and 2014 include Australia and Canada (Fig. 12).

Despite the large numbers of international students in certain key host countries, the *proportion* of international students in their higher education sectors presents yet another view of the concentration of foreign students in different countries (Fig. 13). In the United States, the almost 900,000 international students make up just 4 percent of total higher education enrollment, a proportion that has shifted little since 2006. On the other hand, international students make up 20 percent of the total postsecondary population in both Australia and the U.K, and these proportions have grown over time (Fig. 13). These variations have to do with many factors such as an overall large higher education sector with the capacity to host many international students (e.g., United States, China) as well as changes in domestic higher education enrollment, which can affect the proportion of international students.

In terms of major sending countries, 30 percent of the world’s international students are from just five countries: China, India, South Korea, Germany, and Saudi Arabia (UNESCO, 2014). Of these five, two — Germany and China — are also among the top five host countries in the world, suggesting that both countries are promoting inbound and outbound student mobility.

Saudi Arabia has recently joined the world’s top sending countries, with thousands of Saudi students travelling overseas — primarily to Anglophone destinations — to pursue a study abroad experience supported by the King Abdullah Scholarship Program (KASP), which was launched in 2005.

THE (IM)BALANCE OF GLOBAL STUDENT FLOWS

Even though large numbers of students engage in overseas study and almost every country in the world is part of the academic mobility phenomenon, there are countries that dominate the landscape, some as regional hubs and others as global magnets. Students from many of the world’s developing regions such as Sub-Saharan Africa and East Asia leave their countries in larger proportions than do students from North America and Western Europe. For example, Sub-Saharan Africa has a high out-bound mobility ratio of 4.5 percent (UNESCO, 2014), resulting in a situation of “brain-drain” for many African countries. This

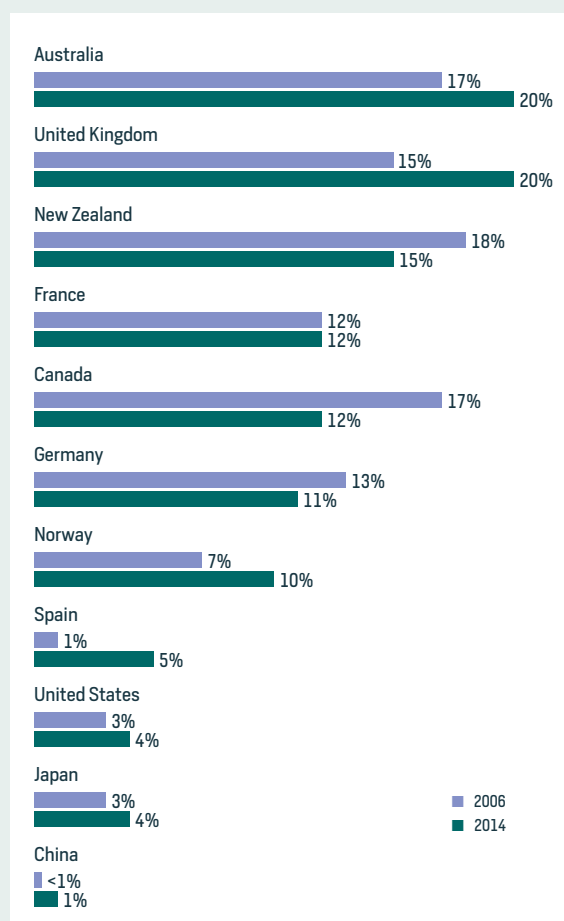


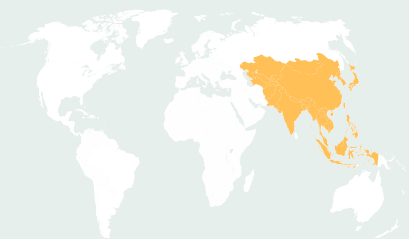
FIGURE 13 Inbound international students as a percentage of total domestic higher education enrollments, 2006 & 2014 (Source: *Project Atlas*)

creates an imbalance where certain regions of the world — primarily the West and Australia — receive many more students than they send out, a situation that has led several traditionally popular destination countries like the United States and Germany to launch initiatives to encourage their own students to study overseas in larger numbers.

On the other hand, there are countries whose students study abroad in large numbers, but they constitute a tiny proportion of the higher education enrollment of that country. Even though China and India are regarded as the world’s top sources of international students, the number of their students abroad comprise only 2 percent and 1 percent of each country’s overall higher education population, respectively (UNESCO, 2014). The sheer demand for a higher education in both these countries is so high that it may need to be met by international education as well as by adequate domestic provision.

WORLD REGION TRENDS

Asia



According to UNESCO (2014) estimates, there are over 1 million students from Asia who study outside their home countries. While large numbers of these students travel to Western countries, including the United States, the U.K., Australia, and Canada, many study in other Asian countries, making the region both a large sender and a large host of international students.

U.S.–ASIA ACADEMIC MOBILITY

The United States is the most popular study destination for students from Asia, with more than half a million Asian students in U.S. colleges and universities in 2013/14. Asian students have long made up the largest proportion of international students in the United States and in 2013/14 accounted for 64 percent of international students on U.S. campuses (Table 1.10). China, India, and South Korea are the top three countries sending students to the United States, together accounting for 50 percent of the total inbound student population in 2013/14 (Table 1.11).

Students from many parts of Asia have shown a growing demand for U.S. higher education over the past several years. In just the past five years, students from Asia increased by 37 percent, from 415,000 in 2008/09 to 568,510 in 2013/14. This high rate of growth has been driven largely by a steep increase in Chinese students, especially undergraduate students, who have quadrupled over the past five years, as well as graduate students, whose numbers have doubled. In 2013/14, Chinese students alone accounted for 31 percent of international students in the United States, the highest concentration of students from any country in the history of *Open Doors* (Table 1.11)

After several years of declines, Indian graduate students are returning to the United States. The number of Indian students increased 6 percent this

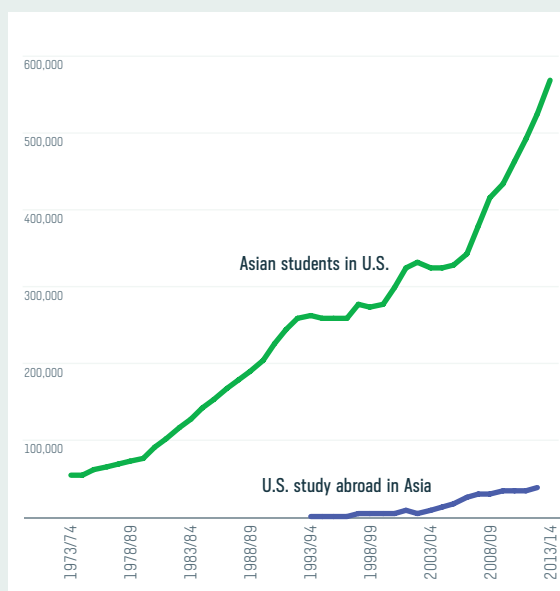


FIGURE 14 Student mobility between the United States and Asia, 1973/74–2013/14

year to 102,673. The rebounding of Indian students is driven by Indian graduate students, who increased 12 percent, while other academic levels declined slightly.

As Asian students on U.S. campuses continue to increase, so too does interest among U.S. students for studying in Asia. In 2012/13, China, Japan, and India were among the top 15 study destinations of U.S. students. The number of U.S. students going to Asia has quadrupled over the past 15 years, growing from 8,834 U.S. students who received academic credit for study abroad in the region in 1999/00 to 35,866 students in 2012/13. Additionally, almost 1,400 U.S. students pursued alternative education abroad experiences such as non-credit work, internships, and volunteering in Asia during that same year (Table 2.14).

GLOBAL SPOTLIGHT: CHINA AS A HOST COUNTRY

One of the most significant developments vis-à-vis Asia and student mobility in recent years has been the rise

of China as a top destination for international students. According to the China Scholarship Council (CSC) and *Project Atlas*, China now hosts 356,499, or 8 percent, of the world's mobile students, more than triple the number of students hosted by China in 2005.

This rapid rise in China's international enrollments is largely due to the Chinese government's efforts to establish China as the leading study destination in Asia through numerous scholarships, initiatives, and regional partnerships. Scholarships for foreign nationals to study in China are administered through the China Scholarship Council — a non-profit institution affiliated with the Ministry of Education (CSC, 2014). In 2011, 25,687 international students were reported to have studied in China on full and partial scholarships from the Chinese government, an almost 15 percent increase from the previous year (CSC, 2012). Most notably, as part of its *National Plan for Medium and Long-term Education Reform and Development for 2010–2020*, China is taking ambitious measures to develop globally competitive research universities and to host half a million international students by 2020, with the target goal of attracting 150,000 full degree higher education international students.

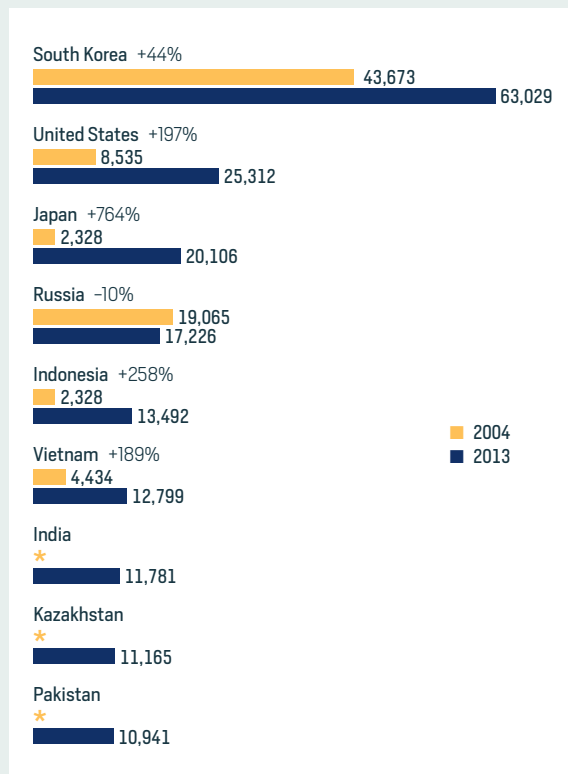


FIGURE 15 Leading countries of origin of students in China, 2004 & 2013 [Source: China Scholarship Council & *Project Atlas*]

*Data not available.

Many scholarships for both students and scholars are the result of bilateral agreements between Beijing and other national governments, though there are also regional scholarship programs for students from the European Union, ASEAN (Association of South-east Asian Nations), and the Pacific Islands Forum. Additionally, the national government awards certain scholarships for international students to attend universities in specific provinces and autonomous regions to bolster internationalization efforts in those areas.

International students from Asia dominated the top ten places of origin for students in China in 2013, with the United States and Russia being the only non-Asian sending countries in the top ten (Fig. 15). Students from South Korea are the largest group of international students in China, making up 17 percent of the total international student population.

In 2013, 59 percent of international students in China pursued non-degree programs; 30 percent were enrolled in undergraduate programs or vocational, technical, or associate-level programs; and 11 percent sought post-graduate degrees (CSC; *Project Atlas*). Unlike trends among other top destinations like the United States, the United Kingdom, and Germany, where STEM programs tend to be a magnet for globally mobile students, almost 60 percent of international students in China pursued liberal arts fields in 2013 (Fig. 16). With more emphasis being placed on understanding Chinese culture and language, and with courses customized for international students, many more international students are enrolling in non-degree language classes in China.

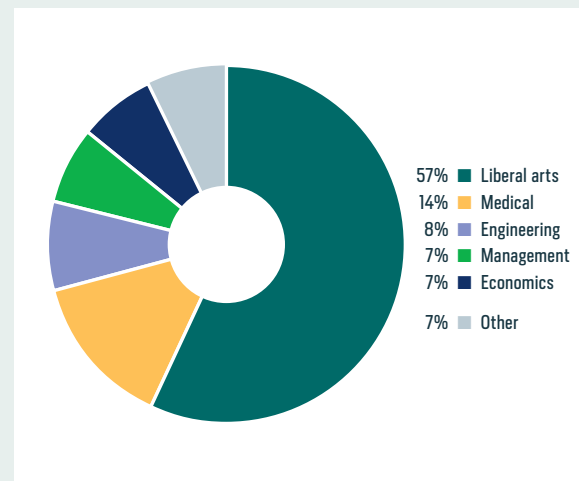
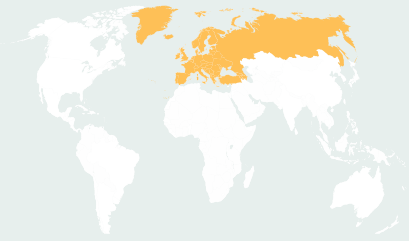


FIGURE 16 Fields of study of international students in China, 2013 [Source: China Scholarship Council & *Project Atlas*]

WORLD REGION TRENDS

Europe



Europe is both a large host of international students as well as a larger sender of students studying outside their home country. In 2012, students from Central, Eastern, and Western Europe accounted for 24 percent of the world's 4.5 million international students (UNESCO). Many of these students study in other European countries, particularly as EU initiatives such as the Erasmus program have facilitated student mobility within the region. European countries that are among the world's top hosts of international students from around the world include the U.K., France, and Germany, which together host about 28 percent of international students (*Project Atlas*).

U.S.–EUROPE ACADEMIC MOBILITY

While the United States and Europe have for many years seen large flows of students in both directions, the number of European students in the United States has fallen since the early 2000s. In 2001/02, there was a high of 95,697 European students in the United States, making up 16 percent of all international students in the country. That number has fallen to 86,885 students in 2013/14, accounting for 10 percent of all international students in the country (Table 1.14). The growth in European mobility schemes during this same time period may have contributed to declining numbers of European students in the United States, as more favorable tuition arrangements and scholarship opportunities for student exchange within Europe became available.

A wide range of countries contribute to mobility from Europe to the United States, with the largest numbers of students coming from Turkey, the U.K., and Germany, each of which sent more than 10,000 students to the United States in 2013/14. Growth in students from Europe increased by just 1 percent from the prior year, with large growth from the U.K.,

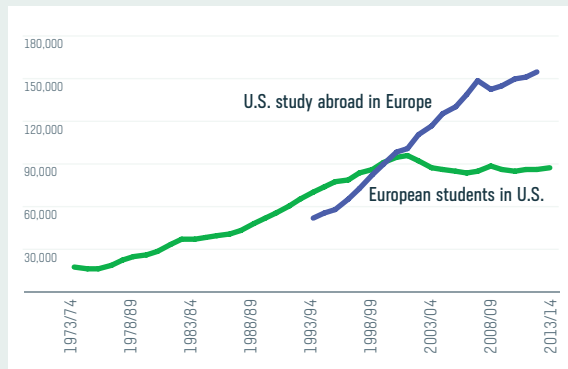


FIGURE 17 Student mobility between the United States and Europe, 1973/74–2013/14

Germany, and Spain offset somewhat by relatively large declines in students from Turkey, Romania, and Bulgaria (Table 1.14).

Most European students in the United States pursue undergraduate or graduate degrees (40 percent and 33 percent, respectively), and relatively high proportions engage in short-term, non-degree study (18 percent), 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 (Table 1.15).

While the number of European students in the United States has declined over the past 15 years, U.S. students receiving academic credit for study in Europe have increased by 72 percent over the same time period. In 1999/00, 89,600 U.S. students received academic credit for study in Europe, growing to 154,182 in 2012/13 (Table 2.7). Additionally, over 2,500 U.S. students participated in non-credit work, internships, and volunteering in Europe in 2012/13 (Table 2.14). The U.K. is also a popular destination for U.S. students pursuing full degrees abroad; in 2013, 17,430 Americans enrolled in full degree programs at U.K. universities (*Project*

Atlas), the largest host country for U.S. students pursuing degrees abroad, as well as those on short-term study abroad.

U.S. students studying in Europe for credit back home account for 53 percent of all U.S. study abroad with large numbers studying in the United Kingdom, Italy, Spain, France, Germany, Ireland, Czech Republic, Denmark, Austria, and the Netherlands, all of which are among the top 25 study abroad destinations of U.S. students. Among these top European study destinations, nearly all saw increases in U.S. study abroad in 2012/13, except for Spain, which had a slight decline of 0.8 percent (Table 2.5).

GLOBAL SPOTLIGHT: INBOUND AND OUTBOUND MOBILITY IN GERMANY

Given Germany's commitment to attracting in-bound students while also sending large numbers of Germans abroad, the country today plays a prominent role in international educational exchange and global student mobility. In 2013, 282,201 international students were enrolled in higher education institutions in Germany,

a 37 percent increase from 2002 (DAAD, 2014). The wide availability of courses taught in English and low or free tuition for international students have helped to increase the number of international students seeking higher education in Germany, who now comprise 11 percent of all students enrolled in its higher education sector. The top five countries of origin of international students in Germany are, in rank order: Turkey, China, Russia, Austria, and Italy (Fig. 18).

In terms of academic level, 51 percent of international students in Germany enroll in post-graduate degree qualifications, with the remaining 49 percent enrolled in undergraduate degree programs. The majority of international students (23 percent) pursue engineering degrees, 17 percent pursue business and management degrees, and 13 percent seek degrees in the humanities. Agriculture and education each attract only 2 percent of international students in Germany.

German students study abroad in large numbers and according to recent estimates, approximately 30 percent have undertaken an overseas study experience (DAAD, 2014). However, a large part of this outbound mobility is within the European region, with eight of the top destinations situated within the region. The United States and China are the two top non-European destinations, hosting 9,347 and 5,451 German students, respectively (Fig. 19).

Germany aims to increase the numbers of German students abroad. The 2013 German Joint Science Conference (GWK) has set targets of sending up to 50 percent of Germans abroad for study-related visits and experiences (DAAD, 2014).

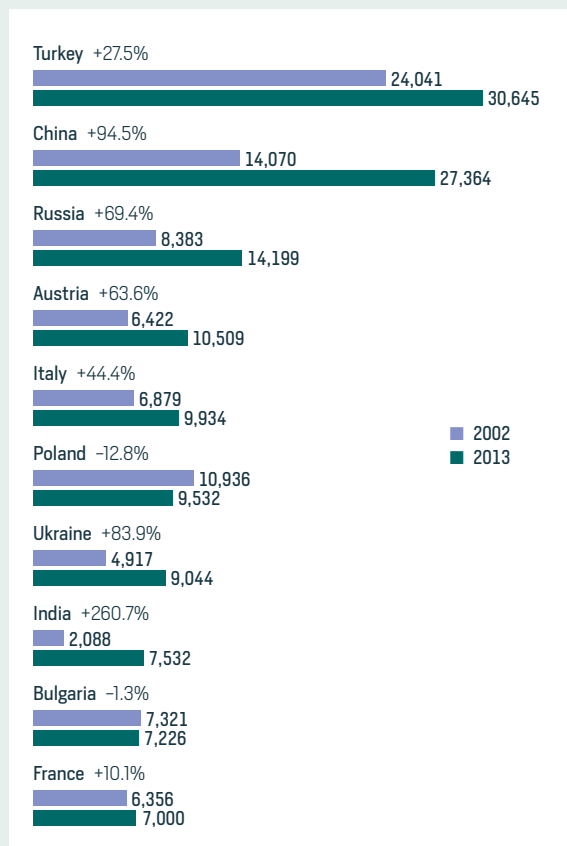


FIGURE 18 Leading countries of origin of international students in Germany, 2002 & 2013 [Source: DAAD & *Project Atlas*]

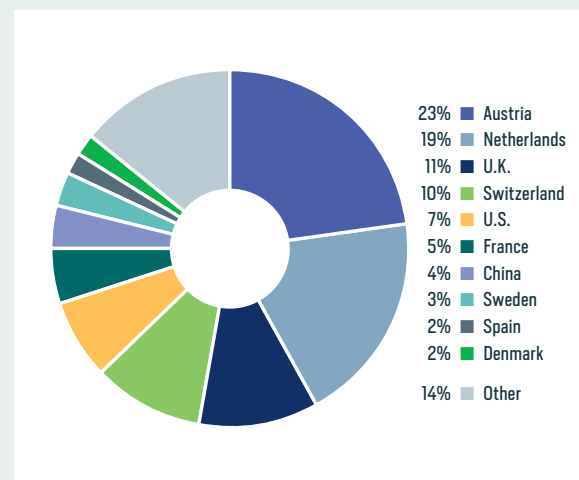


FIGURE 19 Top study destinations of German students, 2011 [Source: DAAD & *Project Atlas*]

WORLD REGION TRENDS

Latin America & the Caribbean



Student mobility between the United States and Latin America and the Caribbean region is rising. The number of students from the region enrolled in the United States has more than doubled over the past 40 years to reach 72,318 students in 2013/14. U.S. students receiving academic credit for study in the region have doubled in just 11 years, growing from 23,300 in 2001/02 to 45,473 in 2012/13, with more than 3,000 additional students reported by U.S. campuses as participating in non-credit work, internships, and volunteering (Table 2.14).

A wide range of countries contribute to mobility in both directions. Mexico, Brazil, Colombia, and Venezuela are among the top 25 sending countries of international students to the United States and together account for almost 5 percent of all international students. U.S. students in the region account for 16 percent of all U.S. study abroad, with large numbers studying in Costa Rica, Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, Ecuador, Peru, and Chile, all of which are among the top 25 destinations for U.S. students (Table 2.5).

100,000 STRONG IN THE AMERICAS

In light of the strong economic, diplomatic, and historical ties among countries in the Western hemisphere, the U.S. government has made Latin America and the Caribbean a priority region for promoting academic exchanges. In 2011, President Obama launched 100,000 Strong in the Americas with the goal of sending 100,000 students in each direction by 2020. The purpose of the initiative is to build students' cross-cultural knowledge and skills to prepare them for leadership that will contribute to shared prosperity throughout the Americas.

While growing middle classes in many Latin American countries contribute to increased demand for international education and U.S. students are increasingly studying in the region, there are

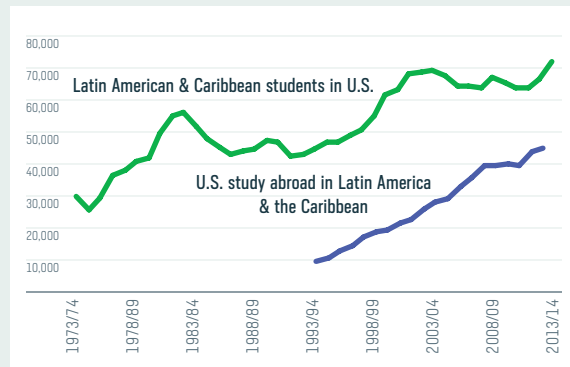


FIGURE 20 Student mobility between the United States and Latin America & the Caribbean, 1973/74 – 2013/14

challenges to achieving the initiative's ambitious goal. Recent safety concerns in some parts of Mexico and the related travel warning have resulted in fewer U.S. students studying in Mexico. (See section below.) More language training is needed so that students are prepared to succeed in their host country classrooms. There is also the need to make international study affordable and accessible to students from a wide range of social and economic backgrounds, both in the United States and in Latin America and the Caribbean.

U.S.–MEXICO ACADEMIC MOBILITY

Mexico and the United States have strong connections through trade and migration, as well as through student exchanges. Mexico has long been among the top senders of international students to the United States, ranking at number 9 in 2013/14 and sending 14,779 students to the United States (Table 1.11). While Mexico is also among the top destinations for U.S. study abroad, the number of U.S. students studying there has declined sharply in recent years because of security issues in some regions of Mexico and the cancellation of numerous U.S. campuses' study abroad programs. In 2005/06, over 10,000 U.S. students studied in Mexico for credit back home; that number has fallen 63 percent to 3,730

students in 2012/13, although the decline has slowed recently to just a 2 percent drop from 2011/12 (Table 2.5).

Despite a strong history of academic exchange, some note that the scale of academic mobility between the two countries is smaller than it should be given their shared border and strong economic connections (Soberanes, 2014; Vassar & Barrett, 2014). To address this issue, several government initiatives have recently been launched to strengthen higher education connections and increase the mobility of students and faculty between the two countries. In 2013, Mexico’s President Peño Nieto and President Obama announced the formation of the Bilateral Forum on Higher Education, Innovation, and Research (FOBESII) to build mutual cooperation and development in these areas, with the goal of supporting sustained economic and social development in both countries. As part of FOBESII, the Mexican government has established ambitious goals through its *Proyecta 100,000* of sending 100,000 Mexican students to study in the United States and 50,000 U.S. students to Mexico, as well as developing cross-border research consortia and virtual collaborations, promoting internships, and increasing students’ language proficiency in English and Spanish.

GLOBAL SPOTLIGHT: OUTBOUND MOBILITY OF BRAZILIAN STUDENTS

Large government scholarship programs are increasing as a strategy for many countries to provide high quality international higher education opportunities for their students. In 2011, Brazil’s President Rouseff announced a ground-breaking large-scale government scholarship

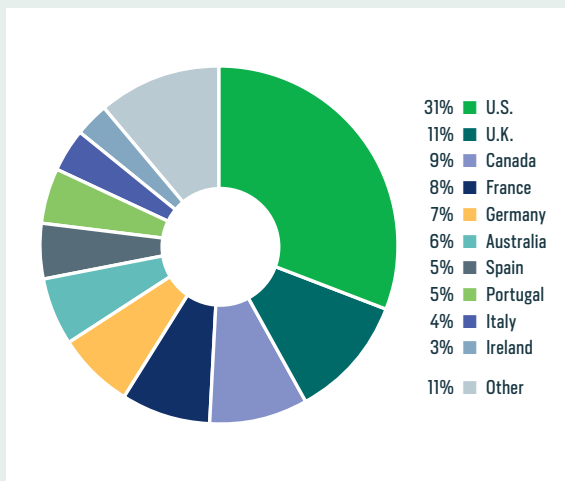


FIGURE 22 Brazil Scientific Mobility Scholarships awarded, by destination, 2011–2014 [Source: Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior [CAPES] [Brazil]]



FIGURE 21 International educational exchange balance between the United States and Mexico, 1997/98–2012/13

program. The purpose of the Brazil Scientific Mobility Program (*Ciência sem Fronteiras*) is to foster scientific research in Brazil by awarding scholarships for Brazilian students and scholars to study, conduct research, or pursue English language and academic studies in 30 countries around the world. The program’s initial goal of providing 100,000 scholarships to Brazilian students will be reached by the end of the 2014/15 academic year, and a second round of another 100,000 scholarships was announced in 2014. As of summer 2014, the United States, U.K., and Canada hosted the largest numbers of students (Fig. 22). In the United States alone, more than 27,000 Brazilian students have enrolled in over 400 U.S. colleges and universities since 2011.

A key component of Brazil’s program is the placement of its undergraduates in two-month internships with companies and academic research departments in the host country. The internships provide additional training opportunities for students and foster professional ties that students will carry back with them upon their return to Brazil. Since 2011, 3,556 Brazilian students in the United States have been placed in internships at 683 U.S. companies and 1,240 research departments at 286 U.S. colleges and universities (IIE, 2014).

WORLD REGION TRENDS

Middle East & North Africa



The Middle East and North Africa (MENA) is a large sending region 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 been large hosts of international students, and countries that have more recently invested in developing their higher education sectors, such as the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, and Jordan, are now also leading hosts in the region.

More than 370,000 MENA students pursue higher education overseas (UNESCO, 2014). While Western countries such as France, the United States, and U.K. are popular study destinations for MENA students, many study in other MENA countries, Asia, and other non-Western destinations.

U.S. FOCUS: THE MIDDLE EAST'S SECOND WAVE

U.S. colleges and universities are increasing their engagement with the Middle East and North Africa. In 2013/14, the number of students from the MENA region on U.S. campuses increased by 20 percent from the prior year to reach a record high of 92,618 students, exceeding the previous all-time high in 1980/81 (Table 1.10). Because of this strong growth, MENA surpassed Europe this year to become the second-largest sending region of international students in the United States after Asia.

The recent growth in MENA students in the United States represents a second large wave of students from the region. In the late 1970s and early 1980s, MENA was a leading sending region of students to the United States, accounting for as many as 30 percent of all international students. Iran was the leading country of origin of all international students in the United States from 1975 to 1983 and at its peak in 1979/80 sent 51,310 students. Shortly thereafter, the 1979 Iranian Revolution affected the

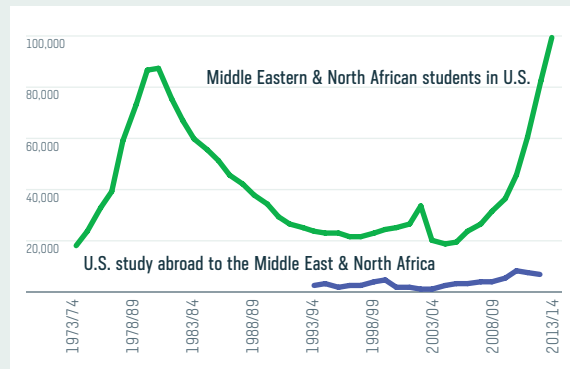


FIGURE 23 Student mobility between the United States and the Middle East & North Africa, 1973/74 – 2013/14

number of international students from the country. During the same time period, the United States also hosted many students from other OPEC countries including Saudi Arabia, Libya, Kuwait, Iraq, and Algeria, whose rising oil revenues helped to fund their students' study overseas, often through government scholarships.

Today the story is again primarily about government scholarship programs, particularly among the Gulf countries. In 2005, the Saudi government launched the King Abdullah Scholarship Program that has supported overseas study of tens of thousands of Saudi students, most of whom come to the United States. Other countries in the region have also begun expanding their scholarship programs and are sending growing numbers of students to the United States, including Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Oman, and the United Arab Emirates.

Iran is also re-emerging as a growing sender of international students to the United States, with double-digit growth rates over the last four years. Iran is now the twelfth leading source of all international students in the United States, with 10,194 students enrolled in 2013/14 (Table 1.11). While political and economic sanctions present Iranian students with challenges in

applying to institutions abroad, including difficulties submitting payments for application fees and the need to travel outside Iran to take admission exams and apply for U.S. visas (Ditto, 2014), increasing numbers of Iranian students are overcoming these challenges to enroll in programs abroad, often funded by diaspora family members.

While there are far fewer U.S. students studying in MENA countries than there are MENA students in the United States, U.S. study abroad to the region has also experienced waves. In 1999/00, over 4,000 U.S. students studied in the region, falling to fewer than 700 students in 2002/03 after the events of September 11, 2001. Since then, surging student interest in the region has driven a ten-fold growth in U.S. students, reaching an all-time high of 6,415 students in 2012/13 (Table 2.6).

GLOBAL SPOTLIGHT: MENA STUDENTS IN MALAYSIA

While many MENA students travel to Western countries for study, a number of students study in countries closer to home. According to UNESCO (2014) estimates, Asia now hosts about 8 percent of the more than 300,000 Middle East students studying overseas. The close proximity of Asia makes the region a convenient and affordable study destination for MENA students. There are also increasing education

options for international students as many Asian countries have been developing themselves as education hubs, including the establishment of private higher education institutions and international branch campuses.

While the majority of Malaysia's international students come from other Asian countries, 30 percent are now drawn from the MENA region (UNESCO, 2014). Over the past decade, growing numbers of MENA students have chosen Malaysia as a study destination. In 2002, there were just 1,335 students from MENA in Malaysian public institutions, increasing tenfold to more than 12,000 students in 2012. Beginning in the 1990s, the Malaysian government enacted policies to facilitate the growth of the private higher education sector and currently promotes the country as an education hub for international students (Lane & Kinser, 2011; Lee, 2015). Malaysia emphasizes its Islamic culture through its marketing and has become a center for Islamic finance, which makes the country an attractive study destination for students from other Islamic countries (Lee, 2015).

While much of MENA's outbound mobility is driven by government scholarships, countries without robust scholarship programs are among those with relatively large numbers of students in Malaysia. The MENA countries that contribute the most to Malaysia's international student enrollment are those where economic factors and affordable education closer to home are likely to be prime considerations for students considering studying abroad, including Iran, Yemen, and Iraq (Figs. 24 & 25).

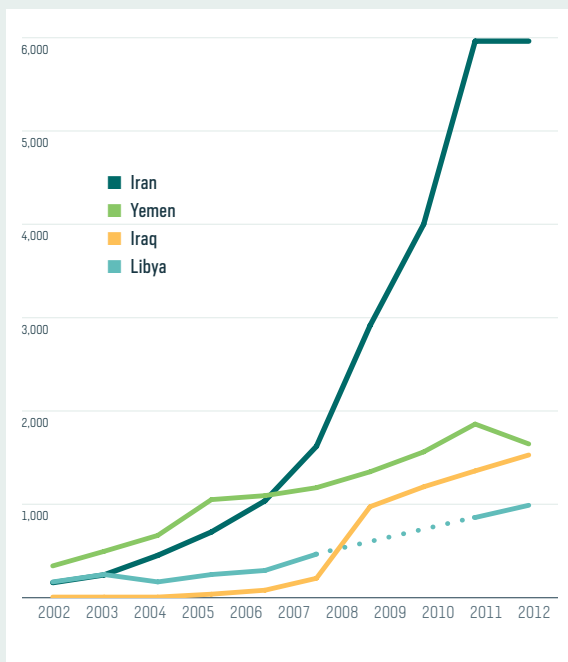


FIGURE 24 MENA students from selected countries in Malaysia, 2002–2012 (Source: Malaysia Ministry of Higher Education & *Project Atlas*)

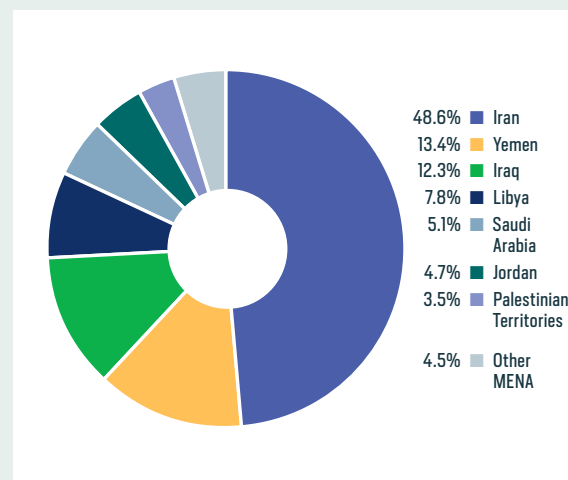
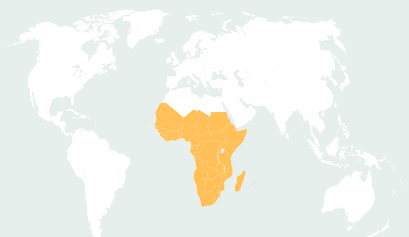


FIGURE 25 Malaysia as a host of students from the MENA region, 2012 (Source: Malaysia Ministry of Higher Education & *Project Atlas*)

WORLD REGION TRENDS

Sub-Saharan Africa



In 2012, nearly 280,000 students from Sub-Saharan Africa studied outside their home countries (UNESCO, 2014). South Africa is the largest host of students from the region, hosting 22 percent of globally mobile African students, particularly those from English-speaking countries such as Zimbabwe, Lesotho, Seychelles, Botswana, and Namibia, as well as the Democratic Republic of Congo (a French-speaking country) (*Project Atlas*; UNESCO, 2014). France hosts almost 18 percent of students from the region and is a popular destination among Francophone students, with Senegal, Cameroon, Gabon, Guinea, and Côte d'Ivoire sending large numbers of students to France (Campus France, 2013). The U.K. and the United States each host more than 10 percent of sub-Saharan Africans studying outside their home countries (UNESCO, 2014).

U.S.–SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA ACADEMIC MOBILITY

In 2013/14, there were 31,113 students from Sub-Saharan Africa in the United States. English-speaking countries are among the largest senders from the region, including Nigeria (7,921 students), Kenya (3,201), and Ghana (2,914) (Table 1.14).

Sub-Saharan Africa is an increasingly attractive study destination for U.S. students. In 2012/13, U.S. study abroad to the region increased by 4 percent to reach 13,411 students. About 40 percent of U.S. students in the region study in South Africa. Ghana, Kenya, and Tanzania are also sizable hosts of U.S. students, each hosting more than 1,000 students in 2012/13 (Table 2.7).

GLOBAL SPOTLIGHT: AFRICAN STUDENTS IN CHINA

Growing economic ties between China and Africa in recent years have propelled educational mobility of African students to China. In 2000, the bilateral Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) was established to advance Sino-African collaboration in several areas, including education. The Forum's educational

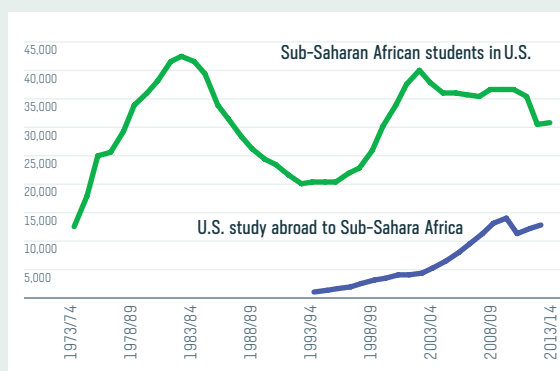


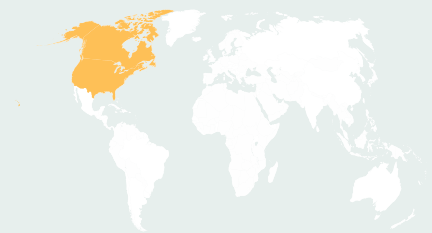
FIGURE 26 Student mobility between the United States and Sub-Saharan Africa, 1973/74–2013/14

initiatives include Chinese scholarships for African students and professionals to study or train in China, as well as Chinese investment in African schools, development of institutional partnerships between higher education institutions in Africa and China, and investments in developing Africa's research capacity (Obamba, 2013). As a result of these initiatives, China has awarded an estimated 12,000 scholarships to students from Sub-Saharan Africa. Additionally, many more African students (an estimated 18,000) study in China using their own funds (Allison, 2013; King, 2014).

China's recent and growing involvement in African education signifies the evolving dynamics of educational mobility that have to date been largely influenced by past colonial relationships between Africa and the West. For African students, China's growing influence in the region increases their desire to study in the country to better understand Chinese culture, language, and business (Allison, 2013). For the governments of China and Africa, South-South collaboration is valued as a strategic and mutually beneficial activity in light of China's growing economy and increasing global influence (Allison, 2013; King, 2014).

WORLD REGION TRENDS

North America



There is a long history of student exchange between the United States and Canada. From at least 1950 to 1971, Canada was the number one sender of international students to the United States and has been among the top five senders of students ever since. In 2013/14, Canadian students represent almost 4 percent of international students in the United States, and U.S. students represent 5 percent of the international students in Canada (Table 1.11; CBIE, 2014). The proximity of the two countries, as well as similarities in culture and the availability of high quality educational institutions in both countries, facilitate the flow of students in both directions.

The vast majority of students who cross the border pursue full degrees in the other country. Of the 28,304 Canadian students in the United States in 2013/14, 98 percent were students earning degrees fully in the United States and just 2 percent were students enrolled in non-credit and exchange programs. About half of Canadian students pursue undergraduate degrees, 40 percent study at the graduate level, and about 9 percent are working in the United States through the Optional Practical Training (OPT) program following their graduation from a U.S. higher education institution (Table 1.15).

U.S. students in Canada also heavily favor full degree programs: 7,336 U.S. students enrolled in Canadian degree programs in 2011/12, representing about 84 percent of the nearly 9,000 U.S. students in Canada. Of the Americans pursuing degrees in Canada, the majority (63 percent) study at the undergraduate level (*Project Atlas*).

GLOBAL SPOTLIGHT: CANADA AS A HOST OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS

In 2013, Canada hosted 237,635 international students, making up 12 percent of all higher education students in the country. While international students in Canada hail from many countries, students from the top five places of origin (China, India, South Korea, Saudi

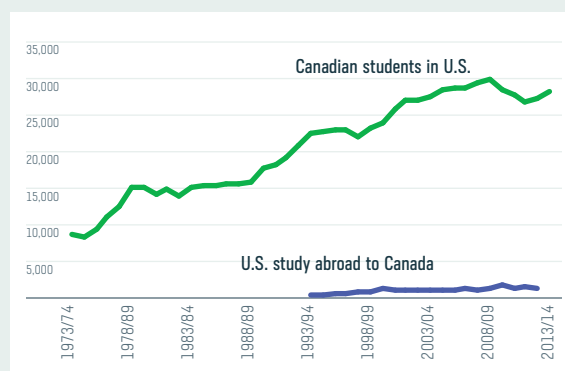


FIGURE 28 Student mobility between the United States and Canada, 1973/74–2013/14

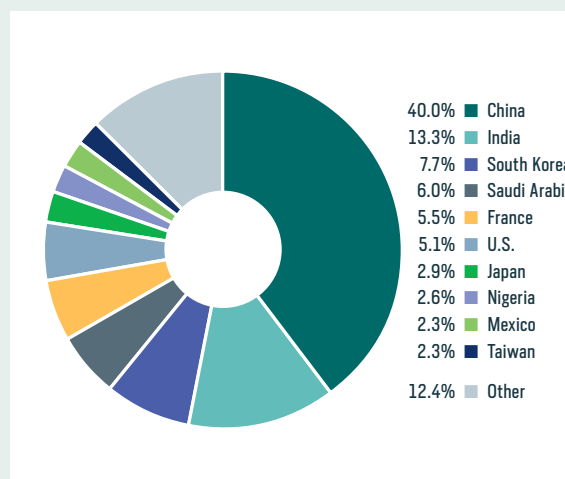
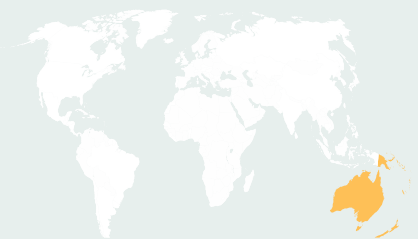


FIGURE 29 Places of origin of international students in Canada, 2013 (Source: CBIE & *Project Atlas*)

Arabia, and France) make up nearly three quarters of the country’s international students, with China alone accounting for 40 percent of international students (Fig. 29). The largest growth in 2013 occurred in students from China (18 percent growth), mirroring trends seen in the United States and other leading countries, while the number of Saudi students remained level, in contrast to the large 21 percent growth in Saudi students in the United States (CBIE, 2014; *Project Atlas*).

WORLD REGION TRENDS

Oceania



Australia and New Zealand – the most populous countries in Oceania – host nearly all of the international students in Oceania. They also send many domestic students abroad, particularly to Anglophone countries in the West and to Germany and France. Efforts in both countries to attract international students have resulted in large increases. Since 2006, Australia’s international students have increased by 47 percent to 247,093, representing 20 percent of all students in the country, and in New Zealand international students make up 15 percent of all students.

U.S.–OCEANIA ACADEMIC MOBILITY

There are almost twice as many U.S. students travelling to Oceania as there are students from the region coming to the United States. In the past five years, U.S. study in Oceania has dropped by 21 percent to 11,584 students in 2012/13, while there were 6,292 Oceania students in the United States in 2013/14 (Tables 1.14 & 2.7).

While students from Australia and New Zealand made up the majority (91 percent) of students from Oceania, 17 other countries in the region have students in the United States, albeit in much smaller numbers. Fiji and Tonga each sent more than 100 students to the United States in 2013/14 (Table 1.14).

OCEANIA AS A HOST OF ASIAN STUDENTS

While North America is the leading host region of Asian students, Oceania hosts a significant number of students from Asia. Of the nearly 300,000 international students in Oceania, about 66 percent are from Asian countries, with Australia, New Zealand, and Fiji hosting virtually all of the Asian students in the region (UNESCO, 2014). Oceania’s proximity to Asia makes it a convenient and affordable place for Asian students to study and the large host countries in the region have many options for international students interested in degree programs, English language training, and vocational education.

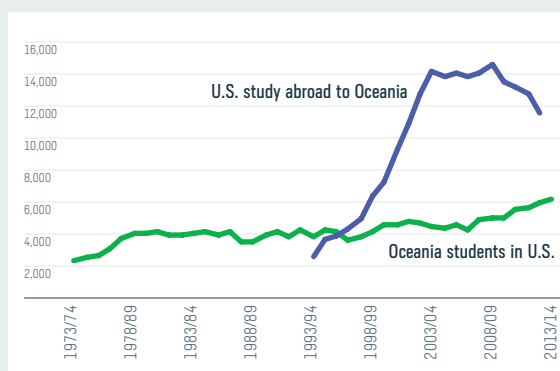


FIGURE 30 Student mobility between the United States and Oceania, 1973/74–2013/14

AUSTRALIA		%	NEW ZEALAND		%
1	China	37.6	1	China	33.2
2	India	6.8	2	India	17.5
3	Malaysia	6.1	3	U.S.	5.4
4	Vietnam	4.5	4	South Korea	4.2
5	Indonesia	3.5	5	Malaysia	4.1
6	Nepal	3.3	6	Saudi Arabia	3.3
7	Singapore	3.2	7	Japan	2.9
8	South Korea	3.1	8	Vietnam	2.7
9	U.S.	3.1	9	Philippines	1.8
10	Pakistan	2.3	10	Sri Lanka	1.5
TOTAL STUDENTS		247,093	TOTAL STUDENTS		41,609

FIGURE 31 Top countries of origin of international students in Australia and New Zealand* (Source: Australia Education International; New Zealand Ministry of Education; *Project Atlas*)

*Australia data represent students enrolled in 2014. New Zealand data represent students enrolled in 2013, the most recent year for which data were available.

China and India are the two largest sending countries of international students to Australia and New Zealand. Indian students represent a greater share of international students in New Zealand at 17 percent, compared to 7 percent in Australia. In both countries, nine of the top 10 places of origin are Asian countries and Asian students represent more than 70 percent of international students (Fig. 31).

What the Past Tells Us About the Future of Study Abroad

Over the past fifteen years, the number of American students studying abroad has more than doubled to reach 289,408 in 2012/13. When we consider that more than 46,000 American students pursue full degrees abroad (Belyavina, Li, & Bhandari, 2013) and over 15,000 students travel overseas for non-credit work, internships, and volunteering, the current number of U.S. students overseas grows to more than 350,000. What is clear is that American students are increasingly interested in studying abroad and that U.S. higher education institutions are active in providing a range of study abroad experiences for their students.

Despite the significant achievement of doubling U.S. study abroad over the past fifteen years, there has been a marked slowing of the growth in study abroad over the past five years. In 2012/13, the number of Americans studying abroad increased by just 2 percent. At the current rate of growth, it would take another 35 years for us to double the number of study abroad students again (Fig. 32). This alarming statistic suggests that more needs to be done to make study abroad accessible and attractive so that all U.S. students gain international experience to prepare them to compete in

the global workforce and be leaders in the 21st century.

Even though the absolute number of U.S. students studying abroad has increased substantially over the past several decades, currently fewer than 10 percent of American undergraduates study abroad before graduation; this proportion has not changed over time. Breaking through the stagnant growth in U.S. study abroad requires the active collaboration of many partners. To address this issue, IIE launched the Generation Study Abroad initiative in 2014, with the goal of doubling U.S. study abroad by the end of the decade. Generation Study Abroad’s 450 partners have committed to a variety of actions in areas such as cost, curricular integration, training of departments and advisers, diversity, and alumni engagement. To achieve this ambitious goal, the U.S. higher education community would need to increase the number of American students abroad by almost 15 percent each year over the next five years (Fig. 32). While this is a much higher growth rate than has been seen in recent years, history suggests that such high growth rates are possible. From 1996 to 2000, there was double-digit growth each year in the number of American students abroad (Fig. 33).

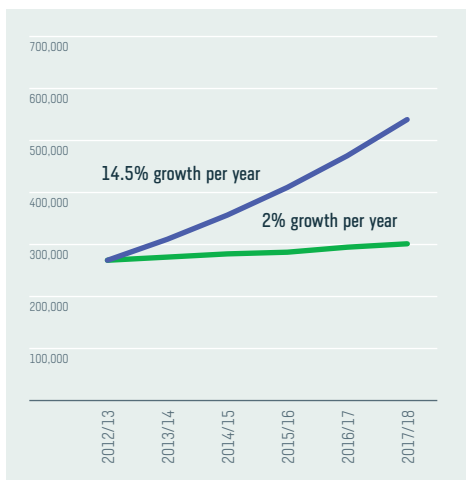


FIGURE 32 Projections based on estimated growth rates

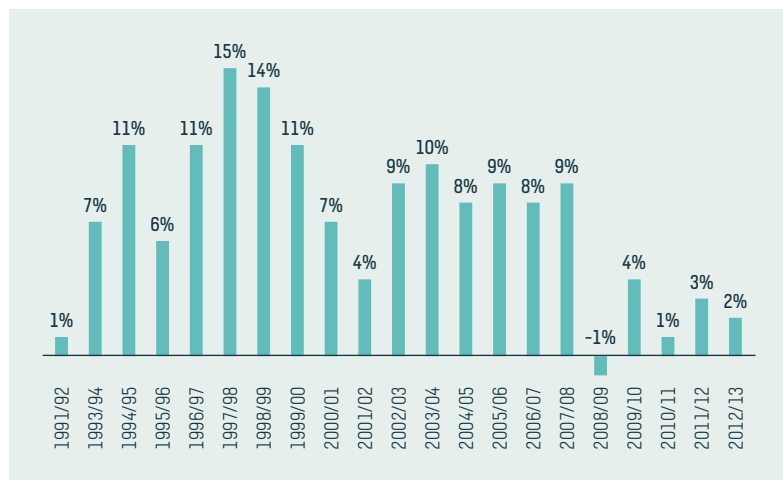


FIGURE 33 Annual growth rates of American students studying abroad, 1991/92 – 2012/13

SPOTLIGHT

International Secondary Students

Global mobility of secondary school students is a growing phenomenon in countries that host international students in higher education.

The global mobility of secondary school students is a growing phenomenon in the United States and in other countries that host international students in higher education. The history of secondary student mobility dates back to the 1920s when the first youth exchanges were begun by Rotary Clubs in Europe (Page, 2013). Traditionally, most secondary students engaging in overseas study have been those participating in exchange programs, particularly from Europe and South America, as well as some students enrolling in boarding schools outside of their home countries. However, much of the recent growth in secondary student mobility has been attributed to strong growth in international students enrolling for long-term study with the goal of earning a secondary school credential in the host country (Farrugia, 2014; Goodnough, 2010; Student and Exchange Visitor Program [SEVP], 2004, 2013; Spencer, 2013, 2014; Topo, 2014).

In 2014 IIE conducted its first analysis of international secondary students in the United States and other Anglophone countries, drawing on data from *Open Doors*; the Student Exchange and Visitor Information System (SEVIS); the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES); the Council for Standards in International Educational Travel (CSIET); *Project Atlas* partners in Australia, Canada, and the U.K.; and interviews with professionals in the field (Farrugia, 2014).

DIPLOMA-SEEKING STUDENTS OUTNUMBER EXCHANGE STUDENTS

International students who come to the United States to earn a high school diploma have grown at a much higher rate than exchange students, and diploma-seeking students now outnumber exchange students. International students enrolled directly in U.S. secondary programs more than tripled from fall 2004 to fall 2013 (SEVP, 2004, 2013), while the number of exchange

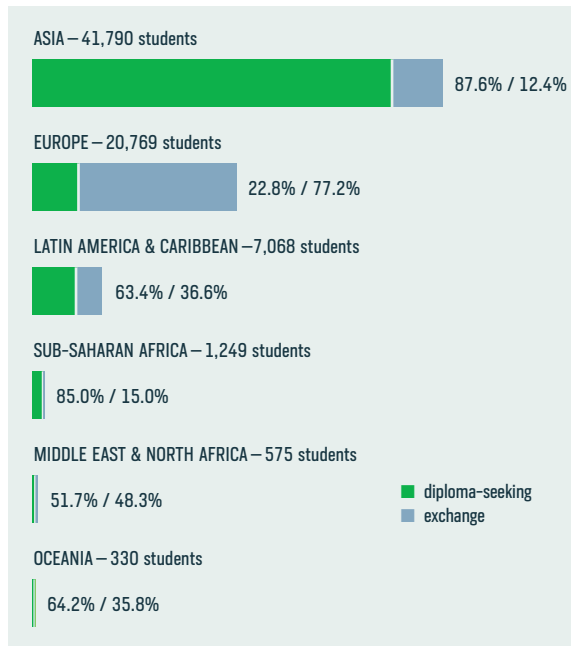


FIGURE 34 Regions of origin for international secondary students in the United States, 2013

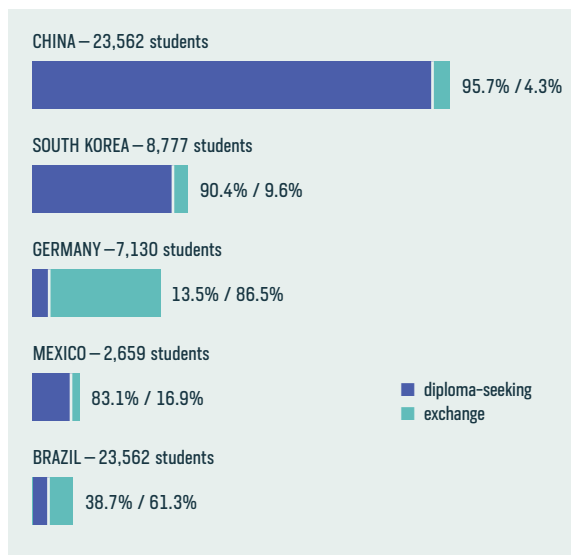


FIGURE 35 Top countries of origin for international secondary students in the United States, 2013

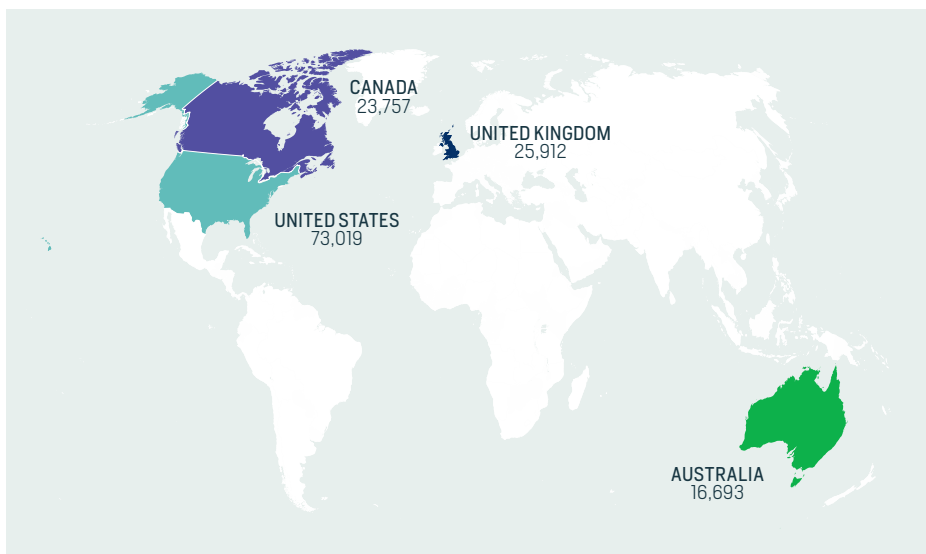


FIGURE 36
International secondary students
in Anglophone countries, 2013
(Sources: Australia Education International;
Citizenship and Immigration Canada;
Student and Exchange Visitor Program [U.S.];
Independent Schools Council [U.K.]

students grew only about 13 percent during the same period (CSIET, 2013; 2014). In October 2013 there were 73,019 international students pursuing a secondary-level education in the United States, with 67 percent enrolled for a full diploma and 33 percent participating in exchange programs.

There appear to be clear regional patterns in diploma seeking and participation in exchange programs, with students from certain world regions preferring one form of study over another. Students from Asia, particularly those from China and South Korea, constitute the majority of the nearly 49,000 secondary students who are seeking U.S. high school diplomas, with Chinese students alone accounting for 46 percent of these students (Fig. 34).

In contrast to the mobility patterns of international students seeking high school diplomas, inbound exchange students hail primarily from Europe, with 66 percent of the roughly 24,000 exchange students coming from Europe, and an additional 9 percent coming from South America, suggesting that students from these regions are primarily motivated to come to the U.S. for cultural exchange (Fig. 35).

ASIAN STUDENTS DRIVE GROWTH

Asian students represent the largest proportion of international students in the United States at both the secondary and postsecondary levels, suggesting that there are similar motivators for international mobility at both levels. Of the 73,019 total international secondary students in the United States, 57 percent

are from Asia, with students from China making up the largest share (32 percent of all international secondary students). Students from East Asia and their families are highly motivated to invest resources in education abroad in order to receive what they believe will be a high-quality Western education that will ultimately prepare them for successful careers. In the face of competitive admissions processes to U.S. higher education institutions, Asian students may perceive that studying abroad at the secondary level can provide them with the academic, language, and cultural skills to make them stand out to admissions offices at elite universities in the United States and other Western countries.

THE UNITED STATES IS THE LARGEST ANGLOPHONE HOST OF INTERNATIONAL SECONDARY STUDENTS

Compared to Australia, Canada, and the U.K., the United States hosts a much larger number of secondary students, which is also the case at the postsecondary level (Fig. 36). The size of the U.S. secondary education sector, as well as its accessibility for international students, contributes to the comparatively large number of international students who study in U.S. high schools. Another factor might be that the U.S. is home to many immigrant communities and diaspora representing international secondary students' home countries. Still, international secondary students make up less than 1 percent of all the secondary students in the U.S., indicating that there is a large capacity for U.S. high schools to enroll greater numbers of international students.

SPOTLIGHT

Perceptions of Prospective International Students from China

English-speaking countries are preferred study destinations among Chinese students.

China was the top place of origin of international students in the United States from 1988/89 through 1993/94 and from 1998/99 through 2000/01. In 2009/10 China once again resumed the top position and currently is the largest sender of international students to the United States with 274,439 students in 2013/14. Given the popularity of the United States as a study destination amongst Chinese students, IIE conducted an online survey in fall 2013 of prospective students in Shanghai and surrounding regions regarding their attitudes and perceptions of the U.S. and other top host destinations. Data were collected by an independent researcher who administered electronic surveys offered in both English and Mandarin. A total of 772 valid responses were received.

The majority of respondents were from Shanghai (58 percent), 28 percent were from Suzhou, and the remaining 14 percent of respondents were from other cities in China. Most (79 percent) were at the undergraduate level, 28 percent were at the graduate level, and the rest were at the secondary level or were enrolled in other forms of education. Almost 40 percent of respondents indicated that they were just beginning to consider studying abroad and 37 percent indicated that they had already decided to study abroad.

WHAT CHINESE STUDENTS ARE SEEKING FROM EDUCATION OVERSEAS

Business and management was the most popular intended field of study, cited by 60 percent of respondents. Foreign language (e.g., intensive English) and humanities were the second and third most popular intended fields of study, chosen by 14 and 12 percent of respondents, respectively. Forty-five percent of respondents were interested in study abroad at the graduate level, 23 were interested in undergraduate study, and

22 percent intended to pursue a professional degree abroad. The rest indicated interest in other levels of study, including short-term or non-degree education.

The majority of Chinese respondents (75 percent) cited better career prospects as the primary reason to study abroad. The ability to make professional contacts was the second most frequently cited reason to study overseas (cited by 19 percent of respondents).

ANGLOPHONE COUNTRIES ARE ATTRACTIVE DESTINATIONS FOR CHINESE STUDENTS

English-speaking countries are preferred study destinations among Chinese students. Over 80 percent of respondents selected an English-speaking country as their top-choice destination. The majority of prospective students from China (42 percent) indicated the United States as their first-choice destination. The United Kingdom was the next most cited first-choice destination, with 27 percent of the total, followed by Canada and Australia, which were each selected as a first-choice destination by 6 percent of respondents (Fig. 37).

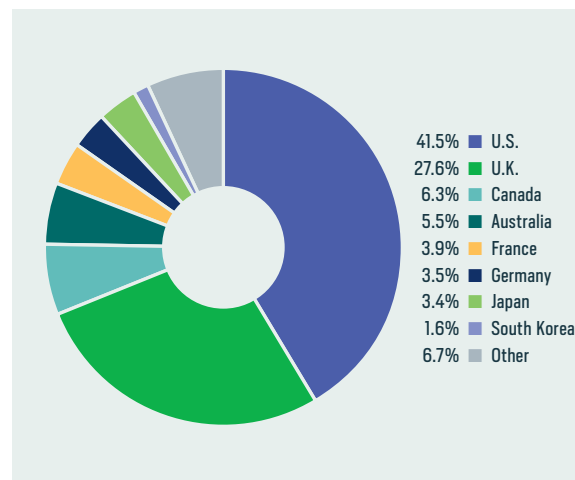


FIGURE 37 First-choice study destinations of Chinese students

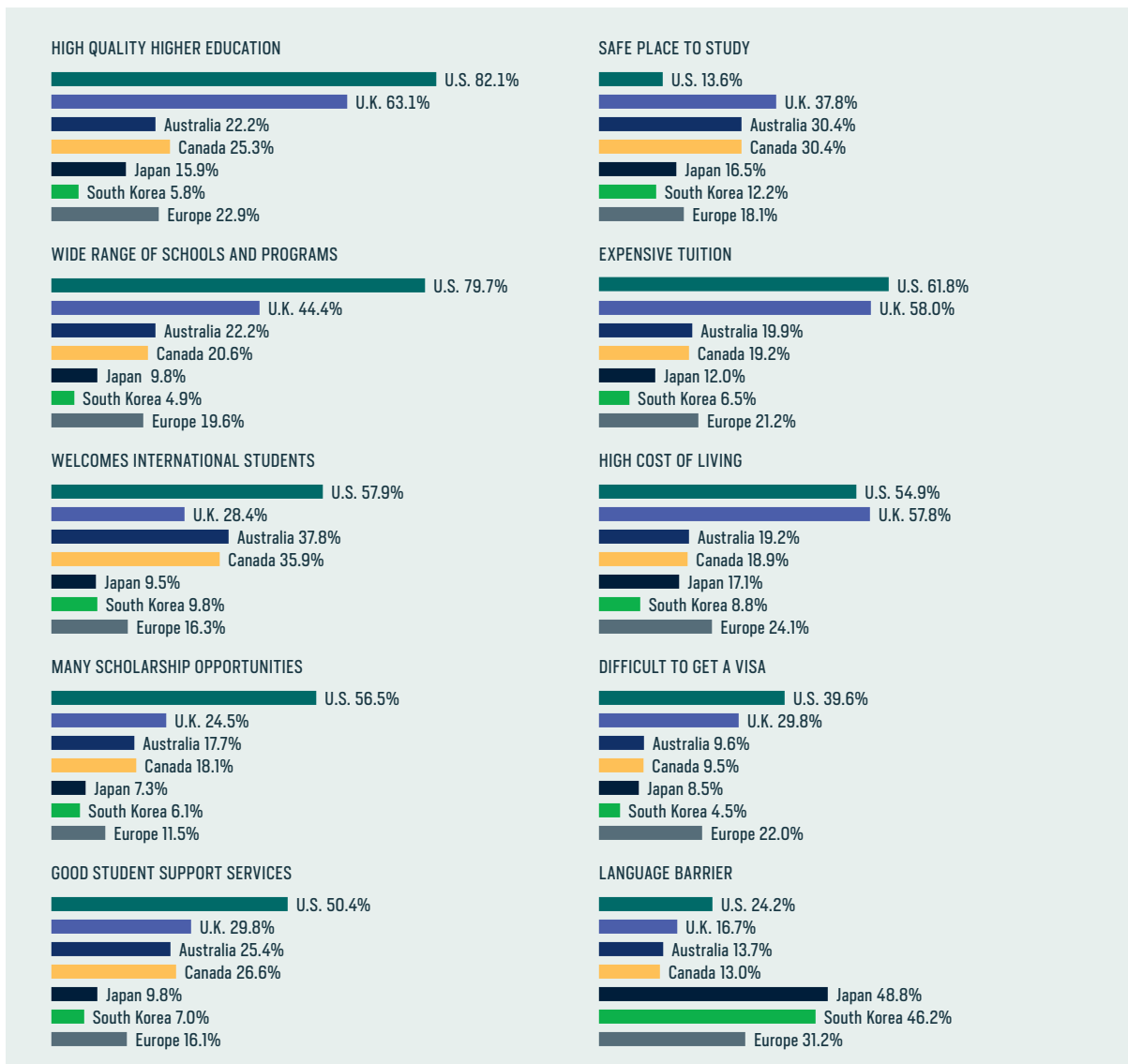


FIGURE 38 Perceptions of prospective students from China: agreement that statement applies to the study destination

Many Chinese students considering education abroad begin English language preparation early in their academic careers and as a result do not perceive English as a barrier to study overseas. Fewer than 25 percent of survey respondents perceived a language barrier to study in Anglophone countries, while nearly half perceived a language barrier to study in Japan or South Korea. Notably, among Anglophone study destinations, Chinese students perceived less of a language barrier to study in the U.K., Australia, and Canada than to the United States (Fig. 38). These variations may be attributed to real or perceived differences in admissions requirements between countries or to variations in the availability of structured pathway programs that

provide English language training in the host country prior to full admission into a degree program.

Chinese students favor the United States as a study location because of its high quality higher education system, wide range of schools and programs, good student support services, and for being welcoming of international students. While about 60 percent of Chinese students perceive expensive tuition and high cost of living to be a barrier to study in the United States, nearly as many view the United States as having many scholarship opportunities available. The U.K., Australia, and Canada were rated by students as the safest destinations, while just 14 percent of respondents perceived the United States as a safe place to study (Fig. 38).

SPOTLIGHT

Perceptions of Prospective International Students from Around the World

Prospective international students are well-informed and selective consumers of higher education.

In this era of global competition among universities seeking to recruit the world's best and brightest, prospective international students are well-informed and selective consumers of higher education. To better understand what potential international students think about U.S. higher education, IIE conducted a series of perceptual and attitudinal surveys in 18 countries in four key sending regions from 2009 through 2013. A total of 15,902 valid student responses were received from prospective students in Brazil, China, Colombia, France, Germany, Hong Kong, India, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, Nepal, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Thailand, Turkey, Vietnam, and the U.K.

PREFERRED INTERNATIONAL STUDY DESTINATIONS

The most popular first-choice destination of respondents worldwide was the United States, chosen by 74 percent of prospective international students (Fig. 39). The preferred destinations of respondents reflect existing patterns of global student mobility. In 2013, the United States hosted 20 percent of the 4.5 million students worldwide who are pursuing higher education outside their home countries (Fig. 12, p. 14). The U.K. has the next largest portion, with 13 percent of the total. Other leading hosts include Germany (6 percent), France (6 percent), Australia (6 percent), Canada (5 percent), and Japan (3 percent). While Spain does not figure among the top eight host destinations worldwide, it is a popular study destination for students from Latin America.

THE ATTRACTIVENESS OF THE UNITED STATES

The United States is well-positioned in the international student marketplace, with various pull factors attracting students. The high quality of U.S. education is a prime factor, with over three-quarters of IIE survey respondents worldwide rating the U.S. positively in

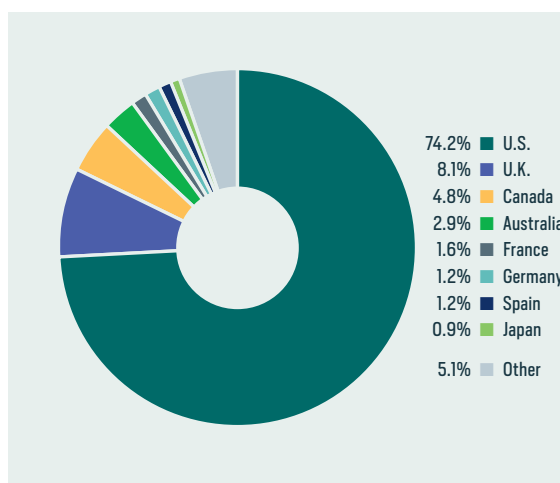


FIGURE 39 First-choice study destinations of students around the world

this dimension. The wide range of schools and programs in the United States is another pull factor that attracts international students. Over three-quarters of respondents worldwide feel that the U.S. system of higher education is diverse with many options for different types of students. The United States is also seen as a country that welcomes international students and provides good support services, more so than the other potential host destinations (Fig. 40).

CHALLENGES TO ATTRACTING INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS

Despite the numerous pull factors attracting students to the United States, challenges also exist. Cost emerged as the dominant barrier to international study, regardless of destination. While 62 percent of respondents worldwide perceived the United States to have expensive tuition, 59 percent also recognized the many scholarships available at U.S. institutions (Fig. 40).

The perception that obtaining a student visa is difficult is also an anti-pull factor. Perceptions about

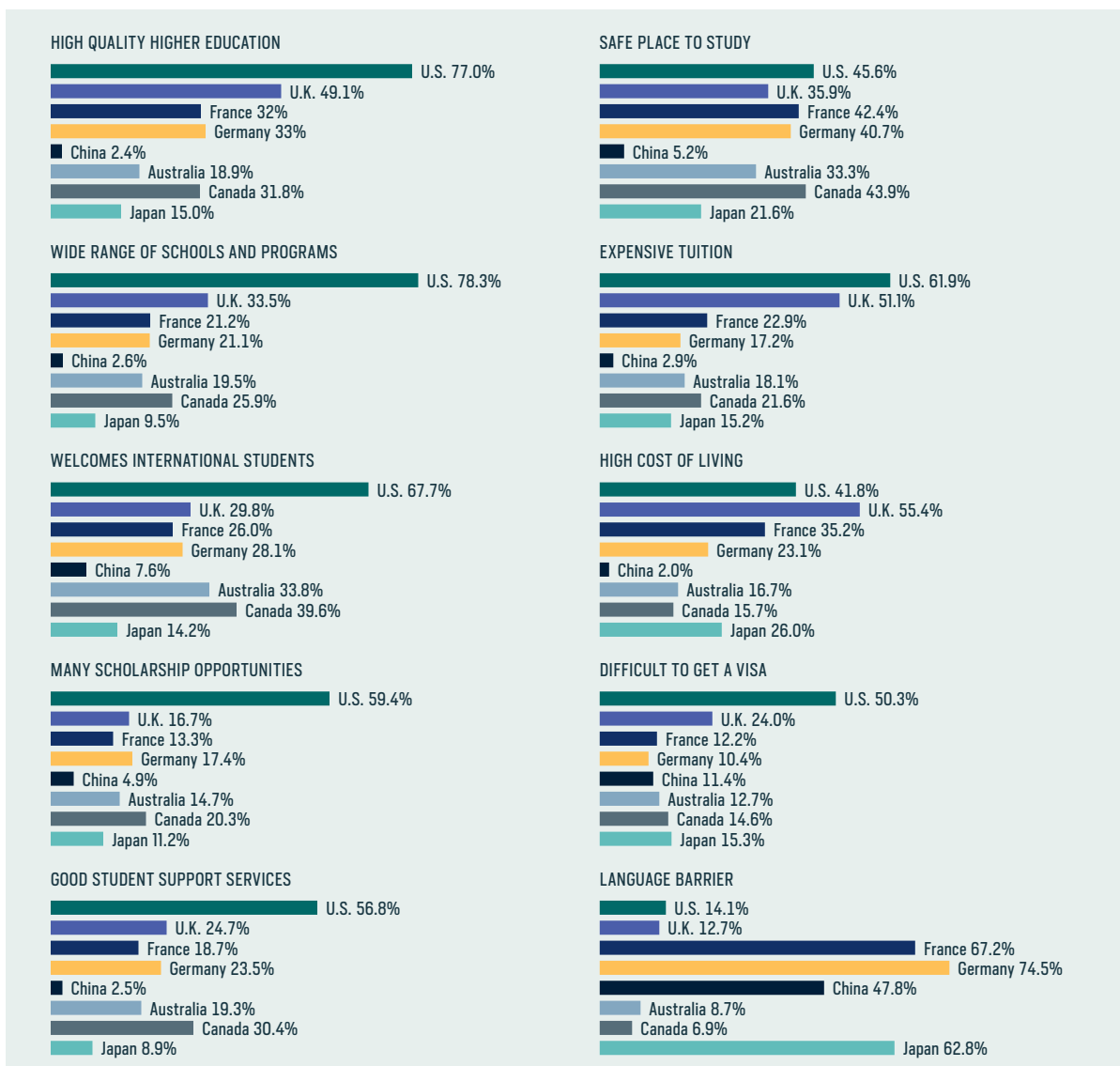


FIGURE 40 Perceptions of prospective international students : agreement that statement applies to the study destination

the difficulty of obtaining a visa to study in the United States vary by country and region; almost 60 percent of students in Latin America felt that it was difficult, but less than one quarter of students in South Africa and Turkey felt the same (Fig. 40). The majority of students surveyed had never themselves applied for a student visa; those who had reported little difficulty in obtaining it. This points to the success of efforts made by the U.S. Department of State to address the visa processing delays which occurred in some countries immediately after 9/11, as well as to clear misconceptions about the visa application process.

While each individual will ultimately make his or her decision on where to study based on a unique set of

circumstances, certain factors do affect students from some countries more than others. The language of instruction is one of the pull factors that attract international students to predominantly English-speaking countries. While English-medium courses are offered in many countries where English is not a predominant language, students are nevertheless aware that their daily lives outside the classroom will need to be conducted in another language. Germany, France, Japan, and China were perceived as destinations posing a significant language barrier by 50 percent or more of respondents, as compared with the U.S., U.K., Australia, and Canada, which posed a language barrier for fewer than 15 percent of students.

The Impact of International Student Mobility

Comprehensive evaluation on the impact of mobility, particularly on a global scale, has been limited.

International mobility of students has been on the rise, yet comprehensive evaluation on the impact of mobility, particularly on a global scale, has been limited. Little is known about the impact of these types of international experiences on students, institutions in the home or host country, and local communities. Yet the investments by individuals, governments, and the higher education sector in fostering mobility are significant. In 2013 alone, international students spent \$27 billion in the United States. The Brazilian government has to date invested over \$2.4 billion in its ambitious Scientific Mobility Program. This section of the report attempts to assess the gap between the immense scale of student mobility and what is known about the impacts of this type of mobility, an area of focus for IIE's Center for Academic Mobility Research and Impact.

One of the greatest challenges in measuring the impact of global student mobility is that much of this movement is individually driven and is the result of students' own aspirations and efforts. The kind of structured mobility that occurs through fellowship and scholarship programs comprises just a small proportion of overall student mobility—less than 16 percent in the United States. While structured programs lend themselves to a systematic assessment of short- and long-term impacts, the outcomes of individually-driven mobility are harder to measure because students' academic and subsequent professional careers are not followed or tracked in a systematic way, and the students often lack a sense of engagement with or accountability to their host institution or any other entity. Nonetheless, there have been a few large-scale, national-level studies as well as smaller, campus-based efforts to look at the various impacts of U.S.-trained international students and American students abroad (see, for example, research by Deardorff; Hudzik; Paige; and Sutton).

CAN A GLOBAL EXPERIENCE TRANSFORM THE LOCAL?

Study abroad programs share the desire to document transformational impacts that go beyond the individual experience, global impacts that can influence and transform local realities. Here we discuss some of the intended impacts of student mobility and what has been learned through various studies.

- KNOWLEDGE AND LEARNING** The locus of change in any international mobility program is the individual. As a result, various reports have focused on student learning outcomes and impacts related to internationalization and global understanding. Learning outcomes include the knowledge, skills, and attitudes that change as a result of the global academic experience. These can link to professional opportunities, job readiness, and better job prospects after graduation. Our early study of the Brazil Teachers Program (funded by the Brazil government) has shown that participants experienced significant gains in job-specific knowledge as a result of their fellowship opportunity in the United States.
- MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING** The more intangible impacts of international student mobility are categorized as "global citizenship," the hypothesis that students will become more open to and accepting of other cultures as a result of their experience abroad. Studies of the U.S. Fulbright Program, administered by IIE on behalf of the U.S. Department of State, indicate that a majority of participants expressed increased interest in world events, social issues, and life outside their community. These skills prepare program participants for careers in the global marketplace and build intercultural communication.
- IMPACTS BEYOND THE INDIVIDUAL** The multiplier effect of international mobility stems from the

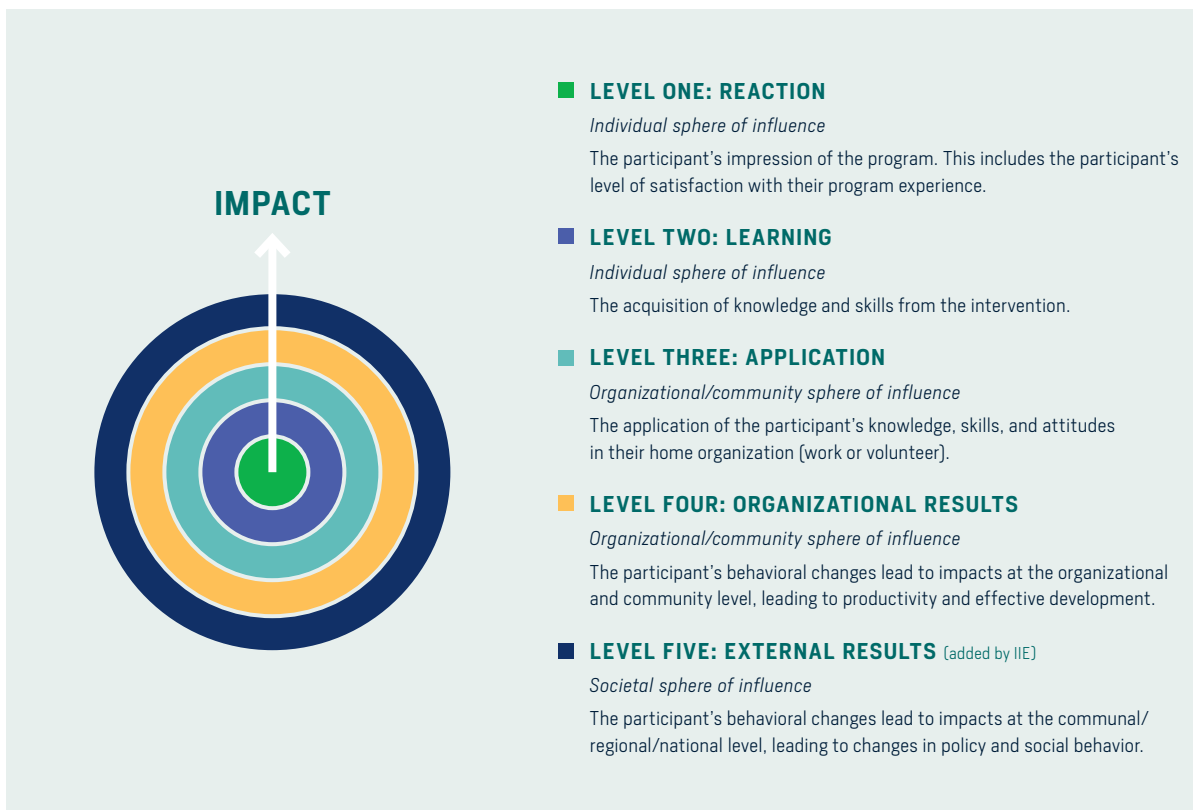


FIGURE 41 IIE's adaptation of Kirkpatrick's Levels (Source: Kirkpatrick, 1996)

knowledge shared as a result of the global experience. Evaluation frameworks that incorporate change from the individual to the communal emphasize the application and behavioral transfer of an individual's knowledge to his/her environment (Fig. 41). IIE's study of the Carnegie Corporation of New York's African Diaspora Fellows Program, for example, tracks the university partnerships created as a result of academic exchange between U.S. and Canadian academics with African universities. The sustainability and effectiveness of these networks is the critical link between the individual experience and the impact of this program in the local communities.

- AND EQUITY?** Some researchers point to the most macro-level impact of international higher education exchange, that of creating equitable academic opportunities for individuals throughout the world. Elimination of barriers to academic exchange has enabled unprecedented international flow of people and ideas that level the playing field of academic opportunity. IIE's ten-year tracking study of the Ford Foundation International Fellowships Program (IFP), a social justice program, focuses on studying

this type of impact. IFP's main goal was to provide fellows with graduate study so that they could improve conditions back home for the marginalized communities from which they came. IIE's methodology focuses on the participants of the program and their personal trajectories and the extent to which the program interventions may have contributed to transformative effects, both within their own identity as social justice leaders and in their abilities to promote change over time.

Challenges to measuring the impact of international student mobility remain. Impact assessments of international scholarship programs, for example, often focus on processes and outputs, such as rates of completion and employment. Though these data are critical to understand the short-term outcomes of a program, most methodologies lack a more focused examination of the long-term pathways that move from outputs to effects and impacts. In addition, most programs do not have a coherent strategy for tracking and measuring alumni impacts over time. Finally, programs often struggle with mapping indicators that clearly link the program to its intended outcomes and impacts.

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1.1 INTERNATIONAL STUDENT AND U.S. HIGHER EDUCATION ENROLLMENT, 1948/49–2013/14

	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, 1948/49–2013/14 (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	17,759,000	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

* 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, 2004/05–2013/14

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	% change from 2012/13
Undergraduate	59,943	61,342	63,749	68,195	82,136	79,365	84,543	90,903	102,069	109,486	7.3
Graduate	61,350	64,235	72,726	78,489	84,828	84,613	89,505	92,211	100,129	108,519	8.4
Non-degree	10,653	17,346	20,703	26,437	33,496	38,992	40,442	45,353	48,722	52,123	7.0
TOTAL NEW INT'L STUDENTS	131,946	142,923	157,178	173,121	200,460	202,970	214,490	228,467	250,920	270,128	7.7

1.3 INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS BY ACADEMIC LEVEL, 2012/13 & 2013/14

	2012/13	%	2013/14	%	% change
TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE	339,993	46.9	370,724	47.5	9.0
Associate's	68,050	9.4	69,580	8.9	2.2
Bachelor's	271,943	37.5	301,144	38.6	10.7
Freshman	67,672	9.3	70,774	9.1	4.6
Sophomore	50,589	7.0	56,058	7.2	10.8
Junior	52,064	7.2	56,217	7.2	8.0
Senior	64,863	9.0	68,798	8.8	6.1
Bachelor's, unspecified	36,755	5.1	49,297	6.3	34.1
TOTAL GRADUATE	311,204	42.9	329,854	42.3	6.0
Master's	165,978	22.9	181,371	23.3	9.3
Doctoral	117,779	16.3	114,790	14.7	-2.5
Professional	12,018	1.7	11,382	1.5	-5.3
Graduate, unspecified	15,429	2.1	22,311	2.9	44.6
TOTAL NON-DEGREE	73,528	10.1	79,477	10.2	8.1
Non-degree, Intensive English	37,213	5.1	37,754	4.8	1.5
Non-degree, other	36,315	5.0	41,723	5.3	14.9
TOTAL ENROLLED STUDENTS	724,725	100.0	780,055	100.0	7.6
Optional Practical Training (OPT)	94,919	—	105,997	—	11.7
TOTAL INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS	819,644	—	886,052	—	8.1

1.4 INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS BY ACADEMIC LEVEL, 1979/80–2013/14

	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

1.5 PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS, SELECTED YEARS, 1980/81–2013/14

	TOTAL	Academic level (%)				Gender (%)		Marital status (%)		Visa (%)		
		Under-graduate	Graduate	Non-degree	OPT	Female	Male	Single	Married	F visa	J visa	Other visa
1980/81	311,882	60.0	31.9	7.0	1.1	28.3	71.7	80.1	19.9	82.9	6.7	10.4
1985/86	343,777	54.6	38.5	5.7	1.2	29.3	70.7	80.0	20.0	81.5	9.2	9.3
1990/91	407,529	46.6	44.7	6.6	2.2	36.0	64.0	78.5	21.5	80.6	11.0	8.4
1995/96	453,787	48.2	41.9	6.5	3.4	41.1	58.9	82.6	17.4	84.9	7.7	7.4
2000/01	547,867	46.4	43.5	6.2	3.8	42.9	57.1	84.7	15.3	85.8	5.8	8.4
2005/06	564,766	41.8	46.0	5.4	6.7	44.4	55.6	86.1	13.9	86.6	5.2	8.2
2010/11	723,277	40.3	41.0	8.2	10.5	44.9	55.1	89.1	10.9	87.5	6.3	6.2
2013/14	886,052	41.7	37.3	8.9	12.0	44.1	55.9	91.0	9.0	90.8	5.6	3.6

1.6 NUMBER OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS BY FIELD OF STUDY & ACADEMIC LEVEL, 2012/13 & 2013/14

	2012/13 total	2013/14 total	% change	2013/14 undergraduate	2013/14 graduate	2013/14 non-degree	2013/14 OPT
Agriculture	10,463	10,635	1.6	3,042	5,814	305	1,474
Agriculture	7,043	7,114	1.0	1,814	4,066	175	1,059
Natural resources and conservation	3,420	3,521	3.0	1,228	1,748	130	415
Business and management	177,741	188,179	5.9	102,701	56,134	8,178	21,166
Education	17,011	17,879	5.1	3,989	11,393	814	1,683
Engineering	154,239	170,189	10.3	56,309	82,414	3,527	27,939
Engineering	144,805	160,128	10.6	51,224	79,438	2,901	26,565
Engineering technologies/technicians	6,553	7,310	11.6	3,256	2,755	95	1,204
Transportation and materials moving	2,161	1,903	-11.9	1,202	127	469	105
Mechanic and repair technologies/technicians	455	581	27.7	482	11	50	38
Construction trades	150	203	35.3	104	73	5	21
Precision production	62	54	-12.9	33	8	7	6
Military technologies	53	10	-81.1	8	2	0	0
Fine and applied arts	45,850	51,195	11.7	25,895	17,584	1,725	5,991
Visual and performing arts	10,918	39,090	258.0	21,063	12,103	1,447	4,477
Architecture	34,932	12,105	-65.3	4,832	5,481	278	1,514
Health professions	31,471	31,954	1.5	10,866	15,923	1,267	3,898
Health professions	31,222	31,527	1.0	10,846	15,555	1,244	3,882
Residency programs	249	427	71.5	20	368	23	16
Humanities	17,121	17,930	4.7	4,785	10,292	1,759	1,094
Foreign languages, literatures, and linguistics	6,774	7,079	4.5	1,503	4,699	344	533
English language and literature/letters	5,196	5,446	4.8	2,320	1,690	1,140	296
Theology and religious vocations	3,029	3,232	6.7	269	2,644	203	116

(cont'd)

1.6 INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS BY FIELD OF STUDY & ACADEMIC LEVEL*, 2012/13 & 2013/14 (cont'd)

	2012/13 total	2013/14 total	% change	2013/14 undergraduate	2013/14 graduate	2013/14 non-degree	2013/14 OPT
Philosophy and religious studies	2,122	2,173	2.4	693	1,259	72	149
Intensive English	39,990	43,456	8.7	2,383	6	40,159	908
Math and computer science	77,560	91,434	17.9	25,969	46,248	964	18,253
Computer and information sciences	53,953	65,291	21.0	15,754	34,433	717	14,387
Mathematics and statistics	23,607	26,143	10.7	10,215	11,815	247	3,866
Physical and life sciences	69,152	70,479	1.9	22,145	37,418	1,069	9,847
Biological and biomedical sciences	36,780	37,357	1.6	13,857	17,591	607	5,302
Physical sciences	31,352	32,187	2.7	7,821	19,494	449	4,423
Science technologies/technicians	1,020	935	-8.3	467	333	13	122
Social sciences	67,786	72,390	6.8	36,558	27,210	1,926	6,696
Social sciences	44,302	47,180	6.5	26,228	15,485	1,158	4,309
Psychology	11,271	12,060	7.0	7,387	3,456	278	939
Public administration/social service professions	7,602	8,089	6.4	1,063	5,821	146	1,059
Area, ethnic, cultural, and gender studies	2,298	2,616	13.8	906	1,257	186	267
History	2,313	2,445	5.7	974	1,191	158	122
Other fields of study	86,305	94,637	9.7	56,268	19,079	12,418	6,872
Liberal arts and sciences/general studies	35,172	39,137	11.3	30,731	797	6,956	653
Communication, journalism	14,938	15,851	6.1	9,361	4,293	546	1,651
Multi/interdisciplinary studies	10,991	12,197	11.0	7,133	2,605	1,632	827
Legal professions and studies	9,955	10,872	9.2	410	7,473	658	2,331
Parks, recreation, leisure, and fitness studies	4,145	4,228	2.0	2,617	1,132	126	353
Family and consumer sciences/human sciences	4,116	4,056	-1.5	2,397	1,128	176	355
Communications technologies/technicians	2,559	2,827	10.5	1,373	929	73	452
Basic skills	1,443	2,092	45.0	57	1	2,034	0
Homeland security, law enforcement, firefighting	1,343	1,830	36.3	1,254	395	136	45
Personal and culinary services	1,243	1,132	-8.9	825	80	65	162
Library science	393	402	2.3	110	239	16	37
Reserve officer training corps	7	13	85.7	0	7	0	6
Undeclared	24,955	25,695	3.0	19,814	339	5,366	176
TOTAL INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS	819,644	886,052	8.1	370,724	329,854	79,477	105,997

1.7 PERCENT OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS BY FIELD OF STUDY & ACADEMIC LEVEL, 2013/14

	All academic levels	Undergraduate	Graduate	Non-degree	OPT
Science, technology, engineering, and math	42.3	31.9	56.9	8.9	58.0
<i>Agriculture</i>	1.2	0.8	1.8	0.4	1.4
<i>Engineering</i>	19.2	15.2	25.0	4.4	26.4
<i>Health professions</i>	3.6	2.9	4.8	1.6	3.7
<i>Math and computer science</i>	10.3	7.0	14.0	1.2	17.2
<i>Physical and life sciences</i>	8.0	6.0	11.3	1.3	9.3
Business and management	21.2	27.7	17.0	10.3	20.0
Education	2.0	1.1	3.5	1.0	1.6
Fine and applied arts	5.8	7.0	5.3	2.2	5.7
Humanities	2.0	1.3	3.1	2.2	1.0
Intensive english	4.9	0.6	0.0	50.5	0.9
Social sciences	8.2	9.9	8.2	2.4	6.3
Other fields of study	10.7	15.2	5.8	15.6	6.5
Undeclared	2.9	5.3	0.1	6.8	0.2

Read table as: "15.2 percent of all international undergraduate students were enrolled in engineering."

1.8 FIELD OF STUDY BY INSTITUTIONAL TYPE, 2013/14

	% of students				
	Doctorate universities	Master's colleges & universities	Baccalaureate colleges	Associate's colleges	Special focus institutions
Agriculture	1.5	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.0
Business and management	18.7	32.8	19.3	26.6	15.8
Education	1.9	3.4	2.4	1.4	0.3
Engineering	23.2	13.7	5.7	6.6	5.0
Fine and applied arts	4.3	5.1	4.0	5.3	42.1
Health professions	3.1	4.5	2.4	5.1	9.7
Humanities	2.0	1.9	3.6	1.2	5.2
Math and computer science	11.4	9.8	7.1	5.2	3.4
Physical and life sciences	9.2	4.6	8.9	3.5	7.6
Social sciences	9.5	5.0	15.5	3.9	1.7
Other fields of study	9.4	8.6	15.3	25.9	8.1
Undeclared	2.0	2.6	12.8	8.2	1.0
Intensive english	3.8	7.6	2.0	6.7	0.1
TOTAL INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS	584,406	148,453	33,455	87,963	31,775

Read table as: "Of the 584,406 international students enrolled at doctorate universities, 23.2 percent pursue engineering as their major field of study."

1.9 FIELDS OF STUDY FOR SELECTED PLACES OF ORIGIN, 2013/14

	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	13,286	21.1	1.6	10.5	7.3	2.4	3.1	14.4	2.9	6.2	7.7	16.9	5.8	
Canada	28,304	14.7	6.5	8.2	8.5	15.0	3.9	0.1	3.2	9.2	12.4	14.8	3.6	
China	274,439	28.0	1.7	19.8	5.3	1.4	0.9	2.8	11.5	8.9	8.1	8.6	3.0	
Colombia	7,083	20.4	2.2	14.0	8.1	2.6	4.7	6.9	3.5	10.7	9.7	13.2	3.8	
France	8,302	26.1	0.8	13.9	5.2	1.1	6.4	1.5	4.2	6.3	8.7	20.4	5.4	
Germany	10,160	29.4	1.8	7.8	4.1	1.7	6.6	0.6	3.3	7.5	12.2	16.3	8.5	
Hong Kong	8,104	24.8	1.6	7.4	10.2	2.4	2.7	1.9	6.6	6.2	16.4	14.6	5.2	
India	102,673	11.7	0.5	38.0	1.4	4.7	0.5	0.2	26.0	10.0	2.7	3.4	1.1	
Indonesia	7,920	29.5	2.4	16.8	8.9	2.1	1.4	1.0	5.4	7.5	8.6	11.7	4.7	
Iran	10,194	4.6	0.9	56.0	5.2	2.3	0.9	0.8	10.3	11.1	3.7	3.7	0.5	
Japan	19,334	18.8	2.8	4.3	7.7	2.9	4.5	15.2	2.4	4.8	10.3	20.9	5.4	
Kuwait	7,288	13.6	1.2	39.4	2.6	2.3	0.6	28.2	1.5	1.8	2.4	4.6	1.9	
Malaysia	6,822	19.3	2.1	28.5	4.6	2.5	1.4	0.1	6.5	12.2	9.7	10.4	2.6	
Mexico	14,779	21.3	2.8	17.3	8.4	3.0	3.7	2.8	3.9	7.4	9.5	14.7	5.4	
Nepal	8,155	15.9	0.7	20.0	1.1	8.5	0.8	0.1	13.9	23.1	5.2	7.6	3.0	
Nigeria	7,921	14.2	1.8	23.9	2.1	12.7	1.9	0.4	7.5	12.7	6.8	11.3	4.6	
Saudi Arabia	53,919	16.7	3.2	23.3	1.9	5.8	1.1	24.0	8.1	4.2	2.4	6.7	2.9	
South Korea	68,047	17.0	3.1	12.7	12.8	4.3	4.5	3.7	5.3	7.4	11.9	13.4	3.9	
Spain	5,350	24.2	1.7	16.4	6.9	2.6	10.2	2.5	3.9	4.8	7.0	15.4	4.5	
Taiwan	21,266	21.0	3.3	17.1	12.5	4.4	2.2	4.2	6.8	10.9	6.4	9.2	2.1	
Thailand	7,341	21.9	2.2	16.7	8.8	4.1	1.1	4.8	7.9	10.2	6.1	12.8	3.5	
Turkey	10,821	15.3	4.2	26.5	5.8	0.8	2.4	3.1	9.9	8.9	12.2	9.0	1.8	
United Kingdom	10,191	17.3	4.0	5.3	7.0	3.5	7.1	0.1	3.3	7.4	15.6	21.8	7.6	
Venezuela	7,022	28.1	1.6	15.7	6.6	3.3	1.5	11.0	4.1	4.8	6.4	11.8	5.2	
Vietnam	16,579	37.5	0.9	10.2	3.0	4.3	1.2	4.1	8.1	7.6	5.1	9.2	8.8	

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

1.10 INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS BY WORLD REGION, 2012/13 & 2013/14

	2012/13	%	2013/14	%	% change
Asia	525,849	64.2	568,510	64.2	8.1
Middle East & North Africa	77,049	9.4	92,618	10.5	20.2
Europe	85,823	10.5	86,885	9.8	1.2
Latin America & Caribbean	66,864	8.2	72,318	8.2	8.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	30,585	3.7	31,113	3.5	1.7
North America	27,357	3.3	28,304	3.2	3.5
Oceania	6,104	0.7	6,292	0.7	3.1
Stateless*	13	0.0	12	0.0	—
WORLD TOTAL	819,644	100.0	886,052	100.0	8.1

*Percent change not calculated due to small totals for region.

1.11 TOP 25 PLACES OF ORIGIN OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS, 2012/13 & 2013/14

	2012/13	2013/14	% of total	% change
1 China	235,597	274,439	31.0	16.5
2 India	96,754	102,673	11.6	6.1
3 South Korea	70,627	68,047	7.7	-3.7
4 Saudi Arabia	44,566	53,919	6.1	21.0
5 Canada	27,357	28,304	3.2	3.5
6 Taiwan	21,867	21,266	2.4	-2.7
7 Japan	19,568	19,334	2.2	-1.2
8 Vietnam	16,098	16,579	1.9	3.0
9 Mexico	14,199	14,779	1.7	4.1
10 Brazil	10,868	13,286	1.5	22.2
11 Turkey	11,278	10,821	1.2	-4.1
12 Iran	8,744	10,194	1.2	16.6
13 United Kingdom	9,467	10,191	1.2	7.6
14 Germany	9,819	10,160	1.1	3.5
15 France	8,297	8,302	0.9	0.1
16 Nepal	8,920	8,155	0.9	-8.6
17 Hong Kong	8,026	8,104	0.9	1.0
18 Nigeria	7,316	7,921	0.9	8.3
19 Indonesia	7,670	7,920	0.9	3.3
20 Thailand	7,314	7,341	0.8	0.4
21 Kuwait	5,115	7,288	0.8	42.5
22 Colombia	6,543	7,083	0.8	8.3
23 Venezuela	6,158	7,022	0.8	14.0
24 Malaysia	6,791	6,822	0.8	0.5
25 Spain	5,033	5,350	0.6	6.3
WORLD TOTAL	819,644	886,052	100.0	8.1

1.12 TOP 25 PLACES OF ORIGIN OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS BY ACADEMIC LEVEL, 2012/13 & 2013/14

UNDERGRADUATE				GRADUATE					
		2012/13	2013/14	% change		2012/13	2013/14	% change	
1	China	93,789	110,550	17.9	1	China	103,505	115,727	11.8
2	South Korea	38,094	36,992	-2.9	2	India	54,607	61,058	11.8
3	Saudi Arabia	20,667	26,865	30.0	3	South Korea	19,916	18,894	-5.1
4	Canada	13,395	13,916	3.9	4	Canada	10,982	11,207	2.0
5	India	12,740	12,677	-0.5	5	Saudi Arabia	9,379	11,108	18.4
6	Vietnam	11,382	11,886	4.4	6	Taiwan	10,860	10,177	-6.3
7	Japan	9,126	9,155	0.3	7	Iran	7,157	8,254	15.3
8	Mexico	7,956	8,311	4.5	8	Turkey	5,956	5,616	-5.7
9	Taiwan	5,999	5,886	-1.9	9	Mexico	4,237	4,182	-1.3
10	Hong Kong	5,815	5,830	0.3	10	Japan	3,944	3,562	-9.7
11	Indonesia	5,007	5,423	8.3	11	Thailand	3,434	3,330	-3.0
12	Brazil	4,683	5,097	8.8	12	Brazil	2,994	3,118	4.1
13	United Kingdom	4,540	5,054	11.3	13	Nepal	3,068	3,039	-0.9
14	Malaysia	4,686	4,750	1.4	14	Colombia	2,772	2,835	2.3
15	Kuwait	3,094	4,553	47.2	15	Germany	2,944	2,833	-3.8
16	Venezuela	3,666	4,429	20.8	16	Bangladesh	2,349	2,821	20.1
17	Nigeria	3,707	4,038	8.9	17	Nigeria	2,551	2,771	8.6
18	Nepal	4,160	3,370	-19.0	18	Vietnam	2,785	2,562	-8.0
19	Turkey	3,308	3,283	-0.8	19	United Kingdom	2,256	2,434	7.9
20	Germany	3,050	3,011	-1.3	20	France	2,418	2,352	-2.7
21	France	2,857	2,862	0.2	21	Russia	2,026	2,039	0.6
22	Sweden	3,010	2,830	-6.0	22	Pakistan	1,916	1,969	2.8
23	Colombia	2,437	2,712	11.3	23	Italy	1,819	1,838	1.0
24	Thailand	2,563	2,706	5.6	24	Spain	1,711	1,672	-2.3
25	Singapore	2,250	2,285	1.6	25	Indonesia	1,617	1,525	-5.7

1.13 LEADING PLACE OF ORIGIN OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS, 1949/50-2013/14

	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					
		2012/13	2013/14	% change		2012/13	2013/14	% change	
1	Saudi Arabia	13,692	15,172	10.8	1	China	23,968	33,401	39.4
2	China	14,335	14,761	3.0	2	India	27,831	27,696	-0.5
3	South Korea	6,349	5,522	-13.0	3	South Korea	6,268	6,639	5.9
4	Japan	4,868	5,159	6.0	4	Taiwan	3,417	3,540	3.6
5	Brazil	2,336	4,222	80.7	5	Canada	2,333	2,568	10.1
6	Germany	3,155	3,718	17.8	6	Nepal	1,616	1,676	3.7
7	France	2,175	2,158	-0.8	7	Japan	1,630	1,458	-10.6
8	Kuwait	1,315	2,038	55.0	8	Vietnam	1,079	1,250	15.8
9	United Kingdom	1,814	1,853	2.1	9	Mexico	1,078	1,206	11.9
10	Taiwan	1,591	1,663	4.5	10	Turkey	1,195	1,193	-0.2
11	Spain	1,258	1,278	1.6	11	Iran	800	1,111	38.9
12	India	1,576	1,242	-21.2	12	Nigeria	953	997	4.6
13	Mexico	928	1,080	16.4	13	France	847	930	9.8
14	Australia	990	1,058	6.9	14	United Kingdom	857	850	-0.8
15	Vietnam	852	881	3.4	15	Brazil	855	849	-0.7
16	Sweden	630	853	35.4	16	Malaysia	768	788	2.6
17	Venezuela	665	789	18.6	17	Hong Kong	739	786	6.4
18	Colombia	688	778	13.1	18	Saudi Arabia	828	774	-6.5
19	Denmark	563	765	35.9	19	Colombia	646	758	17.3
20	Italy	727	754	3.7	20	Indonesia	788	741	-6.0
21	Turkey	819	729	-11.0	21	Thailand	751	692	-7.9
22	Canada	647	613	-5.3	22	Venezuela	596	651	9.2
23	Thailand	566	613	8.3	23	Pakistan	644	627	-2.6
24	Netherlands	504	538	6.7	24	Germany	670	598	-10.7
25	Norway	352	535	52.0	25	Russia	562	571	1.6

(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				

1.14 INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS BY PLACE OF ORIGIN, 2012/13 & 2013/14

	2012/13	2013/14	% of total	% change		2012/13	2013/14	% of total	% change
AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN	30,585	31,113	3.5	1.7	Cabo Verde/Cape Verde	81	69		-14.8
East Africa	7,761	7,549	0.9	-2.7	Côte d'Ivoire/Ivory Coast	980	1,116		13.9
Burundi	124	122		-1.6	Gambia	328	300		-8.5
Djibouti	13	7		-46.2	Ghana	2,863	2,914		1.8
Eritrea	106	97		-8.5	Guinea	79	80		1.3
Ethiopia	1,463	1,516		3.6	Guinea-Bissau	10	15		50.0
Kenya	3,516	3,201		-9.0	Liberia	172	161		-6.4
Rwanda	565	720		27.4	Mali	383	315		-17.8
Seychelles	16	16		0.0	Mauritania	71	63		-11.3
Somalia	30	15		-50.0	Niger	194	217		11.9
South Sudan	8	18		125.0	Nigeria	7,316	7,921		8.3
Sudan	187	186		-0.5	Saint Helena	1	–		–
Tanzania	950	889		-6.4	Senegal	688	633		-8.0
Uganda	783	762		-2.7	Sierra Leone	123	146		18.7
Central Africa	2,861	2,883	0.3	0.8	Togo	218	231		6.0
Cameroon	1,472	1,285		-12.7	ASIA	525,849	568,510	64.2	8.1
Central African Republic	28	11		-60.7	Asia, unspecified	1	–		–
Chad	89	81		-9.0	East Asia	357,596	393,205	44.4	10.0
Congo, Republic of the (Brazzaville)	309	282		-8.7	China	235,597	274,439		16.5
Congo, Democratic Republic of the (Kinshasa)	386	571		47.9	Hong Kong	8,026	8,104		1.0
Equatorial Guinea	196	253		29.1	Japan	19,568	19,334		-1.2
Gabon	378	397		5.0	Macao	533	552		3.6
São Tomé & Príncipe	3	3		0.0	Mongolia	1,361	1,444		6.1
Southern Africa	5,511	5,683	0.6	3.1	North Korea	17	19		11.8
Angola	812	985		21.3	South Korea	70,627	68,047		-3.7
Botswana	216	228		5.6	Taiwan	21,867	21,266		-2.7
Comoros	19	27		42.1	South and Central Asia	121,100	127,301	14.4	5.1
Lesotho	41	41		0.0	Afghanistan	449	450		0.2
Madagascar	124	151		21.8	Bangladesh	3,828	4,802		25.4
Malawi	252	275		9.1	Bhutan	133	127		-4.5
Mauritius	228	221		-3.1	India	96,754	102,673		6.1
Mozambique	88	91		3.4	Kazakhstan	1,969	2,012		2.2
Namibia	65	61		-6.2	Kyrgyzstan	261	244		-6.5
Reunion	2	2		0.0	Maldives	33	39		18.2
South Africa	1,816	1,716		-5.5	Nepal	8,920	8,155		-8.6
Swaziland	182	177		-2.7	Pakistan	4,772	4,935		3.4
Zambia	496	502		1.2	Sri Lanka	3,046	2,917		-4.2
Zimbabwe	1,170	1,206		3.1	Tajikistan	312	270		-13.5
West Africa	14,452	14,998	1.7	3.8	Turkmenistan	178	214		20.2
Benin	318	291		-8.5	Uzbekistan	445	463		4.0
Burkina Faso	627	526		-16.1	Southeast Asia	47,152	48,004	5.4	1.8
					Brunei	61	60		-1.6

(cont'd)

(cont'd)

	2012/13	2013/14	% of total	% change		2012/13	2013/14	% of total	% change
Cambodia	393	432		9.9	Monaco	21	28		33.3
East Timor	47	47		0.0	Montenegro	109	95		-12.8
Indonesia	7,670	7,920		3.3	Netherlands	1,948	2,074		6.5
Laos	50	57		14.0	Norway	2,097	2,304		9.9
Malaysia	6,791	6,822		0.5	Poland	1,581	1,520		-3.9
Myanmar	955	1,042		9.1	Portugal	949	877		-7.6
Philippines	3,215	3,112		-3.2	Romania	1,460	1,317		-9.8
Singapore	4,558	4,592		0.7	Russia	4,898	5,138		4.9
Thailand	7,314	7,341		0.4	San Marino	3	1		-66.7
Vietnam	16,098	16,579		3.0	Serbia	1,041	966		-7.2
EUROPE	85,823	86,885	9.8	1.2	Slovakia	362	356		-1.7
Albania	649	636		-2.0	Slovenia	227	188		-17.2
Andorra	13	9		-30.8	Spain	5,033	5,350		6.3
Armenia	345	272		-21.2	Sweden	4,283	4,369		2.0
Austria	1,036	1,062		2.5	Switzerland	1,420	1,441		1.5
Azerbaijan	388	383		-1.3	Turkey	11,278	10,821		-4.1
Belarus	355	306		-13.8	Ukraine	1,490	1,464		-1.7
Belgium	894	948		6.0	United Kingdom	9,467	10,191		7.6
Bosnia and Herzegovina	364	319		-12.4	Vatican City/Holy See	1	1		0.0
Bulgaria	1,473	1,252		-15.0	Europe, Unspecified	12	4		-66.7
Croatia	581	529		-9.0	LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN	66,864	72,318	8.2	8.2
Cyprus	425	419		-1.4	Caribbean	11,100	10,879	1.2	-2.0
Czech Republic	776	736		-5.2	Anguilla	15	21		40.0
Denmark	1,359	1,470		8.2	Antigua and Barbuda	188	215		14.4
Estonia	218	212		-2.8	Aruba	69	74		7.2
Finland	691	656		-5.1	Bahamas	1,629	1,744		7.1
France	8,297	8,302		0.1	Barbados	293	285		-2.7
Georgia	456	496		8.8	Bermuda	406	388		-4.4
Germany	9,819	10,160		3.5	British Virgin Islands	112	80		-28.6
Gibraltar	4	2		-50.0	Cayman Islands	175	187		6.9
Greece	2,046	2,170		6.1	Cuba	76	69		-9.2
Hungary	690	667		-3.3	Curacao*	4	76		1,800.0
Iceland	384	390		1.6	Dominica	237	191		-19.4
Ireland	1,158	1,156		-0.2	Dominican Republic	1,803	1,746		-3.2
Italy	4,276	4,443		3.9	Grenada	225	189		-16.0
Kosovo	106	112		5.7	Guadeloupe	11	18		63.6
Latvia	295	266		-9.8	Haiti	934	942		0.9
Liechtenstein	7	8		14.3	Jamaica	2,499	2,502		0.1
Lithuania	284	287		1.1	Martinique	4	7		75.0
Luxembourg	87	95		9.2	Montserrat	3	1		-66.7
Macedonia	237	237		0.0	Netherlands Antilles*	194	-		-
Malta	51	52		2.0	St. Kitts and Nevis	234	190		-18.8
Moldova	379	328		-13.5	St. Lucia	330	322		-2.4

(cont'd)

1.14 INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS BY PLACE OF ORIGIN, 2012/13 & 2013/14 (cont'd)

	2012/13	2013/14	% of total	% change		2012/13	2013/14	% of total	% change
St. Vincent and Grenadines	98	105		7.1	Palestinian Territories	319	429		34.5
Sint Maarten*	–	46		–	Qatar	994	1,191		19.8
Trinidad and Tobago	1,532	1,440		-6.0	Saudi Arabia	44,566	53,919		21.0
Turks and Caicos	29	29		0.0	Syria	505	693		37.2
Caribbean, Unspecified	–	12		–	United Arab Emirates	2,256	2,784		23.4
Mexico and Central America	21,072	22,276	2.5	5.7	Yemen	353	440		24.6
Belize	333	324		-2.7	North Africa	5,879	6,246	0.7	6.2
Costa Rica	1,074	1,067		-0.7	Algeria	176	173		-1.7
El Salvador	1,172	1,233		5.2	Egypt	2,608	2,832		8.6
Guatemala	1,113	1,252		12.5	Libya	1,343	1,379		2.7
Honduras	1,513	1,756		16.1	Morocco	1,293	1,324		2.4
Mexico	14,199	14,779		4.1	Tunisia	459	538		17.2
Nicaragua	434	437		0.7	NORTH AMERICA	27,357	28,304	3.2	3.5
Panama	1,234	1,428		15.7	Canada	27,357	28,304		3.5
South America	34,692	39,163	4.4	12.9	OCEANIA	6,104	6,292	0.7	3.1
Argentina	1,847	1,902		3.0	Australia	4,121	4,377		6.2
Bolivia	1,024	1,068		4.3	Cook Islands	7	5		-28.6
Brazil	10,868	13,286		22.2	Fiji	136	124		-8.8
Chile	2,349	2,432		3.5	French Polynesia	37	28		-24.3
Colombia	6,543	7,083		8.3	Kiribati	70	84		20.0
Ecuador	2,299	2,578		12.1	Marshall Islands	42	13		-69.0
Falkland Islands	7	1		-85.7	Micronesia	88	35		-60.2
French Guiana	4	2		-50.0	Nauru	1	6		500.0
Guyana	206	246		19.4	New Caledonia	7	9		28.6
Paraguay	395	492		24.6	New Zealand	1,311	1,337		2.0
Peru	2,539	2,607		2.7	Niue	7	2		-71.4
Suriname	88	91		3.4	Palau	20	6		-70.0
Uruguay	365	353		-3.3	Papua New Guinea	78	79		1.3
Venezuela	6,158	7,022		14.0	Samoa	53	51		-3.8
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA	77,049	92,618	10.5	20.2	Solomon Islands	10	11		10.0
Middle East	71,170	86,372	9.7	21.4	Tonga	105	116		10.5
Bahrain	459	467		1.7	Tuvalu	2	1		-50.0
Iran	8,744	10,194		16.6	Vanuatu	7	7		0.0
Iraq	1,074	1,491		38.8	Wallis and Futuna	2	1		-50.0
Israel	2,430	2,457		1.1	Stateless	13	12	0.0	-7.7
Jordan	2,109	2,148		1.8	WORLD TOTAL	819,644	886,052	100.0	8.1
Kuwait	5,115	7,288		42.5					
Lebanon	1,266	1,367		8.0					
Oman	980	1,504		53.5					

* Beginning with *Open Doors* 2014, students from the Netherlands Antilles are classified as being from either Curacao or Sint Maarten.

1.15 INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS BY PLACE OF ORIGIN & ACADEMIC LEVEL, 2012/13 & 2013/14

	TOTAL			UNDERGRADUATE			GRADUATE			NON-DEGREE			OPTIONAL PRACTICAL TRAINING		
	2013/14	2012/13	% of total change	2013/14	2012/13	% of total change	2013/14	2012/13	% of total change	2013/14	2012/13	% of total change	2013/14	2012/13	% of total change
AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN	31,113	16,999	56.3	17,531	9,131	29.1	9,060	1,132	1,238	4.0	3,323	10.6	3,284	3,323	-1.2
East Africa	7,549	4,177	55.1	4,160	2,483	31.1	2,349	166	172	2.3	888	11.5	888	935	-7.2
Burundi	122	86	74.6	91	18	15.6	19	10	8	6.6	4	3.3	4	10	-60.0
Djibouti	7	8	42.9	3	4	-62.5	2	0	2	28.6	0	0.0	0	1	-100.0
Eritrea	97	30	27.8	27	67	-10.0	55	2	5	5.2	7	10.3	10	7	42.9
Ethiopia	1,516	819	58.6	888	462	29.3	444	24	37	2.4	158	9.7	147	158	-7.0
Kenya	3,201	1,813	51.8	1,658	1,117	31.8	1,018	59	72	2.2	527	14.2	453	527	-14.0
Rwanda	720	389	49.3	493	123	26.7	157	25	17	2.4	28	7.4	53	28	89.3
Seychelles	16	11	68.8	11	4	0.0	4	1	0	0.0	0	6.3	1	0	-
Somalia	15	24	86.7	13	2	-45.8	1	2	1	6.7	2	0.0	0	2	-100.0
South Sudan	18	7	61.1	11	1	57.1	4	0	0	0.0	0	16.7	3	0	-
Sudan	186	87	97	52.2	74	4.1	77	10	5	2.7	16	3.8	7	16	-56.3
Tanzania	889	565	61.1	543	274	27.3	243	18	18	2.0	93	9.6	85	93	-8.6
Uganda	762	338	42.7	325	337	-3.6	325	15	7	0.9	93	13.8	105	93	12.9
Central Africa	2,883	1,869	66.6	1,920	582	2.7	516	196	216	7.5	214	8.0	281	214	7.9
Cameroon	1,285	869	739	57.5	408	-14.7	348	40	36	2.8	155	12.6	162	155	4.5
Central African Republic	11	16	9	81.8	5	-43.8	1	5	1	9.1	2	0.0	0	2	-100.0
Chad	81	55	53	65.4	25	-3.6	18	3	2	2.5	6	9.9	8	6	33.3
Congo, Republic of the (Brazzaville)	282	190	193	68.4	50	1.6	35	56	39	13.8	13	5.3	15	13	15.4
Congo, Democratic Republic of the (Kinshasa)	571	267	405	70.9	55	51.7	84	43	67	11.7	21	2.6	15	21	-28.6
Equatorial Guinea	253	163	198	78.3	2	21.5	2	30	52	20.6	1	0.4	1	1	0.0
Gabon	397	306	320	80.6	37	4.6	28	19	19	4.8	16	7.6	30	16	87.5
São Tomé & Príncipe	3	3	3	100.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
Southern Africa	5,683	3,303	60.6	3,443	1,426	23.9	1,360	299	374	6.6	483	8.9	506	483	4.8
Angola	985	657	713	72.4	55	8.5	49	73	207	21.0	27	1.6	16	27	-40.7
Botswana	228	133	141	61.8	49	6.0	57	14	19	8.3	20	4.8	11	20	-45.0
Comoros	27	7	16	59.3	8	128.6	8	0	2	7.4	4	3.7	1	4	-75.0
Lesotho	41	24	22	53.7	12	-8.3	12	0	1	2.4	5	14.6	6	5	20.0
Madagascar	151	60	75	49.7	48	25.0	55	4	7	4.6	12	9.3	14	12	16.7

(cont'd)

1.15 INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS BY PLACE OF ORIGIN & ACADEMIC LEVEL, 2012/13 & 2013/14 (cont'd)

	TOTAL			UNDERGRADUATE			GRADUATE			NON-DEGREE			OPTIONAL PRACTICAL TRAINING		
	2013/14	2012/13	% of total change	2013/14	2012/13	% of total change	2013/14	2012/13	% of total change	2013/14	2012/13	% of total change	2013/14	2012/13	% of total change
Malawi	275	114	49.5	136	103	19.3	107	38.9	3.9	2	10	3.6	22	33	8.0
Mauritius	221	110	51.1	113	66	2.7	68	30.8	3.0	13	2	0.9	38	39	17.2
Mozambique	91	43	48.4	44	35	2.3	39	42.9	11.4	8	2	2.2	6	2	6.6
Namibia	61	45	62.3	38	12	-15.6	15	24.6	25.0	2	5	8.2	3	6	4.9
Reunion	2	2	100.0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
South Africa	1,716	982	57.1	980	548	-0.2	491	28.6	-10.4	148	88	5.1	157	138	9.1
Swaziland	177	119	67.2	119	38	0.0	27	15.3	-28.9	8	8	4.5	23	17	13.0
Zambia	502	307	60.6	304	135	-1.0	140	27.9	3.7	6	13	2.6	45	48	9.0
Zimbabwe	1,206	700	61.4	740	317	5.7	292	24.2	-7.9	21	10	0.8	164	132	13.6
West Africa	14,998	7,650	53.4	8,008	4,640	4.7	4,835	32.2	4.2	471	476	3.2	1,679	1,691	11.2
Benin	291	181	66.7	168	77	-7.2	69	23.7	-10.4	25	22	7.6	32	35	11.0
Burkina Faso	526	385	62.2	327	107	-15.1	93	17.7	-13.1	55	54	10.3	52	80	9.9
Cabo Verde/Cape Verde	69	50	81.2	56	22	12.0	5	7.2	-77.3	2	2	2.9	6	7	8.7
Côte d'Ivoire/Ivory Coast	1,116	640	74.7	747	152	16.7	159	14.2	4.6	93	113	10.1	97	95	8.7
Gambia	300	274	82.3	247	29	-9.9	27	9.0	-6.9	3	2	0.7	24	22	8.0
Ghana	2,914	1,190	41.8	1,219	1,290	2.4	1,307	44.9	1.3	39	48	1.6	340	344	11.7
Guinea	80	51	63.8	51	16	0.0	20	25.0	25.0	5	5	6.3	7	7	5.0
Guinea-Bissau	15	9	66.7	10	1	11.1	4	26.7	300.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	6.7
Liberia	161	97	88	88	60	-9.3	66	41.0	10.0	8	0	0.0	7	7	4.3
Mali	315	250	67.6	213	60	-14.8	49	15.6	-18.3	43	31	9.8	22	30	7.0
Mauritania	63	40	61.9	39	15	-2.5	7	11.1	-53.3	15	16	25.4	1	1	1.6
Niger	217	110	65.0	141	49	28.2	47	21.7	-4.1	13	14	6.5	22	22	6.9
Nigeria	7,921	3,707	40.8	4,038	2,551	8.9	2,771	35.0	8.6	105	115	1.5	953	953	12.6
Saint Helena	0	0	0.0	0	1	0.0	0	0.0	-100.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
Senegal	633	465	42.1	421	120	-9.5	111	17.5	-7.5	49	43	6.8	58	54	9.2
Sierra Leone	146	66	58.9	86	40	30.3	50	34.2	25.0	1	4	2.7	6	16	4.1
Togo	231	135	68.0	157	50	16.3	50	21.6	0.0	15	7	3.0	17	18	7.4
ASIA	568,510	205,986	222,398	39.1	215,846	232,251	40.9	7.6	32,325	32,193	5.7	-0.4	71,691	81,668	14.4
East Asia	393,205	154,097	169,781	43.2	139,587	149,681	38.1	7.2	27,730	27,765	7.1	0.1	36,182	45,978	11.7
China	274,439	93,789	110,550	40.3	103,505	115,727	42.2	11.8	14,335	14,761	5.4	3.0	23,988	33,401	12.2

(cont'd)

	TOTAL			UNDERGRADUATE			GRADUATE			NON-DEGREE			OPTIONAL PRACTICAL TRAINING		
	2013/14	2012/13	2013/14 of total change	2012/13	2013/14	2013/14 of total change	2012/13	2013/14	2013/14 of total change	2012/13	2013/14	2013/14 of total change	2012/13	2013/14	2013/14 of total change
Hong Kong	8,104	5,815	5,830 71.9 0.3	1,050	998	12.3 -5.0	422	490	6.0 16.1	739	786	9.7 6.4			
Japan	19,334	9,126	9,155 47.4 0.3	3,944	3,562	18.4 -9.7	4,868	5,159	26.7 6.0	1,630	1,458	7.5 -10.6			
Macau	552	391	388 70.3 -0.8	65	70	12.7 7.7	26	40	7.2 53.8	51	54	9.8 5.9			
Mongolia	1,444	871	964 66.8 10.7	245	251	17.4 2.4	138	129	8.9 -6.5	107	100	6.9 -6.5			
North Korea	19	12	16 84.2 33.3	2	2	10.5 0.0	1	1	5.3 0.0	2	0	0.0 -100.0			
South Korea	68,047	38,094	36,992 54.4 -2.9	19,916	18,894	27.8 -5.1	6,349	5,522	8.1 -13.0	6,268	6,639	9.8 5.9			
Taiwan	21,266	5,999	5,886 27.7 -1.9	10,860	10,177	47.9 -6.3	1,591	1,663	7.8 4.5	3,417	3,540	16.6 3.6			
South and Central Asia	127,301	23,238	22,741 17.9 -2.1	64,427	71,244	56.0 10.6	2,308	2,090	1.6 -9.4	31,127	31,226	24.5 0.3			
Afghanistan	450	192	204 45.3 6.3	191	201	44.7 5.2	44	20	4.4 -54.5	22	25	5.6 13.6			
Bangladesh	4,802	1,027	1,358 28.3 32.2	2,349	2,821	58.7 20.1	66	97	2.0 47.0	386	526	11.0 36.3			
Bhutan	127	85	81 63.8 -4.7	34	24	18.9 -29.4	2	12	9.4 500.0	12	10	7.9 -16.7			
India	102,673	12,740	12,677 12.3 -0.5	54,607	61,058	59.5 11.8	1,576	1,242	1.2 -21.2	27,831	27,696	27.0 -0.5			
Kazakhstan	2,012	1,355	1,344 66.8 -0.8	343	310	15.4 -9.6	187	271	13.5 44.9	84	87	4.3 3.6			
Kyrgyzstan	244	105	99 40.6 -5.7	101	81	33.2 -19.8	25	26	10.7 4.0	30	38	15.6 26.7			
Maldives	39	18	22 56.4 22.2	13	10	25.6 -23.1	1	4	10.3 300.0	1	3	7.7 200.0			
Nepal	8,155	4,160	3,370 41.3 -19.0	3,068	3,039	37.3 -0.9	76	70	0.9 -7.9	1,616	1,676	20.6 3.7			
Pakistan	4,935	2,001	2,079 42.1 3.9	1,916	1,969	39.9 2.8	211	260	5.3 23.2	644	627	12.7 -2.6			
Sri Lanka	2,917	1,072	1,016 34.8 -5.2	1,486	1,438	49.3 -3.2	76	14	0.5 -81.6	412	449	15.4 9.0			
Tajikistan	270	176	169 62.6 -4.0	94	74	27.4 -21.3	16	14	5.2 -12.5	26	13	4.8 -50.0			
Turkmenistan	214	102	120 56.1 17.6	51	57	26.6 11.8	10	19	8.9 90.0	15	18	8.4 20.0			
Uzbekistan	463	205	202 43.6 -1.5	174	162	35.0 -6.9	18	41	8.9 127.8	48	58	12.5 20.8			
Southeast Asia	48,004	28,651	29,876 62.2 4.3	11,832	11,326	23.6 -4.3	2,287	2,338	4.9 2.2	4,382	4,464	9.3 1.9			
Brunei	60	30	32 53.3 6.7	27	20	33.3 -25.9	3	5	8.3 66.7	1	3	5.0 200.0			
Cambodia	432	255	284 65.7 11.4	87	81	18.8 -6.9	19	48	11.1 152.6	32	19	4.4 -40.6			
East Timor	47	40	34 72.3 -15.0	5	12	25.5 140.0	2	1	2.1 -50.0	0	0	0.0 0.0			
Indonesia	7,920	5,007	5,423 68.5 8.3	1,617	1,525	19.3 -5.7	258	231	2.9 -10.5	788	741	9.4 -6.0			
Laos	57	29	25 43.9 -13.8	13	14	24.6 7.7	8	18	31.6 125.0	0	0	0.0 0.0			
Malaysia	6,822	4,686	4,750 69.6 1.4	1,227	1,163	17.0 -5.2	110	121	1.8 10.0	768	788	11.6 2.6			
Myanmar	1,042	676	763 73.2 12.9	160	167	16.0 4.4	36	40	3.8 11.1	83	72	6.9 -13.3			
Philippines	3,112	1,733	1,688 54.2 -2.6	972	933	30.0 -4.0	104	104	3.3 0.0	406	387	12.4 -4.7			
Singapore	4,592	2,250	2,285 49.8 1.6	1,505	1,519	33.1 0.9	329	276	6.0 -16.1	474	512	11.1 8.0			
Thailand	7,341	2,563	2,706 36.9 5.6	3,434	3,330	45.4 -3.0	566	613	8.4 8.3	751	692	9.4 -7.9			
Vietnam	16,579	11,382	11,886 71.7 4.4	2,785	2,562	15.5 -8.0	852	881	5.3 3.4	1,079	1,250	7.5 15.8			

(cont'd)

1.15 INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS BY PLACE OF ORIGIN & ACADEMIC LEVEL, 2012/13 & 2013/14 (cont'd)

	TOTAL			UNDERGRADUATE			GRADUATE			NON-DEGREE			OPTIONAL PRACTICAL TRAINING		
	2013/14	2012/13	% of total change	2013/14	2012/13	% of total change	2013/14	2012/13	% of total change	2013/14	2012/13	% of total change	2013/14	2012/13	% of total change
EUROPE	86,885	33,612	34,334	39.5	2.1	28,240	32.5	-3.6	15,839	18.2	7.9	8,235	8,472	9.8	2.9
Albania	636	380	362	56.9	-4.7	171	26.4	-1.8	26	43	65.4	72	63	9.9	-12.5
Andorra	9	2	2	22.2	0.0	3	22.2	-33.3	4	1	-75.0	4	4	44.4	0.0
Armenia	272	112	96	35.3	-14.3	151	47.4	-14.6	38	10	-73.7	44	37	13.6	-15.9
Austria	1,062	351	344	32.4	-2.0	314	29.8	-5.1	306	358	17.0	65	62	5.8	-4.6
Azerbaijan	383	186	185	48.3	-0.5	135	36.0	2.2	28	24	-14.3	39	36	9.4	-7.7
Belarus	306	175	129	42.2	-26.3	122	39.2	-1.6	23	11	-52.2	35	46	15.0	31.4
Belgium	948	400	404	42.6	1.0	294	31.6	2.0	137	166	21.2	63	78	8.2	23.8
Bosnia and Herzegovina	319	238	212	66.5	-10.9	88	21.0	-23.9	14	11	-21.4	24	29	9.1	20.8
Bulgaria	1,252	550	474	37.9	-13.8	614	42.1	-14.2	70	42	-40.0	239	209	16.7	-12.6
Croatia	529	284	265	50.1	-6.7	196	34.2	-7.7	42	31	-26.2	59	52	9.8	-11.9
Cyprus	419	164	171	40.8	4.3	204	39.1	-19.6	14	23	64.3	43	61	14.6	41.9
Czech Republic	736	350	340	46.2	-2.9	237	25.8	-19.8	120	121	16.4	69	85	11.5	23.2
Denmark	1,470	462	445	30.3	-3.7	282	14.3	-25.5	563	765	35.9	52	50	3.4	-3.8
Estonia	212	97	97	45.8	0.0	77	28.3	-22.1	17	34	100.0	27	21	9.9	-22.2
Finland	656	329	304	46.3	-7.6	147	23.3	4.1	185	153	-17.3	30	46	7.0	53.3
France	8,302	2,857	2,862	34.5	0.2	2,418	28.3	-2.7	2,175	2,158	-0.8	847	930	11.2	9.8
Georgia	496	222	257	51.8	15.8	160	29.8	-7.5	31	24	-22.6	43	67	13.5	55.8
Germany	10,160	3,050	3,011	29.6	-1.3	2,944	27.9	-3.8	3,155	3,718	17.8	670	598	5.9	-10.7
Gibraltar	2	2	2	100.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0	-100.0	1	0	0.0	-100.0
Greece	2,170	533	635	29.3	19.1	1,145	51.8	-1.7	62	68	3.1	306	342	15.8	11.8
Hungary	667	286	261	39.1	-8.7	279	43.5	3.9	53	49	7.3	72	67	10.0	-6.9
Iceland	390	163	172	44.1	5.5	155	39.0	-1.9	25	22	-12.0	41	44	11.3	7.3
Ireland	1,156	452	445	38.5	-1.5	373	31.6	-2.1	228	220	-3.5	105	126	10.9	20.0
Italy	4,443	1,233	1,372	30.9	11.3	1,819	41.4	1.0	727	754	3.7	497	479	10.8	-3.6
Kosovo	112	52	57	50.9	9.6	34	31.3	2.9	4	7	6.3	16	13	11.6	-18.8
Latvia	266	181	153	57.5	-15.5	82	30.5	-1.2	15	10	-33.3	17	22	8.3	29.4
Liechtenstein	8	5	4	50.0	-20.0	1	37.5	200.0	0	1	12.5	1	0	0.0	-100.0
Lithuania	287	168	158	55.1	-6.0	65	24.4	7.7	22	34	11.8	29	25	8.7	-13.8
Luxembourg	95	40	46	48.4	15.0	31	29.5	-9.7	14	7	-50.0	2	14	14.7	600.0
Macedonia	237	114	116	48.9	1.8	87	35.4	-3.4	9	11	4.6	27	26	11.0	-3.7
Malta	52	10	12	23.1	20.0	35	63.5	-5.7	5	6	11.5	1	1	1.9	0.0
Moldova	328	181	148	45.1	-18.2	119	36.6	0.8	24	8	-66.7	55	52	15.9	-5.5

(cont'd)

TOTAL	UNDERGRADUATE			GRADUATE			NON-DEGREE			OPTIONAL PRACTICAL TRAINING					
	2013/14	2012/13	2013/14 of total change	2012/13	2013/14 of total change	% of total	2012/13	2013/14 of total change	% of total	2012/13	2013/14 of total change	% of total			
Monaco	28	13	20	71.4	53.8	4	14.3	33.3	1	3.6	-75.0	3	10.7	200.0	
Montenegro	95	59	54	56.8	-8.5	20	21.1	-25.9	14	11.6	-21.4	9	10	10.5	11.1
Netherlands	2,074	801	899	43.3	12.2	501	24.2	-2.3	504	538	25.9	130	136	6.6	4.6
Norway	2,304	1,301	1,292	56.1	-0.7	349	15.8	4.0	352	535	23.2	95	114	4.9	20.0
Poland	1,520	649	622	40.9	-4.2	589	33.6	-10.4	168	195	12.8	195	193	12.7	-1.0
Portugal	877	402	361	41.2	-10.2	346	40.4	2.3	86	63	7.2	115	99	11.3	-13.9
Romania	1,317	423	421	32.0	-0.5	775	47.5	-19.2	49	44	3.3	213	226	17.2	6.1
Russia	5,138	1,960	2,094	40.8	6.8	2,026	39.7	0.6	380	434	8.4	532	571	11.1	7.3
San Marino	1	1	1	100.0	0.0	2	0	-100.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Serbia	966	509	483	50.0	-5.1	345	31.2	-12.8	55	46	4.8	132	136	14.1	3.0
Slovakia	356	184	184	51.7	0.0	106	24.2	-18.9	29	29	8.1	43	57	16.0	32.6
Slovenia	188	99	100	53.2	1.0	67	36.2	1.5	37	5	2.7	24	15	8.0	-37.5
Spain	5,350	1,502	1,846	34.5	22.9	1,711	31.3	-2.3	1,258	1,278	23.9	562	554	10.4	-1.4
Sweden	4,369	3,010	2,830	64.8	-6.0	407	8.8	-5.9	630	853	19.5	236	303	6.9	28.4
Switzerland	1,441	607	636	44.1	4.8	438	28.1	-7.5	256	255	17.7	119	145	10.1	21.8
Turkey	10,821	3,308	3,283	30.3	-0.8	5,956	51.9	-5.7	819	729	6.7	1,195	1,193	11.0	-0.2
Ukraine	1,464	606	609	41.6	0.5	608	40.5	-2.5	94	80	5.5	182	182	12.4	0.0
United Kingdom	10,191	4,540	5,054	49.6	11.3	2,256	23.9	7.9	1,814	1,853	18.2	857	850	8.3	-0.8
Vatican City/Holy See	1	1	1	100.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Europe, Unspecified	4	8	3	75.0	-62.5	4	25.0	-75.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN	72,318	34,894	37,993	52.5	8.9	19,789	27.3	-0.1	6,333	8,393	11.6	5,848	6,161	8.5	5.4
Caribbean	10,879	7,062	7,268	66.8	2.9	2,555	21.8	-7.3	482	292	2.7	1,001	951	8.7	-5.0
Anguilla	21	9	17	81.0	88.9	5	19.0	-20.0	0	0	0.0	1	0	0.0	-100.0
Antigua and Barbuda	215	128	163	75.8	27.3	38	17.2	-2.6	2	1	0.5	20	14	6.5	-30.0
Aruba	74	49	58	78.4	18.4	12	12.2	-25.0	2	0	0.0	6	7	9.5	16.7
Bahamas	1,744	1,224	1,346	77.2	10.0	261	15.8	5.4	17	12	0.7	127	111	6.4	-12.6
Barbados	285	166	173	60.7	4.2	61	23.5	9.8	31	27	9.5	35	18	6.3	-48.6
Bermuda	388	325	315	81.2	-3.1	56	10.3	-28.6	3	8	2.1	22	25	6.4	13.6
British Virgin Islands	80	71	73	91.3	2.8	4	3.8	-25.0	11	0	0.0	26	4	5.0	-84.6
Cayman Islands	187	153	159	85.0	3.9	17	7.5	-17.6	0	1	0.5	5	13	7.0	160.0
Cuba	69	38	54	78.3	42.1	29	13.0	-69.0	5	6	8.7	4	0	0.0	-100.0
Curacao*	76	4	71	93.4	1,675.0	0	1.3	-	0	0	0.0	0	4	5.3	-
Dominica	191	148	114	59.7	-23.0	62	25.7	-21.0	5	4	2.1	22	24	12.6	9.1
Dominican Republic	1,746	1,031	1,176	67.4	14.1	422	22.1	-8.8	244	85	4.9	106	100	5.7	-5.7

(cont'd)

1.15 INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS BY PLACE OF ORIGIN & ACADEMIC LEVEL, 2012/13 & 2013/14 (cont'd)

	TOTAL			UNDERGRADUATE			GRADUATE			NON-DEGREE			OPTIONAL PRACTICAL TRAINING		
	2013/14	2012/13	% of total change	2013/14	2012/13	% of total change	2013/14	2012/13	% of total change	2013/14	2012/13	% of total change	2013/14	2012/13	% of total change
Grenada	189	133	55.0 -21.8	104	62	29.6 -9.7	56	4	1.1 -50.0	2	26	1.1 -50.0	27	14.3	3.8
Guadeloupe	18	8	33.3 -25.0	6	2	5.6 -50.0	1	0	11.1 -	2	1	11.1 -	9	50.0	800.0
Haiti	942	662	76.6 9.1	722	166	11.8 -33.1	111	68	8.5 17.6	80	38	8.5 17.6	29	3.1	-23.7
Jamaica	2,502	1,493	59.0 -1.1	1,477	664	27.5 3.6	688	41	1.4 -14.6	35	301	1.4 -14.6	302	12.1	0.3
Martinique	7	2	42.9 50.0	3	1	28.6 100.0	2	1	0.0 -100.0	0	0	0.0 -100.0	2	28.6	-
Montserrat	1	1	100.0 0.0	1	1	0.0 -100.0	0	0	0.0 0.0	0	1	0.0 0.0	0	0.0	-100.0
Netherlands Antilles*	-	139	-	-	23	-	-	15	-	-	17	-	-	-	-
St. Kitts and Nevis	190	163	70.5 -17.8	134	46	20.0 -17.4	38	2	0.5 -50.0	1	23	0.5 -50.0	17	8.9	-26.1
St. Lucia	322	204	54.7 -13.7	176	97	29.8 -1.0	96	3	0.6 -33.3	2	26	0.6 -33.3	48	14.9	84.6
St. Vincent and Grenadines	105	61	72.4 24.6	76	27	19.0 -25.9	20	3	1.0 -66.7	1	7	1.0 -66.7	8	7.6	14.3
Sint Maarten*	46	-	65.2 -	30	-	17.4 -	8	-	2.2 -	1	-	2.2 -	7	15.2	-
Trinidad and Tobago	1,440	827	54.8 -4.6	789	498	31.2 -9.8	449	25	1.4 -20.0	20	182	1.4 -20.0	182	12.6	0.0
Turks and Caicos	29	23	93.1 17.4	27	1	3.4 0.0	1	0	3.4 -	1	5	3.4 -	0	0.0	-100.0
Caribbean, Unspecified	12	-	33.3 -	4	-	41.7 -	5	-	25.0 -	3	-	25.0 -	0	0.0	-
Mexico and Central America	22,276	12,439	59.9 7.3	13,343	5,753	25.7 -0.6	5,719	1,258	6.3 11.6	1,404	1,622	6.3 11.6	1,810	8.1	11.6
Belize	324	186	65.1 13.4	211	82	18.2 -28.0	59	21	3.1 -52.4	10	44	3.1 -52.4	44	13.6	0.0
Costa Rica	1,067	500	46.9 0.0	500	388	39.1 7.5	417	51	3.5 -27.5	37	135	3.5 -27.5	113	10.6	-16.3
El Salvador	1,233	898	77.2 6.0	952	157	12.7 0.0	157	50	4.5 10.0	55	67	4.5 10.0	69	5.6	3.0
Guatemala	1,252	712	82.2 65.7	822	256	21.8 6.6	273	56	4.6 1.8	57	89	4.6 1.8	100	8.0	12.4
Honduras	1,756	1,043	72.0 21.3	1,265	273	15.0 -3.7	263	78	4.3 -3.8	75	119	4.3 -3.8	153	8.7	28.6
Mexico	14,779	7,956	56.2 4.5	8,311	4,237	28.3 -1.3	4,182	928	7.3 16.4	1,080	1,078	7.3 16.4	1,206	8.2	11.9
Nicaragua	437	273	63.6 1.8	278	106	23.6 -2.8	103	26	5.3 -11.5	23	29	5.3 -11.5	33	7.6	13.8
Panama	1,428	871	70.3 15.3	1,004	254	18.6 4.3	265	48	4.7 39.6	67	61	4.7 39.6	92	6.4	50.8
South America	39,163	15,393	44.4 12.9	17,382	11,481	29.8 1.8	11,684	4,593	17.1 45.8	6,697	3,225	17.1 45.8	3,400	8.7	5.4
Argentina	1,902	610	63.2 3.6	632	909	48.0 0.4	913	111	7.0 20.7	134	217	7.0 20.7	223	11.7	2.8
Bolivia	1,068	626	69.7 65.3	697	220	18.6 -9.5	199	55	4.5 -12.7	48	123	4.5 -12.7	124	11.6	0.8
Brazil	13,286	4,683	50.9 38.4	5,097	2,994	23.5 4.1	3,118	2,336	31.8 80.7	4,222	855	31.8 80.7	849	6.4	-0.7
Chile	2,432	475	22.4 14.7	545	1,395	59.5 3.7	1,446	262	10.0 -6.9	244	217	10.0 -6.9	197	8.1	-9.2
Colombia	7,063	2,437	27.2 38.3	2,712	2,772	40.0 2.3	2,835	688	11.0 13.1	778	646	11.0 13.1	758	10.7	17.3
Ecuador	2,578	1,238	1.391 54.0	1,391	614	27.2 14.2	701	240	10.6 14.2	274	207	10.6 14.2	212	8.2	2.4
Falkland Islands	1	0	0.0 0.0	0	2	0.0 -100.0	0	4	0.0 -100.0	0	1	0.0 -100.0	1	100.0	0.0

(cont'd)

TOTAL	UNDERGRADUATE			GRADUATE			NON-DEGREE			OPTIONAL PRACTICAL TRAINING		
	2013/14	2012/13	2013/14 of total change	2012/13	2013/14 of total change	% of total	2012/13	2013/14 of total change	% of total	2012/13	2013/14 of total change	% of total
French Guiana	2	4	2	100.0	-50.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
Guyana	246	119	145	58.9	21.8	32.8	61	4	0.8	22	18	7.3
Paraguay	492	261	334	67.9	28.0	-1.1	95	15	2.4	24	52	10.6
Peru	2,607	1,083	1,226	47.0	13.2	-5.5	1,010	175	6.1	271	269	10.3
Suriname	91	69	63	69.2	-8.7	58.3	12	0	1.1	7	8	8.8
Uruguay	353	122	109	30.9	-10.7	3.0	166	38	9.9	39	38	10.8
Venezuela	7,022	3,666	4,429	63.1	20.8	-6.3	1,231	665	11.2	596	651	9.3
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA	92,618	32,088	41,470	44.8	29.2	12.7	24,663	17,245	21.6	3,053	3,362	3.6
Middle East	86,372	30,032	39,186	45.4	30.5	14.5	21,828	16,721	22.3	2,589	2,892	3.3
Bahrain	467	329	328	70.2	-0.3	18.7	75	22	3.6	33	33	7.1
Iran	10,194	549	622	6.1	13.3	15.3	7,157	238	2.0	800	1,111	10.9
Iraq	1,491	220	212	14.2	-3.6	41.5	665	172	20.3	17	36	2.4
Israel	2,457	700	650	26.5	-7.1	2.9	1,291	148	6.4	291	321	13.1
Jordan	2,148	671	739	34.4	10.1	-5.1	1,111	138	6.5	189	215	10.0
Kuwait	7,288	3,094	4,553	62.5	47.2	1.7	595	1,315	28.0	111	92	1.3
Lebanon	1,367	334	397	29.0	18.9	2.6	698	55	5.0	179	185	13.5
Oman	1,504	422	1,000	66.5	137.0	30.2	96	447	25.0	15	3	0.2
Palestinian Territories	429	134	204	47.6	52.2	5.8	139	22	12.1	24	26	6.1
Qatar	1,191	819	890	74.7	8.7	11.9	42	126	21.1	7	3	0.3
Saudi Arabia	53,919	20,667	26,865	49.8	30.0	18.4	9,379	13,692	28.1	828	774	1.4
Syria	693	187	337	48.6	80.2	5.1	217	60	12.0	41	45	6.5
United Arab Emirates	2,784	1,684	2,127	76.4	26.3	-2.0	302	227	12.0	43	26	0.9
Yemen	440	222	262	59.5	18.0	0.0	61	59	21.6	11	22	5.0
North Africa	6,246	2,056	2,284	36.6	11.1	-1.5	2,835	524	11.2	464	470	7.5
Algeria	173	70	70	40.5	0.0	-10.7	75	19	11.0	12	17	9.8
Egypt	2,832	807	957	33.8	18.6	3.4	1,402	181	6.3	218	246	8.7
Libya	1,379	199	175	12.7	-12.1	-9.3	913	133	20.4	98	95	6.9
Morocco	1,324	782	831	62.8	6.3	6.3	271	134	9.7	106	77	5.8
Tunisia	538	198	251	46.7	26.8	-8.0	174	57	17.1	30	35	6.5
NORTH AMERICA	28,304	13,395	13,916	49.2	3.9	2.0	10,982	647	2.2	2,333	2,568	9.1
Canada	28,304	13,395	13,916	49.2	3.9	2.0	10,982	647	2.2	2,333	2,568	9.1

(cont'd)

1.15 INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS BY PLACE OF ORIGIN & ACADEMIC LEVEL, 2012/13 & 2013/14 (cont'd)

	TOTAL			UNDERGRADUATE			GRADUATE			NON-DEGREE			OPTIONAL PRACTICAL TRAINING			
	2013/14	2012/13	2013/14 of total % change	2012/13	2013/14	2013/14 of total % change	2012/13	2013/14	2013/14 of total % change	2012/13	2013/14	2013/14 of total % change	2012/13	2013/14	2013/14 of total % change	
OCEANIA	6,292	3,008	48.9	3,078	3,078	2.3	1,502	1,526	24.3	1.6	1,159	1,207	19.2	481	7.6	10.6
Australia	4,377	1,765	43.8	1,918	1,918	8.7	1,069	1,046	23.9	-2.2	990	1,058	24.2	355	8.1	19.5
Cook Islands	5	7	100.0	5	5	-28.6	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Fiji	124	105	96	96	96	-8.6	19	16	12.9	-15.8	8	4	3.2	4	6.5	100.0
French Polynesia	28	33	23	23	23	-30.3	2	4	14.3	100.0	1	1	3.6	1	0.0	-100.0
Kiribati	84	61	72	72	72	18.0	8	11	13.1	37.5	0	0	0.0	1	1.2	0.0
Marshall Islands	13	41	12	12	12	-70.7	1	1	7.7	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Micronesia	35	85	18	18	18	-78.8	3	15	42.9	400.0	0	0	0.0	0	5.7	-
Nauru	6	0	6	6	6	100.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	1	0.0	-100.0
New Caledonia	9	6	7	7	7	16.7	0	2	22.2	-	0	0	0.0	1	0.0	-100.0
New Zealand	1,337	661	682	682	682	3.2	372	397	29.7	6.7	156	144	10.8	122	8.5	-6.6
Niue	2	6	0	0	0	-100.0	1	2	100.0	100.0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Palau	6	19	6	6	6	-68.4	1	0	0.0	-100.0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Papua New Guinea	79	56	65	65	65	16.1	15	14	17.7	-6.7	1	0	0.0	6	0.0	-100.0
Samoa	51	51	47	47	47	-7.8	1	3	5.9	200.0	1	0	0.0	0	2.0	-
Solomon Islands	11	7	9	9	9	28.6	3	2	18.2	-33.3	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Tonga	116	99	104	104	104	5.1	4	12	10.3	200.0	0	0	0.0	2	0.0	-100.0
Tuvalu	1	1	1	1	1	100.0	1	0	0.0	-100.0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Vanuatu	7	5	6	6	6	85.7	2	1	14.3	-50.0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Wallis and Futuna	1	0	1	1	1	100.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Stateless	12	11	4	4	4	-63.6	1	6	50.0	500.0	1	1	8.3	0	1	8.3
WORLD TOTAL	886,052	339,993	370,724	370,724	370,724	41.8	311,204	329,854	37.2	6.0	73,528	79,477	9.0	94,918	105,997	11.7

* Beginning with *Open Doors* 2014, students from the Netherlands Antilles are classified as being from either Curacao or Sint Maarten.
 Note: Percent distribution may not total 100.0 due to rounding.

1.16 INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS BY U.S. STATE AND REGION, 2004/05–2013/14

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	% change from 2012/13
Northeast	139,909	142,613	146,359	157,913	169,002	171,970	181,847	191,927	208,558	230,469	10.5
Connecticut	7,138	7,185	7,403	8,035	9,153	9,268	10,137	9,350	9,947	10,530	5.9
Maine	1,530	1,474	1,388	1,214	1,256	1,233	1,158	1,250	1,415	1,198	-15.3
Massachusetts	27,985	28,007	28,680	31,817	33,838	35,313	38,698	41,258	46,486	51,240	10.2
New Hampshire	2,061	2,031	2,099	2,387	2,371	2,332	2,626	2,912	3,095	3,277	5.9
New Jersey	12,571	12,779	13,111	13,766	14,785	14,246	13,844	15,155	15,634	17,082	9.3
New York	61,944	64,283	65,884	69,844	74,934	76,146	78,888	82,436	88,250	98,906	12.1
Pennsylvania	22,773	22,418	23,182	26,090	27,529	28,097	30,507	33,398	37,280	41,446	11.2
Rhode Island	3,043	3,477	3,629	3,850	4,114	4,318	4,911	5,054	5,254	5,549	5.6
Vermont	864	960	983	910	1,022	1,017	1,078	1,114	1,197	1,241	3.7
South	174,083	170,019	176,990	183,776	198,388	202,174	207,433	215,164	225,971	236,622	4.7
Alabama	6,359	6,750	6,933	7,139	6,814	6,364	6,340	6,450	7,092	7,451	5.1
Arkansas	2,784	2,655	2,899	3,316	3,349	3,549	4,172	4,217	5,011	4,964	-0.9
Delaware	2,317	1,892	1,964	2,097	1,672	3,005	3,825	3,754	4,337	4,228	-2.5
D.C.	7,763	7,609	7,905	7,876	8,485	8,563	7,951	8,419	9,232	9,980	8.1
Florida	26,264	26,058	26,875	26,739	30,386	29,708	29,719	32,567	32,746	36,249	10.7
Georgia	12,111	11,921	12,183	13,216	14,026	14,707	15,359	16,193	16,670	17,781	6.7
Kentucky	4,792	4,972	5,156	5,053	4,760	4,669	5,111	5,787	6,364	7,370	15.8
Louisiana	6,744	4,695	5,619	5,629	6,213	7,245	7,429	7,420	7,695	6,976	-9.3
Maryland	13,439	12,887	13,562	13,325	14,232	14,498	13,422	13,969	15,522	16,121	3.9
Mississippi	2,266	2,216	2,274	2,635	2,589	2,467	2,537	2,621	2,699	2,840	5.2
North Carolina	9,029	9,507	10,064	10,961	12,220	12,307	12,824	13,770	15,027	15,943	6.1
Oklahoma	8,454	8,149	8,364	8,425	8,460	8,445	8,626	8,722	9,050	8,913	-1.5
South Carolina	3,559	3,620	3,556	3,515	3,966	4,433	4,529	4,883	5,089	5,215	2.5
Tennessee	5,767	5,995	6,033	5,927	5,690	6,155	6,399	7,004	7,312	8,436	15.4
Texas	47,367	46,869	49,081	51,824	58,188	58,934	61,636	61,511	62,923	64,277	2.2
Virginia	12,501	11,701	11,991	13,581	14,606	14,844	15,056	15,169	16,521	17,145	3.8
West Virginia	2,567	2,523	2,531	2,518	2,732	2,281	2,498	2,708	2,681	2,733	1.9
Midwest	122,943	123,363	126,291	137,987	147,664	156,744	168,055	178,225	190,613	206,341	8.3
Illinois	25,021	25,116	25,594	28,804	29,887	31,093	33,766	35,920	39,132	42,527	8.7
Indiana	13,149	13,992	14,450	15,548	17,098	18,569	20,112	22,194	24,408	26,406	8.2
Iowa	7,675	7,659	7,799	8,383	9,016	9,647	10,404	11,164	11,540	11,318	-1.9
Kansas	6,217	6,097	6,139	7,623	8,668	8,922	9,389	9,277	9,568	10,631	11.1
Michigan	20,879	20,827	21,143	22,857	23,617	24,214	24,668	25,551	26,930	29,648	10.1
Minnesota	8,491	8,709	9,048	9,890	10,848	11,550	12,091	12,735	13,232	13,765	4.0
Missouri	9,540	9,641	9,805	10,536	11,285	13,360	15,114	16,061	17,300	18,205	5.2
Nebraska	3,915	3,716	3,796	4,085	4,335	4,142	4,194	4,372	5,142	5,292	2.9
North Dakota	1,641	1,735	1,795	2,115	2,607	2,884	3,106	3,182	3,087	2,773	-10.2
Ohio	17,952	18,002	18,607	19,343	20,725	22,370	24,709	26,427	28,401	32,498	14.4
South Dakota	665	703	732	789	931	1,089	1,254	1,355	1,498	1,560	4.1
Wisconsin	7,798	7,166	7,383	8,014	8,647	8,904	9,248	9,987	10,375	11,718	12.9

(cont'd)

1.16 INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS BY U.S. STATE AND REGION, 2004/05–2013/14 (cont'd)

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	% change from 2012/13
West	126,961	127,661	132,239	142,965	155,423	158,990	164,955	178,197	193,465	211,675	9.4
Alaska	439	424	452	507	596	515	604	603	643	542	-15.7
Arizona	10,011	9,617	9,993	9,757	10,787	10,676	11,398	12,738	13,322	15,442	15.9
California	75,032	75,385	77,987	84,800	93,124	94,279	96,535	102,789	111,379	121,647	9.2
Colorado	5,496	5,183	5,315	5,898	6,857	6,980	7,688	8,445	8,983	9,621	7.1
Hawaii	5,485	5,693	6,032	5,645	5,275	5,000	4,768	4,446	4,450	4,388	-1.4
Idaho	1,923	1,909	1,969	2,104	2,147	2,015	2,112	2,956	3,247	3,810	17.3
Montana	966	934	958	1,153	1,227	1,226	1,301	1,323	1,607	1,691	5.2
Nevada	2,846	3,065	3,170	3,066	3,006	2,874	2,795	2,551	2,360	2,336	-1.0
New Mexico	2,151	2,115	2,194	2,536	2,622	2,898	2,724	3,419	3,535	3,711	5.0
Oregon	5,490	5,607	5,767	6,154	6,648	7,506	8,929	9,896	11,674	13,360	14.4
Utah	5,918	5,904	6,122	6,460	6,301	7,562	7,203	7,761	8,291	8,449	1.9
Washington	10,674	11,234	11,663	14,171	15,943	16,449	17,811	20,198	22,877	25,554	11.7
Wyoming	530	591	617	714	890	1,010	1,087	1,072	1,097	1,124	2.5
Other	1,143	1,110	1,105	1,164	1,139	1,045	987	982	1,037	945	-8.9
Guam	63	63	66	54	33	32	*	*	*	*	—
Puerto Rico	976	956	945	977	952	863	858	888	936	849	-9.3
Virgin Islands	104	91	94	133	154	150	129	94	101	96	-5.0
U.S. TOTAL	565,039	564,766	582,984	623,805	671,616	690,923	723,277	764,495	819,644	886,052	8.1

* Did not report

1.17 TOP 5 PLACES OF ORIGIN FOR THE TOP 20 U.S. STATES HOSTING INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS, 2013/14

1 CALIFORNIA	121,647	%	3 TEXAS	64,277	%	5 ILLINOIS	42,527	%
1 China	38,921	32.0	1 China	12,294	19.1	1 China	15,008	35.3
2 South Korea	12,189	10.0	2 India	12,027	18.7	2 India	6,876	16.2
3 India	10,773	8.9	3 Mexico	6,259	9.7	3 South Korea	3,907	9.2
4 Saudi Arabia	5,468	4.5	4 South Korea	3,885	6.0	4 Saudi Arabia	1,499	3.5
5 Japan	5,062	4.2	5 Saudi Arabia	3,481	5.4	5 Taiwan	1,190	2.8
2 NEW YORK	98,906	%	4 MASSACHUSETTS	51,240	%	6 PENNSYLVANIA	41,446	%
1 China	32,252	32.6	1 China	15,440	30.1	1 China	14,842	35.8
2 India	12,259	12.4	2 India	5,670	11.1	2 India	5,492	13.3
3 South Korea	10,450	10.6	3 South Korea	3,075	6.0	3 South Korea	3,031	7.3
4 Canada	5,709	5.8	4 Canada	2,358	4.6	4 Saudi Arabia	2,987	7.2
5 Taiwan	2,270	2.3	5 Saudi Arabia	1,739	3.4	5 Canada	1,304	3.1

(cont'd)

1.17 TOP 5 PLACES OF ORIGIN FOR THE TOP 20 U.S. STATES HOSTING INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS, 2013/14 (cont'd)

7	FLORIDA	36,249	%	12	MISSOURI	18,205	%	17	NORTH CAROLINA	15,943	%
1	China	7,027	19.4	1	China	6,259	34.4	1	China	4,602	28.9
2	India	3,835	10.6	2	India	2,606	14.3	2	India	3,096	19.4
3	Venezuela	2,715	7.5	3	Saudi Arabia	1,537	8.4	3	South Korea	883	5.5
4	Saudi Arabia	1,864	5.1	4	South Korea	922	5.1	4	Saudi Arabia	636	4.0
5	Brazil	1,287	3.6	5	Brazil	379	2.1	5	Canada	488	3.1
8	OHIO	32,498	%	13	GEORGIA	17,781	%	18	ARIZONA	15,442	%
1	China	13,571	41.8	1	China	5,142	28.9	1	China	5,425	35.1
2	India	4,354	13.4	2	India	2,502	14.1	2	India	2,651	17.2
3	Saudi Arabia	4,010	12.3	3	South Korea	2,266	12.7	3	Saudi Arabia	1,452	9.4
4	South Korea	1,539	4.7	4	Saudi Arabia	576	3.2	4	Kuwait	706	4.6
5	Canada	594	1.8	5	Taiwan	378	2.1	5	South Korea	688	4.5
9	MICHIGAN	29,648	%	14	VIRGINIA	17,145	%	19	MINNESOTA	13,765	%
1	China	10,520	35.5	1	China	3,954	23.1	1	China	4,096	29.8
2	India	3,077	10.4	2	India	1,962	11.4	2	South Korea	1,370	10.0
3	Saudi Arabia	2,719	9.2	3	Saudi Arabia	1,698	9.9	3	India	1,225	8.9
4	South Korea	2,293	7.7	4	South Korea	1,461	8.5	4	Saudi Arabia	742	5.4
5	Canada	2,058	6.9	5	Vietnam	472	2.8	5	Nepal	574	4.2
10	INDIANA	26,406	%	15	NEW JERSEY	17,082	%	20	OREGON	13,360	%
1	China	10,709	40.6	1	China	6,344	37.1	1	China	5,289	39.6
2	India	3,681	13.9	2	India	2,784	16.3	2	Saudi Arabia	1,999	15.0
3	South Korea	2,238	8.5	3	South Korea	1,478	8.7	3	Japan	657	4.9
4	Saudi Arabia	2,216	8.4	4	Saudi Arabia	484	2.8	4	South Korea	652	4.9
5	Taiwan	594	2.2	5	Canada	464	2.7	5	India	568	4.3
11	WASHINGTON	25,554	%	16	MARYLAND	16,121	%				
1	China	8,456	33.1	1	China	5,161	32.0				
2	South Korea	2,253	8.8	2	India	1,808	11.2				
3	Japan	1,765	6.9	3	South Korea	1,364	8.5				
4	Saudi Arabia	1,760	6.9	4	Nigeria	507	3.1				
5	Vietnam	1,741	6.8	5	Saudi Arabia	494	3.1				

1.18 TOP 50 METROPOLITAN AREAS* HOSTING INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS, 2012/13 & 2013/14

	No. of institutions	2012/13 total	2013/14 total	% change	
1	New York–Northern New Jersey–Long Island, NY–NJ–PA	103	69,018	77,779	12.7
2	Los Angeles–Long Beach–Santa Ana, CA	65	50,155	54,891	9.4
3	Boston–Cambridge–Quincy, MA–NH	50	39,829	43,801	10.0
4	Chicago–Naperville–Joliet, IL–IN–WI	58	24,072	26,437	9.8
5	San Francisco–Oakland–Fremont, CA	34	21,956	24,030	9.4
6	Washington–Arlington–Alexandria, DC–VA–MD–WV	19	20,541	21,663	5.5
7	Dallas–Fort Worth–Arlington, TX	22	20,039	20,414	1.9
8	Philadelphia–Camden–Wilmington, PA–NJ–DE–MD	39	19,058	20,168	5.8
9	Seattle–Tacoma–Bellevue, WA	22	17,213	19,391	12.7
10	Houston–Baytown–Sugar Land, TX	16	17,266	16,983	-1.6
11	San Jose–Sunnyvale–Santa Clara, CA	11	12,212	13,405	9.8
12	Miami–Fort Lauderdale–Miami Beach, FL	16	11,846	12,800	8.1
13	Atlanta–Sandy Springs–Marietta, GA	17	10,646	11,425	7.3
14	Pittsburgh, PA	20	8,870	11,253	26.9
15	Champaign–Urbana, IL	2	10,093	11,138	10.4
16	Phoenix–Mesa–Scottsdale, AZ	13	8,073	10,105	25.2
17	San Diego–Carlsbad–San Marcos, CA	16	8,977	10,095	12.5
18	Lafayette, IN	1	9,544	9,988	4.7
19	Minneapolis–St. Paul–Bloomington, MN–WI	23	8,001	8,563	7.0
20	Ann Arbor, MI	3	7,832	8,301	6.0
21	Baltimore–Towson, MD	18	8,079	8,292	2.6
22	Buffalo–Niagara Falls, NY	9	7,338	7,840	6.8
23	Lansing–East Lansing, MI	4	6,909	7,839	13.5
24	Columbus, OH	11	7,409	7,745	4.5
25	Austin–Round Rock, TX	7	6,762	7,088	4.8
26	State College, PA	1	6,693	7,024	4.9
27	Bloomington, IN	1	6,624	6,661	0.6
28	St. Louis, MO–IL	20	6,714	6,650	-1.0
29	Gainesville, FL	2	6,358	6,591	3.7
30	Providence–New Bedford–Fall River, RI–MA	14	5,903	6,303	6.8
31	Madison, WI	4	5,473	6,000	9.6
32	Rochester, NY	9	5,135	5,970	16.3
33	Cincinnati–Middletown, OH–KY–IN	9	4,998	5,757	15.2
34	Ithaca, NY	3	5,208	5,709	9.6
35	College Station–Bryan, TX	2	5,174	5,602	8.3
36	Durham, NC	4	5,062	5,135	1.4
37	Tampa–St. Petersburg–Clearwater, FL	10	4,351	5,028	15.6
38	Syracuse, NY	8	4,526	5,001	10.5
39	Sacramento–Arden–Arcade–Roseville, CA	6	4,369	4,726	8.2
40	Raleigh–Cary, NC	4	4,213	4,689	11.3
41	Detroit–Warren–Livonia, MI	13	4,305	4,645	7.9
42	Portland–Vancouver–Beaverton, OR–WA	18	4,269	4,564	6.9
43	Denver–Aurora, CO	11	4,363	4,458	2.2
44	Eugene–Springfield, OR	2	3,698	4,438	20.0
45	Riverside–San Bernardino–Ontario, CA	9	3,906	4,429	13.4

(cont'd)

1.18 TOP 50 METROPOLITAN AREAS HOSTING INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS, 2012/13 & 2013/14 (cont'd)

	No. of institutions	2012/13 total	2013/14 total	% change
46 Cleveland–Elyria–Mentor, OH	12	4,250	4,343	2.2
47 Akron, OH	3	3,828	4,269	11.5
48 New Haven–Milford, CT	8	3,886	4,249	9.3
49 Oklahoma City, OK	9	4,412	4,237	-4.0
50 Ames, IA	1	3,988	4,232	6.1

* 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).

1.19 TOP 20 METROPOLITAN AREAS* HOSTING INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS, 2004/05–2013/14

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	% change from 2012/13
1 New York, NY	49,470	50,542	51,973	54,861	59,322	60,791	61,884	64,823	69,018	77,779	12.7
2 Los Angeles, CA	33,736	34,700	35,870	38,825	42,897	42,103	43,045	45,542	50,155	54,891	9.4
3 Boston, MA	23,336	23,325	23,818	27,037	29,009	29,276	32,969	35,532	39,829	43,801	10.0
4 Chicago, IL	14,757	15,683	15,934	18,139	19,447	19,706	21,555	22,644	24,072	26,437	9.8
5 San Francisco, CA	13,783	12,355	12,918	14,775	16,544	17,633	18,444	20,439	21,956	24,030	9.4
6 Washington, DC	18,811	17,576	18,207	17,968	19,472	19,530	18,224	18,763	20,541	21,663	5.5
7 Dallas, TX	13,611	12,260	13,290	14,246	15,818	16,054	17,472	17,646	20,039	20,414	1.9
8 Philadelphia, PA	12,707	12,556	13,021	14,372	14,259	12,279	13,441	17,212	19,058	20,168	5.8
9 Seattle, WA	7,503	8,133	8,445	10,490	11,790	12,174	13,147	15,020	17,213	19,391	12.7
10 Houston, TX	11,707	11,633	12,079	13,242	16,192	17,395	17,982	17,529	17,266	16,983	-1.6
TOP 10 TOTAL	199,421	198,763	205,555	223,955	244,750	246,941	258,163	275,150	299,147	325,557	8.8
11 San Jose, CA	8,965	9,197	9,490	10,996	11,678	10,847	11,740	11,977	12,212	13,405	9.8
12 Miami, FL	11,177	11,177	11,278	10,515	11,101	11,366	10,424	11,706	11,846	12,800	8.1
13 Atlanta, GA	6,776	7,968	8,204	9,123	9,713	9,689	10,412	10,775	10,646	11,425	7.3
14 Pittsburgh, PA	5,504	5,478	5,647	6,378	6,928	8,419	9,433	7,729	8,870	11,253	26.9
15 Champaign–Urbana, IL	5,858	5,216	5,415	6,255	6,878	7,619	8,262	9,313	10,093	11,138	10.4
16 Phoenix, AZ	5,928	5,449	5,657	5,690	7,010	7,042	7,088	8,102	8,073	10,105	25.2
17 San Diego, CA	5,886	5,945	6,169	6,358	6,863	7,632	7,712	7,989	8,977	10,095	12.5
18 Lafayette, IN	4,939	5,562	5,774	5,815	6,180	6,946	7,594	8,597	9,544	9,988	4.7
19 Minneapolis–St. Paul, MN	5,294	5,291	5,470	5,769	6,029	6,440	6,944	7,477	8,001	8,563	7.0
20 Ann Arbor, MI	5,608	5,597	5,810	6,724	6,813	7,124	6,977	7,383	7,832	8,301	6.0
TOP 20 TOTAL	265,356	265,643	274,469	297,578	323,943	330,065	344,749	366,198	395,241	432,630	9.5

* 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 10 PLACES OF ORIGIN FOR THE TOP 15 METROPOLITAN AREAS* HOSTING INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS, 2013/14

1	NEW YORK, NY	%	4	CHICAGO, IL	%	7	DALLAS, TX	%
1	China	27.4	1	China	30.6	1	India	26.4
2	South Korea	9.0	2	India	14.3	2	China	20.6
3	India	8.9	3	South Korea	6.8	3	South Korea	5.9
4	Canada	3.5	4	Saudi Arabia	4.1	4	Saudi Arabia	4.9
5	Taiwan	2.2	5	Canada	2.7	5	Vietnam	4.7
6	Turkey	1.5	6	Taiwan	1.9	6	Nepal	4.1
7	Japan	1.4	7	Spain	1.5	7	Taiwan	2.6
8	France	1.4	8	Brazil	1.4	8	Mexico	2.1
9	Brazil	1.4	9	Mexico	1.3	9	Nigeria	1.8
10	United Kingdom	1.2	10	Thailand	1.2	10	Bangladesh	1.3
	MSA TOTAL	77,779		MSA TOTAL	26,437		MSA TOTAL	20,414
	% of U.S. total	8.8		% 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	28.9	1	China	31.0	1	China	34.1
2	South Korea	9.3	2	South Korea	10.4	2	India	9.6
3	India	8.0	3	Taiwan	5.2	3	South Korea	5.9
4	Saudi Arabia	4.9	4	India	5.0	4	Saudi Arabia	5.6
5	Japan	3.8	5	Indonesia	3.3	5	Canada	3.2
6	Taiwan	3.5	6	Japan	2.8	6	Taiwan	1.9
7	Vietnam	2.6	7	Canada	2.4	7	Kuwait	1.7
8	Canada	2.3	8	Saudi Arabia	2.2	8	Vietnam	1.6
9	Hong Kong	1.9	9	Hong Kong	2.1	9	Turkey	1.3
10	Indonesia	1.7	10	Thailand	1.9	10	Brazil	1.3
	MSA TOTAL	54,891		MSA TOTAL	24,030		MSA TOTAL	20,168
	% of U.S. total	6.2		% of U.S. total	2.7		% of U.S. total	2.3
3	BOSTON, MA	%	6	WASHINGTON, DC	%	9	SEATTLE, WA	%
1	China	28.6	1	China	26.2	1	China	33.2
2	India	10.5	2	India	10.1	2	South Korea	9.0
3	South Korea	5.9	3	South Korea	7.0	3	Vietnam	6.6
4	Canada	4.7	4	Saudi Arabia	6.6	4	Indonesia	6.5
5	Saudi Arabia	3.4	5	Vietnam	1.9	5	Japan	5.6
6	Taiwan	2.6	6	Canada	1.8	6	Taiwan	5.3
7	Turkey	1.6	7	Taiwan	1.5	7	Hong Kong	5.3
8	Japan	1.5	8	Germany	1.4	8	Saudi Arabia	3.9
9	United Kingdom	1.5	9	Brazil	1.4	9	India	2.3
10	Vietnam	1.4	10	Iran	1.2	10	Thailand	1.5
	MSA TOTAL	43,801		MSA TOTAL	21,663		MSA TOTAL	19,391
	% of U.S. total	4.9		% of U.S. total	2.4		% of U.S. total	2.2

(cont'd)

10 HOUSTON, TX	%	12 MIAMI, FL	%	14 PITTSBURGH, PA	%
1 China	15.8	1 China	14.8	1 China	38.6
2 India	14.3	2 Venezuela	12.4	2 India	18.9
3 Mexico	10.3	3 Saudi Arabia	3.8	3 Saudi Arabia	7.8
4 Vietnam	9.4	4 Colombia	3.5	4 South Korea	5.7
5 Saudi Arabia	4.1	5 Brazil	3.2	5 Canada	3.0
6 South Korea	3.1	6 India	3.1	6 Taiwan	2.9
7 Nigeria	3.1	7 Canada	2.8	7 Turkey	1.8
8 Venezuela	2.6	8 Jamaica	1.6	8 Japan	1.2
9 Angola	1.8	9 Italy	1.6	9 Singapore	1.1
10 Pakistan	1.8	10 Spain	1.6	10 Colombia	0.8
MSA TOTAL	16,983	MSA TOTAL	12,800	MSA TOTAL	11,253
% of U.S. total	1.9	% of U.S. total	1.4	% of U.S. total	1.3
11 SAN JOSE, CA	%	13 ATLANTA, GA	%	15 CHAMPAIGN-URBANA, IL	%
1 China	18.5	1 China	28.9	1 China	47
2 India	14.7	2 India	16.2	2 South Korea	14.3
3 South Korea	5.7	3 South Korea	13.3	3 India	11.8
4 Vietnam	4.1	4 Taiwan	1.9	4 Taiwan	4.5
5 Canada	3.4	5 Saudi Arabia	1.8	5 Indonesia	1.4
6 Indonesia	3.2	6 France	1.7	6 Iran	1.3
7 Hong Kong	3.0	7 Canada	1.6	7 Turkey	1.2
8 Japan	2.7	8 Turkey	1.4	8 Canada	1.2
9 Taiwan	2.5	9 Vietnam	1.3	9 Singapore	1.0
10 Singapore	1.6	10 Nigeria	1.2	10 Thailand	1.0
MSA TOTAL	13,405	MSA TOTAL	11,425	MSA TOTAL	11,138
% of U.S. total	1.5	% of U.S. total	1.3	% 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)

1.21 INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS BY ACADEMIC LEVEL, SECTOR, AND SIZE OF INSTITUTION, 2013/14

	Undergraduate (%)	Graduate (%)	Non-degree (%)	OPT (%)	All levels (%)
Sector					
Public	68.8	58.4	75.3	59.7	64.5
Private not-for-profit	29.7	40.3	24.2	38.9	34.1
Private for-profit	1.5	1.3	0.5	1.4	1.4
Size of institution					
Very small (under 1,000)	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.6
Small (1,000–4,999)	9.8	13.0	6.0	8.2	6.6
Mid-size (5,000–9,999)	11.5	12.2	9.4	12.0	10.3
Large (10,000–19,999)	21.2	21.0	20.3	22.9	21.0
Very large (20,000 and above)	56.5	52.9	63.4	56.4	61.5
TOTAL INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS	370,724	329,854	79,477	105,997	886,052

1.22 INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS BY INSTITUTIONAL TYPE AND ACADEMIC LEVEL, 2013/14

	Enrollment	% of total	Undergraduate	Graduate	Non-degree	OPT
Doctorate-granting universities	584,406	65.9	50.5	82.6	58.3	75.8
Master's colleges & universities	148,453	16.8	18.8	12.4	24.6	16.8
Baccalaureate colleges	33,455	3.8	7.3	0.4	3.3	1.9
Associate's colleges	87,963	9.9	20.1	0.0	12.5	2.3
Special focus institutions	31,775	3.6	3.3	4.6	1.3	3.2
TOTAL INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS	886,052	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1.23 INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS BY INSTITUTIONAL TYPE, 2012/13 & 2013/14

	2012/13	2013/14	% change
Doctorate-granting universities	534,688	584,406	9.3
Research universities (very high research activity)	358,068	391,844	9.4
Research universities (high research activity)	138,376	150,626	8.9
Doctoral/research universities	38,244	41,936	9.7
Master's colleges & universities	138,346	148,453	7.3
Master's colleges & universities (larger programs)	114,092	122,140	7.1
Master's colleges & universities (medium programs)	16,916	17,936	6.0
Master's colleges & universities (smaller programs)	7,338	8,377	14.2
Baccalaureate colleges	31,227	33,455	7.1
Baccalaureate colleges— arts & sciences	17,380	19,239	10.7
Baccalaureate colleges— diverse fields	12,765	13,293	4.1
Baccalaureate/Associate's colleges	1,082	923	-14.7
Associate's colleges	86,778	87,963	1.4
Special focus institutions	28,605	31,775	11.1
Faith-related institutions	2,795	2,466	-11.8
Medical schools and medical centers	4,790	4,528	-5.5
Other health professions schools	1,598	1,767	10.6
Other special-focus institutions	345	436	26.4
Other technology-related schools	13	25	92.3
Schools of art, music, and design	13,195	16,002	21.3
Schools of business and management	4,160	4,403	5.8
Schools of engineering	1,531	1,999	30.6
Schools of law	178	149	-16.3
Tribal colleges	0	0	—
ALL INSTITUTIONS	819,644	886,052	8.1

1.24 TOP 25 PLACES OF ORIGIN OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS BY INSTITUTIONAL TYPE, 2013/14

Doctorate-granting universities			Master's colleges & universities		Baccalaureate colleges		Associate's colleges		Special focus institutions					
		%		%		%		%		%				
1	China	36.3	China	18.9	China	19.4	China	16.8	China	23.9				
2	India	13.5	Saudi Arabia	14.0	South Korea	7.3	South Korea	11.0	South Korea	16.3				
3	South Korea	7.2	India	11.0	Canada	6.7	Vietnam	7.4	India	8.6				
4	Saudi Arabia	4.7	South Korea	6.4	Japan	4.1	Japan	6.3	Canada	5.6				
5	Canada	2.9	Canada	4.1	Saudi Arabia	3.9	Mexico	4.3	Taiwan	5.5				
6	Taiwan	2.5	Japan	2.9	India	3.7	Saudi Arabia	4.1	Saudi Arabia	3.8				
7	Iran	1.5	Vietnam	2.5	Vietnam	3.4	Hong Kong	3.0	Thailand	1.8				
8	Japan	1.5	Germany	2.0	United Kingdom	2.5	Indonesia	3.0	Mexico	1.8				
9	Mexico	1.4	Brazil	1.8	Brazil	2.0	Brazil	2.1	Japan	1.5				
10	Turkey	1.4	Taiwan	1.8	Mexico	1.5	Venezuela	2.1	Brazil	1.5				
11	Brazil	1.3	Mexico	1.7	Nepal	1.5	Sweden	1.9	Indonesia	1.4				
12	United Kingdom	1.1	Nepal	1.7	Germany	1.5	Taiwan	1.9	Turkey	1.3				
13	Vietnam	1.0	Nigeria	1.5	Nigeria	1.4	India	1.9	United Kingdom	1.2				
14	Germany	1.0	United Kingdom	1.4	France	1.3	Canada	1.4	Venezuela	1.0				
15	France	0.9	Kuwait	1.4	Hong Kong	1.3	Colombia	1.3	Sweden	1.0				
16	Malaysia	0.8	France	1.1	Ghana	1.3	Thailand	1.1	Colombia	1.0				
17	Kuwait	0.8	Venezuela	0.9	Pakistan	1.1	Nigeria	1.0	Germany	0.9				
18	Thailand	0.8	Turkey	0.9	Taiwan	1.0	Philippines	0.9	Vietnam	0.9				
19	Nepal	0.8	Malaysia	0.8	Jamaica	1.0	Turkey	0.9	Norway	0.9				
20	Nigeria	0.7	Thailand	0.8	Kenya	0.9	Russia	0.9	Hong Kong	0.9				
21	Colombia	0.7	Indonesia	0.7	Spain	0.9	Nepal	0.8	France	0.8				
22	Hong Kong	0.7	Colombia	0.7	Bahamas	0.8	France	0.8	Singapore	0.8				
23	Indonesia	0.7	Russia	0.6	Ethiopia	0.8	Pakistan	0.8	Iran	0.8				
24	Singapore	0.6	Sweden	0.6	Thailand	0.8	United Kingdom	0.8	Russia	0.7				
25	Spain	0.6	Spain	0.6	Zimbabwe	0.7	Kazakhstan	0.6	Nigeria	0.7				
	WORLD TOTAL	584,406		WORLD TOTAL	148,453		WORLD TOTAL	33,455		WORLD TOTAL	87,963		WORLD TOTAL	31,775

Read table as: "Of the 584,406 international students enrolled at doctorate institutions, 36.3 percent are from China."

1.25 HIGHER EDUCATION RECEIPTS FOR SELECTED PLACES OF ORIGIN, 2006–2013

(millions of U.S. dollars)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% of total	% change
China	1,627	1,881	2,377	3,049	4,014	5,123	6,420	8,041	29.5	25.2
India	2,022	2,299	2,713	3,077	3,199	3,269	3,273	3,272	12.0	0.0
South Korea	1,527	1,705	1,978	2,115	2,146	2,265	2,307	2,310	8.5	0.1
European Union	1,397	1,601	1,708	1,800	1,820	1,895	1,983	2,057	7.6	3.7
Saudi Arabia	155	214	284	362	452	688	1,016	1,334	4.9	31.3
Canada	777	820	885	917	903	915	922	971	3.6	5.3
Taiwan	719	779	812	787	777	758	731	707	2.6	-3.3
Japan	957	927	916	800	709	640	613	595	2.2	-2.9
Mexico	357	376	418	431	*	433	450	473	1.7	5.1
WORLD TOTAL	14,647	15,956	17,956	19,689	20,937	22,823	24,710	27,241	100.0	10.2

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

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

1.26 FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTION OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS TO U.S. STATES AND TERRITORIES, 2013/14

	Total int'l students	Total \$ contribution*		Total int'l students	Total \$ contribution*		Total int'l students	Total \$ contribution*
Alabama	7,451	182,523,232	Louisiana	6,976	175,153,800	Oklahoma	8,913	219,942,833
Alaska	542	13,692,880	Maine	1,198	44,138,606	Oregon	13,360	439,113,085
Arizona	15,442	442,749,284	Maryland	16,121	483,511,731	Pennsylvania	41,446	1,391,232,086
Arkansas	4,964	129,259,074	Massachusetts	51,240	1,918,914,980	Puerto Rico	849	13,085,476
California	121,647	4,076,031,450	Michigan	29,648	926,943,150	Rhode Island	5,549	212,186,383
Colorado	9,621	303,397,522	Minnesota	13,765	354,241,507	South Carolina	5,215	125,754,840
Connecticut	10,530	375,485,195	Mississippi	2,840	55,575,587	South Dakota	1,560	27,398,329
Delaware	4,228	129,971,548	Missouri	18,205	509,284,211	Tennessee	8,436	242,315,206
D.C.	9,980	377,615,416	Montana	1,691	44,682,210	Texas	64,277	1,459,523,320
Florida	36,249	1,074,150,196	Nebraska	5,292	124,899,646	Utah	8,449	192,731,746
Georgia	17,781	545,279,898	Nevada	2,336	60,043,320	Vermont	1,241	48,200,067
Hawaii	4,388	107,105,636	New Hampshire	3,277	111,837,170	Virgin Islands	96	2,409,813
Idaho	3,810	89,763,179	New Jersey	17,082	529,608,165	Virginia	17,145	487,539,297
Illinois	42,527	1,261,071,196	New Mexico	3,711	85,147,340	Washington	25,554	736,952,076
Indiana	26,406	839,602,295	New York	98,906	3,295,094,020	West Virginia	2,733	65,305,161
Iowa	11,318	317,042,538	North Carolina	15,943	416,590,440	Wisconsin	11,718	308,560,830
Kansas	10,631	238,311,978	North Dakota	2,773	56,093,655	Wyoming	1,124	20,733,783
Kentucky	7,370	192,544,120	Ohio	32,498	911,591,038	U.S. TOTAL	886,052	26,791,931,544

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

1.27 INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS' PRIMARY SOURCE OF FUNDING BY ACADEMIC LEVEL, 2013/14

	Students	% of total	Undergraduate	Graduate	Non-degree	OPT
Personal and family	574,129	64.7	80.5	52.4	63.4	43.2
U.S. college or university*	171,218	19.3	7.8	38.7	10.2	9.1
Foreign government or university	66,147	7.5	8.6	5.3	19.9	0.7
Current employment	49,503	5.6	0.1	0.7	2.4	45.3
Foreign private sponsor	9,574	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.0
U.S. private sponsor	4,548	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.2
U.S. government	4,186	0.5	0.3	0.7	1.3	0.2
International organization	1,696	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.0
Other source	5,051	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.3
TOTAL INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS	886,052	—	370,724	329,854	79,477	105,997

* 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.

1.28 INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS' PRIMARY SOURCE OF FUNDING BY INSTITUTIONAL TYPE, 2013/14

	Doctorate-granting universities	Master's colleges & universities	Baccalaureate colleges	Associate's colleges	Special focus institutions
Personal and family	60.8	66.8	57.9	90.6	69.1
U.S. college or university*	23.3	8.7	31.1	1.6	19.7
Foreign government or university	6.5	16.5	5.1	5.2	3.7
Current employment	6.8	4.5	1.8	0.1	3.4
Foreign private sponsor	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.7	1.4
U.S. private sponsor	0.3	0.4	1.6	1.0	1.6
U.S. government	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.6
International organization	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.4
Other source	0.5	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
TOTAL INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS	584,406	148,453	33,455	87,963	31,775

* 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 584,406 international students enrolled at doctorate universities, 60.8 percent rely primarily on personal and family funds to pay for their studies."

1.29 TOP 25 INSTITUTIONS HOSTING INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS, 2012/13 & 2013/14

				2012/13	2013/14	% growth
1	New York University	New York	NY	9,362	11,164	19.2
2	University of Southern California	Los Angeles	CA	9,840	10,932	11.1
3	University of Illinois—Urbana—Champaign	Champaign	IL	9,804	10,843	10.6
4	Columbia University	New York	NY	8,797	10,486	19.2
5	Purdue University—main campus	West Lafayette	IN	9,509	9,988	5.0
6	University of California—Los Angeles	Los Angeles	CA	8,424	9,579	13.7
7	Northeastern University	Boston	MA	7,705	9,078	17.8
8	Arizona State University	Tempe	AZ	6,645	8,683	30.7
9	Michigan State University	East Lansing	MI	6,759	7,704	14.0
10	University of Washington	Seattle	WA	6,491	7,469	15.1
11	University of Michigan—Ann Arbor	Ann Arbor	MI	6,827	7,273	6.5
12	Boston University	Boston	MA	6,615	7,143	8.0
13	Penn State University—University Park	University Park	PA	6,693	7,024	4.9
14	Ohio State University—main campus	Columbus	OH	6,478	6,800	5.0
15	Indiana University—Bloomington	Bloomington	IN	6,547	6,661	1.7
16	University of Minnesota—Twin Cities	Minneapolis	MN	6,178	6,621	7.2
17	SUNY University at Buffalo	Buffalo	NY	5,804	6,594	13.6
18	University of California—Berkeley	Berkeley	CA	5,632	6,372	13.1
19	University of Texas—Dallas	Richardson	TX	5,193	6,296	21.2
20	University of Florida	Gainesville	FL	5,961	6,135	2.9
21	University of Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	PA	5,751	6,024	4.7
22	University of Wisconsin—Madison	Madison	WI	5,291	5,718	8.1
23	University of Texas—Austin	Austin	TX	5,481	5,663	3.3
24	Texas A&M University	College Station	TX	5,149	5,582	8.4
25	Carnegie Mellon University	Pittsburgh	PA	4,744	5,501	16.0
TOP 25 TOTAL (21.6% of all international students)				171,680	191,333	11.4

**1.30 INSTITUTIONS HOSTING 1,000 OR MORE INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS,
RANKED BY INTERNATIONAL STUDENT TOTAL, 2013/14**

1	New York University	New York	NY	11,164
2	University of Southern California	Los Angeles	CA	10,932
3	University of Illinois—Urbana-Champaign	Champaign	IL	10,843
4	Columbia University	New York	NY	10,486
5	Purdue University—main campus	West Lafayette	IN	9,988
6	University of California—Los Angeles	Los Angeles	CA	9,579
7	Northeastern University	Boston	MA	9,078
8	Arizona State University	Tempe	AZ	8,683
9	Michigan State University	East Lansing	MI	7,704
10	University of Washington	Seattle	WA	7,469
11	University of Michigan—Ann Arbor	Ann Arbor	MI	7,273
12	Boston University	Boston	MA	7,143
13	Penn State University—University Park	University Park	PA	7,024
14	Ohio State University—main campus	Columbus	OH	6,800
15	Indiana University—Bloomington	Bloomington	IN	6,661
16	University of Minnesota—Twin Cities	Minneapolis	MN	6,621
17	SUNY University at Buffalo	Buffalo	NY	6,594
18	University of California—Berkeley	Berkeley	CA	6,372
19	University of Texas—Dallas	Richardson	TX	6,296
20	University of Florida	Gainesville	FL	6,135
21	University of Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	PA	6,024
22	University of Wisconsin—Madison	Madison	WI	5,718
23	University of Texas—Austin	Austin	TX	5,663
24	Texas A&M University	College Station	TX	5,582
25	Carnegie Mellon University	Pittsburgh	PA	5,501
26	Cornell University	Ithaca	NY	5,403
27	Harvard University	Cambridge	MA	5,244
28	Academy of Art University	San Francisco	CA	5,233
29	Houston Community College System	Houston	TX	5,208
30	Georgia Institute of Technology	Atlanta	GA	5,068
31	University of Houston	Houston	TX	4,951
32	University of Maryland—College Park	College Park	MD	4,879
33	University of California—San Diego	La Jolla	CA	4,790
34	Stanford University	Stanford	CA	4,782
35	SUNY Stony Brook University	Stony Brook	NY	4,737
36	Illinois Institute of Technology	Chicago	IL	4,733
37	Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey—New Brunswick	New Brunswick	NJ	4,731
38	North Carolina State University	Raleigh	NC	4,388
39	Johns Hopkins University	Baltimore	MD	4,351
40	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	Cambridge	MA	4,316
41	George Washington University	Washington	DC	4,256
42	Iowa State University	Ames	IA	4,232
43	Syracuse University	Syracuse	NY	4,127
44	University of Oregon	Eugene	OR	4,083
45	University of Iowa	Iowa City	IA	4,049
46	University of Texas—Arlington	Arlington	TX	3,962

(cont'd)

47	Northwestern University	Evanston	IL	3,949
48	University of Arizona	Tucson	AZ	3,835
49	University of Illinois—Chicago	Chicago	IL	3,734
50	University of California—Davis	Davis	CA	3,674
51	The New School	New York	NY	3,669
52	Drexel University	Philadelphia	PA	3,627
53	Oregon State University	Corvallis	OR	3,561
54	University of Pittsburgh—Pittsburgh Campus	Pittsburgh	PA	3,537
55	University of California—Irvine	Irvine	CA	3,484
55	University of Delaware	Newark	DE	3,484
57	Santa Monica College	Santa Monica	CA	3,482
58	University of Cincinnati	Cincinnati	OH	3,407
59	University of Chicago	Chicago	IL	3,378
60	University of Miami	Coral Gables	FL	3,283
61	Florida International University	Miami	FL	3,264
62	University of South Florida—main campus	Tampa	FL	3,232
63	California State University—Northridge	Northridge	CA	3,142
64	Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	Blacksburg	VA	3,133
65	Duke University and Medical Center	Durham	NC	3,129
66	University of North Texas	Denton	TX	3,081
67	University of Utah	Salt Lake City	UT	2,985
68	SUNY Binghamton University	Binghamton	NY	2,900
69	De Anza College	Cupertino	CA	2,860
70	San Jose State University	San Jose	CA	2,818
71	Temple University	Philadelphia	PA	2,787
72	California State University—Long Beach	Long Beach	CA	2,744
73	University of Rochester	Rochester	NY	2,733
74	Yale University	New Haven	CT	2,707
75	California State University—Fullerton	Fullerton	CA	2,672
76	Kent State University—Kent Campus	Kent	OH	2,644
77	University of Nebraska—Lincoln	Lincoln	NE	2,623
78	Rochester Institute of Technology	Rochester	NY	2,603
79	University of Missouri—Columbia	Columbia	MO	2,576
80	University of Connecticut	Storrs	CT	2,534
81	University of Kansas	Lawrence	KS	2,512
82	Georgetown University	Washington	DC	2,511
83	New Jersey Institute of Technology	Newark	NJ	2,499
84	San Francisco State University	San Francisco	CA	2,469
84	Emory University	Atlanta	GA	2,469
86	Washington University in St. Louis	St. Louis	MO	2,449
87	Washington State University	Pullman	WA	2,397
88	George Mason University	Fairfax	VA	2,383
89	Wayne State University	Detroit	MI	2,372
90	Portland State University	Portland	OR	2,364
91	University of Virginia—main campus	Charlottesville	VA	2,354
92	Kansas State University	Manhattan	KS	2,348

(cont'd)

1.30 INSTITUTIONS HOSTING 1,000 OR MORE INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS,
RANKED BY INTERNATIONAL STUDENT TOTAL, 2013/14 (cont'd)

93	University of Massachusetts—Amherst	Amherst	MA	2,343
94	Oklahoma State University—main campus	Stillwater	OK	2,324
95	Florida State University	Tallahassee	FL	2,227
96	University of Kentucky	Lexington	KY	2,225
97	University of Texas—San Antonio	San Antonio	TX	2,217
98	University of Colorado—Boulder	Boulder	CO	2,163
99	Johnson and Wales University	Providence	RI	2,157
100	Polytechnic Institute of NYU	Brooklyn	NY	2,112
101	Texas Tech University	Lubbock	TX	2,093
102	Louisiana State University and A&M College	Baton Rouge	LA	2,091
103	San Diego State University	San Diego	CA	2,060
104	Southern Illinois University—Carbondale	Carbondale	IL	2,056
105	University of Dayton	Dayton	OH	2,046
106	Fordham University	Bronx	NY	2,033
107	Ohio University—main campus	Athens	OH	2,002
108	University of Oklahoma—Norman Campus	Norman	OK	1,985
109	Wichita State University	Wichita	KS	1,984
110	Brigham Young University	Provo	UT	1,976
111	Lone Star College	The Woodlands	TX	1,968
112	Clemson University	Clemson	SC	1,967
113	Indiana University—Purdue University at Indianapolis	Indianapolis	IN	1,955
114	Seattle Central Community College	Seattle	WA	1,952
115	University of California—Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	CA	1,940
115	University of Toledo	Toledo	OH	1,940
117	University of Central Florida	Orlando	FL	1,924
118	Diablo Valley College	Pleasant Hill	CA	1,918
119	Florida Institute of Technology	Melbourne	FL	1,888
120	University of North Carolina—Chapel Hill	Chapel Hill	NC	1,877
121	Northern Virginia Community College	Annandale	VA	1,869
122	Case Western Reserve University	Cleveland	OH	1,854
123	Princeton University	Princeton	NJ	1,843
124	University of Georgia	Athens	GA	1,837
124	University of North Carolina—Charlotte	Charlotte	NC	1,837
126	DePaul University	Chicago	IL	1,832
127	Western Michigan University	Kalamazoo	MI	1,831
128	Pace University—New York City Campus	New York	NY	1,807
129	Savannah College of Art and Design	Savannah	GA	1,801
130	West Virginia University	Morgantown	WV	1,795
131	Colorado State University	Fort Collins	CO	1,793
132	SUNY University at Albany	Albany	NY	1,769
133	CUNY Baruch College	New York	NY	1,768
134	Wright State University—main campus	Dayton	OH	1,757
135	University of San Francisco	San Francisco	CA	1,746
136	Georgia State University	Atlanta	GA	1,744
137	Rice University	Houston	TX	1,701
137	Virginia Commonwealth University	Richmond	VA	1,701

(cont'd)

139	University of Massachusetts—Boston	Boston	MA	1,698
140	American University	Washington	DC	1,691
141	University of Alabama	Tuscaloosa	AL	1,670
142	Brown University	Providence	RI	1,653
143	New York Institute of Technology—Old Westbury	Old Westbury	NY	1,650
144	Suffolk University	Boston	MA	1,647
144	University of Wisconsin—Milwaukee	Milwaukee	WI	1,647
146	Missouri State University	Springfield	MO	1,635
147	Green River Community College	Auburn	WA	1,619
148	University of Denver	Denver	CO	1,617
148	St. John's University	Jamaica	NY	1,617
150	Miami-Dade College	Miami	FL	1,606
151	Boston College	Chestnut Hill	MA	1,584
152	University of South Carolina—Columbia	Columbia	SC	1,578
153	University of Akron—main campus	Akron	OH	1,557
154	School of Visual Arts	New York	NY	1,553
155	University of California—Riverside	Riverside	CA	1,543
155	University of Bridgeport	Bridgeport	CT	1,543
157	University of Central Oklahoma	Edmond	OK	1,535
158	Montgomery College	Rockville	MD	1,518
159	Vanderbilt University	Nashville	TN	1,505
160	Stevens Institute of Technology	Hoboken	NJ	1,499
161	Worcester Polytechnic Institute	Worcester	MA	1,496
162	Brandeis University	Waltham	MA	1,493
163	University of Arkansas—main campus	Fayetteville	AR	1,492
163	Santa Barbara City College	Santa Barbara	CA	1,492
165	University of Texas—El Paso	El Paso	TX	1,462
166	University of Colorado Denver	Denver	CO	1,457
167	Foothill College	Los Altos Hills	CA	1,451
168	Pratt Institute	Brooklyn	NY	1,444
169	Southern Methodist University	Dallas	TX	1,442
170	Cleveland State University	Cleveland	OH	1,422
171	University of Missouri—Kansas City	Kansas City	MO	1,415
172	California State University—East Bay	Hayward	CA	1,407
173	Edmonds Community College	Lynnwood	WA	1,393
174	Miami University—Oxford	Oxford	OH	1,390
175	Missouri University of Science and Technology	Rolla	MO	1,371
176	California State University—San Bernardino	San Bernardino	CA	1,334
177	CUNY Hunter College	New York	NY	1,331
178	University of Tulsa	Tulsa	OK	1,291
179	Bentley University	Waltham	MA	1,287
180	Tulane University	New Orleans	LA	1,283
181	Dartmouth College	Hanover	NH	1,281
182	Lehigh University	Bethlehem	PA	1,279
183	University of Hawaii—Manoa	Honolulu	HI	1,276
184	Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute—Troy Campus	Troy	NY	1,274
185	St. Cloud State University	St. Cloud	MN	1,272
186	City College of San Francisco	San Francisco	CA	1,268
187	University of Tennessee—Knoxville	Knoxville	TN	1,260

(cont'd)

(cont'd)

**1.30 INSTITUTIONS HOSTING 1,000 OR MORE INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS,
RANKED BY INTERNATIONAL STUDENT TOTAL, 2013/14 (cont'd)**

188	Lindenwood University	St. Charles	MO	1,236
189	University of New Mexico—main campus	Albuquerque	NM	1,222
190	SUNY Fashion Institute of Technology	New York	NY	1,220
191	New Mexico State University—main campus	Las Cruces	NM	1,194
192	Tufts University	Medford	MA	1,189
192	Tennessee Technological University	Cookeville	TN	1,189
194	Auburn University—main campus	Auburn University	AL	1,185
195	Hofstra University	Hempstead	NY	1,173
196	Idaho State University	Pocatello	ID	1,169
197	University of Massachusetts—Lowell	Lowell	MA	1,167
198	University of Nevada—Las Vegas	Las Vegas	NV	1,158
199	California State Polytechnic University—Pomona	Pomona	CA	1,140
200	Northern Illinois University	DeKalb	IL	1,135
201	University of Maryland—Baltimore County	Baltimore	MD	1,134
202	Old Dominion University	Norfolk	VA	1,127
203	Northern Arizona University	Flagstaff	AZ	1,119
203	Santa Clara University	Santa Clara	CA	1,119
205	Middle Tennessee State University	Murfreesboro	TN	1,118
206	California State University—Los Angeles	Los Angeles	CA	1,116
207	Nova Southeastern University	Fort Lauderdale	FL	1,114
207	Nassau Community College	Garden City	NY	1,114
209	University of New Haven	West Haven	CT	1,111
210	Pasadena City College	Pasadena	CA	1,109
211	North Dakota State University—main campus	Fargo	ND	1,101
212	Western Kentucky University	Bowling Green	KY	1,096
212	St. Louis University—main campus	St. Louis	MO	1,096
214	Babson College	Babson Park	MA	1,090
215	Southeast Missouri State University	Cape Girardeau	MO	1,084
216	Fairleigh Dickinson University	Teaneck	NJ	1,081
217	Indiana State University	Terre Haute	IN	1,077
217	North Seattle Community College	Seattle	WA	1,077
219	University of Notre Dame	Notre Dame	IN	1,066
220	Murray State University	Murray	KY	1,056
221	Brigham Young University—Hawaii Campus	Laie, Oahu	HI	1,046
222	Minnesota State University—Mankato	Mankato	MN	1,044
222	Teachers College, Columbia University	New York	NY	1,044
224	Bellevue College	Bellevue	WA	1,041
225	Eastern Michigan University	Ypsilanti	MI	1,020
226	Liberty University	Lynchburg	VA	1,018
227	Southern New Hampshire University	Manchester	NH	1,013
228	Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey—Newark	Newark	NJ	1,009
229	Clark University	Worcester	MA	1,008
230	University of Houston—Clear Lake	Houston	TX	1,007
231	Richland College	Dallas	TX	1,005

1.31 TOP 40 DOCTORATE-GRANTING UNIVERSITIES ENROLLING INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS, 2013/14

				Total int'l students
1	New York University	New York	NY	11,164
2	University of Southern California	Los Angeles	CA	10,932
3	University of Illinois – Urbana – Champaign	Champaign	IL	10,843
4	Columbia University	New York	NY	10,486
5	Purdue University – main campus	West Lafayette	IN	9,988
6	University of California – Los Angeles	Los Angeles	CA	9,579
7	Northeastern University	Boston	MA	9,078
8	Arizona State University	Tempe	AZ	8,683
9	Michigan State University	East Lansing	MI	7,704
10	University of Washington	Seattle	WA	7,469
11	University of Michigan – Ann Arbor	Ann Arbor	MI	7,273
12	Boston University	Boston	MA	7,143
13	Penn State University – University Park	University Park	PA	7,024
14	Ohio State University – main campus	Columbus	OH	6,800
15	Indiana University – Bloomington	Bloomington	IN	6,661
16	University of Minnesota – Twin Cities	Minneapolis	MN	6,621
17	SUNY University at Buffalo	Buffalo	NY	6,594
18	University of California – Berkeley	Berkeley	CA	6,372
19	University of Texas – Dallas	Richardson	TX	6,296
20	University of Florida	Gainesville	FL	6,135
21	University of Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	PA	6,024
22	University of Wisconsin – Madison	Madison	WI	5,718
23	University of Texas – Austin	Austin	TX	5,663
24	Texas A&M University	College Station	TX	5,582
25	Carnegie Mellon University	Pittsburgh	PA	5,501
26	Cornell University	Ithaca	NY	5,403
27	Harvard University	Cambridge	MA	5,244
28	Georgia Institute of Technology	Atlanta	GA	5,068
29	University of Houston	Houston	TX	4,951
30	University of Maryland – College Park	College Park	MD	4,879
31	University of California – San Diego	La Jolla	CA	4,790
32	Stanford University	Stanford	CA	4,782
33	SUNY Stony Brook University	Stony Brook	NY	4,737
34	Illinois Institute of Technology	Chicago	IL	4,733
35	Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey – New Brunswick	New Brunswick	NJ	4,731
36	North Carolina State University	Raleigh	NC	4,388
37	Johns Hopkins University	Baltimore	MD	4,351
38	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	Cambridge	MA	4,316
39	George Washington University	Washington	DC	4,256
40	Iowa State University	Ames	IA	4,232

1.32 TOP 40 MASTER'S COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES ENROLLING INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS, 2013/14

				Total int'l students
1	California State University – Northridge	Northridge	CA	3,142
2	San Jose State University	San Jose	CA	2,818
3	California State University – Long Beach	Long Beach	CA	2,744
4	California State University – Fullerton	Fullerton	CA	2,672
5	Rochester Institute of Technology	Rochester	NY	2,603
6	San Francisco State University	San Francisco	CA	2,469
7	Johnson and Wales University	Providence	RI	2,157
8	CUNY Baruch College	New York	NY	1,768
9	New York Institute of Technology – Old Westbury	Old Westbury	NY	1,650
10	Suffolk University	Boston	MA	1,647
11	Missouri State University	Springfield	MO	1,635
12	University of Bridgeport	Bridgeport	CT	1,543
13	University of Central Oklahoma	Edmond	OK	1,535
14	Pratt Institute	Brooklyn	NY	1,444
15	California State University – East Bay	Hayward	CA	1,407
16	California State University – San Bernardino	San Bernardino	CA	1,334
17	CUNY Hunter College	New York	NY	1,331
18	Bentley University	Waltham	MA	1,287
19	St. Cloud State University	St. Cloud	MN	1,272
20	Lindenwood University	St. Charles	MO	1,236
21	SUNY Fashion Institute of Technology	New York	NY	1,220
22	Tennessee Technological University	Cookeville	TN	1,189
23	California State Polytechnic University – Pomona	Pomona	CA	1,140
24	Santa Clara University	Santa Clara	CA	1,119
25	California State University – Los Angeles	Los Angeles	CA	1,116
26	University of New Haven	West Haven	CT	1,111
27	Western Kentucky University	Bowling Green	KY	1,096
28	Southeast Missouri State University	Cape Girardeau	MO	1,084
29	Fairleigh Dickinson University	Teaneck	NJ	1,081
30	Murray State University	Murray	KY	1,056
31	Minnesota State University – Mankato	Mankato	MN	1,044
32	Eastern Michigan University	Ypsilanti	MI	1,020
33	Liberty University	Lynchburg	VA	1,018
34	Southern New Hampshire University	Manchester	NH	1,013
35	University of Houston – Clear Lake	Houston	TX	1,007
36	Embry–Riddle Aeronautical University – Daytona Beach	Daytona Beach	FL	999
37	Arkansas State University – main campus	Jonesboro	AR	983
38	University of Tampa	Tampa	FL	902
39	Hawaii Pacific University	Honolulu	HI	866
40	California State University – Chico	Chico	CA	863

1.33 TOP 40 BACCALAUREATE COLLEGES ENROLLING INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS, 2013/14

				Total int'l students
1	Brigham Young University – Hawaii Campus	Laie, Oahu	HI	1,046
2	Mount Holyoke College	South Hadley	MA	673
3	Brigham Young University – Idaho	Rexburg	ID	652
4	Utah Valley State College	Orem	UT	559
5	Calvin College	Grand Rapids	MI	439
6	Smith College	Northampton	MA	423
7	University of Richmond	Richmond	VA	393
8	Bryn Mawr College	Bryn Mawr	PA	346
9	Middlebury College	Middlebury	VT	327
10	Wesleyan University	Middletown	CT	318
11	Wellesley College	Wellesley	MA	310
12	La Roche College	Pittsburgh	PA	307
13	Franklin and Marshall College	Lancaster	PA	303
14	Macalester College	Saint Paul	MN	296
15	Colgate University	Hamilton	NY	274
16	University of Houston – Downtown	Houston	TX	268
17	Lewis and Clark College	Portland	OR	263
18	DePauw University	Greencastle	IN	256
19	Wentworth Institute of Technology	Boston	MA	251
20	College of Saint Benedict/Saint John's University	Collegeville	MN	249
21	Bucknell University	Lewisburg	PA	245
22	Trinity College	Hartford	CT	242
23	Grinnell College	Grinnell	IA	233
24	Earlham College	Richmond	IN	225
25	Kendall College	Chicago	IL	221
26	Oberlin College	Oberlin	OH	220
27	Ohio Northern University	Ada	OH	218
28	Vassar College	Poughkeepsie	NY	214
29	Williams College	Williamstown	MA	206
29	Saint Lawrence University	Canton	NY	206
31	Westminster College	Fulton	MO	203
32	Claremont McKenna College	Claremont	CA	200
33	Dickinson College	Carlisle	PA	199
34	SUNY Farmingdale State College	Farmingdale	NY	195
35	Saint Olaf College	Northfield	MN	194
36	Carleton College	Northfield	MN	193
36	Missouri Valley College	Marshall	MO	193
36	Northern State University	Aberdeen	SD	193
39	University of Minnesota – Morris	Morris	MN	191
39	Montana Tech of the University of Montana	Butte	MT	191

1.34 TOP 40 ASSOCIATE'S COLLEGES ENROLLING INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS, 2013/14

				Total int'l students
1	Houston Community College System	Houston	TX	5,208
2	Santa Monica College	Santa Monica	CA	3,482
3	De Anza College	Cupertino	CA	2,860
4	Lone Star College	The Woodlands	TX	1,968
5	Seattle Central Community College	Seattle	WA	1,952
6	Diablo Valley College	Pleasant Hill	CA	1,918
7	Northern Virginia Community College	Annandale	VA	1,869
8	Green River Community College	Auburn	WA	1,619
9	Miami-Dade College	Miami	FL	1,606
10	Montgomery College	Rockville	MD	1,518
11	Santa Barbara City College	Santa Barbara	CA	1,492
12	Foothill College	Los Altos Hills	CA	1,451
13	Edmonds Community College	Lynnwood	WA	1,393
14	City College of San Francisco	San Francisco	CA	1,268
15	Nassau Community College	Garden City	NY	1,114
16	Pasadena City College	Pasadena	CA	1,109
17	North Seattle Community College	Seattle	WA	1,077
18	Bellevue College	Bellevue	WA	1,041
19	Richland College	Dallas	TX	1,005
20	CUNY Borough of Manhattan Community College	New York	NY	971
21	Shoreline Community College	Shoreline	WA	886
22	Johnson County Community College	Overland Park	KS	851
23	Orange Coast College	Costa Mesa	CA	849
24	Bunker Hill Community College	Boston	MA	839
25	El Camino College	Torrance	CA	820
26	Los Angeles City College	Los Angeles	CA	815
27	Collin College	McKinney	TX	786
28	Peralta Community College District	Oakland	CA	784
29	Valencia Community College	Orlando	FL	763
30	Portland Community College	Portland	OR	757
31	East Los Angeles College	Monterey Park	CA	737
32	Kapiolani Community College	Honolulu	HI	721
33	CUNY LaGuardia Community College	Long Island City	NY	697
34	Grossmont College	El Cajon	CA	634
35	Glendale Community College	Glendale	CA	598
36	Bergen Community College	Paramus	NJ	580
37	Mt. San Antonio College	Walnut	CA	529
38	Broward College	Fort Lauderdale	FL	514
39	Austin Community College	Austin	TX	498
40	Georgia Perimeter College	Clarkston	GA	493

1.35 TOP 40 SPECIAL FOCUS INSTITUTIONS ENROLLING INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS, 2013/14

				Total int'l students
1	Academy of Art University	San Francisco	CA	5,233
2	Savannah College of Art and Design	Savannah	GA	1,801
3	School of Visual Arts	New York	NY	1,553
4	Missouri University of Science and Technology	Rolla	MO	1,371
5	Babson College	Babson Park	MA	1,090
6	School of the Art Institute of Chicago	Chicago	IL	986
7	Berkeley College – New York	New York	NY	957
8	Rhode Island School of Design	Providence	RI	747
9	Massachusetts College of Pharmacy & Health Sciences	Boston	MA	681
10	Art Center College of Design	Pasadena	CA	577
11	University of Texas Health Science Center – Houston	Houston	TX	566
12	Thunderbird School of Global Management	Glendale	AZ	528
13	California College of the Arts	San Francisco	CA	482
14	DeVry University – Illinois	Chicago	IL	439
15	Loma Linda University	Loma Linda	CA	420
16	New England Conservatory of Music	Boston	MA	325
17	Rose-Hulman Institute of Technology	Terre Haute	IN	300
18	DeVry University – California	Pomona	CA	297
19	Tufts University – The Fletcher School	Medford	MA	293
20	California Institute of the Arts	Valencia	CA	282
21	Baylor College of Medicine	Houston	TX	280
22	University of Nebraska Medical Center	Omaha	NE	272
23	Juilliard School	New York	NY	271
24	University of Maryland – Baltimore	Baltimore	MD	270
25	Maryland Institute College of Art	Baltimore	MD	264
26	Northwood University – Florida Campus	West Palm Beach	FL	225
27	Central Baptist Theological Seminary	Shawnee	KS	192
28	Georgia Health Sciences University	Augusta	GA	191
29	DeVry University – New York	New York	NY	186
30	Ringling College of Art and Design	Sarasota	FL	185
31	Art Institute of Fort Lauderdale	Fort Lauderdale	FL	177
32	University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center – Dallas	Dallas	TX	176
33	University of Massachusetts Medical School	Shrewsbury	MA	167
34	New England College of Optometry	Boston	MA	156
35	San Francisco Art Institute	San Francisco	CA	153
36	South Dakota School of Mines and Technology	Rapid City	SD	150
37	University of Texas Health Science Center – San Antonio	San Antonio	TX	148
38	American Film Institute Conservatory	Los Angeles	CA	141
39	College for Creative Studies	Detroit	MI	140
40	Gordon-Conwell Theological Seminary	South Hamilton	MA	136

U.S. Study Abroad

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2.1 U.S. STUDY ABROAD TRENDS, SELECTED YEARS, 1989/90–2012/13*

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		
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, 2000/01–2012/13

	% of students											
	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
ACADEMIC LEVEL												
Undergraduate	90.4	90.3	87.1	88.6	88.1	89.3	89.4	88.2	85.4	85.6	86.2	86.4
Associate's	1.5	2.1	1.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.2	1.1	0.1	0.2	1.1	1.1
Freshman	3.2	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.7	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.8
Sophomore	13.6	11.8	12.0	12.2	12.8	12.9	13.1	13.9	13.2	12.6	13.0	13.7
Junior	40.7	38.0	34.7	35.8	34.2	36.6	35.9	36.8	35.8	35.8	36.0	34.7
Senior	20.4	20.2	19.3	19.6	19.8	21.3	21.3	21.6	21.8	23.4	24.4	24.7
Bachelor's, unspecified	11.0	15.3	16.3	15.2	14.9	12.5	13.4	11.3	11.0	10.3	8.4	8.4
Graduate	8.7	9.1	8.7	8.9	10.0	10.5	10.5	11.8	13.6	13.5	13.5	13.5
Master's	4.7	4.8	4.1	3.4	4.8	5.9	6.3	6.6	8.1	8.5	8.3	8.4
Graduate, professional*	-	-	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.3
Graduate, unspecified	3.3	3.4	2.4	3.4	3.0	2.6	2.0	2.6	2.5	2.1	1.9	2.0
Doctoral	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8
Other academic level	0.8	0.7	4.2	2.5	1.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.9	0.3	0.1
GENDER												
Women	64.9	64.7	65.6	65.5	65.5	65.1	65.1	64.2	63.5	64.4	64.8	65.3
Men	35.1	35.3	34.4	34.5	34.5	34.9	34.9	35.8	36.5	35.6	35.2	34.7
RACE/ETHNICITY												
White	82.9	83.2	83.7	83.0	83.0	81.9	81.8	80.5	78.7	77.8	76.4	76.3
Hispanic or Latino(a)	5.4	5.1	5.0	5.6	5.4	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.4	6.9	7.6	7.6
Asian, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.7	6.6	7.3	7.9	7.9	7.7	7.3
Black or African-American	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.7	4.8	5.3	5.3
Multiracial	2.0	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.5	3.0
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5

(cont'd)

2.2 PROFILE OF U.S. STUDY ABROAD STUDENTS, 2000/01–2012/13 (cont'd)

	% of students											
	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
DISABILITY STATUS**												
No disability	–	–	–	–	–	96.7	97.0	96.4	96.0	95.9	95.0	94.9
Disability	–	–	–	–	–	2.6	3.0	3.6	4.0	4.1	5.0	5.1
Type of disability												
Learning disability	–	–	–	–	–	50.5	47.0	48.1	52.2	51.3	43.4	46.4
Mental disability	–	–	–	–	–	25.4	28.6	24.6	20.9	19.9	28.0	27.9
Physical disability	–	–	–	–	–	8.0	8.1	7.2	5.5	6.9	7.6	5.9
Sensory disability	–	–	–	–	–	5.8	5.3	5.1	6.5	7.3	3.8	3.8
Other disability	–	–	–	–	–	10.2	11.0	15.0	14.9	14.6	17.2	16
# of institutions reporting disability status**	–	–	–	–	–	116	150	207	210	215	269	265
Total students with disabilities reported**	–	–	–	–	–	1,006	1,401	1,874	1,827	1,876	2,786	3,194
TOTAL U.S. STUDY ABROAD	160,920	174,629	191,231	205,983	223,534	241,791	262,416	260,327	270,604	273,996	283,332	289,408

* Reported separately for the first time in 2003/04.

** Reported for the first time in 2006/07.

2.3 FIELDS OF STUDY OF U.S. STUDY ABROAD STUDENTS, 2011/12 & 2012/13

	2011/12	2012/13	% of total	% change
STEM fields*	59,921	65,223	22.5	8.8
<i>Physical/life sciences</i>	24,413	25,591	8.8	4.8
<i>Health professions</i>	16,138	18,606	6.4	15.3
<i>Engineering</i>	11,149	11,766	4.1	5.5
<i>Math/computer science</i>	4,861	5,473	1.9	12.6
<i>Agriculture</i>	3,360	3,787	1.3	12.7
Social sciences	63,427	63,914	22.1	0.8
Business & management	58,091	59,147	20.4	1.8
Humanities	30,667	30,167	10.4	-1.6
Fine or applied arts	22,138	22,670	7.8	2.4
Foreign languages	14,890	14,077	4.9	-5.5
Education	11,539	11,560	4.0	0.2
Other fields of study	14,294	14,939	5.2	4.5
Undeclared	8,365	7,711	2.7	-7.8
TOTAL U.S. STUDY ABROAD	283,332	289,408	100.0	2.1

* Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math

2.4 FIELDS OF STUDY OF U.S. STUDY ABROAD STUDENTS, 2001/02–2012/13

	% of students											
	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
STEM fields*	16.8	17.0	16.2	16.3	16.4	17.5	17.6	17.7	18.9	19.8	21.1	22.5
<i>Physical/life sciences</i>	7.6	7.1	7.1	7.1	6.9	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.5	7.9	8.6	8.8
<i>Health professions</i>	3.0	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.8	4.1	4.5	4.5	4.7	5.3	5.7	6.4
<i>Engineering</i>	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.9	3.5	3.9	4.1
<i>Math/computer science</i>	2.2	2.4	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.9
<i>Agriculture</i>	1.1	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3
Social sciences	21.9	21.3	22.6	22.6	21.7	21.4	21.5	20.7	22.3	22.9	22.4	22.1
Business & management	17.6	17.7	17.5	17.5	17.7	19.1	20.2	19.5	20.8	20.5	20.5	20.4
Humanities	13.8	13.3	13.3	13.3	14.2	13.2	13.3	12.3	12.1	11.3	10.8	10.4
Fine or applied arts	8.5	9.0	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.7	8.4	7.3	8.3	8.2	7.8	7.8
Foreign languages	8.5	7.9	7.5	7.5	7.8	7.2	6.2	6.1	5.8	5.6	5.3	4.9
Education	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.0
Other fields of study	5.2	6.4	7.8	7.8	7.2	6.6	5.4	8.9	3.2	4.8	5.0	5.2
Undeclared	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.5	4.5	2.7	3.0	2.7
TOTAL U.S. STUDY ABROAD	160,920	174,629	191,321	205,983	223,534	241,791	262,416	260,327	270,604	273,996	283,332	289,408

* Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math

2.5 TOP 25 DESTINATIONS OF U.S. STUDY ABROAD STUDENTS, 2011/12 & 2012/13

		2011/12	2012/13	% of total	% change			2011/12	2012/13	% of total	% change
1	United Kingdom	34,660	36,210	12.5	4.5	14	Brazil	4,060	4,223	1.5	4.0
2	Italy	29,645	29,848	10.3	0.7	15	Mexico	3,815	3,730	1.3	-2.2
3	Spain	26,480	26,281	9.1	-0.8	16	Czech Republic	3,477	3,552	1.2	2.2
4	France	17,168	17,210	5.9	0.2	17	Ecuador	3,572	3,438	1.2	-3.8
5	China	14,887	14,413	5.0	-3.2	18	Denmark	2,876	3,302	1.1	14.8
6	Germany	9,370	9,544	3.3	1.9	19	South Korea	2,695	3,042	1.1	12.9
7	Costa Rica	7,900	8,497	2.9	7.6	20	Peru	2,680	2,956	1.0	10.3
8	Australia	9,324	8,320	2.9	-10.8	21	Chile	3,064	2,879	1.0	-6.0
9	Ireland	7,640	8,084	2.8	5.8	22	Israel	3,189	2,798	1.0	-12.3
10	Japan	5,283	5,758	2.0	9.0	23	New Zealand	2,969	2,793	1.0	-5.9
11	South Africa	4,540	5,337	1.8	17.6	24	Austria	2,657	2,673	0.9	0.6
12	Argentina	4,763	4,549	1.6	-4.5	25	Netherlands	2,485	2,637	0.9	6.1
13	India	4,593	4,377	1.5	-4.7		TOTAL	283,332	289,408	100.0	2.1

2.6 HOST REGIONS OF U.S. STUDY ABROAD STUDENTS, 2001/02–2012/13

	% of students											
	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Africa, Sub-Saharan*	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.5	3.8	4.2	4.5	5.3	5.5	4.3	4.5	4.6
Asia	6.8	5.6	6.9	8.0	9.3	10.3	11.1	11.4	12.0	11.7	12.4	12.4
Europe**	62.6	62.9	60.9	60.3	58.3	57.4	56.3	54.5	53.5	54.6	53.3	53.3
Latin America	14.5	15.3	15.2	14.4	15.2	15.0	15.3	15.4	15.0	14.6	15.8	15.7
Middle East & North Africa*	0.8	0.4	0.5	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.8	2.6	2.5	2.2
North America	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5
Oceania	6.8	7.3	7.4	6.7	6.3	5.7	5.3	5.5	5.0	4.8	4.5	4.0
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	4.9	5.1	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.7	6.0	6.5	6.8	6.4	7.3
TOTAL U.S. STUDY ABROAD	160,920	174,629	191,321	205,983	223,534	241,791	262,416	260,327	270,604	273,996	283,332	289,408

* North Africa was moved from the Africa category to the Middle East and 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, 2011/12 & 2012/13

	2011/12	2012/13	% change		2011/12	2012/13	% change
AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN	12,859	13,411	4.3	Côte d'Ivoire	12	1	-91.7
Central Africa	192	138	-28.1	Gambia	109	96	-11.9
Cameroon	135	103	-23.7	Ghana	2,190	2,086	-4.7
Central African Republic	2	0	-100.0	Guinea	4	20	400.0
Chad	0	5	-	Guinea-Bissau	0	0	0.0
Congo, Dem. Republic of	4	7	75.0	Liberia	83	47	-43.4
Congo, Republic of	6	4	-33.3	Mali	73	0	-100.0
Equatorial Guinea	16	11	-31.3	Mauritania	1	0	-100.0
Gabon	23	4	-82.6	Niger	0	4	-
São Tomé and Príncipe	6	4	-33.3	Nigeria	23	32	39.1
East Africa	3,658	3,772	3.1	Senegal	399	278	-30.3
Burundi	9	0	-100.0	Sierra Leone	122	89	-27.0
Djibouti	4	1	-75.0	St. Helena	0	0	0.0
Eritrea	1	0	-100.0	Togo	25	5	-80.0
Ethiopia	267	231	-13.5	ASIA	35,016	35,866	2.4
Kenya	1,231	1,238	0.6	East Asia	25,239	25,573	1.3
Rwanda	308	366	18.8	China	14,887	14,413	-3.2
Seychelles	0	1	-	Hong Kong	1,474	1,401	-5.0
Somalia	1	0	-100.0	Japan	5,283	5,758	9.0
South Sudan	0	2	-	Macau	4	17	325.0
Sudan	6	3	-50.0	Mongolia	76	52	-31.6
Tanzania	1,115	1,238	11.0	South Korea	2,695	3,042	12.9
Uganda	716	692	-3.4	Taiwan	820	890	8.5
Southern Africa	5,883	6,726	14.3	South and Central Asia	5,197	5,074	-2.4
Angola	2	14	600.0	Afghanistan	1	2	100.0
Botswana	281	326	16.0	Bangladesh	107	140	30.8
Comoros	0	0	0.0	Bhutan	28	26	-7.1
Lesotho	3	34	1,033.3	India	4,593	4,377	-4.7
Madagascar	165	145	-12.1	Kazakhstan	26	17	-34.6
Malawi	162	201	24.1	Kyrgyzstan	37	18	-51.4
Mauritius	0	0	0.0	Maldives	1	0	-100.0
Mozambique	42	47	11.9	Nepal	257	383	49.0
Namibia	234	182	-22.2	Pakistan	4	11	175.0
Reunion	2	1	-50.0	Sri Lanka	102	87	-14.7
South Africa	4,540	5,337	17.6	Tajikistan	29	9	-69.0
Swaziland	156	44	-71.8	Turkmenistan	0	0	0.0
Zambia	284	366	28.9	Uzbekistan	12	4	-66.7
Zimbabwe	12	29	141.7	Southeast Asia	4,580	5,219	14.0
West Africa	3,126	2,775	-11.2	Brunei	2	1	-50.0
Benin	15	34	126.7	Cambodia	303	395	30.4
Burkina Faso	57	24	-57.9	East Timor	3	1	-66.7
Cape Verde	13	59	353.8				

(cont'd)

2.7 HOST REGIONS AND DESTINATIONS OF U.S. STUDY ABROAD STUDENTS, 2011/12 & 2012/13 (cont'd)

	2011/12	2012/13	% change		2011/12	2012/13	% change
Indonesia	369	493	33.6	Montenegro	5	1	-80.0
Laos	6	6	0.0	Netherlands	2,485	2,637	6.1
Malaysia	176	237	34.7	Norway	400	551	37.8
Myanmar/Burma	3	26	766.7	Poland	562	520	-7.5
Philippines	273	273	0.0	Portugal	211	197	-6.6
Singapore	1,130	1,181	4.5	Romania	204	287	40.7
Thailand	1,437	1,923	33.8	Russia	1,777	1,562	-12.1
Vietnam	878	683	-22.2	San Marino	0	0	0.0
EUROPE	151,143	154,182	2.0	Serbia	51	86	68.6
Albania	17	20	17.6	Slovakia	25	28	12.0
Andorra	0	0	0.0	Slovenia	48	49	2.1
Armenia	20	26	30.0	Spain	26,480	26,281	-0.8
Austria	2,657	2,673	0.6	Sweden	1,083	1,238	14.3
Azerbaijan	5	46	820.0	Switzerland	1,679	1,572	-6.4
Belarus	0	7	-	Turkey	1,987	2,037	2.5
Belgium	1,300	1,297	-0.2	Ukraine	131	102	-22.1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	82	52	-36.6	United Kingdom	34,660	36,210	4.5
Bulgaria	120	71	-40.8	Vatican City/Holy See	17	1	-94.1
Croatia	190	245	28.9	LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN	44,677	45,473	1.8
Cyprus	162	157	-3.1	Caribbean	6,454	6,816	5.6
Czech Republic	3,477	3,552	2.2	Anguilla	5	11	120.0
Denmark	2,876	3,302	14.8	Antigua And Barbuda	38	28	-26.3
Estonia	63	80	27.0	Aruba	0	4	-
Finland	256	294	14.8	Bahamas	757	901	19.0
France	17,168	17,210	0.2	Barbados	214	272	27.1
Georgia	39	75	92.3	Bermuda	148	158	6.8
Germany	9,370	9,544	1.9	British Virgin Islands	104	102	-1.9
Gibraltar	0	1	-	Cayman Islands	156	35	-77.6
Greece	2,701	2,394	-11.4	Cuba	1,454	1,633	12.3
Hungary	682	938	37.5	Curacao	-	17	-
Iceland	254	280	10.2	Dominica	100	108	8.0
Ireland	7,640	8,084	5.8	Dominican Republic	1,554	1,639	5.5
Italy	29,645	29,848	0.7	Grenada	27	42	55.6
Kosovo	16	20	25.0	Guadeloupe	6	9	50.0
Latvia	9	4	-55.6	Haiti	454	501	10.4
Liechtenstein	0	0	0.0	Jamaica	868	905	4.3
Lithuania	66	104	57.6	Martinique	24	21	-12.5
Luxembourg	369	340	-7.9	Montserrat	1	0	-100.0
Macedonia	9	18	100.0	Netherlands	94	22	-76.6
Malta	133	126	-5.3	Sint Maarten	0	0	0.0
Moldova	8	9	12.5	St. Kitts and Nevis	33	61	84.8
Monaco	4	6	50.0				

(cont'd)

(cont'd)

	2011/12	2012/13	% change
St. Lucia	43	28	-34.9
St. Vincent and Grenadines	2	1	-50.0
Trinidad and Tobago	265	225	-15.1
Turks and Caicos	107	93	-13.1
Mexico and Central America	19,148	19,616	2.4
Belize	2,209	2,286	3.5
Costa Rica	7,900	8,497	7.6
El Salvador	364	303	-16.8
Guatemala	1,767	1,661	-6.0
Honduras	812	824	1.5
Mexico	3,815	3,730	-2.2
Nicaragua	1,551	1,357	-12.5
Panama	730	958	31.2
South America	19,075	19,041	-0.2
Argentina	4,763	4,549	-4.5
Bolivia	274	345	25.9
Brazil	4,060	4,223	4.0
Chile	3,064	2,879	-6.0
Colombia	294	340	15.6
Ecuador	3,572	3,438	-3.8
French Guiana	1	0	-100.0
Guyana	67	40	-40.3
Paraguay	25	40	60.0
Peru	2,680	2,956	10.3
Suriname	12	12	0.0
Uruguay	142	162	14.1
Venezuela	121	57	-52.9
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA	6,947	6,415	-7.7
Middle East	5,185	4,699	-9.4
Bahrain	0	5	-
Iran	1	2	100.0
Iraq	0	9	0.0
Israel	3,189	2,798	-12.3
Jordan	976	935	-4.2
Kuwait	26	30	15.4
Lebanon	85	39	-54.1
Oman	51	33	-35.3
Palestinian Territories	14	35	150.0
Qatar	151	88	-41.7
Saudi Arabia	25	11	-56.0

	2011/12	2012/13	% change
Syria	5	16	220.0
United Arab Emirates	661	696	5.3
Yemen	1	2	100.0
North Africa	1,762	1,716	-2.6
Algeria	1	0	-100.0
Egypt	701	486	-30.7
Libya	0	1	-
Morocco	957	1,182	23.5
Tunisia	103	47	-54.4
NORTH AMERICA	1,639	1,380	-15.8
Canada	1,639	1,380	-15.8
OCEANIA	12,755	11,584	-9.2
Australia	9,324	8,320	-10.8
Cook Islands	1	1	0.0
Fiji	211	233	10.4
French Polynesia	75	77	2.7
Kiribati	9	2	-77.8
Marshall Islands	3	0	-100.0
Micronesia	27	24	-11.1
Nauru	0	0	0.0
New Caledonia	0	0	0.0
New Zealand	2,969	2,793	-5.9
Niue	0	0	0.0
Palau	68	65	-4.4
Papua New Guinea	4	13	225.0
Samoa	40	28	-30.0
Solomon Islands	3	11	266.7
Tonga	20	17	-15.0
Tuvalu	0	0	0.0
Vanuatu	1	0	-100.0
Wallis and Futuna	0	0	0.0
Antarctica	42	41	-2.4
Multi-destination	18,254	21,056	15.4
WORLD TOTAL	283,332	289,408	2.1

2.8 U.S. STUDY ABROAD BY U.S. STATE, 2004/05–2012/13

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	% change from 2011/12
Alabama	1,140	788	1,669	2,022	2,135	2,320	2,479	2,834	2,665	-6.0
Alaska	117	46	120	142	106	94	93	88	81	-8.0
Arizona	3,238	3,770	3,915	3,825	3,849	4,185	3,481	3,645	3,981	9.2
Arkansas	796	686	901	1,043	1,016	1,055	1,254	1,164	1,391	19.5
California	19,408	22,468	24,000	27,133	26,715	27,206	26,743	26,008	27,322	5.1
Colorado	3,673	3,217	3,803	4,287	4,463	4,467	4,745	5,005	5,067	1.2
Connecticut	2,300	2,352	3,180	3,548	3,623	3,889	4,050	4,234	4,497	6.2
Delaware	1,462	1,671	1,561	1,737	1,532	1,551	1,544	1,611	1,517	-5.8
District of Columbia	3,453	3,226	3,918	4,479	4,405	4,813	5,252	5,403	5,464	1.1
Florida	7,140	8,146	8,284	8,761	7,985	8,195	8,470	10,079	10,149	0.7
Georgia	6,097	7,348	7,580	7,777	7,774	8,408	8,100	8,945	8,682	-2.9
Hawaii	697	648	649	757	627	451	646	572	660	15.4
Idaho	395	150	478	507	484	585	474	565	501	-11.3
Illinois	6,769	8,039	8,936	9,525	9,377	9,499	9,627	10,021	9,903	-1.2
Indiana	7,369	8,034	8,088	8,990	9,049	9,825	9,792	10,055	9,119	-9.3
Iowa	4,804	4,705	4,696	5,245	4,848	5,442	5,621	5,128	5,514	7.5
Kansas	2,048	2,250	2,644	2,867	2,495	2,511	2,471	2,340	2,391	2.2
Kentucky	2,126	2,509	2,957	3,019	2,946	2,913	3,366	3,632	4,032	11.0
Louisiana	1,542	1,850	1,775	1,726	1,490	1,749	1,638	1,701	1,349	-20.7
Maine	1,248	1,260	1,301	1,382	1,290	1,237	1,375	1,298	1,319	1.6
Maryland	3,359	4,067	4,110	4,591	4,598	4,954	5,306	5,279	5,196	-1.6
Massachusetts	9,186	9,991	10,916	12,587	12,752	13,790	13,984	14,394	14,782	2.7
Michigan	7,774	8,293	9,250	9,580	9,043	8,982	8,949	9,384	9,698	3.3
Minnesota	8,182	8,614	8,484	9,579	9,050	8,904	8,885	9,249	9,022	-2.5
Mississippi	947	857	1,111	941	985	940	795	1,064	777	-27.0
Missouri	3,645	4,246	4,668	4,927	5,054	5,070	4,650	4,938	4,947	0.2
Montana	515	264	478	316	699	660	513	667	760	13.9
Nebraska	1,361	1,499	1,556	1,799	1,749	1,761	1,643	1,806	1,700	-5.9
Nevada	690	748	761	743	796	695	821	745	835	12.1
New Hampshire	1,311	1,437	1,518	1,603	1,828	1,759	1,740	1,954	1,715	-12.2
New Jersey	2,498	2,443	2,975	3,263	3,072	3,052	3,143	3,036	3,799	25.1
New Mexico	823	880	871	756	757	701	807	844	879	4.1
New York	15,933	18,563	19,178	21,277	21,055	23,022	23,916	24,646	25,906	5.1
North Carolina	7,501	8,089	8,454	9,098	8,948	9,624	9,958	10,415	10,846	4.1
North Dakota	323	418	348	363	248	413	469	420	391	-6.9
Ohio	8,948	9,753	10,223	11,149	10,980	10,763	11,264	11,124	11,415	2.6
Oklahoma	1,056	1,228	1,047	1,404	1,448	1,717	1,837	2,054	2,329	13.4
Oregon	3,029	3,544	3,527	3,561	3,861	3,530	3,676	3,736	3,939	5.4
Pennsylvania	13,378	14,058	15,170	16,326	16,881	17,225	17,997	18,676	18,668	0.0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	5	6	0	0	0	0	0.0
Rhode Island	1,918	1,723	2,217	2,493	2,693	2,806	2,909	2,899	2,660	-8.2
South Carolina	2,493	2,635	3,201	3,428	3,096	3,359	3,476	4,143	4,425	6.8
South Dakota	165	228	321	399	474	534	642	609	767	25.9

(cont'd)

2.8 U.S. STUDY ABROAD BY U.S. STATE, 2004/05–2012/13 (cont'd)

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	% change from 2011/12
Tennessee	2,735	2,893	3,513	3,712	4,033	4,427	4,865	5,305	5,716	7.7
Texas	9,866	8,901	10,357	10,922	10,934	11,856	12,216	12,864	13,216	2.7
Utah	2,295	2,769	2,845	2,597	3,070	3,355	3,377	3,242	3,108	-4.1
Vermont	1,578	1,694	1,648	1,838	1,942	2,001	1,945	1,968	1,910	-2.9
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	11	12	9.1
Virginia	7,561	7,942	8,751	9,054	8,508	8,786	8,283	8,737	9,641	10.3
Washington	4,545	5,294	6,212	6,480	6,433	6,647	5,997	6,327	6,203	-2.0
West Virginia	634	756	1,007	1,022	1,311	1,010	1,284	990	1,050	6.1
Wisconsin	5,762	6,318	6,264	7,525	7,558	7,574	7,002	7,115	7,132	0.2
Wyoming	150	226	355	306	256	282	416	363	360	-0.8
TOTAL U.S. STUDY ABROAD	205,983	223,534	241,791	262,416	260,327	270,604	273,996	283,332	289,408	2.1

2.9 U.S. STUDY ABROAD BY STUDENTS' HOME INSTITUTIONAL TYPE AND SECTOR, 2011/12 & 2012/13

HOME INSTITUTION TYPE	% of total	
	2011/12	2012/13
Doctorate-granting universities	61.8	59.1
Master's colleges & universities	22.5	24.4
Baccalaureate colleges	13.3	13.6
Associate's colleges	1.6	2.0
Special focus institutions	0.9	0.8
Total U.S. study abroad	283,332	289,408

HOME INSTITUTION SECTOR	2011/12	2012/13	2012/13
			% of total
Public	155,665	160,439	55.4
Private not-for-profit	127,648	128,957	44.6
Private for-profit	19	12	0.0
Total U.S. study abroad	283,332	289,408	100.0

2.10 DURATION OF STUDY ABROAD, 2008/09–2012/13

	2008/09	%	2009/10	%	2010/11	%	2011/12	%	2012/13	%
Short-term (summer, or eight weeks or less)	142,173	54.6	153,292	56.6	159,206	58.1	166,882	58.9	174,513	60.3
Mid-length (one semester, or one or two quarters)	107,036	41.1	106,701	39.4	104,139	38.0	107,383	37.9	105,634	36.5
Long-term (academic or calendar year)	11,118	4.3	10,611	3.9	10,651	3.9	9,067	3.2	9,261	3.2
TOTAL U.S. STUDY ABROAD	260,327	100.0	270,604	100.0	273,996	100.0	283,332	100.0	289,408	100.0

2.11 DURATION OF STUDY ABROAD BY INSTITUTIONAL TYPE, 2012/13

	Total students	% short-term	% mid-length	% long-term
Doctorate-granting universities	171,126	61.3	35.5	3.2
Master's colleges & universities	70,666	65.0	31.7	3.3
Baccalaureate colleges	39,487	45.9	50.8	3.3
Associate's colleges	5,907	74.2	25.6	0.2
Special focus institutions	2,222	58.9	35.1	6.0
ALL INSTITUTION TYPES	289,408	60.3	36.5	3.2

2.12 DURATION OF U.S. STUDY ABROAD, 2001/02–2012/13

	% of students											
	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Summer term	34.4	32.7	37.0	37.2	37.2	38.7	38.1	35.8	37.8	37.7	37.1	37.8
<i>Two weeks or more</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	34.4	33.4	33.7
<i>Fewer than two weeks</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.3	3.7	4.1
One semester	39.0	40.3	38.1	37.5	36.9	36.3	35.5	37.3	35.8	34.5	35.0	33.6
Eight weeks or less during academic year	7.3	9.4	8.9	8.0	9.5	9.8	11.0	11.7	11.9	13.3	14.4	15.3
<i>Two to eight weeks</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5.0	6.5	6.9
<i>Fewer than two weeks</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8.3	7.9	8.4
January term	6.0	5.6	5.7	6.0	5.4	6.8	7.2	7.0	6.9	7.1	7.0	7.1
Academic year	7.8	6.7	6.0	6.0	5.3	4.3	4.1	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.2	3.1
One quarter	3.9	3.8	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.5	2.4
Two quarters	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.3	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3
Calendar year	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.5	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3
TOTAL U.S. STUDY ABROAD	160,920	174,629	191,321	205,983	223,534	241,791	262,416	260,327	270,604	273,996	283,332	289,408

2.13 PROGRAM SPONSORSHIP; FOR-CREDIT INTERNSHIPS OR WORK ABROAD; FINANCIAL SUPPORT, 2011/12 & 2012/13

PROGRAM SPONSORSHIP	% of students	
	2011/12	2012/13
Solely own institution	74.1	75.1
Other institutions/organizations	25.9	24.9
Total U.S. study abroad students	283,332	289,408

FOR-CREDIT INTERNSHIPS OR WORK ABROAD	% of students	
	2011/12	2012/13
Doctorate-granting universities	61.4	62.0
Master's colleges & universities	19.0	20.5
Baccalaureate colleges	13.7	15.5
Associate's colleges	0.8	1.0
Special focus institutions	5.2	1.0
Total students	20,676	20,498

TYPE OF FINANCIAL SUPPORT (percentage of programs)	2011/12			2012/13		
	Institution's own programs	Approved outside programs	Other programs	Institution's own programs	Approved outside programs	Other programs
Federal aid	95.1	92.9	51.9	94.5	93.2	51.4
State aid	90.9	86.7	41.9	92.3	86.8	42.2
Need-based institutional aid	89.3	75.5	23.8	91.8	75.1	23.6
Merit-based institutional aid	89.4	74.0	22.3	89.4	74.2	23.9
Other aid	93.7	86.4	39.2	92.9	87.4	37.9
Reporting institutions*	711			730		

* Not all institutions provided financial support data.

Read table as: "94.5 percent of institutions awarded federal aid to students for students to study abroad on the institution's own programs in 2012/13."

2.14 NON-CREDIT WORK, INTERNSHIPS & VOLUNTEERING ABROAD*, 2011/12 & 2012/13**

	20011/12	2012/13	% of total
TOTAL STUDENTS	12,758	15,089	
Reporting institutions	213	309	
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN		3,046	20.3
Mexico		1,533	10.2
Peru		400	2.7
Ecuador		365	2.4
Costa Rica		342	2.3
Brazil		225	1.5
Chile		114	0.8
Argentina		67	0.4
EUROPE		2,622	17.4
United Kingdom		642	4.3
Italy		618	4.1
Germany		394	2.6
Spain		325	2.2
France		292	1.9
Ireland		187	1.2
Greece		81	0.5
Austria		35	0.2
Denmark		25	0.2
Czech Republic		23	0.2
ASIA		1,396	9.3
China		628	4.2
India		424	2.8
Japan		182	1.2
South Korea		162	1.1
OTHER REGIONS		776	5.1
South Africa		305	2.0
New Zealand		183	1.2
Israel		150	1.0
Australia		138	0.9
UNKNOWN DESTINATION		7,249	48.0

* Students engaging in non-credit work, internships, and volunteering abroad are in addition to totals for U.S. study abroad for academic credit cited throughout *Open Doors*.

** Data on destinations for non-credit work, internships, and volunteering abroad were first collected for the 2012/13 academic year.

2.15 TOP 25 INSTITUTIONS AWARDING CREDIT FOR STUDY ABROAD, RANKED BY STUDENT TOTAL, 2012/13

				Study abroad students
1	New York University	New York	NY	4,274
2	University of Texas—Austin	Austin	TX	2,799
3	University of Southern California	Los Angeles	CA	2,750
4	University of Minnesota—Twin Cities	Minneapolis	MN	2,555
5	Michigan State University	East Lansing	MI	2,514
6	University of Michigan—Ann Arbor	Ann Arbor	MI	2,365
7	Ohio State University—main campus	Columbus	OH	2,255
8	Texas A&M University	College Station	TX	2,254
9	University of Wisconsin—Madison	Madison	WI	2,157
10	Indiana University—Bloomington	Bloomington	IN	2,153
11	Boston University	Boston	MA	2,134
12	University of Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	PA	2,109
13	University of California—Los Angeles	Los Angeles	CA	2,048
14	University of Washington	Seattle	WA	2,044
15	University of Florida	Gainesville	FL	2,036
16	University of Illinois—Urbana-Champaign	Champaign	IL	2,027
17	University of Georgia	Athens	GA	2,014
18	Florida State University	Tallahassee	FL	1,997
19	University of Maryland—College Park	College Park	MD	1,952
20	George Washington University	Washington	DC	1,885
21	Arizona State University	Tempe	AZ	1,826
22	San Diego State University	San Diego	CA	1,812
23	Pennsylvania State University—University Park	University Park	PA	1,787
24	Northeastern University	Boston	MA	1,766
25	Miami University	Oxford	OH	1,687

**2.16A INSTITUTIONS BY UNDERGRADUATE PARTICIPATION IN STUDY ABROAD:
TOP 40 DOCTORATE-GRANTING UNIVERSITIES, 2012/13**

				Study abroad students	Degrees conferred *	Estimated % participation
1	University of Denver	Denver	CO	814	1,136	71.7
2	University of San Diego	San Diego	CA	884	1,238	71.4
3	Wake Forest University	Winston-Salem	NC	689	1,086	63.4
4	New York University	New York	NY	2,955	4,919	60.1
5	American University	Washington	DC	1,008	1,688	59.7
6	Pepperdine University	Malibu	CA	543	920	59.0
7	Stanford University	Stanford	CA	878	1,532	57.3
8	University of Saint Thomas	Saint Paul	MN	713	1,254	56.9
9	Dartmouth College	Hanover	NH	553	988	56.0
10	Duke University	Durham	NC	937	1,730	54.2
11	Yale University	New Haven	CT	638	1,185	53.8
12	University of Notre Dame	Notre Dame	IN	1,112	2,087	53.3
13	Boston College	Chestnut Hill	MA	1,142	2,303	49.6
14	Georgetown University	Washington	DC	832	1,712	48.6
15	Boston University	Boston	MA	1,718	3,540	48.5
16	Washington University in St. Louis	St. Louis	MO	689	1,426	48.3
17	Syracuse University	Syracuse	NY	1,389	2,907	47.8
18	George Washington University	Washington	DC	1,170	2,470	47.4
19	Tufts University	Medford	MA	610	1,300	46.9
20	College of William and Mary	Williamsburg	VA	674	1,471	45.8
21	Princeton University	Princeton	NJ	490	1,135	43.2
22	University of Chicago	Chicago	IL	498	1,156	43.1
23	Vanderbilt University	Nashville	TN	680	1,589	42.8
24	Brandeis University	Waltham	MA	310	744	41.7
25	Worcester Polytechnic Institute	Worcester	MA	325	798	40.7
26	University of Southern California	Los Angeles	CA	1,589	3,996	39.8
27	Lehigh University	Bethlehem	PA	424	1,073	39.5
28	University of Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	PA	887	2,353	37.7
29	Miami University	Oxford	OH	1,373	3,670	37.4
30	Fordham University	Bronx	NY	692	1,851	37.4
31	Clark University	Worcester	MA	178	479	37.2
32	Georgia Institute of Technology	Atlanta	GA	1,008	2,848	35.4
33	Texas Christian University	Fort Worth	TX	601	1,720	34.9
34	Harvard University	Cambridge	MA	559	1,624	34.4
35	University of Virginia — main campus	Charlottesville	VA	1,188	3,529	33.7
36	Northwestern University	Evanston	IL	679	2,035	33.4
37	Catholic University of America	Washington	DC	235	711	33.1
38	St. Louis University — main campus	St. Louis	MO	531	1,613	32.9
39	Emory University	Atlanta	GA	646	1,972	32.8
40	Southern Methodist University	Dallas	TX	426	1,306	32.6

* 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, 2012/13**

				Study abroad students
1	New York University	New York	NY	4,274
2	University of Texas — Austin	Austin	TX	2,799
3	University of Southern California	Los Angeles	CA	2,750
4	University of Minnesota — Twin Cities	Minneapolis	MN	2,555
5	Michigan State University	East Lansing	MI	2,514
6	University of Michigan — Ann Arbor	Ann Arbor	MI	2,365
7	Ohio State University — main campus	Columbus	OH	2,255
8	Texas A&M University	College Station	TX	2,254
9	University of Wisconsin — Madison	Madison	WI	2,157
10	Indiana University — Bloomington	Bloomington	IN	2,153
11	Boston University	Boston	MA	2,134
12	University of Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	PA	2,109
13	University of California — Los Angeles	Los Angeles	CA	2,048
14	University of Washington	Seattle	WA	2,044
15	University of Florida	Gainesville	FL	2,036
16	University of Illinois — Urbana-Champaign	Champaign	IL	2,027
17	University of Georgia	Athens	GA	2,014
18	Florida State University	Tallahassee	FL	1,997
19	University of Maryland — College Park	College Park	MD	1,952
20	George Washington University	Washington	DC	1,885
21	Arizona State University	Tempe	AZ	1,826
22	San Diego State University	San Diego	CA	1,812
23	Pennsylvania State University — University Park	University Park	PA	1,787
24	Northeastern University	Boston	MA	1,766
25	Miami University	Oxford	OH	1,687
26	University of North Carolina — Chapel Hill	Chapel Hill	NC	1,682
27	American University	Washington	DC	1,674
28	University of Virginia — main campus	Charlottesville	VA	1,658
29	Brigham Young University	Provo	UT	1,597
30	Georgetown University	Washington	DC	1,564
31	Cornell University	Ithaca	NY	1,547
32	Syracuse University	Syracuse	NY	1,485
33	University of California — Berkeley	Berkeley	CA	1,464
34	University of Pittsburgh — main campus	Pittsburgh	PA	1,451
35	University of Delaware	Newark	DE	1,316
36	University of South Carolina — Columbia	Columbia	SC	1,299
37	University of Notre Dame	Notre Dame	IN	1,297
38	University of San Diego	San Diego	CA	1,295
39	University of Colorado — Boulder	Boulder	CO	1,282
40	Purdue University — main campus	West Lafayette	IN	1,269

**2.17A INSTITUTIONS BY UNDERGRADUATE PARTICIPATION IN STUDY ABROAD:
TOP 40 MASTER'S COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES, 2012/13**

				Study abroad students	Degrees conferred *	Estimated % participation**
1	Arcadia University	Glenside	PA	799	435	183.7
2	Elon University	Elon	NC	1,179	1,145	103.0
3	University of Dallas	Irving	TX	250	276	90.6
4	Lee University	Cleveland	TN	638	758	84.2
5	Wingate University	Wingate	NC	182	237	76.8
6	Loyola University Maryland	Baltimore	MD	578	843	68.6
7	Queens University of Charlotte	Charlotte	NC	241	431	55.9
8	Saint Mary's College of California	Moraga	CA	333	614	54.2
9	Bryant University	Smithfield	RI	378	700	54.0
10	Whitworth University	Spokane	WA	276	512	53.9
11	Marist College	Poughkeepsie	NY	581	1,090	53.3
12	Rollins College	Winter Park	FL	306	582	52.6
13	Stetson University	Deland	FL	213	431	49.4
14	Pacific Lutheran University	Tacoma	WA	342	694	49.3
15	University of Redlands	Redlands	CA	354	733	48.3
16	University of Evansville	Evansville	IN	264	564	46.8
17	Chapman University	Orange	CA	537	1,194	45.0
18	Villanova University	Villanova	PA	760	1,714	44.3
19	Bentley University	Waltham	MA	409	941	43.5
20	Butler University	Indianapolis	IN	299	697	42.9
21	Gonzaga University	Spokane	WA	520	1,218	42.7
22	Samford University	Birmingham	AL	280	658	42.6
23	University of Portland	Portland	OR	314	741	42.4
24	George Fox University	Newberg	OR	231	560	41.3
25	Bethel University	Saint Paul	MN	371	919	40.4
26	Roger Williams University	Bristol	RI	372	934	39.8
27	Suffolk University	Boston	MA	449	1,129	39.8
28	Drake University	Des Moines	IA	256	649	39.4
29	SUNY Geneseo	Geneseo	NY	491	1,254	39.2
30	Pacific University	Forest Grove	OR	135	346	39.0
31	Santa Clara University	Santa Clara	CA	410	1,093	37.5
32	Trinity University	San Antonio	TX	190	514	37.0
33	University of Dubuque	Dubuque	IA	117	321	36.4
34	Loyola Marymount University	Los Angeles	CA	528	1,464	36.1
35	Philadelphia University	Philadelphia	PA	238	663	35.9
36	College of Charleston	Charleston	SC	743	2,125	35.0
37	Seattle Pacific University	Seattle	WA	247	722	34.2
38	John Carroll University	University Heights	OH	210	619	33.9
39	Marywood University	Scranton	PA	154	456	33.8
40	Belmont University	Nashville	TN	368	1,110	33.2

* 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, 2012/13**

				Study abroad students
1	Elon University	Elon	NC	1,254
2	James Madison University	Harrisonburg	VA	1,102
3	Arcadia University	Glenside	PA	964
4	Appalachian State University	Boone	NC	942
5	Villanova University	Villanova	PA	887
6	College of Charleston	Charleston	SC	781
7	California Polytechnic State University—San Luis Obispo	San Luis Obispo	CA	769
8	Kennesaw State University	Kennesaw	GA	766
9	University of North Carolina—Wilmington	Wilmington	NC	762
10	Grand Valley State University	Allendale	MI	721
11	California State University—Long Beach	Long Beach	CA	684
12	Loyola University Maryland	Baltimore	MD	672
13	Lee University	Cleveland	TN	646
14	Loyola Marymount University	Los Angeles	CA	630
15	Chapman University	Orange	CA	620
16	Hamline University	Saint Paul	MN	596
17	Gonzaga University	Spokane	WA	588
18	Central Connecticut State University	New Britain	CT	583
18	Marist College	Poughkeepsie	NY	583
20	Suffolk University	Boston	MA	564
21	Santa Clara University	Santa Clara	CA	560
22	University of Northern Iowa	Cedar Falls	IA	546
23	Western Kentucky University	Bowling Green	KY	544
24	Johnson & Wales University	Providence	RI	530
25	Bentley University	Waltham	MA	526
26	Slippery Rock University of Pennsylvania	Slippery Rock	PA	516
27	University of North Florida	Jacksonville	FL	506
28	SUNY Geneseo	Geneseo	NY	492
29	Belmont University	Nashville	TN	467
30	CUNY Hunter College	New York	NY	465
31	Texas State University	San Marcos	TX	463
32	Quinnipiac University	Hamden	CT	449
33	SUNY Fashion Institute of Technology	New York	NY	443
34	Rollins College	Winter Park	FL	440
35	Western Washington University	Bellingham	WA	438
36	University of Wisconsin—Oshkosh	Oshkosh	WI	429
37	Bryant University	Smithfield	RI	428
38	University of Wisconsin—Eau Claire	Eau Claire	WI	423
39	Ithaca College	Ithaca	NY	419
39	Seattle University	Seattle	WA	419

**2.18A INSTITUTIONS BY UNDERGRADUATE PARTICIPATION IN STUDY ABROAD:
TOP 40 BACCALAUREATE COLLEGES, 2012/13**

				Study abroad students	Degrees conferred *	Estimated % participation**
1	Centre College	Danville	KY	379	287	132.1
2	College of Saint Benedict/Saint John's University	St. Joseph	MN	563	473	119.0
3	Taylor University	Upland	IN	463	423	109.5
4	Wofford College	Spartanburg	SC	390	358	108.9
5	Saint Olaf College	Northfield	MN	739	706	104.7
6	Goucher College	Baltimore	MD	312	305	102.3
7	Carleton College	Northfield	MN	422	456	92.5
8	Colorado College	Colorado Springs	CO	460	499	92.2
9	DePauw University	Greencastle	IN	492	539	91.3
10	Susquehanna University	Selinsgrove	PA	445	491	90.6
11	Goshen College	Goshen	IN	205	250	82.0
12	Grinnell College	Grinnell	IA	239	292	81.8
13	Lafayette College	Easton	PA	432	528	81.8
14	Lewis and Clark College	Portland	OR	331	405	81.7
15	Bates College	Lewiston	ME	335	414	80.9
16	Hartwick College	Oneonta	NY	235	299	78.6
17	Babson College	Babson Park	MA	275	350	78.6
18	Earlham College	Richmond	IN	135	174	77.6
19	Scripps College	Claremont	CA	151	197	76.6
20	Skidmore College	Saratoga Sprngs	NY	457	601	76.0
21	Sewanee: The University of the South	Sewanee	TN	246	324	75.9
22	Dickinson College	Carlisle	PA	372	490	75.9
23	Calvin College	Grand Rapids	MI	542	716	75.7
24	Saint Lawrence University	Canton	NY	378	502	75.3
25	Eckerd College	St. Petersburg	FL	380	509	74.7
26	Soka University of America	Aliso Viejo	CA	52	70	74.3
27	Colgate University	Hamilton	NY	481	648	74.2
28	Union College	Schenectady	NY	332	468	70.9
29	Augustana College	Sioux Falls	SD	250	358	69.8
30	Kalamazoo College	Kalamazoo	MI	221	321	68.8
31	Hobart and William Smith Colleges	Geneva	NY	315	466	67.6
32	Luther College	Decorah	IA	351	520	67.5
33	Linfield College	McMinnville	OR	181	269	67.3
34	Davidson College	Davidson	NC	295	447	66.0
35	Rhodes College	Memphis	TN	218	332	65.7
36	Sweet Briar College	Sweet Briar	VA	63	96	65.6
37	Trinity College	Hartford	CT	330	504	65.5
38	Austin College	Sherman	TX	230	353	65.2
39	Wartburg College	Waverly	IA	243	373	65.1
40	Bryn Mawr College	Bryn Mawr	PA	177	274	64.6

* 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, 2012/13**

			Study abroad students
1	Saint Olaf College	Northfield MN	739
2	University of Richmond	Richmond VA	605
3	College of Saint Benedict/Saint John's University	St. Joseph MN	563
4	Calvin College	Grand Rapids MI	542
5	DePauw University	Greencastle IN	492
6	Colgate University	Hamilton NY	481
7	Bucknell University	Lewisburg PA	474
8	Colorado College	Colorado Springs CO	466
9	Taylor University	Upland IN	463
10	Skidmore College	Saratoga Sprngs NY	457
11	Babson College	Babson Park MA	448
12	Susquehanna University	Selinsgrove PA	445
13	Lafayette College	Easton PA	432
14	Oberlin College	Oberlin OH	431
15	Carleton College	Northfield MN	422
16	Colby College	Waterville ME	400
17	Wofford College	Spartanburg SC	390
18	Eckerd College	St. Petersburg FL	381
19	Centre College	Danville KY	379
20	Saint Lawrence University	Canton NY	378
21	Middlebury College	Middlebury VT	374
22	Dickinson College	Carlisle PA	372
23	Luther College	Decorah IA	351
24	Messiah College	Mechanicsburg PA	349
25	Gettysburg College	Gettysburg PA	340
26	Bates College	Lewiston ME	335
27	Union College	Schenectady NY	332
28	Lewis and Clark College	Portland OR	331
29	Trinity College	Hartford CT	330
30	Muhlenberg College	Allentown PA	317
30	Carthage College	Kenosha WI	317
32	Hope College	Holland MI	316
33	Hobart and William Smith Colleges	Geneva NY	315
34	Goucher College	Baltimore MD	312
35	Augustana College	Rock Island IL	311
35	Wheaton College	Wheaton IL	311
37	Siena College	Loudonville NY	296
38	Davidson College	Davidson NC	295
39	Franklin and Marshall College	Lancaster PA	289
40	Vassar College	Poughkeepsie NY	286

**2.19 INSTITUTIONS BY TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDY ABROAD STUDENTS:
TOP ASSOCIATE'S COLLEGES & SPECIAL FOCUS INSTITUTIONS, 2012/13**

ASSOCIATE'S COLLEGES				Study abroad students
1	Orange Coast College	Costa Mesa	CA	249
2	College of Du Page	Glen Ellyn	IL	221
3	Miami-Dade College	Miami	FL	200
4	Pellissippi State Community College	Knoxville	TN	182
5	Cabrillo College	Aptos	CA	139
6	Kirkwood Community College	Cedar Rapids	IA	137
7	SUNY Broome Community College	Binghamton	NY	130
8	City College of San Francisco	San Francisco	CA	116
9	Mesa Community College	Mesa	AZ	106
10	Valencia College	Orlando	FL	104
11	Citrus College	Glendora	CA	103
12	Santa Barbara City College	Santa Barbara	CA	88
13	Riverside Community College	Riverside	CA	81
14	Consumnes River College	Sacramento	CA	78
15	Southwest Tennessee Community College	Memphis	TN	70
16	Pasadena City College	Pasadena	CA	69
17	Austin Community College	Austin	TX	68
18	Diablo Valley College	Pleasant Hill	CA	66
18	Santa Rosa Junior College	Santa Rosa	CA	66
20	Tulsa Community College	Tulsa	OK	61

SPECIAL FOCUS INSTITUTIONS

1	Savannah College of Art and Design	Savannah	GA	380
2	Thunderbird School of Global Management	Glendale	AZ	286
3	School of the Art Institute of Chicago	Chicago	IL	192
4	Middlebury College—Language Schools	Middlebury	VT	142
5	Maryland Institute College of Art	Baltimore	MD	114
6	University of Nebraska Medical Center	Omaha	NE	96
7	South Dakota School of Mines and Technology	Rapid City	SD	85
8	Massachusetts College of Art	Boston	MA	83
9	Art Center College of Design	Pasadena	CA	80
10	California College of the Arts	San Francisco	CA	72

2.20 LEADING INSTITUTIONS BY LONG-TERM DURATION OF STUDY ABROAD AND INSTITUTIONAL TYPE, 2012/13

DOCTORATE-GRANTING UNIVERSITIES				Study abroad students
1	New York University	New York	NY	449
2	Pepperdine University	Malibu	CA	235
3	Texas Christian University	Fort Worth	TX	176
4	University of Wisconsin—Madison	Madison	WI	144
5	University of California—Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	CA	141
6	University of Texas—Austin	Austin	TX	100
7	University of Illinois—Urbana-Champaign	Champaign	IL	99
8	American University	Washington	DC	94
9	University of Washington	Seattle	WA	85
10	University of California—Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz	CA	81
11	Indiana University—Bloomington	Bloomington	IN	74
12	George Washington University	Washington	DC	71
13	San Diego State University	San Diego	CA	70
14	Tufts University	Medford	MA	68
14	University of California—Irvine	Irvine	CA	68
16	University of Notre Dame	Notre Dame	IN	66
16	University of California—Los Angeles	Los Angeles	CA	66
18	University of Oregon	Eugene	OR	65
19	University of New Mexico—main campus	Albuquerque	NM	60
20	University of South Carolina—Columbia	Columbia	SC	57

MASTER'S COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES

1	San Francisco State University	San Francisco	CA	249
2	Suffolk University	Boston	MA	90
3	California State University—Chico	Chico	CA	76
4	California Polytechnic State University—San Luis Obispo	San Luis Obispo	CA	72
5	Sonoma State University	Rohnert Park	CA	64
6	California State University—Long Beach	Long Beach	CA	63
7	Concordia University	Irvine	CA	62
8	SUNY Fashion Institute of Technology	New York	NY	61
9	LIU Global	Brooklyn	NY	57
10	Marist College	Poughkeepsie	NY	55
11	California State University—Monterey Bay	Seaside	CA	53
12	Loyola University Maryland	Baltimore	MD	44
12	California State University—Sacramento	Sacramento	CA	44
14	University of Portland	Portland	OR	40
14	California State University—Fullerton	Fullerton	CA	40
16	James Madison University	Harrisonburg	VA	39
16	Webster University	St. Louis	MO	39
18	Gonzaga University	Spokane	WA	32
19	Walla Walla University	College Place	WA	31
20	Western Washington University	Bellingham	WA	30

(cont'd)

2.20 LEADING INSTITUTIONS BY LONG-TERM DURATION OF STUDY ABROAD AND INSTITUTIONAL TYPE, 2012/13 (cont'd)

BACCALAUREATE COLLEGES				Study abroad students
1	College of the Holy Cross	Worcester	MA	108
2	Sarah Lawrence College	Bronxville	NY	97
3	Smith College	Northampton	MA	83
4	Wellesley College	Wellesley	MA	50
5	Dickinson College	Carlisle	PA	42
6	Lewis and Clark College	Portland	OR	33
7	Mount Holyoke College	South Hadley	MA	29
8	Middlebury College	Middlebury	VT	26
9	Wheaton College	Norton	MA	24
10	Skidmore College	Saratoga Sprngs	NY	22
10	Vassar College	Poughkeepsie	NY	22
12	Kenyon College	Gambier	OH	21
13	Juniata College	Huntingdon	PA	20
14	Colby College	Waterville	ME	18
14	Trinity College	Hartford	CT	18
16	University of Richmond	Richmond	VA	17
16	Gettysburg College	Gettysburg	PA	17
18	Davidson College	Davidson	NC	16
19	Wesleyan University	Middletown	CT	15
19	Kalamazoo College	Kalamazoo	MI	15

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, 2012/13

DOCTORATE-GRANTING UNIVERSITIES				Study abroad students
1	University of Southern California	Los Angeles	CA	2,065
2	New York University	New York	NY	1,760
3	Boston University	Boston	MA	1,295
4	American University	Washington	DC	1,163
5	Syracuse University	Syracuse	NY	1,101
6	University of Wisconsin — Madison	Madison	WI	1,074
7	George Washington University	Washington	DC	902
8	Indiana University — Bloomington	Bloomington	IN	900
9	University of Washington	Seattle	WA	883
10	University of Minnesota — Twin Cities	Minneapolis	MN	845
11	Boston College	Chestnut Hill	MA	812
12	University of Colorado — Boulder	Boulder	CO	784
13	University of Michigan — Ann Arbor	Ann Arbor	MI	781
14	University of Maryland — College Park	College Park	MD	768
15	Stanford University	Stanford	CA	719
16	University of Illinois — Urbana-Champaign	Champaign	IL	711
16	University of Massachusetts — Amherst	Amherst	MA	711
18	University of Notre Dame	Notre Dame	IN	708
19	Northeastern University	Boston	MA	685
20	University of California — Berkeley	Berkeley	CA	684

MASTER'S COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES

1	Loyola University Maryland	Baltimore	MD	498
2	Villanova University	Villanova	PA	449
3	Elon University	Elon	NC	422
4	Marist College	Poughkeepsie	NY	414
5	Santa Clara University	Santa Clara	CA	377
6	James Madison University	Harrisonburg	VA	345
7	Ithaca College	Ithaca	NY	342
8	California Polytechnic State University — San Luis Obispo	San Luis Obispo	CA	323
9	Gonzaga University	Spokane	WA	321
10	Chapman University	Orange	CA	312
11	College of Charleston	Charleston	SC	299
12	Loyola Marymount University	Los Angeles	CA	287
13	Arcadia University	Glenside	PA	273
14	Quinnipiac University	Hamden	CT	263
15	Bentley University	Waltham	MA	248
16	Seattle University	Seattle	WA	237
17	University of Wisconsin — Eau Claire	Eau Claire	WI	234
18	University of North Carolina — Wilmington	Wilmington	NC	222
19	Suffolk University	Boston	MA	221
19	Providence College	Providence	RI	221

(cont' d)

2.21 LEADING INSTITUTIONS BY MID-LENGTH DURATION OF STUDY ABROAD AND INSTITUTIONAL TYPE, 2012/13 (cont'd)

BACCALAUREATE COLLEGES				Study abroad students
1	Colgate University	Hamilton	NY	418
2	Skidmore College	Saratoga Sprngs	NY	391
3	Carleton College	Northfield	MN	375
4	College of Saint Benedict/Saint John's University	St. Joseph	MN	362
5	University of Richmond	Richmond	VA	329
6	Middlebury College	Middlebury	VT	322
7	Gettysburg College	Gettysburg	PA	316
8	Lewis and Clark College	Portland	OR	298
9	Bucknell University	Lewisburg	PA	290
10	Colby College	Waterville	ME	276
11	Dickinson College	Carlisle	PA	271
12	Bates College	Lewiston	ME	267
13	Vassar College	Poughkeepsie	NY	264
14	Wesleyan University	Middletown	CT	250
15	Hobart and William Smith Colleges	Geneva	NY	248
16	Macalester College	Saint Paul	MN	244
17	Saint Lawrence University	Canton	NY	242
18	Lafayette College	Easton	PA	238
18	Trinity College	Hartford	CT	238
20	Stonehill College	Easton	MA	234

ASSOCIATE'S COLLEGES

1	Citrus College	Glendora	CA	83
2	SUNY Broome Community College	Binghamton	NY	74
3	Diablo Valley College	Pleasant Hill	CA	66
3	Santa Rosa Junior College	Santa Rosa	CA	66
5	City College of San Francisco	San Francisco	CA	56
5	Consumnes River College	Sacramento	CA	56
7	Orange Coast College	Costa Mesa	CA	50
8	Saddleback College	Mission Viejo	CA	47
9	Pasadena City College	Pasadena	CA	46
10	Fullerton College	Fullerton	CA	42
11	Sierra College	Rocklin	CA	40
12	Riverside Community College	Riverside	CA	35
13	Sacramento City College	Sacramento	CA	34
14	Los Angeles Pierce College	Woodland Hills	CA	33
15	Merritt College	Oakland	CA	25
16	Kapiolani Community College	Honolulu	HI	24
17	Green River Community College	Auburn	WA	23
18	Spokane Falls Community College	Spokane	WA	21
19	Shasta College	Redding	CA	20
20	Santa Barbara City College	Santa Barbara	CA	18

(cont'd)

SPECIAL FOCUS INSTITUTIONS*				Study abroad students
1	Savannah College of Art and Design	Savannah	GA	317
2	Maryland Institute College of Art	Baltimore	MD	71
3	Art Center College of Design	Pasadena	CA	41
4	Rhode Island School of Design	Providence	RI	29
5	Massachusetts College of Art	Boston	MA	14

* Top five 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, 2012/13

DOCTORATE-GRANTING UNIVERSITIES				Study abroad students
1	Michigan State University	East Lansing	MI	2,167
2	Ohio State University—main campus	Columbus	OH	2,139
3	University of Texas—Austin	Austin	TX	2,082
4	New York University	New York	NY	2,057
5	University of Georgia	Athens	GA	1,713
6	University of Minnesota—Twin Cities	Minneapolis	MN	1,702
7	Texas A&M University	College Station	TX	1,682
8	University of Florida	Gainesville	FL	1,611
9	University of Michigan—Ann Arbor	Ann Arbor	MI	1,554
10	University of Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	PA	1,545
11	University of California—Los Angeles	Los Angeles	CA	1,401
12	University of Virginia—main campus	Charlottesville	VA	1,360
13	San Diego State University	San Diego	CA	1,328
14	University of Illinois—Urbana-Champaign	Champaign	IL	1,267
15	Indiana University—Bloomington	Bloomington	IN	1,232
16	University of Maryland—College Park	College Park	MD	1,173
17	Arizona State University	Tempe	AZ	1,155
18	University of Washington	Seattle	WA	1,154
19	Pennsylvania State University—University Park	University Park	PA	1,150
20	Miami University	Oxford	OH	1,138

[cont'd]

2.22 LEADING INSTITUTIONS BY SHORT-TERM DURATION OF STUDY ABROAD AND INSTITUTIONAL TYPE, 2012/13 (cont'd)

				Study abroad students
MASTER'S COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES				
1	Elon University	Elon	NC	832
2	Appalachian State University	Boone	NC	780
3	Arcadia University	Glenside	PA	737
4	James Madison University	Harrisonburg	VA	710
5	Kennesaw State University	Kennesaw	GA	646
6	Lee University	Cleveland	TN	548
7	Grand Valley State University	Allendale	MI	532
8	Central Connecticut State University	New Britain	CT	506
9	Slippery Rock University of Pennsylvania	Slippery Rock	PA	497
10	College of Charleston	Charleston	SC	475
11	University of North Florida	Jacksonville	FL	458
12	University of Northern Iowa	Cedar Falls	IA	450
12	Villanova University	Villanova	PA	450
14	Western Kentucky University	Bowling Green	KY	432
15	Texas State University	San Marcos	TX	417
16	California State University — Long Beach	Long Beach	CA	406
17	Belmont University	Nashville	TN	403
18	CUNY Hunter College	New York	NY	390
19	California Polytechnic State University — San Luis Obispo	San Luis Obispo	CA	380
20	University of Wisconsin — Oshkosh	Oshkosh	WI	374
 BACCALAUREATE COLLEGES				
1	Saint Olaf College	Northfield	MN	524
2	Taylor University	Upland	IN	394
3	DePauw University	Greencastle	IN	374
4	Calvin College	Grand Rapids	MI	366
5	Babson College	Babson Park	MA	301
6	Luther College	Decorah	IA	295
7	Colorado College	Colorado Springs	CO	288
7	Carthage College	Kenosha	WI	288
9	University of Richmond	Richmond	VA	280
10	Eckerd College	St. Petersburg	FL	264
11	Augustana College	Rock Island	IL	261
12	Wofford College	Spartanburg	SC	260
13	Bowdoin College	Brunswick	ME	258
14	Susquehanna University	Selinsgrove	PA	246
15	Centre College	Danville	KY	235
16	Wartburg College	Waverly	IA	233
17	Augustana College	Sioux Falls	SD	225
18	Oberlin College	Oberlin	OH	220
19	Hartwick College	Oneonta	NY	219
20	Messiah College	Mechanicsburg	PA	218

(cont'd)

ASSOCIATE'S COLLEGES				Study abroad students
1	College of Du Page	Glen Ellyn	IL	211
2	Miami-Dade College	Miami	FL	194
3	Pellissippi State Community College	Knoxville	TN	182
4	Orange Coast College	Costa Mesa	CA	170
5	Kirkwood Community College	Cedar Rapids	IA	131
6	Mesa Community College	Mesa	AZ	106
7	Valencia College	Orlando	FL	99
8	Cabrillo College	Aptos	CA	98
9	Southwest Tennessee Community College	Memphis	TN	70
10	Austin Community College	Austin	TX	68
11	Tulsa Community College	Tulsa	OK	61
12	City College of San Francisco	San Francisco	CA	60
12	Landmark College	Putney	VT	60
14	SUNY Broome Community College	Binghamton	NY	54
15	Madison Area Technical College	Madison	WI	49
15	University of Wisconsin Colleges	Madison	WI	49
17	Parkland College	Champaign	IL	47
18	Dutchess Community College	Poughkeepsie	NY	46
19	Chemeketa Community College	Salem	OR	42
19	Lone Star College System	The Woodlands	TX	42

SPECIAL FOCUS INSTITUTIONS*

1	School of the Art Institute of Chicago	Chicago	IL	162
2	University of Nebraska Medical Center	Omaha	NE	96
3	Middlebury College—Language Schools	Middlebury	VT	94
4	Massachusetts College of Art	Boston	MA	68
5	California College of the Arts	San Francisco	CA	65
6	South Dakota School of Mines and Technology	Rapid City	SD	56
7	Montserrat College of Art	Beverly	MA	44
8	Maryland Institute College of Art	Baltimore	MD	43
9	Boston Architectural College	Boston	MA	36
10	Penn State Dickinson School of Law	University Park	PA	33

* Top ten 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, 2000-2013

	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

3.2 IEP STUDENTS AND STUDENT-WEEKS BY PROGRAM TYPE, 2013

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	100	50,928	5,963	44,965	683,204	116,173	567,030
For-profit	85	42,374	5,331	37,043	565,787	111,269	454,518
Affiliated by contract with a higher education institution	60	26,941	1,024	25,917	360,986	36,626	324,360
Not affiliated by contract with a higher education institution	25	15,433	4,307	11,126	204,801	74,643	130,158
Not-for-profit	15	8,554	632	7,922	117,417	4,904	112,512
Affiliated by contract with a higher education institution	13	7,739	612	7,127	102,457	4,717	97,739
Not affiliated by contract with a higher education institution	2	815	20	795	14,960	187	14,773
COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY GOVERNED	134	41,740	5,659	36,081	680,904	82,658	598,246
Private institution	37	9,767	1,125	8,642	141,187	14,834	126,353
Public institution	97	31,973	4,534	27,439	539,717	67,824	471,893
UNSPECIFIED PROGRAM TYPE	84	33,305	5,744	27,561	497,278	117,914	379,364
ALL PROGRAMS	318	125,973	17,366	108,607	1,861,385	316,745	1,544,640

3.3 IEP STUDENTS INTENDING TO CONTINUE FURTHER (NON-IEP) STUDY IN THE UNITED STATES, 2013

% of students intending further study	# of programs
25% or fewer	16
26% to 50%	23
51% to 75%	37
76% or greater	78
All reporting programs*	154
ALL PROGRAMS	318

Read table as: "Sixteen 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	67,308	53.7

* Not all programs provided further study data.

3.4 WORLD REGION OF ORIGIN OF IEP STUDENTS, 2013

	Total students	% of world total	% change from 2012*
Asia	47,733	37.9	-8.7
Middle East & North Africa	45,846	36.4	2.5
Latin America & Caribbean	20,183	16.0	14.7
Europe	10,493	8.3	-4.1
Africa, Sub-Saharan	1,583	1.3	10.7
Oceania	69	0.1	**
North America	60	0.0	**
Stateless	6	0.0	**
TOTAL	125,973	100.0	-3.5

* Throughout this report, rates of change listed for the Intensive English Program survey have been controlled for increased survey response rates. Comparisons with totals reported in prior *Open Doors* reports are not possible.

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

3.5 TOP 25 PLACES OF ORIGIN OF IEP STUDENTS, 2013

	Total students	% of total	% change from 2012*	Student-weeks	% of total	% change from 2012*	Average weeks per student
WORLD TOTAL	125,973	100.0	-3.5	1,861,385	100.0	3.3	14.8
1 Saudi Arabia	38,165	30.3	-2.7	713,164	38.3	-3.8	18.7
2 China	18,053	14.3	-8.3	259,247	13.9	-14.4	14.4
3 Japan	11,258	8.9	-2.2	126,642	6.8	-8.6	11.2
4 Brazil	9,063	7.2	20.5	78,084	4.2	36.0	8.6
5 South Korea	8,651	6.9	-21.8	122,142	6.6	-20.4	14.1
6 Taiwan	4,892	3.9	-10.8	55,600	3.0	-13.6	11.4
7 Kuwait	3,075	2.4	54.8	45,378	2.4	57.5	14.8
8 Colombia	2,836	2.3	33.3	36,300	2.0	20.1	12.8
9 Turkey	2,207	1.8	-4.9	29,710	1.6	1.9	13.5
10 Venezuela	2,118	1.7	12.4	32,846	1.8	21.4	15.5
11 Mexico	1,945	1.5	-1.5	29,795	1.6	-3.7	15.3
12 Germany	1,627	1.3	-10.7	25,864	1.4	-7.4	15.9
13 Thailand	1,507	1.2	11.1	23,745	1.3	14.6	15.8
14 Ecuador	1,197	1.0	11.3	17,466	0.9	46.5	14.6
15 Vietnam	1,195	0.9	-0.7	18,432	1.0	0.6	15.4
16 Russia	1,136	0.9	5.5	10,883	0.6	4.6	9.6
17 Italy	1,020	0.8	-5.8	8,503	0.5	-15.1	8.3
18 France	972	0.8	-7.0	9,406	0.5	-7.0	9.7
19 Spain	949	0.8	-9.6	8,335	0.4	-15.4	8.8
20 Dominican Republic	872	0.7	-15.5	14,353	0.8	-18.4	16.5
21 Libya	843	0.7	50.1	13,989	0.8	61.3	16.6
22 Iraq	763	0.6	59.1	17,027	0.9	77.0	22.3
23 United Arab Emirates	757	0.6	56.4	10,634	0.6	38.5	14.0
24 Oman	617	0.5	-5.2	10,231	0.5	-28.0	16.6
25 Kazakhstan	560	0.4	11.3	7,921	0.4	11.2	14.1

* Throughout this report, rates of change listed for the Intensive English Program survey have been controlled for increased survey response rates. Comparisons with totals reported in prior *Open Doors* reports are not possible.

3.6 IEP STUDENTS AND STUDENT-WEEKS BY PLACE OF ORIGIN, 2013

	Students	Student-weeks	Average weeks per student		Students	Student-weeks	Average weeks per student
AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN	1,583	30,830	19.5	Cabo Verde/Cape Verde	3	13	4.3
Central Africa	416	7,449	17.9	Cote d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast)	176	3,086	17.5
Cameroon	47	517	11.0	Gambia	1	18	18.0
Central African Republic	3	37	12.3	Ghana	10	89	8.9
Chad	10	151	15.1	Guinea	28	395	14.1
Congo, Democratic Republic of (Kinshasa)	85	1,421	16.7	Guinea-Bissau	0	0	—
Congo, Republic of (Brazzaville)	110	2,048	18.6	Liberia	0	0	—
Equatorial Guinea	74	2,050	27.7	Mali	94	1,630	17.3
Gabon	83	1,161	14.0	Mauritania	28	360	12.9
São Tome & Príncipe	4	64	16.0	Niger	15	236	15.7
East Africa	146	1,825	12.5	Nigeria	32	418	13.1
Burundi	13	210	16.2	Saint Helena	0	0	—
Djibouti	1	18	18.0	Senegal	94	1,258	13.4
Eritrea	1	15	15.0	Sierra Leone	8	114	14.3
Ethiopia	32	403	12.6	Togo	17	230	13.5
Kenya	15	138	9.2	ASIA	47,733	634,670	13.3
Rwanda	15	238	15.9	East Asia	43,235	569,183	13.2
Seychelles	0	0	—	China	18,053	259,247	14.4
Somalia	13	113	8.7	Hong Kong	193	2,676	13.9
South Sudan	0	0	—	Japan	11,258	126,642	11.2
Sudan	32	447	14.0	Macau	24	434	18.1
Tanzania	17	133	7.8	Mongolia	164	2,442	14.9
Uganda	7	110	15.7	North Korea	0	0	—
Southern Africa	393	11,627	29.6	South Korea	8,651	122,142	14.1
Angola	354	11,019	31.1	Taiwan	4,892	55,600	11.4
Botswana	6	60	10.0	South & Central Asia	1,424	18,618	13.1
Comoros	3	50	16.7	Afghanistan	56	598	10.7
Lesotho	0	0	—	Bangladesh	144	1,422	9.9
Madagascar	6	32	5.3	Bhutan	1	15	15.0
Malawi	3	25	8.3	India	381	4,835	12.7
Mauritius	1	7	7.0	Kazakhstan	560	7,921	14.1
Mozambique	8	230	28.8	Kyrgyzstan	25	264	10.6
Namibia	0	0	—	Maldives	0	0	—
Reunion	1	3	3.0	Nepal	42	431	10.3
South Africa	8	141	17.6	Pakistan	61	629	10.3
Swaziland	1	23	23.0	Sri Lanka	11	164	14.9
Zambia	1	15	15.0	Tajikistan	32	824	25.8
Zimbabwe	1	22	22.0	Turkmenistan	61	960	15.7
West Africa	628	9,929	15.8	Uzbekistan	50	555	11.1
Benin	54	1,087	20.1	Southeast Asia	3,074	46,869	15.2
Burkina Faso	68	995	14.6	Brunei	3	53	17.7
				Cambodia	38	633	16.7

(cont'd)

	Students	Student-weeks	Average weeks per student		Students	Student-weeks	Average weeks per student
East Timor	13	207	15.9	Netherlands	71	939	13.2
Indonesia	182	2,216	12.2	Norway	361	4,021	11.1
Laos	13	86	6.6	Poland	163	1,895	11.6
Malaysia	54	602	11.1	Portugal	67	640	9.6
Myanmar	35	457	13.1	Romania	32	424	13.3
Philippines	26	324	12.5	Russia	1,136	10,883	9.6
Singapore	8	114	14.3	San Marino	0	0	–
Thailand	1,507	23,745	15.8	Serbia	35	405	11.6
Vietnam	1,195	18,432	15.4	Slovakia	32	396	12.4
EUROPE	10,493	124,400	11.9	Slovenia	6	74	12.3
Albania	64	1,446	22.6	Spain	949	8,335	8.8
Andorra	3	12	4.0	Sweden	246	4,287	17.4
Armenia	8	82	10.3	Switzerland	432	3,840	8.9
Austria	51	410	8.0	Turkey	2,207	29,710	13.5
Azerbaijan	117	804	6.9	Ukraine	129	1,303	10.1
Belarus	33	384	11.6	United Kingdom	18	164	9.1
Belgium	72	894	12.4	Vatican City/Holy See	0	0	–
Bosnia and Herzegovina	10	109	10.9	LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN	20,183	236,770	11.7
Bulgaria	29	444	15.3	Caribbean	981	15,935	16.2
Croatia	19	227	11.9	Anguilla	0	0	–
Cyprus	7	135	19.3	Antigua and Barbuda	0	0	–
Czech Republic	50	651	13.0	Aruba	0	0	–
Denmark	297	5,219	17.6	Bahamas	0	0	–
Estonia	4	49	12.3	Barbados	1	18	18.0
Finland	13	161	12.4	Bermuda	1	59	59.0
France	972	9,406	9.7	British Virgin Islands	0	0	–
Georgia	22	240	10.9	Cayman Islands	0	0	–
Germany	1,627	25,864	15.9	Cuba	29	424	14.6
Gibraltar	0	0	–	Curacao	0	0	–
Greece	46	541	11.8	Dominica	1	12	12.0
Hungary	85	928	10.9	Dominican Republic	872	14,353	16.5
Iceland	1	12	12.0	Grenada	0	0	–
Ireland	0	0	–	Guadeloupe	3	53	17.7
Italy	1,020	8,503	8.3	Haiti	61	878	14.4
Kosovo	4	72	18.0	Jamaica	8	85	10.6
Latvia	11	137	12.5	Martinique	1	6	6.0
Liechtenstein	0	0	–	Montserrat	0	0	–
Lithuania	11	72	6.5	Sint Maarten	0	0	–
Luxembourg	0	0	–	St. Kitts and Nevis	0	0	–
Macedonia	6	22	3.7	St. Lucia	0	0	–
Malta	0	0	–	St. Vincent and Grenadines	4	47	11.8
Moldova	13	138	10.6	Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	–
Monaco	0	0	–	Turks and Caicos Islands	0	0	–
Montenegro	14	122	8.7				

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

	Students	Student-weeks	Average weeks per student		Students	Student-weeks	Average weeks per student
Mexico & Central America	2,679	41,258	15.4	Syria	157	2,258	14.4
Belize	17	220	12.9	United Arab Emirates	757	10,634	14.0
Costa Rica	64	854	13.3	Yemen	182	2,818	15.5
El Salvador	160	2,598	16.2	North Africa	1,221	18,099	14.8
Guatemala	178	3,119	17.5	Algeria	61	611	10.0
Honduras	144	2,438	16.9	Egypt	96	1,107	11.5
Mexico	1,945	29,795	15.3	Libya	843	13,989	16.6
Nicaragua	50	800	16.0	Morocco	150	1,775	11.8
Panama	121	1,434	11.9	Tunisia	71	617	8.7
South America	16,523	179,577	10.9	NORTH AMERICA	60	499	8.3
Argentina	293	2,273	7.8	Canada	60	499	8.3
Bolivia	88	1,340	15.2	OCEANIA	69	516	7.5
Brazil	9,063	78,084	8.6	Australia	56	333	5.9
Chile	429	5,019	11.7	Cook Islands	0	0	–
Colombia	2,836	36,300	12.8	Fiji	3	47	15.7
Ecuador	1,197	17,466	14.6	French Polynesia	1	12	12.0
Falkland Islands	0	0	–	Kiribati	0	0	–
French Guiana	0	0	–	Marshall Islands	1	41	41.0
Guyana	0	0	–	Micronesia	0	0	–
Paraguay	97	1,233	12.7	Nauru	3	29	9.7
Peru	369	4,667	12.6	New Caledonia	0	0	–
Suriname	1	1	1.0	New Zealand	3	44	14.7
Uruguay	32	348	10.9	Niue	0	0	–
Venezuela	2,118	32,846	15.5	Norfolk Islands	0	0	–
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA	45,846	833,609	18.2	Palau	0	0	–
Middle East	44,625	815,510	18.3	Papua New Guinea	1	*	–
Bahrain	25	399	16.0	Samoa	0	0	–
Iran	218	2,784	12.8	Solomon Islands	0	0	–
Iraq	763	17,027	22.3	Tonga	0	0	–
Israel	78	683	8.8	Tuvalu	0	0	–
Jordan	226	3,461	15.3	Vanuatu	0	0	–
Kuwait	3,075	45,378	14.8	Wallis and Futuna	1	10	10.0
Lebanon	24	268	11.2	Stateless	6	91	15.2
Oman	617	10,231	16.6	TOTAL	125,973	1,861,385	14.8
Palestinian Territories	42	504	12.0				
Qatar	296	5,901	19.9				
Saudi Arabia	38,165	713,164	18.7				

* Data not available.

3.7 IEP STUDENTS AND STUDENT-WEEKS BY U.S. STATE, 2013

	Programs	Total students	Student-weeks		Programs	Total students	Student-weeks
Alabama	6	1,201	17,775	Montana	1	235	2,989
Alaska	—	*	*	Nebraska	3	873	2,983
Arizona	3	2,431	101,794	Nevada	2	421	3,702
Arkansas	1	212	3,748	New Hampshire	1	43	568
California	42	35,101	438,846	New Jersey	5	772	9,400
Colorado	9	2,513	42,166	New Mexico	2	317	3,987
Connecticut	4	1,399	20,664	New York	23	15,460	185,102
Delaware	1	1,424	27,800	North Carolina	7	1,671	21,750
District of Columbia	4	839	10,906	North Dakota	3	295	5,676
Florida	11	4,509	53,162	Ohio	11	3,132	53,310
Georgia	5	1,170	21,561	Oklahoma	3	934	16,318
Hawaii	4	806	8,836	Oregon	8	3,594	60,054
Idaho	3	497	9,090	Pennsylvania	11	3,608	61,095
Illinois	16	3,713	47,618	Rhode Island	1	364	5,348
Indiana	5	1,685	24,226	South Carolina	2	784	15,604
Iowa	4	707	13,439	South Dakota	1	17	256
Kansas	5	1,726	27,295	Tennessee	6	1,227	20,500
Kentucky	3	300	4,070	Texas	24	7,887	122,881
Louisiana	4	417	7,285	Utah	3	710	13,821
Maine	2	47	350	Vermont	1	255	2,234
Maryland	4	1,119	11,211	Virginia	6	2,911	50,306
Massachusetts	6	4,094	34,832	Washington	17	6,187	140,946
Michigan	8	2,766	47,817	West Virginia	3	604	9,909
Minnesota	4	1,082	15,664	Wisconsin	8	1,953	30,400
Mississippi	3	396	3,600	Wyoming	1	18	188
Missouri	8	1,549	28,302	U.S. TOTAL	318	125,973	1,861,385

* 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.

3.8 TOP 20 PLACES OF ORIGIN FOR THE TOP 4 STATES HOSTING IEP STUDENTS, 2013

CALIFORNIA		Total students	Student-weeks	% of students
State total		35,101	438,846	100.0
1	Saudi Arabia	7,595	120,787	21.6
2	China	5,267	68,733	15.0
3	Japan	5,008	52,255	14.3
4	Brazil	3,240	21,801	9.2
5	Korea, South (Rep. of)	2,904	35,973	8.3
6	Taiwan	2,618	24,046	7.5
7	Germany	1,549	27,482	4.4
8	Kuwait	1,055	16,982	3.0
9	Turkey	635	7,501	1.8
10	Vietnam	470	7,124	1.3
11	Thailand	411	5,281	1.2
12	Russia	363	3,069	1.0
13	Italy	354	2,613	1.0
13	Denmark	322	6,039	0.9
15	France	321	2,649	0.9
16	Sweden	252	4,826	0.7
17	Colombia	225	2,423	0.6
18	Norway	219	3,449	0.6
19	Switzerland	205	1,764	0.6
20	United Arab Emirates	168	1,530	0.5

TEXAS		Total students	Student-weeks	% of students
State total		7,887	122,881	100.0
1	Saudi Arabia	3,053	58,202	38.7
1	Korea, South (Rep. of)	697	8,574	8.8
1	China	496	7,450	6.3
4	Brazil	411	3,959	5.2
5	Taiwan	325	4,076	4.1
6	Mexico	317	2,599	4.0
7	Turkey	308	4,302	3.9
8	Venezuela	308	4,243	3.9
9	Japan	205	2,741	2.6
10	Colombia	204	2,525	2.6
11	Angola	150	6,141	1.9
12	Kazakhstan	122	1,483	1.5
13	Thailand	100	1,433	1.3
14	Iraq	95	1,771	1.2
15	Vietnam	87	1,132	1.1
16	Libya	62	1,045	0.8
17	Oman	56	826	0.7
18	Kuwait	54	993	0.7
19	France	52	382	0.7
20	Qatar	52	797	0.7

NEW YORK		Total students	Student-weeks	% of students
State total		15,460	185,102	100.0
1	China	2,322	24,048	15.0
2	Korea, South (Rep. of)	1,147	14,699	7.4
3	Japan	1,134	14,406	7.3
4	Mexico	1,086	18,419	7.0
5	Ecuador	981	12,912	6.3
6	Dominican Republic	865	12,950	5.6
7	Colombia	701	8,157	4.5
8	Saudi Arabia	689	12,697	4.5
9	Brazil	606	5,585	3.9
10	Turkey	491	5,496	3.2
11	Spain	444	3,025	2.9
12	Italy	439	3,094	2.8
13	Taiwan	423	3,682	2.7
13	Russia	403	3,674	2.6
15	France	328	3,099	2.1
16	Thailand	252	3,826	1.6
16	Venezuela	209	2,161	1.4
18	Norway	184	1,017	1.2
19	Peru	155	1,988	1.0
20	Guatemala	152	2,591	1.0

WASHINGTON		Total students	Student-weeks	% of students
State total		6,187	140,946	100.0
1	Saudi Arabia	2,149	53,867	34.7
2	China	1,095	26,062	17.7
3	Japan	897	12,831	14.5
4	Korea, South (Rep. of)	552	10,859	8.9
5	Taiwan	356	7,214	5.8
6	Vietnam	233	8,242	3.8
7	Brazil	110	2,596	1.8
8	Oman	93	2,773	1.5
9	Thailand	75	1,389	1.2
10	Hong Kong	62	1,668	1.0
11	Colombia	55	1,173	0.9
12	Libya	51	1,753	0.8
13	Indonesia	44	764	0.7
14	Russia	36	804	0.6
15	Kuwait	31	550	0.5
16	Venezuela	31	728	0.5
16	Mongolia	24	929	0.4
18	Mexico	21	502	0.3
19	United Arab Emirates	20	821	0.3
20	Turkey	18	168	0.3

3.9 IEP STUDENTS AND STUDENT-WEEKS BY ENROLLMENT STATUS FOR TOP 4 HOST STATES, 2013

	ALL STATES	CALIFORNIA	NEW YORK	TEXAS	WASHINGTON
	% of students	% of students	% of students	% of students	% of students
Full-time*	85.2	95.5	60.8	88.6	76.7
Part-time	14.8	4.5	39.2	11.4	23.3
Total students	125,973	35,101	15,460	7,887	6,187
	% of student-weeks	% of student-weeks	% of student-weeks	% of student-weeks	% of student-weeks
Full-time*	85.3	94.9	53.8	91.1	84.8
Part-time	14.7	5.1	46.2	8.9	15.2
Total student-weeks	1,861,385	438,846	185,272	122,881	140,946

* Full-time enrollment is 18 or more class hours per week.

International Scholars in the United States

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4.1 VISA STATUS, SEX, AND PRIMARY FUNCTION OF INTERNATIONAL SCHOLARS, SELECTED YEARS, 1999/00–2013/14

	% of scholars			
	1999/00	2004/05	2009/10	2013/14
Visa status				
J (all)	71.6	54.0	62.6	71.4
<i>J-1 scholar</i>	69.0	51.0	61.1	69.0
<i>J-1 other*</i>	2.6	3.0	1.5	2.4
H-1B	20.5	37.4	30.3	21.2
TN	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.1
O-1	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.4
Other	5.5	6.4	5.4	5.8
Sex				
Male	71.8	66.5	64.2	62.5
Female	28.2	33.5	35.8	37.5
Primary function				
Research	76.5	73.2	77.4	80.9
Teaching	10.4	13.3	8.6	7.6
Both research & teaching	7.8	7.1	6.3	4.3
Other	5.3	6.4	7.7	7.2
TOTAL INTERNATIONAL SCHOLARS	74,571	89,634	115,098	121,914

* 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, 1999/00–2013/14

	% of scholars			
	1999/00	2004/05	2009/10	2013/14
Science, technology, engineering, and math	76.4	77.5	75.7	74.5
<i>Agriculture</i>	3.6	3.7	4.0	4.3
<i>Engineering</i>	11.9	11.6	13.1	15.5
<i>Health professions</i>	23.8	21.9	18.1	13.4
<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	35.6
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	3.4
Education	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.9
Fine and applied arts	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.6
Other fields of study	5.3	5.4	5.2	6.7

4.3 MAJOR FIELD OF SPECIALIZATION OF INTERNATIONAL SCHOLARS, 2013/14

Agriculture	5,212	Math and computer science	6,927
Agriculture, agriculture operations & related sciences	4,288	Computer & information sciences & support services	3,822
Natural resources & conservation	924	Mathematics & statistics	3,105
Business and management	4,155	Physical and life sciences	43,391
		Biological & biomedical sciences	29,111
Education	2,325	Physical sciences	14,155
		Science technologies/technicians	125
Engineering	18,934	Social sciences	9,800
Engineering	18,270	Social sciences	4,984
Engineering technologies & related fields	625	Area, ethnic, cultural, gender & group studies	1,737
Transportation & materials moving	27	Psychology	1,275
Mechanic & repair technologies/ technicians	4	Public administration & social service professions	1,124
Construction trades	4	History	680
Military technologies	4	Other fields of study	8,139
Precision production	0	Legal professions & studies	2,042
Fine and applied arts	1,990	Communication, journalism & related programs	996
Visual & performing arts	1,192	Multi/interdisciplinary studies	737
Architecture & related services	798	Liberal arts & sciences, general studies & humanities	367
Health professions	16,385	Library science	338
Health professions & related programs	15,289	Parks, recreation, leisure & fitness studies	276
Residency programs	1,096	Family & consumer sciences/human sciences	258
Humanities	4,656	Personal & culinary services	85
Foreign languages, literatures & linguistics	2,843	Communications technologies/ technicians & support services	57
English language & literature/letters	879	Homeland security, law enforcement, firefighting & related protective services	52
Philosophy and religious studies	834	Basic skills & developmental/remedial education	18
Theology & religious vocations	100	Military science, leadership & operational art	0
		Other	2,913
		TOTAL	121,914

4.4 TOP 25 PLACES OF ORIGIN OF INTERNATIONAL SCHOLARS, 2012/13 & 2013/14

	2012/13	2013/14	% of 2013/14	% change
1 China	34,230	36,409	29.9	6.4
2 India	11,184	10,506	8.6	-6.1
3 South Korea	8,696	7,934	6.5	-8.8
4 Germany	5,710	5,546	4.5	-2.9
5 Japan	5,041	4,705	3.9	-6.7
6 Canada	4,741	4,551	3.7	-4.0
7 France	4,409	4,525	3.7	2.6
8 Italy	3,804	3,887	3.2	2.2
9 Brazil	3,264	3,673	3.0	12.5
10 Spain	3,047	2,996	2.5	-1.7
11 United Kingdom	2,787	2,805	2.3	0.6
12 Turkey	2,302	2,253	1.8	-2.1
13 Taiwan	2,081	1,995	1.6	-4.1
14 Israel	1,644	1,574	1.3	-4.3
15 Mexico	1,532	1,527	1.3	-0.3
16 Iran	1,351	1,364	1.1	1.0
17 Netherlands	1,165	1,198	1.0	2.8
18 Russia	1,136	1,138	0.9	0.2
19 Australia	1,058	1,082	0.9	2.3
20 Poland	982	895	0.7	-8.9
21 Greece	838	880	0.7	5.0
22 Pakistan	722	845	0.7	17.0
23 Switzerland	792	796	0.7	0.5
24 Thailand	890	769	0.6	-13.6
25 Colombia	792	765	0.6	-3.4
WORLD TOTAL	122,059	121,914	100.0	-0.1

4.5 INTERNATIONAL SCHOLAR TOTALS BY PLACE OF ORIGIN, 2012/13 & 2013/14

	2012/13	2013/14	% of total	% change		2012/13	2013/14	% of total	% change
AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN	2,132	1,844	1.5	-13.5	Gambia	3	5		66.7
Central Africa	152	130	0.1	-14.5	Ghana	210	228		8.6
Cameroon	99	96		-3.0	Guinea	2	1		-50.0
Central African Republic	1	2		100.0	Guinea-Bissau	0	1		—
Chad	10	1		-90.0	Liberia	16	34		112.5
Congo, Democratic Republic of the (Kinshasa)	18	20		11.1	Mali	16	12		-25.0
Congo, Republic of the (Brazzaville)	10	7		-30.0	Mauritania	3	1		-66.7
Equatorial Guinea	7	2		-71.4	Niger	9	14		55.6
Gabon	6	2		-66.7	Nigeria	400	393		-1.8
São Tome & Príncipe	1	0		-100.0	Senegal	58	38		-34.5
East Africa	614	490	0.4	-20.2	Sierra Leone	15	7		-53.3
Burundi	1	2		100.0	Togo	11	8		-27.3
Djibouti	0	1		—	ASIA	66,066	66,259	54.3	0.3
Eritrea	10	7		-30.0	East Asia	50,409	51,408	42.2	2.0
Ethiopia	130	107		-17.7	China	34,230	36,409		6.4
Kenya	266	195		-26.7	Hong Kong	308	298		-3.2
Rwanda	21	22		4.8	Japan	5,041	4,705		-6.7
Somalia	2	0		-100.0	Macau	7	8		14.3
South Sudan	—	5		—	Mongolia	46	59		28.3
Sudan	28	32		14.3	North Korea	0	0		—
Tanzania	78	53		-32.1	South Korea	8,696	7,934		-8.8
Uganda	78	66		-15.4	Taiwan	2,081	1,995		-4.1
Southern Africa	575	439	0.4	-23.7	South & Central Asia	13,088	12,466	10.2	-4.8
Angola	0	8		—	Afghanistan	50	73		46.0
Botswana	18	7		-61.1	Bangladesh	247	255		3.2
Comoros	1	2		100.0	Bhutan	7	12		71.4
Lesotho	6	15		150.0	India	11,184	10,506		-6.1
Madagascar	10	8		-20.0	Kazakhstan	198	213		7.6
Malawi	25	18		-28.0	Kyrgyzstan	28	18		-35.7
Mauritius	21	11		-47.6	Maldives	1	0		-100.0
Mozambique	26	9		-65.4	Nepal	360	289		-19.7
Namibia	11	9		-18.2	Pakistan	722	845		17.0
South Africa	315	232		-26.3	Sri Lanka	206	201		-2.4
Swaziland	3	15		400.0	Tajikistan	23	13		-43.5
Zambia	39	25		-35.9	Turkmenistan	9	7		-22.2
Zimbabwe	100	80		-20.0	Uzbekistan	53	34		-35.8
West Africa	791	785	0.6	-0.8	Southeast Asia	2,569	2,385	2.0	-7.2
Benin	8	15		87.5	Brunei	1	7		600.0
Burkina Faso	21	8		-61.9	Cambodia	28	14		-50.0
Cabo Verde/Cape Verde	1	1		0.0	East Timor	0	0		—
Côte d'Ivoire/Ivory Coast	18	19		5.6	Indonesia	276	279		1.1
					Laos	7	1		-85.7

(cont'd)

(cont'd)

	2012/13	2013/14	% of total	% change		2012/13	2013/14	% of total	% change
Malaysia	351	310		-11.7	Poland	982	895		-8.9
Myanmar	26	39		50.0	Portugal	561	572		2.0
Philippines	310	307		-1.0	Romania	417	380		-8.9
Singapore	290	279		-3.8	Russia	1,136	1,138		0.2
Thailand	890	769		-13.6	San Marino	1	0		-100.0
Vietnam	390	380		-2.6	Serbia	173	162		-6.4
EUROPE	34,136	34,015	27.9	-0.4	Slovakia	135	131		-3.0
Albania	45	39		-13.3	Slovenia	96	77		-19.8
Andorra	0	4		-	Spain	3,047	2,996		-1.7
Armenia	72	59		-18.1	Sweden	632	671		6.2
Austria	578	587		1.6	Switzerland	792	796		0.5
Azerbaijan	38	35		-7.9	Turkey	2,302	2,253		-2.1
Belarus	80	80		0.0	Ukraine	366	357		-2.5
Belgium	499	584		17.0	United Kingdom	2,787	2,805		0.6
Bosnia and Herzegovina	28	30		7.1	Vatican City/Holy See	0	0		-
Bulgaria	238	204		-14.3	LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN	8,239	8,599	7.1	4.4
Croatia	119	115		-3.4	Caribbean	371	436	0.4	17.5
Cyprus	85	79		-7.1	Anguilla	1	1		0.0
Czech Republic	237	237		0.0	Antigua and Barbuda	3	5		66.7
Denmark	600	611		1.8	Aruba	1	1		0.0
Estonia	44	52		18.2	Bahamas	30	33		10.0
Finland	370	339		-8.4	Barbados	28	34		21.4
France	4,409	4,525		2.6	Bermuda	1	4		300.0
Georgia	112	93		-17.0	British Virgin Islands	0	1		-
Germany	5,710	5,546		-2.9	Cayman Islands	0	1		-
Gibraltar	0	0		-	Cuba	31	27		-12.9
Greece	838	880		5.0	Curacao*	-	7		-
Hungary	355	355		0.0	Dominica	7	9		28.6
Iceland	52	56		7.7	Dominican Republic	25	100		300.0
Ireland	540	514		-4.8	Grenada	6	4		-33.3
Italy	3,804	3,887		2.2	Guadeloupe	1	1		0.0
Kosovo	15	27		80.0	Haiti	22	16		-27.3
Latvia	25	28		12.0	Jamaica	115	100		-13.0
Liechtenstein	7	8		14.3	Martinique	1	0		-100.0
Lithuania	50	49		-2.0	Montserrat	0	0		-
Luxembourg	22	23		4.5	Netherlands Antilles*	3	-		-
Macedonia	32	30		-6.3	Sint Maarten*	-	1		-
Malta	5	7		40.0	St. Kitts and Nevis	5	2		-60.0
Moldova	31	33		6.5	St. Lucia	6	9		50.0
Monaco	3	0		-100.0	St. Vincent and Grenadines	6	6		0.0
Montenegro	9	11		22.2	Trinidad & Tobago	78	74		-5.1
Netherlands	1,165	1,198		2.8	Turks and Caicos Islands	1	0		-100.0
Norway	492	457		-7.1					

(cont'd)

4.5 INTERNATIONAL SCHOLAR TOTALS BY PLACE OF ORIGIN, 2012/13 & 2013/14 (cont'd)

	2012/13	2013/14	% of total	% change		2012/13	2013/14	% of total	% change
Mexico and Central America	1,894	1,823	1.5	-3.7	Palestinian Territories	36	27		-25.0
Belize	24	16		-33.3	Qatar	1	12		1100.0
Costa Rica	100	79		-21.0	Saudi Arabia	296	307		3.7
El Salvador	41	38		-7.3	Syria	158	140		-11.4
Guatemala	62	82		32.3	United Arab Emirates	19	27		42.1
Honduras	67	45		-32.8	Yemen	18	13		-27.8
Mexico	1,532	1,527		-0.3	North Africa	1,033	1,100	0.9	6.5
Nicaragua	36	14		-61.1	Algeria	75	68		-9.3
Panama	32	22		-31.3	Egypt	725	762		5.1
South America	5,974	6,340	5.2	6.1	Libya	38	39		2.6
Argentina	662	615		-7.1	Morocco	100	110		10.0
Bolivia	46	53		15.2	Tunisia	95	121		27.4
Brazil	3,264	3,673		12.5	NORTH AMERICA	4,741	4,551	3.7	-4.0
Chile	503	496		-1.4	Canada	4,741	4,551		-4.0
Colombia	792	765		-3.4	OCEANIA	1,295	1,322	1.1	2.1
Ecuador	132	138		4.5	Australia	1,058	1,082		2.3
Falkland Islands	0	0		-	Fiji	5	7		40.0
French Guiana	0	26		-	French Polynesia	2	0		-100.0
Guyana	8	5		-37.5	Kiribati	2	1		-50.0
Paraguay	22	21		-4.5	Micronesia	1	0		-100.0
Peru	255	263		3.1	New Caledonia	0	0		-
Suriname	1	2		100.0	New Zealand	216	224		3.7
Uruguay	77	80		3.9	Niue	0	0		-
Venezuela	212	203		-4.2	Palau	0	0		-
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA	5,439	5,309	4.4	-2.4	Papua New Guinea	9	7		-22.2
Middle East	4,406	4,209	3.5	-4.5	Samoa	0	0		-
Bahrain	11	12		9.1	Tonga	1	1		0.0
Iran	1,351	1,364		1.0	Tuvalu	0	0		-
Iraq	166	133		-19.9	Vanuatu	1	0		-100.0
Israel	1,644	1,574		-4.3	Stateless	11	15	0.0	36.4
Jordan	282	224		-20.6	WORLD TOTAL	122,059	121,914	100.0	-0.1
Kuwait	45	46		2.2					
Lebanon	361	321		-11.1					
Oman	18	9		-50.0					

* Beginning with *Open Doors* 2014, students from the Netherlands Antilles are classified as being from either Curacao or Sint Maarten

4.6 INTERNATIONAL SCHOLARS BY STATE, 2009/2010–2013/14

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	% change from 2012/13
Alabama	1,000	967	947	969	938	-3.2
Alaska	64	76	76	18	16	-11.1
Arizona	1,579	1,724	1,758	1,934	2,108	9.0
Arkansas	326	419	461	543	436	-19.7
California	20,594	20,199	20,672	21,725	21,602	-0.6
Colorado	1,565	1,805	1,925	1,854	1,915	3.3
Connecticut	2,167	2,341	2,689	2,612	2,749	5.2
Delaware	697	613	446	298	567	90.3
District of Columbia	1,559	1,274	1,310	606	610	0.7
Florida	3,512	3,533	4,379	4,475	3,470	-22.5
Georgia	3,511	3,578	3,716	3,638	3,576	-1.7
Hawaii	595	538	566	575	556	-3.3
Idaho	*	*	37	43	36	-16.3
Illinois	5,636	6,664	5,874	6,100	5,869	-3.8
Indiana	1,902	2,300	2,466	2,654	2,553	-3.8
Iowa	1,576	1,530	1,495	1,619	1,340	-17.2
Kansas	877	787	828	1,032	1,045	1.3
Kentucky	1,187	1,397	1,347	1,453	1,232	-15.2
Louisiana	815	743	748	755	638	-15.5
Maine	107	135	123	103	79	-23.3
Maryland	1,968	1,850	2,337	2,243	4,852	116.3
Massachusetts	9,437	9,813	9,928	10,313	9,659	-6.3
Michigan	4,126	4,584	4,682	5,422	5,302	-2.2
Minnesota	1,339	1,549	1,642	1,810	2,241	23.8
Mississippi	288	281	278	315	170	-46.0
Missouri	2,624	2,480	2,428	2,423	2,209	-8.8
Montana	138	146	253	206	168	-18.4
Nebraska	1,081	565	510	518	576	11.2
Nevada	326	356	321	371	416	12.1
New Hampshire	467	456	437	449	459	2.2
New Jersey	1,662	1,745	1,961	2,093	2,389	14.1
New Mexico	482	447	422	460	534	16.1
New York	7,692	8,413	9,065	9,450	9,016	-4.6
North Carolina	3,745	3,712	3,943	4,518	4,404	-2.5
North Dakota	394	374	398	343	339	-1.2
Ohio	3,564	3,617	3,667	3,731	3,845	3.1
Oklahoma	492	550	558	546	343	-37.2
Oregon	841	907	915	1,008	990	-1.8
Pennsylvania	6,622	5,635	5,490	7,211	6,669	-7.5
Rhode Island	613	664	705	756	789	4.4
South Carolina	1,336	937	786	838	887	5.8
South Dakota	78	137	137	161	88	-45.3
Tennessee	1,139	1,190	1,322	1,441	1,594	10.6

(cont'd)

4.6 INTERNATIONAL SCHOLARS BY STATE, 2009/2010–2013/14 (cont'd)

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	% change from 2012/13
Texas	8,246	7,301	5,913	5,358	5,447	1.7
Utah	579	532	669	565	637	12.7
Vermont	208	315	325	346	349	0.9
Virginia	1,758	1,441	1,317	1,239	1,271	2.6
Washington	2,327	2,257	2,225	2,222	2,155	-3.0
West Virginia	273	280	241	273	154	-43.6
Wisconsin	1,861	2,033	2,053	2,326	2,583	11.0
Wyoming	*	*	*	*	*	–
Puerto Rico	122	122	126	98	44	-55.1
Virgin Islands	1	1	*	*	*	–
U.S. TOTAL	115,098	115,313	116,917	122,059	121,914	-0.1

* Did not report

4.7 LEADING INSTITUTIONS HOSTING INTERNATIONAL SCHOLARS, 2013/14

			International scholars
1	Harvard University	Cambridge MA	4,556
2	University of California—Berkeley	Berkeley CA	3,281
3	University of Michigan—Ann Arbor	Ann Arbor MI	3,274
4	Stanford University	Stanford CA	3,230
5	Columbia University	New York NY	3,064
6	University of California—Los Angeles	Los Angeles CA	2,772
7	University of California—San Diego	La Jolla CA	2,722
8	Johns Hopkins University	Baltimore MD	2,634
9	University of California—Davis	Davis CA	2,496
10	Yale University	New Haven CT	2,457
11	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	Cambridge MA	2,305
12	University of Wisconsin—Madison	Madison WI	2,033
13	University of Minnesota—Twin Cities	Minneapolis MN	1,930
14	University of Illinois—Urbana-Champaign	Champaign IL	1,899
15	Duke University and Medical Center	Durham NC	1,816
16	University of Pennsylvania	Philadelphia PA	1,766
17	Ohio State University—main campus	Columbus OH	1,740
18	University of California—San Francisco	San Francisco CA	1,706
19	University of Florida	Gainesville FL	1,676
20	University of Washington	Seattle WA	1,578
21	University of Pittsburgh—main campus	Pittsburgh PA	1,571
22	University of Texas—Austin	Austin TX	1,507
23	University of Maryland—College Park	College Park MD	1,448
24	Northwestern University	Evanston IL	1,392
25	University of Southern California	Los Angeles CA	1,321
25	University of North Carolina—Chapel Hill	Chapel Hill NC	1,321
27	University of Arizona	Tucson AZ	1,255
28	University of California—Irvine	Irvine CA	1,242
29	Cornell University	Ithaca NY	1,236
30	Emory University	Atlanta GA	1,210
31	Washington University in St. Louis	St. Louis MO	1,182
32	Michigan State University	East Lansing MI	1,172
33	University of Chicago	Chicago IL	1,142
34	Purdue University—main campus	West Lafayette IN	1,125
35	Penn State University—University Park	University Park PA	1,108
36	New York University	New York NY	1,069
37	Rutgers University, The State University of New Jersey— New Brunswick & Camden	New Brunswick NJ	1,068
38	Boston University	Boston MA	1,057
39	Georgia Institute of Technology	Atlanta GA	1,026
40	University of Illinois—Chicago	Chicago IL	1,006

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 list of world regions and states.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 reclassified in the Europe category.

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).

Totals reported for science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM) include agriculture, engineering, health professions, math/computer science, and physical/life sciences. Social sciences are not included in STEM totals.

CARNEGIE CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

Beginning with *Open Doors 2010*, the 2010 Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education codes for institutional type have been used. *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 that year's *Open Doors* publication and are not adjusted to reflect subsequent revisions made by NCES.

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), an individual with deferred action status, or a refugee. Since *Open Doors 2004*, 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

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

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

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	2370	TT	East Timor
1125	ET	Ethiopia	1515	GA	Gambia	2315	ID	Indonesia
1130	KE	Kenya	1520	GH	Ghana	2325	LA	Laos
1165	RW	Rwanda	1525	GV	Guinea	2330	MY	Malaysia
1170	SE	Seychelles	1530	PU	Guinea-Bissau	2310	BM	Myanmar
1175	SO	Somalia	1540	LI	Liberia	2335	RP	Philippines
1112	OD	South Sudan	1545	ML	Mali	2345	SN	Singapore
1370	SU	Sudan	1550	MR	Mauritania	2350	TH	Thailand
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, Democratic Republic 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	2225	KZ	Kazakhstan	3236	GR	Greece
1440	SF	South Africa	2260	KG	Kyrgyzstan	3150	HU	Hungary
1450	WZ	Swaziland	2265	MV	Maldives	3243	IC	Iceland
1190	ZA	Zambia	2225	NP	Nepal	3246	EI	Ireland
1160	ZI	Zimbabwe	2230	PK	Pakistan	3250	IT	Italy
			2235	CE	Sri Lanka	3142	KV	Kosovo
			2245	TI	Tajikistan	3184	LG	Latvia
			2270	TX	Turkmenistan	3253	LS	Liechtenstein
			2250			3185	LH	Lithuania

3256	LU	Luxembourg	4160	MB	Martinique	6220	FP	French Polynesia
3194	MK	Macedonia	4153	MH	Montserrat	6225	KR	Kiribati
3260	MT	Malta	4170	NT	Netherlands Antilles	6227	RM	Marshall Islands
3187	MD	Moldova	4154	SC	St. Kitts and Nevis	6260	FM	Micronesia
3263	MN	Monaco	4193	ST	St. Lucia	6230	NR	Nauru
3197	MJ	Montenegro	4194	VC	St. Vincent and Grenadines	6235	NC	New Caledonia
3266	NL	Netherlands	4195	NN	Sint Maarten	6250	NE	Niue
3270	NO	Norway	4180	TD	Trinidad & Tobago	6255	NF	Norfolk Island
3160	PL	Poland	4185	TK	Turks and Caicos Islands	6263	PS	Palau
3273	PO	Portugal				6240	PP	Papua New Guinea
3170	RO	Romania	4200	Mexico and Central America		6280	WS	Samoa
3186	RS	Russia	4210	BH	Belize	6205	BP	Solomon Islands
3276	SM	San Marino	4230	CS	Costa Rica	6270	TN	Tonga
3172	RB	Serbia	4240	ES	El Salvador	6271	TV	Tuvalu
3132	LO	Slovakia	4250	GT	Guatemala	6245	NH	Vanuatu
3192	SI	Slovenia	4260	HO	Honduras	6275	WF	Wallis and Futuna
3280	SP	Spain	4270	MX	Mexico			
3283	SW	Sweden	4280	NU	Nicaragua	8000	MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA	
3286	SZ	Switzerland	4290	PM	Panama			
3288	TU	Turkey				2400	Middle East	
3182	UP	Ukraine	4300	South America		2405	BA	Bahrain
3290	UK	United Kingdom	4305	AR	Argentina	2415	IR	Iran
3240	VT	Vatican City/Holy See	4310	BL	Bolivia	2420	IZ	Iraq
3190	YO	Yugoslavia	4315	BR	Brazil	2425	IS	Israel
			4320	CI	Chile	2430	JO	Jordan
4000	LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN		4325	CO	Colombia	2435	KU	Kuwait
			4330	EC	Ecuador	2440	LE	Lebanon
4100	Caribbean		4335	FK	Falkland Islands	2445	MU	Oman
4155	AV	Anguilla	4340	FG	French Guiana	2443	GZ+WE	Palestinian Territories
4151	AC	Antigua and Barbuda	4345	GY	Guyana	2450	QA	Qatar
4103	AA	Aruba	4350	PA	Paraguay	2455	SA	Saudi Arabia
4105	BF	Bahamas	4355	PE	Peru	2460	SY	Syria
4110	BB	Barbados	4360	NS	Suriname	2470	AE	United Arab Emirates
5110	BD	Bermuda	4365	UY	Uruguay	2485	YM	Yemen
4152	VI	British Virgin Islands	4370	VE	Venezuela			
4115	CJ	Cayman Islands				1300	North Africa	
4120	CU	Cuba	5000	NORTH AMERICA		1310	AG	Algeria
4123	UC	Curacao	5120	CA	Canada	1330	EG	Egypt
4191	DO	Dominica				1340	LY	Libya
4125	DR	Dominican Republic	6000	OCEANIA		1350	MO	Morocco
4192	GJ	Grenada	6110	AS	Australia	1380	TS	Tunisia
4130	GP	Guadeloupe	6120	NZ	New Zealand			
4135	HA	Haiti	6210	CW	Cook Islands	7000	AY	ANTARCTICA
4140	JM	Jamaica	6215	FJ	Fiji	9901	U3	STATELESS

Visitor Information System (SEVIS) and are also included in the *Open Doors* international student totals.

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 2013 to 2,814 institutions, with follow-ups continuing through summer 2014. As in the past, closed (non-active) institutions and long-term non-respondents were excluded. This year 1,744 institutions responded to the survey, yielding a 62.0 percent response rate, higher than the previous year's response rate of 58.8 percent (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 72 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 1,692 institutions (97 percent of responding institutions) reported enrolling international students in 2013/14 (Table 5.3), with 1,653 institutions (98 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 88 percent to 99 percent (Table 5.4). Response rates for primary source of funding and marital status were 49 percent and 31 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.

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

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

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

- 09 Communication, journalism and related programs
- 10 Communication technologies/technicians and support services
- 12 Personal and culinary services
- 19 Family and consumer sciences/human sciences
- 22 Legal professions and studies
- 24 Liberal arts and sciences and 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
- 43 Homeland security, law enforcement, fire-fighting, and related protective services

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>

COLLECTION OF “PROFILES” DATA

Previously, *Open Doors* collected detailed, individual-level “Profiles” data on fields of study by 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 individual-level “Profiles” data on the fields of study of students from the top 25 places of origin. The response

rate for this variable was 71 percent [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 2012/13 academic year (including summer 2013). 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 2013 and spring 2014 with follow-ups continuing through summer 2014. Study abroad data were obtained from 1,119 or 64.1 percent of the 1,746 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 to 69 percent for race/ethnicity. Data on the disability status of study abroad students have

5.3 INSTITUTIONS SURVEYED AND RESPONSE RATES: INTERNATIONAL STUDENT CENSUS, SELECTED YEARS, 1964/65–2013/14

	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

been collected since *Open Doors 2008*, with the assistance of Mobility International USA (MIUSA). The response rate for the disability variable this year was 23 percent. Data on non-credit work, internships, and volunteering abroad (WIVA) have been collected since *Open Doors 2012*; this year's response rate for non-credit WIVA was 28 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 (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

5.4 RESPONSE RATE FOR INDIVIDUAL VARIABLES: INTERNATIONAL STUDENT CENSUS, 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	90.9	99.8	99.9	98.7	97.9	99.7	96.8	88.8	96.2	98.3	98.6
Enrollment status	79.5	91.8	91.9	93.2	90.4	92.5	92.8	81.3	92.0	93.7	91.7
Gender	86.4	92.6	92.9	93.5	89.4	91	92.1	81.4	92.8	94.0	88.0
Marital status	40.5	41.2	40.3	37.9	36.4	37.3	38.5	29.5	31.0	44.6	30.5
Visa	78.8	93.6	93.9	96.7	91.4	93.5	93.4	94.3	94.1	97.6	96.1
Source of funding	43.3	51.2	48.9	52.5	47.4	44.8	64.3	42.2	65.8	56.7	49.1
Field of study	87.8	93.2	99.8	95.9	90.1	78.1	90.4	79.2	90.5	93.7	87.7
Place of origin	84.5	99.6	91.7	93.4	92.6	84.2	94.4	83.6	90.6	95.6	93.4
New and continuing "Profiles"	–	–	–	–	–	82.3	92.2	78.6	92.4	94.1	88.5
	–	–	–	–	–	–	61.7	59.6	43.8	70.5	71.1
TOTAL REPORTED	572,509	565,039	564,766	582,984	623,805	671,616	690,923	723,277	764,495	819,644	886,052

5.5 RESPONSE RATE FOR INDIVIDUAL VARIABLES: U.S. STUDY ABROAD SURVEY, 2002/03–2012/13

	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Academic level	62.2	95.7	95.5	100.0	92.9	94.0	93.9	86.4	88.1	95.2	94.7
Gender	78.2	85.2	85.1	89.3	89.2	90.1	92.0	84.3	85.4	92.2	92.8
Race/ethnicity	57.2	54.8	54.4	57.8	58.5	61.3	60.9	58.9	61.4	67.2	68.8
Field of study	55.3	84.8	84.1	88.4	86.8	89.3	91.5	84.9	87.2	94.5	95.9
Destination	86.3	95.4	97.3	97.9	99.2	98.0	98.0	90.2	94.0	98.6	97.4
Program sponsorship	67.4	93.5	91.8	95.1	93.7	95.6	94.4	86.3	86.8	94.1	92.5
Duration	69.9	96.5	95.6	97.5	97.1	98.2	97.4	89.8	91.3	98.9	98.2
Disability	–	–	–	–	13.8	19.4	21.3	17.5	16.3	20.1	22.5
Non-credit WIVA	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20.5	20.0	27.6
TOTAL REPORTED	174,629	191,321	205,983	223,534	241,791	262,416	260,327	270,604	273,996	283,332	289,408

rate has been calculated since 2006/07 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.

This year, for the third time since 1973, data on U.S. students enrolled for a full degree program in another country are again reported in *Open Doors*. These data were collected through partner organizations in other countries that are members of IIE's *Project Atlas*, and cover the 2012/13 academic year. Data on full degrees in 2012/13 reflect only countries that were able to report the data in this year. Data were not available from some *Project Atlas* partners.

IEP 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 2013 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 2013 calendar year (January 1,

2013, to December 31, 2013). 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, 665 programs were contacted by email, and responses were obtained from 237 programs, for an overall response rate of 36 percent. The response rate was obtained through four email follow-ups, as well as

5.6 RESPONSE RATE FOR INDIVIDUAL VARIABLES: INTENSIVE ENGLISH PROGRAM SURVEY, 2013

	# of reporting programs	% of reporting programs
Total number of students	237	100.0
Total number of student-weeks	232	97.9
Place of origin, number of students	232	97.9
Place of origin, number of student-weeks	218	92.0
Enrollment status, number of students	163	68.8
Enrollment status, number of student-weeks	163	68.8
Percent of students intending further (non-IEP) study	154	65.0
Program sponsorship	234	98.7

5.7 RESPONSE RATE FOR INDIVIDUAL VARIABLES: INTERNATIONAL SCHOLAR SURVEY, 2003/04-2013/15

	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Primary function	78.3	79.2	77.2	88.0	94.8	86.5	91.0	77.3	81.1	90.2	85.4
Visa	89.6	98.8	100.0	92.6	96.9	98.9	99.5	87.8	90.9	99.9	99.9
Gender	89.6	87.8	88.1	86.8	95.1	95.8	96.9	83.7	85.8	97.2	94.1
Field of specialization	68.8	81.9	86.7	88.0	93.6	90.5	90.9	81.1	82.5	89.9	88.1
Place of origin	77.4	90.9	91.9	88.8	96.9	97.8	96.9	85.2	88.1	98.1	95.1
TOTAL REPORTED	82,905	89,634	96,981	98,239	106,123	113,494	115,098	115,313	116,917	122,059	121,914

reminders 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 to 65 percent for the proportion of students intending further non-IEP study (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 48 percent of all institutions that were surveyed. (See the section on Imputation and Estimation for more details).

The growth rates reported for intensive English programs in *Open Doors 2014* have been controlled to account for increasing survey response rates. Reported growth rates are based on programs that reported in both *Open Doors 2013* and *2014*. Small increases or declines in the growth rate for students from some countries might be due to a random fluctuation in survey responses.

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, 2013, and ending June 30, 2014. 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 413 of the 1,692 institutions polled, for a response rate of 24.4 percent. 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 2013/14 were able to provide detailed information on the characteristics of their scholars (Table 5.7). The response rates for individual variables ranged from almost 100 percent for visa status to 85 percent for primary function.

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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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.

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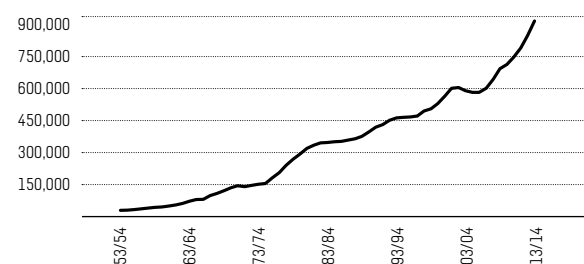
INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS IN THE U.S.

NEW INTERNATIONAL STUDENT ENROLLMENT

2008/09	200,460	New international student
2009/10	202,970	enrollment — students
2010/11	214,490	enrolling for the first time
2011/12	228,467	at a U.S. institution in
2012/13	250,920	fall 2013 — increased 7.5%
2013/14	270,128	over the previous year.

INTERNATIONAL STUDENT TRENDS

In 2013/14, the number of international students in the U.S. increased 8.1% to a record high of 886,052 students.



	Total int'l students	% change	U.S. higher education total*	% int'l
2002/03	586,323	0.6	16,612,000	3.5
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	-0.05	17,487,000	3.2
2006/07	582,984	3.2	17,670,000	3.3
2007/08	623,805	7.0	17,958,000	3.5
2008/09	671,616	7.7	18,264,000	3.7
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

TOP U.S. STATES HOSTING INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS

		2012/13	2013/14	% change
1	California	111,379	121,647	9.2
2	New York	88,250	98,906	12.1
3	Texas	62,923	64,277	2.2
4	Massachusetts	46,486	51,240	10.2
5	Illinois	39,132	42,527	8.7
6	Pennsylvania	37,280	41,446	11.2
7	Florida	32,746	36,249	10.7
8	Ohio	28,401	32,498	14.4
9	Michigan	26,930	29,648	10.1
10	Indiana	24,408	26,406	8.2

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

		2012/13	2013/14	% of total	% change
	WORLD TOTAL	819,644	886,052	100.0	
1	China	235,597	274,439	31.0	16.5
2	India	96,754	102,673	11.6	6.1
3	South Korea	70,627	68,047	7.7	-3.7
4	Saudi Arabia	44,566	53,919	6.1	21.0
5	Canada	27,357	28,304	3.2	3.5
6	Taiwan	21,867	21,266	2.4	-2.7
7	Japan	19,568	19,334	2.2	-1.2
8	Vietnam	16,098	16,579	1.9	3.0
9	Mexico	14,199	14,779	1.7	4.1
10	Brazil	10,868	13,286	1.5	22.2
11	Turkey	11,278	10,821	1.2	-4.1
12	Iran	8,744	10,194	1.2	16.6
13	United Kingdom	9,467	10,191	1.2	7.6
14	Germany	9,819	10,160	1.1	3.5
15	France	8,297	8,302	0.9	0.1
16	Nepal	8,920	8,155	0.9	-8.6
17	Hong Kong	8,026	8,104	0.9	1.0
18	Nigeria	7,316	7,921	0.9	8.3
19	Indonesia	7,670	7,920	0.9	3.3
20	Thailand	7,314	7,341	0.8	0.4
21	Kuwait	5,115	7,288	0.8	42.5
22	Colombia	6,543	7,083	0.8	8.3
23	Venezuela	6,158	7,022	0.8	14.0
24	Malaysia	6,791	6,822	0.8	0.5
25	Spain	5,033	5,350	0.6	6.3

TOP U.S. INSTITUTIONS HOSTING INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS, 2013/14

1	New York University	New York	NY	11,164
2	University of Southern California	Los Angeles	CA	10,932
3	University of Illinois—Urbana—Champaign	Champaign	IL	10,843
4	Columbia University	New York	NY	10,486
5	Purdue University—Main Campus	West Lafayette	IN	9,988
6	University of California—Los Angeles	Los Angeles	CA	9,579
7	Northeastern University	Boston	MA	9,078
8	Arizona State University	Tempe	AZ	8,683
9	Michigan State University	East Lansing	MI	7,704
10	University of Washington	Seattle	WA	7,469
11	University of Michigan—Ann Arbor	Ann Arbor	MI	7,273
12	Boston University	Boston	MA	7,143
13	Penn State University—University Park	University Park	PA	7,024
14	Ohio State University—Main Campus	Columbus	OH	6,800
15	Indiana University—Bloomington	Bloomington	IN	6,661
16	University of Minnesota—Twin Cities	Minneapolis	MN	6,621
17	SUNY University at Buffalo	Buffalo	NY	6,594
18	University of California—Berkeley	Berkeley	CA	6,372
19	University of Texas—Dallas	Richardson	TX	6,296
20	University of Florida	Gainesville	FL	6,135

ACADEMIC LEVEL TRENDS OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS

	Under-graduate	% change	Graduate	% change	Non-degree	% change	OPT	% change
2009/10	274,431	1.7	293,885	3.7	54,803	5.8	67,804	1.8
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

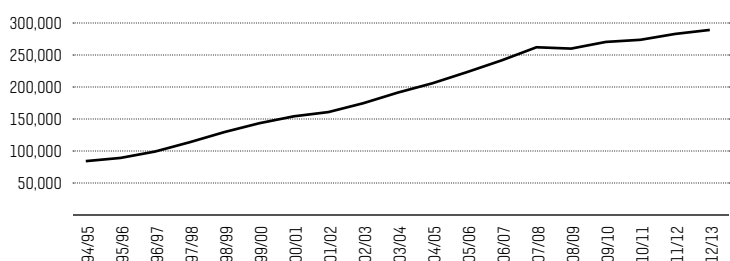
INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS IN THE U.S. (cont'd)

PRIMARY SOURCE OF FUNDING	2012/13	2013/14	% of total
Personal and family	520,920	574,129	64.7
U.S. college or university	169,566	171,218	19.3
Foreign government or university	57,898	66,147	7.5
Current employment	43,800	49,503	5.6
Foreign private sponsor	9,229	9,574	1.1
U.S. private sponsor	5,218	4,548	0.5
U.S. government	6,399	4,186	0.5
International organization	1,412	1,696	0.2
Other source	5,202	5,051	0.6
TOTAL INT'L STUDENTS	819,644	886,052	100.0

FIELDS OF STUDY	2012/13	2013/14	% of total	% change
Business and management	178,984	188,179	21.2	5.1
Engineering	154,186	170,189	19.2	10.4
Math and computer science	77,560	91,434	10.3	17.9
Social sciences	73,274	72,390	8.2	-1.2
Physical and life sciences	69,152	70,479	8.0	1.9
Fine and applied arts	45,850	51,195	5.8	11.7
Intensive English	39,990	43,456	4.9	8.7
Health professions	31,222	31,954	3.6	2.4
Humanities	17,121	17,930	2.0	4.7
Education	17,011	17,879	2.0	5.1
Agriculture	10,463	10,635	1.2	1.6
Other fields of study	79,876	94,637	10.7	18.5
Undeclared	24,955	25,695	2.9	3.0

U.S. STUDENTS STUDYING ABROAD

289,408 U.S. students studied abroad for academic credit in 2012/13, an increase of 2.1% over the previous year. U.S. student participation in study abroad has more than tripled over the past two decades.



FIELDS OF STUDY	2011/12		2012/13		% change
	total	% of total	total	% of total	
Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math	59,921	21.1	65,223	22.5	8.8
Social Sciences	63,427	22.4	63,914	22.1	0.8
Business	58,091	20.5	59,147	20.4	1.8
Humanities	30,667	10.8	30,167	10.4	-1.6
Fine or Applied Arts	22,138	7.8	22,670	7.8	2.4
Foreign Languages	14,890	5.3	14,077	4.9	-5.5
Education	11,539	4.1	11,560	4.0	0.2
Other fields of study	14,294	5.0	14,939	5.2	4.5
Undeclared	8,365	3.0	7,711	2.7	-7.8
TOTAL	283,332	100.0	289,408	100.0	2.1

HOST REGIONS*	2011/12		2012/13		% change
	total	% of total	total	% of total	
Africa, Sub-Saharan	12,859	4.5	13,411	4.6	4.3
Asia	35,016	12.4	35,866	12.4	2.4
Europe	151,143	53.3	154,182	53.3	2.0
Latin America	44,677	15.8	45,473	15.7	1.8
Middle East & North Africa	6,947	2.5	6,415	2.2	-7.7
North America	1,639	0.6	1,380	0.5	-15.8
Oceania	12,755	4.5	11,584	4.0	-9.2
Antarctica	42	0.0	41	0	-2.4
Multiple destinations	18,254	6.4	21,056	7.3	15.4
TOTAL	283,332	100.0	289,408	100.0	2.1

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

OTHER FORMS OF EDUCATION ABROAD

In addition to the 289,408 U.S. students who received academic credit for study abroad in 2012/13, 15,089 U.S. students participated in non-credit work, internships, and volunteering abroad and more than 45,000 students enrolled in degree programs fully outside of the United States.

DESTINATIONS		2011/12	2012/13	% of total	% change
1	United Kingdom	34,660	36,210	12.5	4.5
2	Italy	29,645	29,848	10.3	0.7
3	Spain	26,480	26,281	9.1	-0.8
4	France	17,168	17,210	5.9	0.2
5	China	14,887	14,413	5.0	-3.2
6	Germany	9,370	9,544	3.3	1.9
7	Costa Rica	7,900	8,497	2.9	7.6
8	Australia	9,324	8,320	2.9	-10.8
9	Ireland	7,640	8,084	2.8	5.8
10	Japan	5,283	5,758	2.0	9.0
11	South Africa	4,540	5,337	1.8	17.6
12	Argentina	4,763	4,549	1.6	-4.5
13	India	4,593	4,377	1.5	-4.7
14	Brazil	4,060	4,223	1.5	4.0
15	Mexico	3,815	3,730	1.3	-2.2
16	Czech Republic	3,477	3,552	1.2	2.2
17	Ecuador	3,572	3,438	1.2	-3.8
18	Denmark	2,876	3,302	1.1	14.8
19	South Korea	2,695	3,042	1.1	12.9
20	Peru	2,680	2,956	1.0	10.3
21	Chile	3,064	2,879	1.0	-6.0
22	Israel	3,189	2,798	1.0	-12.3
23	New Zealand	2,969	2,793	1.0	-5.9
24	Austria	2,657	2,673	0.9	0.6
25	Netherlands	2,485	2,637	0.9	6.1
WORLD TOTAL		283,332	289,408	100.0	2.1

PARTICIPATION

	U.S. study abroad total	U.S. higher education total	%
All U.S. students studying abroad in 2012/13	289,408	19,859,928*	1.5
All U.S. undergraduates who study abroad during their degree program	250,338	2,673,425**	9.4
U.S. bachelors students who study abroad during their degree program	246,865	1,729,702**	14.3

* Total enrollment of U.S. students (excluding international students) in higher education

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

DURATION	2011/12	2012/13
Short-term (summer, or eight weeks or less)	58.9	60.3
Mid-length (one semester, or one or two quarters)	37.9	36.5
Long-term (academic or calendar year)	3.2	3.2

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2014

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 graphics, 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 2014 Report* provides over 100 pages of detailed information and analysis on the 886,052 international students in the U.S. in 2013/14, 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 289,408 U.S. students who studied abroad for academic credit in 2012/13, on the 121,914 international scholars who taught and conducted research at U.S. colleges and universities in 2013/14, and on the 133,903 international students enrolled in intensive English programs in the U.S. in 2013.

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 those seeking expert opinion on international mobility issues.

Cover: Padmini Tolat Balaram, *The Universe*, Indian cotton painted using wax and dyed using Indian natural indigo, 43 x 41.5"

PROF. (DR.) PADMINI TOLAT BALARAM is a textile designer, researcher, and design educator from Mumbai, India and is currently head of Silpa-Sadana, Visva-Bharati university. She works extensively with eco-friendly, sustainable natural dyes and fibers of Asia. She has been a consultant with the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and has received fellowships from the Japan Foundation and the Asia Scholarship Foundation. As a Fulbright-Nehru scholar at the University of Nebraska—Lincoln in 2013, she taught surface design and natural dyes and resist techniques of India and Japan and held solo exhibitions, workshops, and lectures at colleges, universities, art centers, and galleries throughout the United States.

Dr. Balaram's work has been exhibited in India, Japan, China, Taiwan, South Korea, Uzbekistan, Thailand, and the United States. Her publications include books such as *Bastar: Textiles, Motifs and Natural Dyes, Cotton*, book chapters, journal and magazine articles, and conference publications. Her research areas include natural indigo and other dyes; designs among tribes of Madhya Pradesh, north-east India, Southwest China, and Japan; Kalamkari and Rogan painting; Nagaria printing; and Ikat weaving and resist techniques in India and Japan.



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