

2013 Research Agenda: Australian Universities International Directors' Forum

Presentation to Australian International Education Conference

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Introduction

The Australian Universities International Directors' Forum (AUIDF) is a forum for International Directors in 38 Australian universities.

This paper presents the research agenda of AUIDF in 2013, covering three studies

- **Benchmarking Australian University International Operations 2012**, involving 37 members of Universities Australia, covering 85,538 commencing international students. The study has been conducted from 2002 to 2012; this session will include time series
- **Benchmarking from the Public Domain**, analysis of data on numbers of students in Australian universities from Australia's Department of Education in 2012.
- **Outgoing International Mobility of Australian University Students 2012**, a stocktake and benchmarking of outgoing international study experiences of students in Australian universities in 2012 by type of experience, domestic or international, level of study, gender, duration of experience, field of education and destination. The research includes analysis of the relationship between funding and participation in outgoing mobility. The methodology developed in Australia for measuring access to mobility, the number of international study experiences in a year as a proportion of the number of completing undergraduates in that year, has been adopted by Open Doors.

Benchmarking Australian University International Operations

AUIDF has been carrying out these benchmarking studies since 2002. 29 universities participated in 2002, 33 in 2003, 34 in 2004 and 2005, 36 in 2006 and 2007, 37 in 2008 and 2009, 38 in 2010, 37 in 2011 and 38 in the 2012 study which was carried out in 2013. The population has increased from 57,000 commencing students in 2002 to 85,500 commencing students in 2011.

Benchmarking at its simplest is a means of comparing one's performance with that of one's peers. For an education institution, it is the collection of information about an aspect of the institution's operations in a way that enables comparisons to be made with other institutions. The results of the comparison can then highlight areas where improvements are needed, where the institution can learn from others and where problems have to be investigated.

The focus of the research is on international students on campus in Australia. The research scope does not include international students in off-campus/distance/flexible mode, and does not include international students at offshore campuses.

Each participating university receives an individual report and, in each individual report, individual responses are highlighted. Each individual report is different and no participant's individual responses are reported to any other participant.

For the benchmarking of international operations, a questionnaire was distributed to Australian universities in March 2013, seeking 2012 data, in ten areas

- Costs of International Offices
- Staffing of international marketing, enquiries, admissions and compliance
- International admissions policies, procedures and quotas
- International student services
- International student mobility
- Costs of recruiting international students from source countries
- Conversion rates from applications to offers to commencements
- Structure of International Offices
- Scholarships provided by universities to international students
- Accommodation provided by universities for international students.

Universities were invited to participate in all ten aspects, or to cherry-pick those aspects where they wished to participate. 37 universities participated in the study. Results were distributed to universities in June 2013. Members of AUIDF have agreed that some of the high level findings in the report can be provided to this Conference.

The 37 participating universities reported 85,538 commencing international students, a large population that makes the study compelling.

International Office Costs

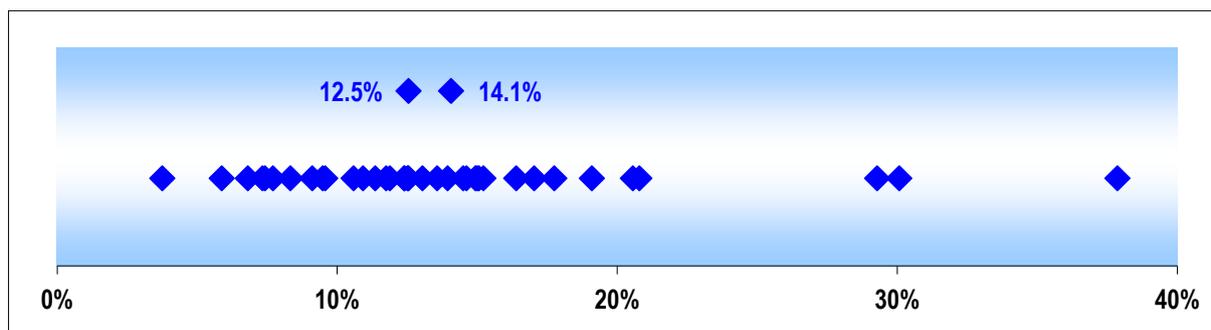
37 universities reported on both International Office costs and income from international on campus student fees, using actual or estimate figures for 2012. Universities are able to benchmark their performance with that of their peers comparing International Office costs as a proportion of international student fee income.

The 37 universities reported aggregate income from international on campus student fees in 2012 of \$3.857 billion, from \$3.892 billion in 37 universities in 2011, \$3.642 billion in 38 in 2010 and \$3.065 billion in 37 in 2009. International Office budgets, excluding commissions, aggregated in 2012 to \$226.2 million or 5.9% of income. Commissions aggregated to \$142.3 million or 3.7% of income. Costs devolved to faculties aggregated to \$25.3 million or 0.7% of income.

The costs of international operations in 2012, including international office costs, commissions and devolved costs, aggregated to \$393.8 million or 10.2% of revenue, from 10.3% in 2011, 10.7% in 2010 and 10.7% in 2009.

Chart 1 shows **Cost % Including Devolved Costs**. It shows the range of the 37 responses, the average of the 37 responses (14.1%) and the median response (12.5%).

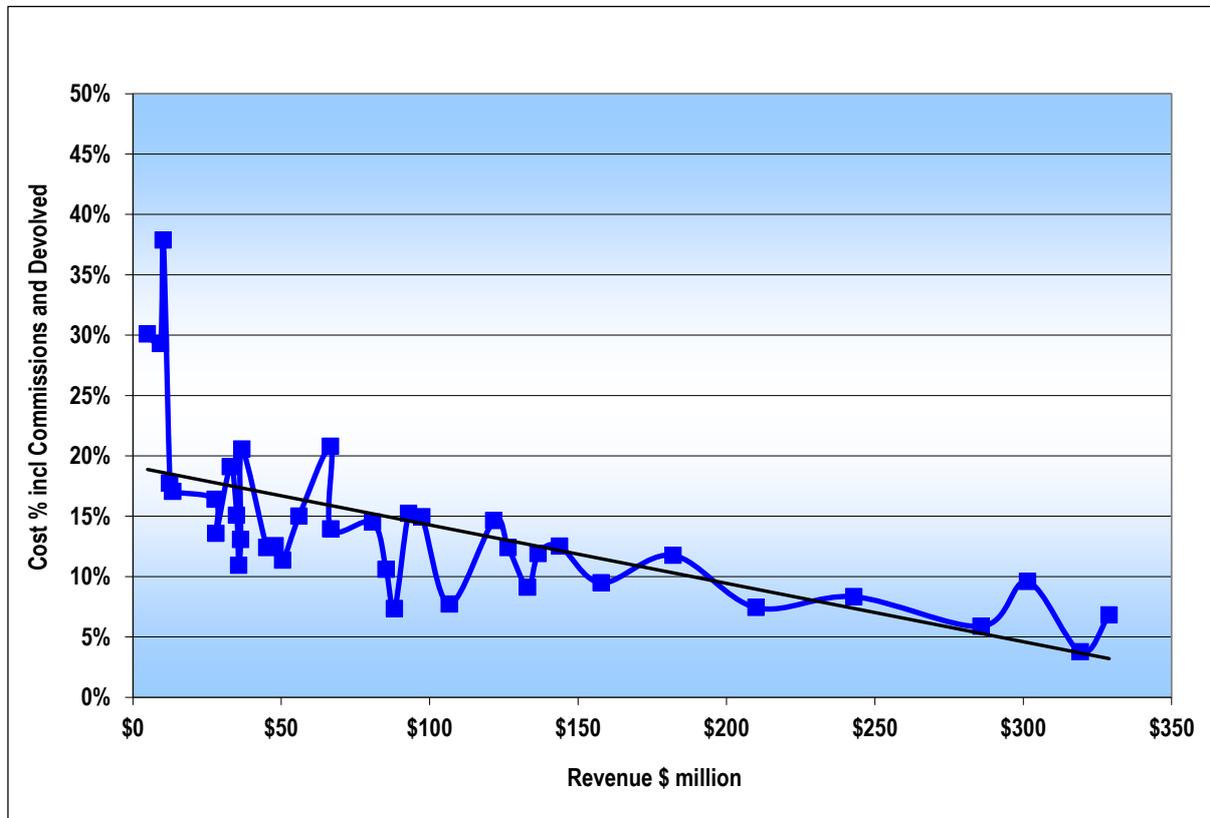
Chart 1
Cost % Including Devolved Costs



Across the 37 universities, the aggregate cost of recruiting a student, including commissions and devolved costs, was 10.2% but, among the 37 universities, the average of the responses was 14.1% and the median was 12.5%.

As shown in Chart 2 **Size of International Student Program and International Office Costs %**, there appear to be some economies of scale.

Chart 2
Size of International Student Program and International Office Costs %



Charts 1 and 2 provide data on costs of international operations as a proportion of international revenue.

Because international revenue is a function of pipeline and duration, measures of international costs as a proportion of revenue also are a function of pipeline and duration. To minimise the effects of pipeline and duration, costs of international operations, including commissions and devolved costs, have been analysed as costs per commencement.

37 universities were able to report both International Office costs and numbers of commencing students in 2012, enabling benchmarking of costs per commencement.

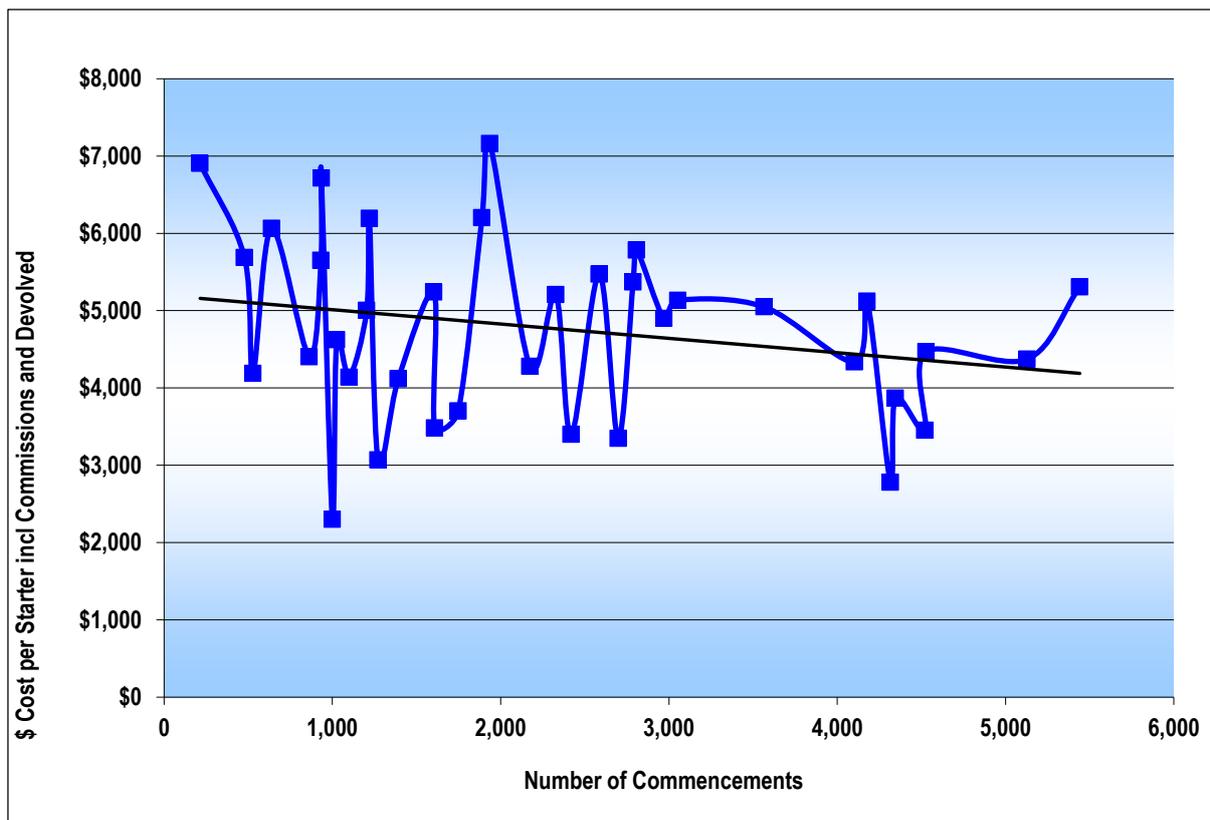
The 37 universities reported 85,538 commencements in 2012. International Office budgets, excluding commissions, aggregated in 2012 to \$226.2 million or \$2,645 per commencement, from \$2,455 in 2011, \$2,121 in 2010 and \$1,746 in 2009. Commissions in 2012 aggregated to \$142.3 million or \$1,664 per commencement, from \$1,444 in 2011, \$1,395 in 2010 and \$1,219 in 2009. Devolved costs amounted to \$25.3 million or \$296 per commencement, from \$251 in 2011, \$194 in 2010 and \$165 in 2009.

The costs of international operations in 2012 aggregated to \$293.8 million or \$4,604 per commencement, from \$4,149 in 2011, \$3,710 in 2010 and \$3,155 in 2009.

Across the 37 universities, the aggregate cost of recruiting a student, including commissions and devolved costs, was \$4,604. Among the 37 universities, the average of the responses was \$4,769 and the median was \$4,899.

As shown in Chart 3 **Number of Starters and \$ Cost per Starter**, with duration and pipeline excluded, economies of scale are less obvious.

**Chart 3
Number of Starters and \$ Cost per Starter**

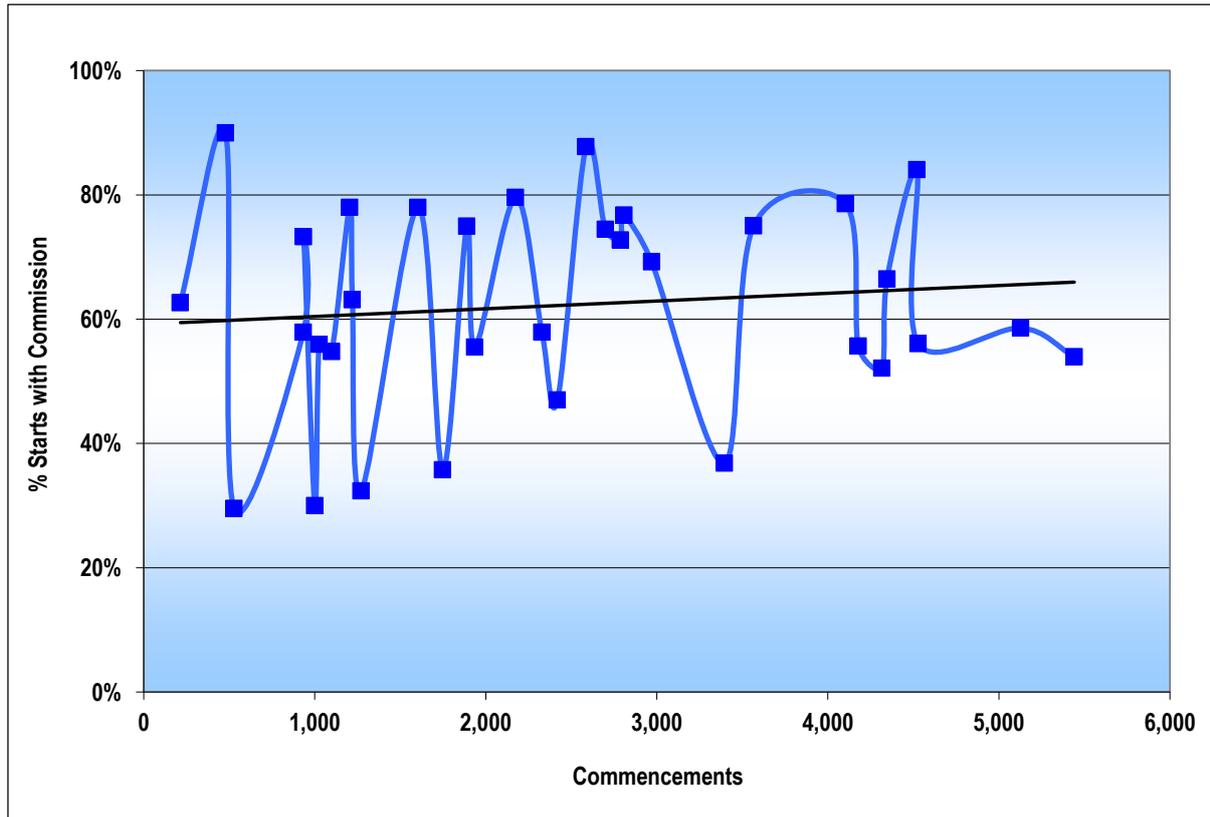


Proportion of Starts through Agents

Thirty-three universities reported both the number of commencements in 2012 and the number of commencements through agents, enabling benchmarking of the proportion of students through agents. The 33 universities reported 81,377 commencements in 2012, with 51,523 commencements or 63.3% through agents.

Chart 4 **Number of Starters and % Starts through Agents** explores the relationship between numbers of commencements and proportion through agents and suggests that the larger international student programs use agents for about the same proportions of students as the smaller international student programs.

**Chart 4
Number of Starters and % Starts through Agents**



Staffing

37 universities reported an aggregate 552.1 staff in 2012 dedicated to marketing, and an aggregate 85,538 commencing international students. In aggregate, it takes 6.5 marketing staff to achieve 1,000 international commencements, from 5.4 in 2011, 4.4 in 2010 and 4.4 in 2009.

37 universities reported an aggregate 526.6 staff in 2012 dedicated to admissions, and an aggregate 85,538 commencing international students. In aggregate, it takes 6.2 admissions staff to achieve 1,000 commencements, from 5.6 in 2011, 4.9 in 2010 and 4.7 in 2009.

Costs of Recruitment for Key Source Countries

If salaries, publications and scholarships are regarded as **fixed costs** that do not vary across countries, then commissions, travel, advertising and marketing, exhibitions, freight and the costs of office(r)s overseas are **country costs** that do vary across countries. Commissions, travel, advertising and marketing, exhibitions, freight and the costs of office(r)s overseas in aggregate provide a **country cost** of recruiting students from that country. Importantly Australia is a source country.

In total 28 universities responded. For these 28 universities, the country costs aggregated to \$136.7 million, including \$99.9 million in commissions. The 28 universities recruited 64,575 international students in 2012 at a country cost of \$2,118 per student, from \$1,807 in 2011, \$1,822 in 2010 and \$1,598 in 2009. This country cost in 2012 included commission of \$1,547, from \$1,371 in 2011 \$1,377 in 2010 and \$1,203 in 2009.

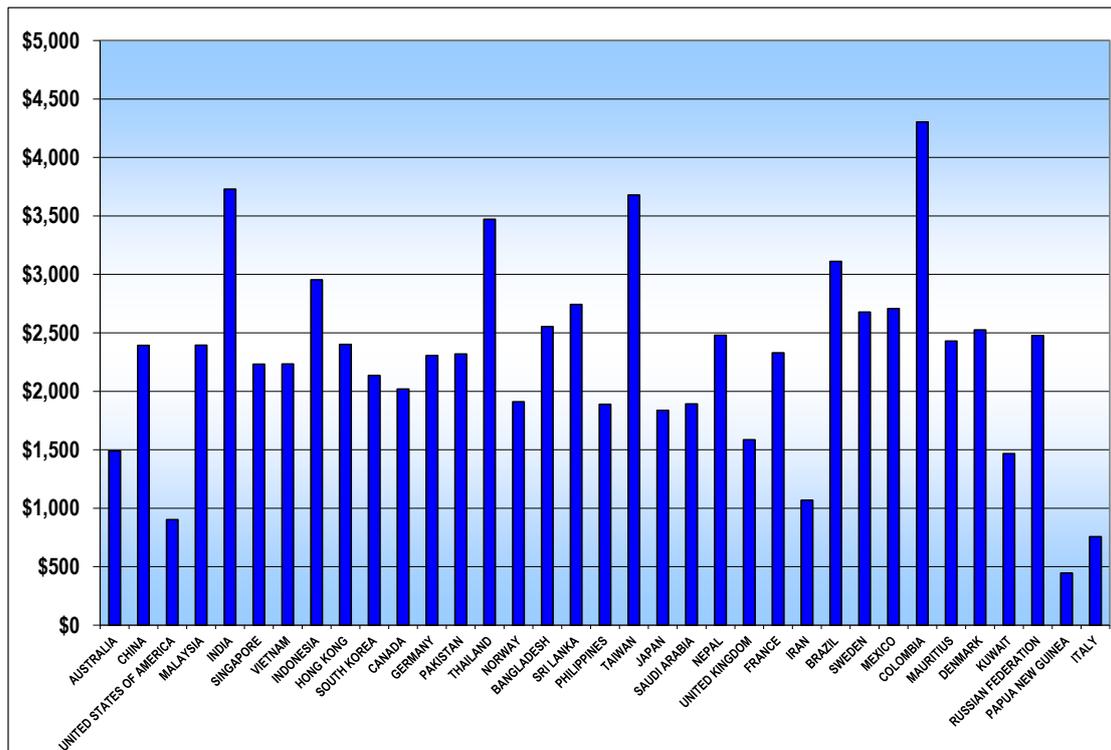
Table 1 **Source Regions** shows the regions from which students were recruited. Included in the total for Europe are 2,413 students recruited from European Union countries.

**Table 1
Source Regions**

Source Region	Number of Commencements
Australia	17,570
North East Asia	18,526
South East Asia	10,397
South/Central Asia	5,158
Americas	5,362
Europe	3,684
Middle East/North Africa	2,315
Sub Saharan Africa	900
Oceania	407
Unknown	256
Total	64,575

For all 28 universities in aggregate, Chart 5 displays **Country Cost of Recruitment by Source Country**. It shows the country cost of recruitment, including commission cost, for each of the top 35 source countries/regions in the study, in order of the size of the country/region as a source country/region.

**Chart 5
Country Cost of Recruitment by Source Country**



For all 28 universities in aggregate, Chart 6 shows **Cost and Yield: Country Cost and Number of Commencements** for the top 17 source countries/regions, those that were the sources of more than 500 students in 2012. In Chart 6, the countries in the bottom right hand quadrant are those which are large source countries for Australia with relatively low country costs. Ideally, all source countries would be in the bottom right hand quadrant with Australia and, more or less, China.

Chart 6
Cost and Yield: Country Cost and Number of Commencements



Recruitment Channels and Conversion: Applications/Offers/Commencements

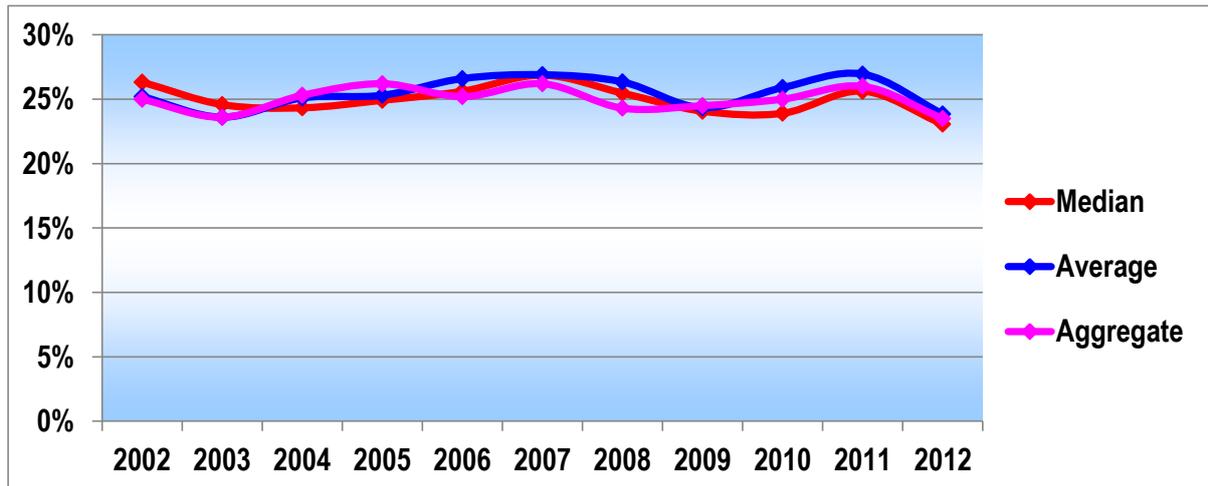
Universities were invited to benchmark conversion rates, from numbers of applicants to numbers of students offered to numbers of commencements, by level of study, or by recruitment channel or by both level and channel.

In total, 32 universities provided data for 2012 by level of study, enabling, for each level of study, benchmarking of conversion from applicants to offers, conversion from offers to commencements and conversion from applications to commencements.

In aggregate, at all levels in these 32 universities, 311,701 applications resulted in 223,034 offers and 73,128 commencements. Overall, 71.6% of applicants received an offer, 32.8% of those who received an offer commenced and, as a function of those two results, 23.5% of applicants commenced. Conversion rates since data collection commenced have been relatively stable. In 2012, universities processed 4.3 applications to obtain a commencement, compared with 3.9 in 2011, 4.0 in 2010, 4.1 in 2009, 4.1 in 2008, 3.8 in 2007, 4.0 in 2006, 3.8 in 2005, 4.0 in 2004, 4.2 in 2003 and 4.0 in 2002.

Chart 7 **All Levels Starts/Applications %: Time Series** displays time series from 2002 to 2012 in the proportion of applicants who commence.

**Chart 7
All Levels Starts/Applications %: Time Series**



Scholarships

Universities were invited to provide data on the scholarships they offered to international students. The survey was limited to scholarships (full or partial), fee waivers and stipends that were

- funded fully by the university, from non-government sources, or by donations that are totally at the discretion of the university
- available only to international students
- offered at the commencement of the student's degree program.

The survey did not cover

- scholarships/stipends for study in transnational education programs
- scholarships/stipends also available to domestic students, such as sports scholarships
- scholarships or travel grants for outgoing mobility
- prizes or awards provided after commencement of degree study in Australia
- preparatory program scholarships/stipends
- scholarships/stipends funded by government or other external funding bodies.

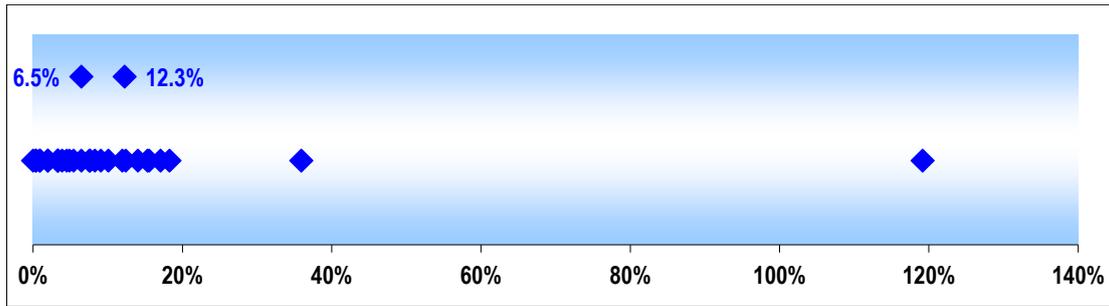
Thirty-one universities reported spending \$291.8 million on scholarships and stipends for commencing international students in 2012, including \$267.5 million on scholarships and stipends for commencing international postgraduate research students in 2012. These 30 universities earned \$3.456 billion in revenue from international students in 2012.

In aggregate, these 31 universities in 2012 re-invested 8.5% of their international student revenue in scholarships for commencing international students, including 7.8% of international student revenue on scholarships for commencing international postgraduate research students.

8.5% and 7.8% are big numbers, higher than the 3.7% spent by universities on commissions.

Chart 8 **Proportion of Revenue on Postgraduate Research Scholarships** shows the range of responses from 31 universities, the average of the 31 responses (12.3%) and the median response (6.5%).

Chart 8
Proportion of Revenue on Postgraduate Research Scholarships



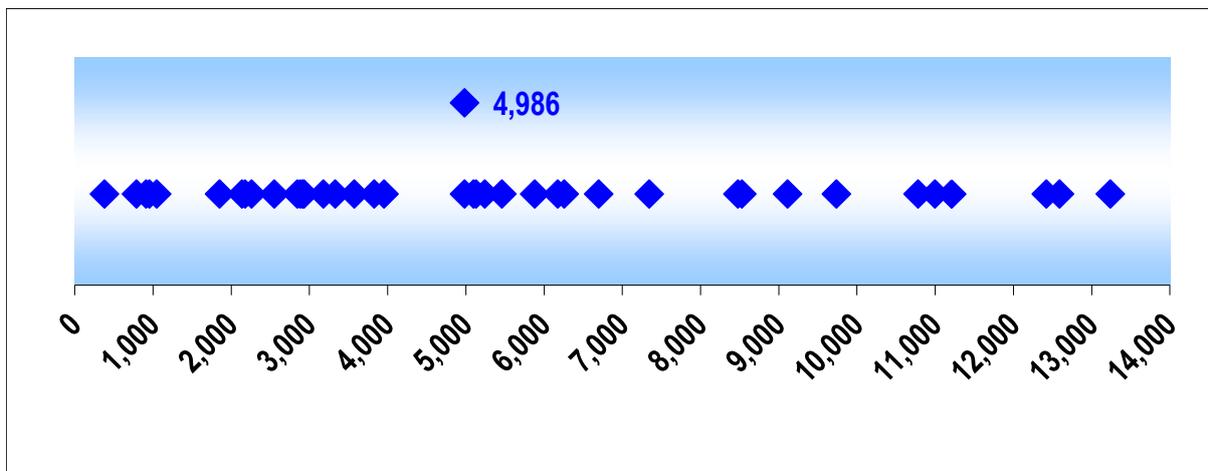
Benchmarking from the Public Domain

The Australian government releases data annually from the higher education statistics collection. From these statistics, from the public domain, it is possible to benchmark for all universities a number of measures of universities' international student programs.

The Department of Education in July 2013 released data on international student numbers in Australian higher education providers in 2012. This analysis edits that data to include only the 39 Australian universities

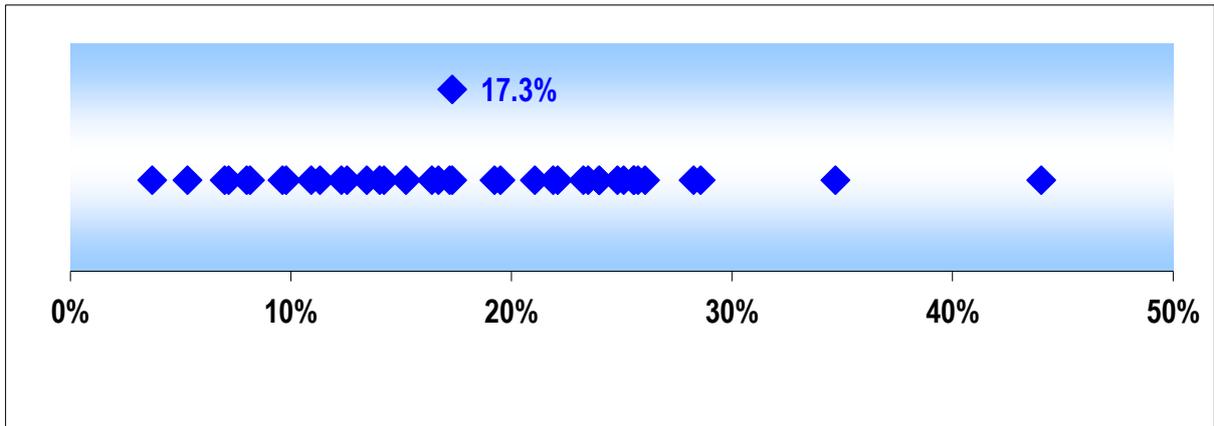
In the 39 universities, there were 209,906 international students onshore in Australia in 2012. The range among the 39 universities was from 381 students to 13,241 students as in **Chart 9 Numbers of International Students in Australian Universities 2012: Onshore**. The median university had 4,986 international students onshore in Australia, from 4,788 in 2011, 4,732 in 2010, 4,205 in 2009, 3,615 in 2008, 3,328 in 2007, 3,495 in 2006 and 3,327 in 2005.

Chart 9
Numbers of International Students in Australian Universities 2012: Onshore



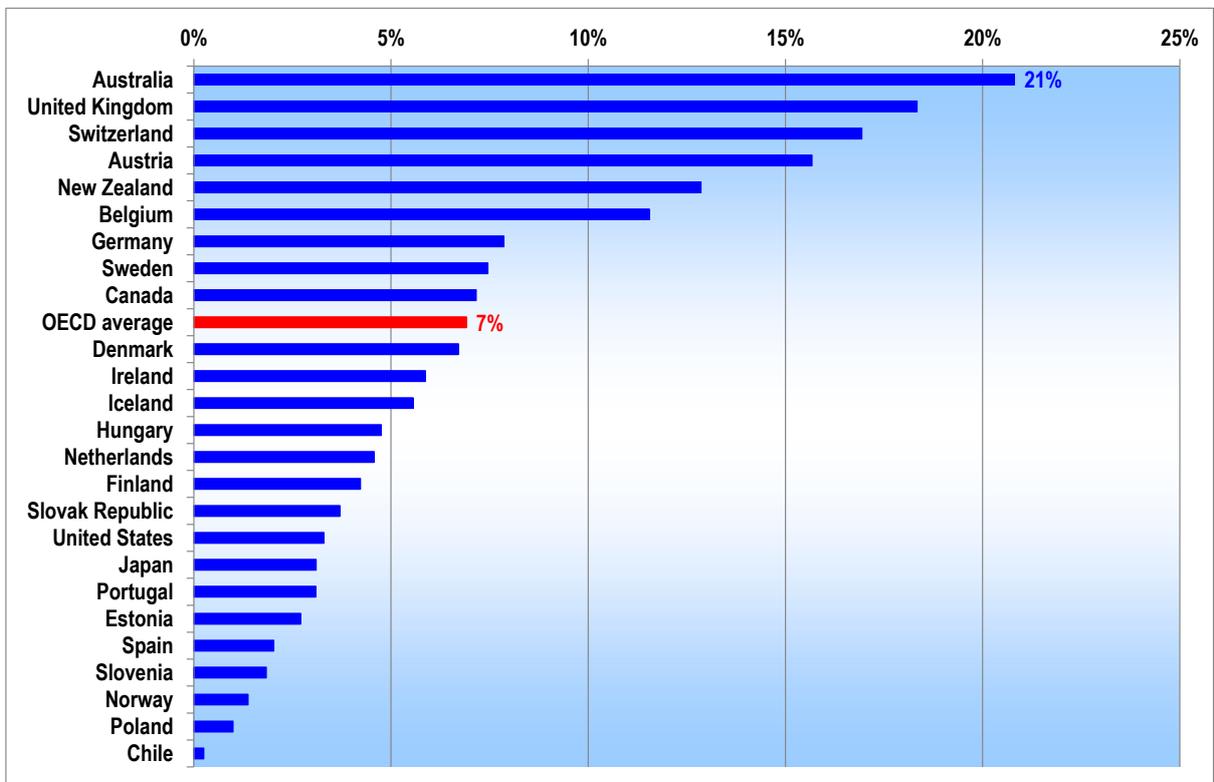
In the 39 universities, the 209,906 international students, onshore in Australia in 2012, made up 19.1% of the 1,098,469 students, onshore in Australia in 2012, in the 39 universities, from 20.6% in 2011, 21.3% in 2010, 21.1% in 2009, 20.3% in 2008, 19.4% in 2007, 19.1% in 2006 and 18.6% in 2005. The range among the 39 universities was from 3.7% to 44.0% as in **Chart 10 Proportions of International Students in Australian Universities 2011: Onshore**. The figure in the median university was 17.3%, from 19.6% in 2011, 19.8% in 2010, 18.9% in 2009, 18.5% in 2008, 17.1% in 2007, 16.3% in 2006 and 15.4% in 2005.

Chart 10
Proportions of International Students in Australian Universities 2011: Onshore



To put into international perspective the size of Australia's international student program, Chart 11 **OECD Undergraduates**, from analysis of OECD's Education at a Glance 2013, is about undergraduates only. Australia in 2011 had the highest proportion of international students among its university undergraduate population of any OECD economy.

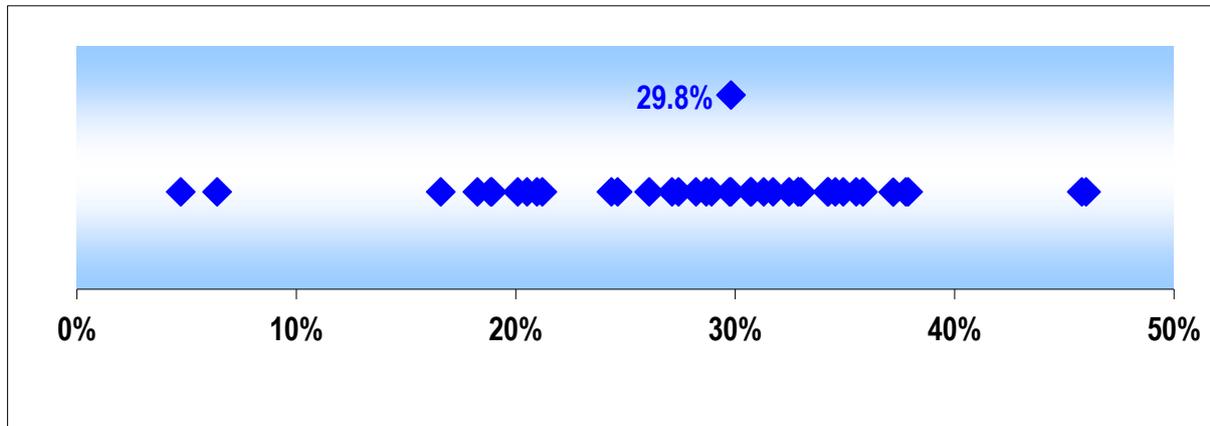
Chart 11
OECD Undergraduates



Across Australia, 30.1% of all postgraduate research students in 2012 were international, from 28.6% in 2011, 26.9% in 2010, 24.5% in 2009, 21.8% in 2008, 19.7% in 2007, 18.1% in 2006 and 17.1% in 2005.

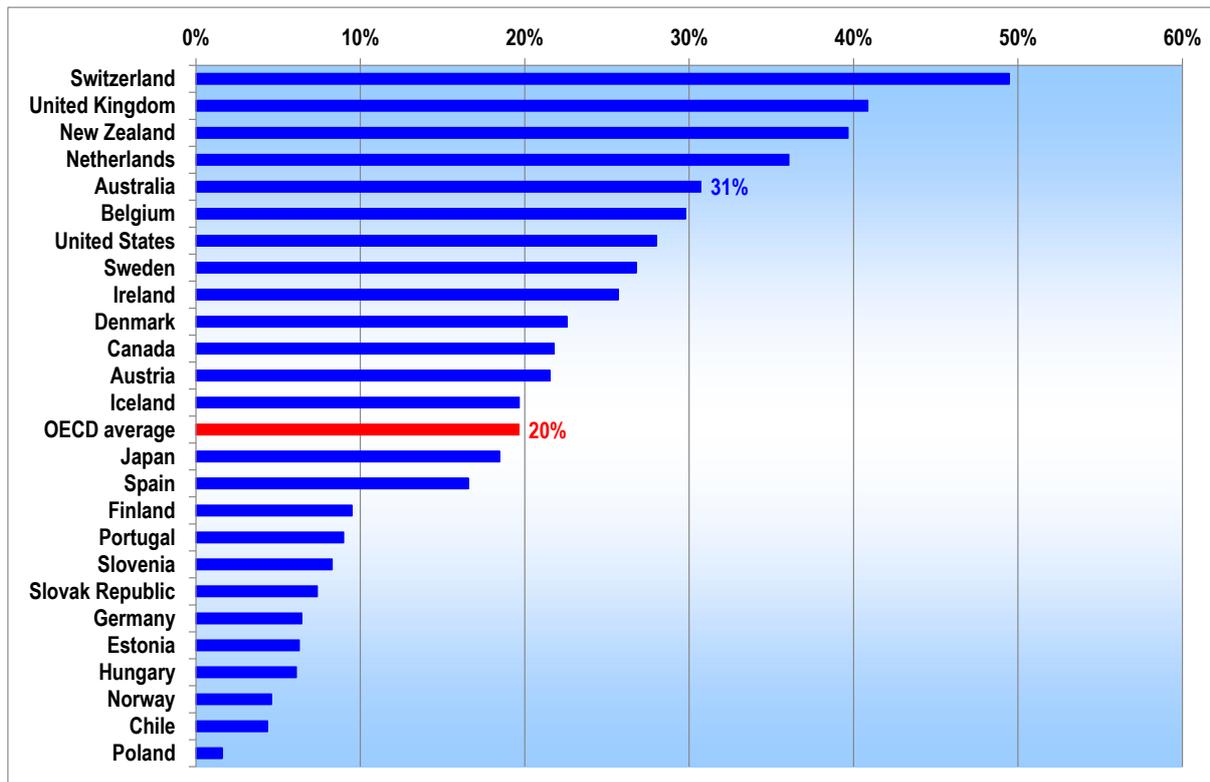
The range among the 39 universities was from 4.7% to 46.0% as in Chart 12 **Proportion of Postgraduate Research Students Who Are International**. The figure in the median university in 2012 was 29.8%, from 28.6% in 2011, 27.0% in 2010, 23.1% in 2009, 20.3% in 2008, 18.9% in 2007, 17.9% in 2006 and 16.6% in 2005.

Chart 12
Proportion of Postgraduate Research Students Who Are International



To put into international perspective Australia's reliance on international higher degree by research students, Chart 13 **OECD Advanced Research** is from analysis of OECD's Education at a Glance 2013. Australia in 2011 had a higher proportion of international research students than the OECD average, a higher proportion than US but a lower proportion than UK.

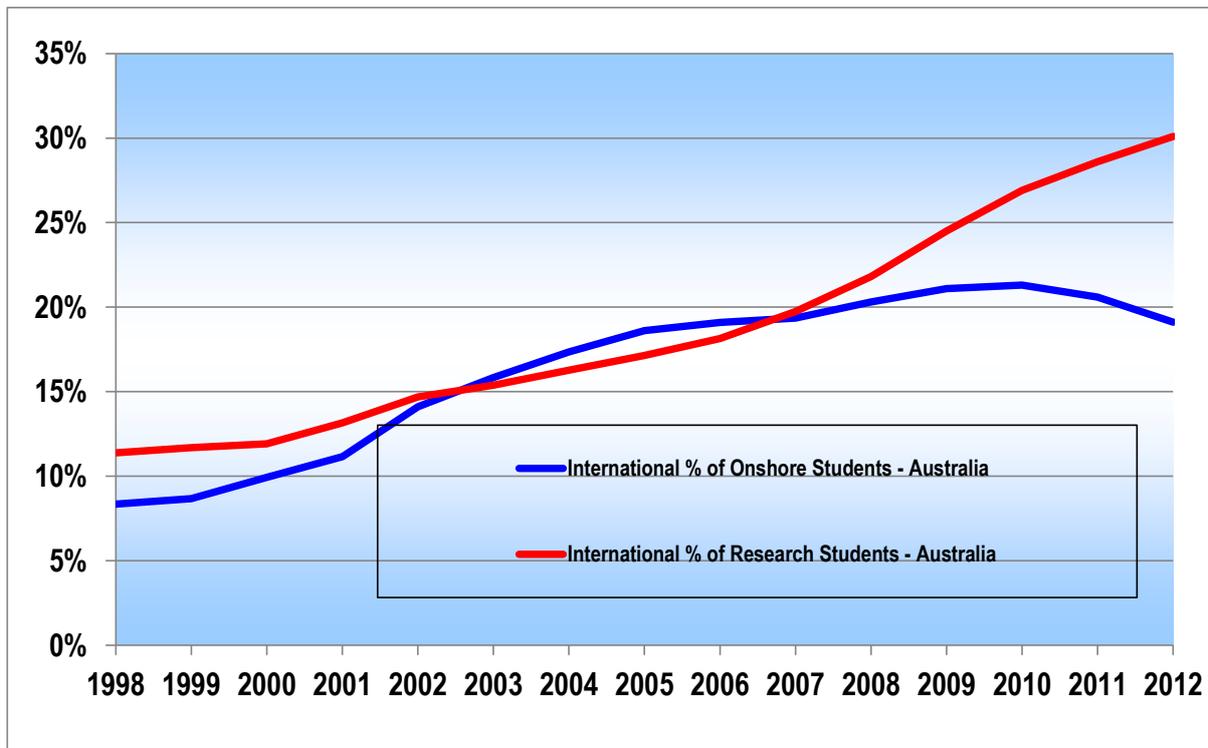
Chart 13
OECD Advanced Research



As in Chart 14 **Proportions of International Students and International Research Students**, the proportion of postgraduate research students who are international grew from 11.4% in 1998 to 30.1% in 2012, at the same time as the proportion of onshore students in Australian universities who are international grew from 8.3% to 19.1%.

The Australian experience shows that it is possible to grow an international student program at the same time as an international postgraduate research student program. They are not mutually exclusive.

Chart 14
Proportions of International Students and International Research Students

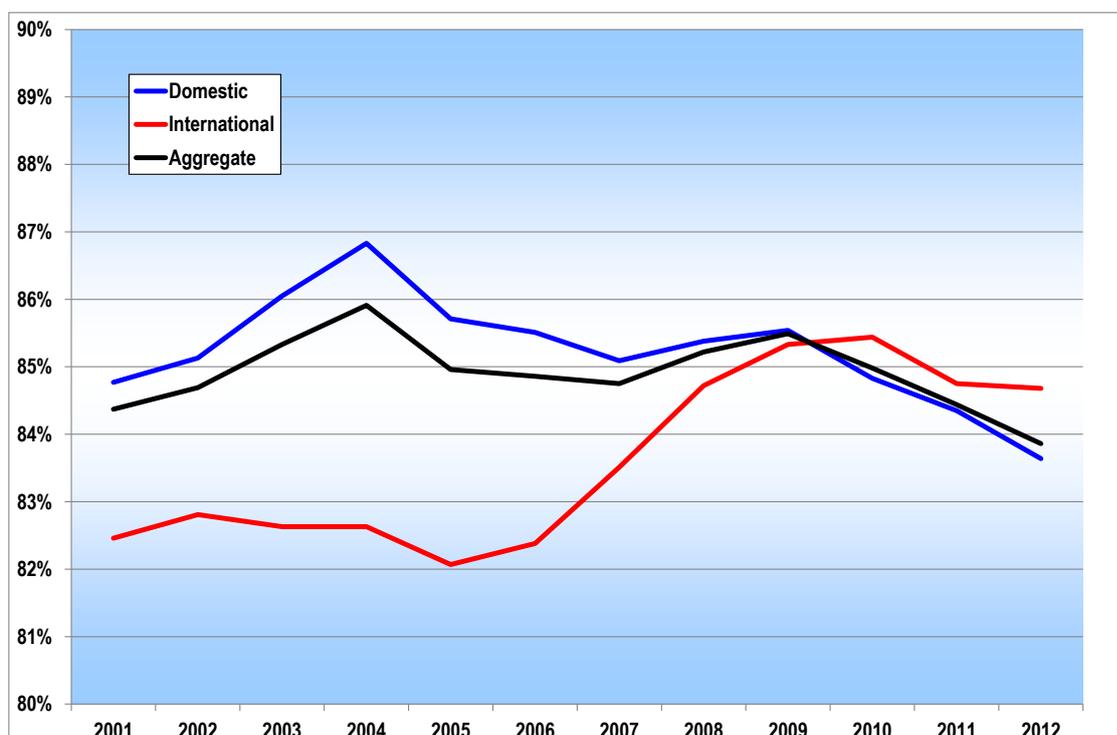


The Australian government publishes annually data on progress rates and attrition rates for commencing bachelor degree students for 37 universities.

The standard for measuring academic performance in Australia is the student progress rate: how much of what I attempted did I pass?

Commencing international bachelor students passed 84.68% of what they attempted in 2012, and did better than commencing domestic bachelor students, who passed 83.64%. In 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011 there was no difference (less than one percentage point) between the progress rates for commencing international bachelor students and commencing domestic bachelor students. But in 2012, the international cohort did better, by a percentage point, as in **Chart 15 Student Progress Rates: Time Series**.

Chart 15
Student Progress Rates: Time Series



In 22 universities in 2012, from 23 in 2011, 22 in 2010 and 15 in 2009, commencing international undergraduates did better than domestic students. In nine universities in 2012, from 11 in 2011, 11 in 2010 and 15 in 2009, domestic students did better. In six universities, from three in 2011, four in 2010 and seven in 2009, there was no difference (less than one percentage point).

We should interpret these results as showing that increasing numbers of Australian universities are setting entry standards for international undergraduates that lead to successful outcomes, are monitoring academic performance and are providing English language and study skills support.

Outgoing International Mobility of Australian University Students

Universities in 2013 also benchmarked outgoing student mobility, seeking to quantify the international study experiences in 2012 of students at Australian universities. The AUIDF mobility study of 2012 in 2013 coincided with the AsiaBound Baseline Audit, supported by the Australian government through Universities Australia.

In 38 Australian universities in 2012, 24,763 students at all levels undertook international study experiences, from 20,906 in 36 universities in 2011, 18,340 in 37 in 2010, 15,058 in 36 in 2009, 10,718 in 37 in 2007

Table 2 **International Study Experiences 2012 by Type** shows these 20,906 international study experiences by type.

Table 2
International Study Experiences 2012 by Type

Type	Number of Experiences
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Exchange	7,813
Other Semester or Year Programs	513
Short Term Programs	8,570
Placements or Practical Training	3,707
Research	3,868
Other	292
Total	24,763

The key cohort of importance to universities is domestic undergraduates. How many Australian undergraduates have access to an international study experience during the undergraduate degree? In the 38 universities, 15,180 Australian undergraduate students undertook international study experiences in 2012.

In the 38 universities, there were 115,181 domestic undergraduate completions in 2012. The number of international study experiences undertaken by Australian undergraduate students in 2012 was equivalent to 13.1% of domestic undergraduate completions in 2012, from 12.3% in 2011, 12.0% in 2010 and 8.8% in 2009, suggesting that 12.3% of completing Australian undergraduates in Australian universities undertake international study experiences. The figure for the average university in 2012 was 12.2%, the median was 12.0%.

This Australian undergraduate access figure of 13.1% compares with 13.8% in US. Open Doors in 2012 reported that, in 2010/11, 13.8% of US undergraduates completing bachelor degrees studied abroad prior to graduation.

92.8% of all experiences were for credit, 1.6% were not for credit but recognised for purposes such as development of international skills and 5.6% were not for credit: 89.6% of short term study experiences were for credit, 79.7% of practical experiences were for credit.

74.1% of experiences were by undergraduates, 80.2% of experiences were by Australian (rather than international) students and 59.0% of experiences were undertaken by women. A 59:41 gender split means that 44% more women than men are undertaking international study experiences.

Universities reported the field of education for 24,223 students with international study experiences in 2012. Health (18%), Society and Culture (15%) and Management and Commerce (14%) were the most commonly reported fields. Detail is at Attachment 1 **International Study Experiences 2012: Fields of Education.**

Universities reported the destinations of 23,664 international study experiences. 35.0% went to Europe, (including 33.4% to EU countries), 33.2% went to Asia (including 15.8% to North East Asia, 12.8% to South East Asia and 4.6% to South Asia), 23.4% went to the Americas, 3.1% went to Oceania, 2.3% went to Sub Saharan Africa, and 1.2% went to Middle East/North Africa. Detail is at Attachment 2 **International Study Experiences 2012: Destination Regions.**

China was the second most popular destination country, behind US, ahead of UK. Japan, Oceania Region, Malaysia and India also are in the dozen most popular destination countries. Detail is at Attachment 3 **International Study Experiences 2012: Top 12 Destination Countries**.

Attachment 4 **Fields and Types for International Study Experiences 2012: All Destinations** is a table showing Field of Education and Type of International Study Experience for the 24,223 students for whom universities provided this information.

Attachment 5 **Fields and Types for International Study Experiences 2012: US as Destination** is a table showing Field of Education and Type of International Study Experience for the 3,658 students who went to US as destination (the most popular destination in 2012) and for whom universities provided this information.

Attachment 6 **Fields and Types for International Study Experiences 2012: China as Destination** is a table showing Field of Education and Type of International Study Experience for the 2,149 students who went to China as destination (the second most popular destination in 2012) and for whom universities provided this information.

Attachments 5 and 6 have been created at the request of Australian Education International.

Diversity in Outbound Student Mobility

Americas 35% and Europe 48% dominate as destinations for exchanges and other long experiences. US, UK and Canada account for 48% of destinations for exchanges and other long experiences.

Asia dominates short term programs, with 50% to Asia and another 4% to Oceania. Asia also dominates internships or practical training experiences, with 47% to Asia and another 8% to Oceania.

86% of all Australian international study experiences to Asia, including 90% of all experiences to China, are shorter than a semester.

Short term international study programs and international placements are important in diversifying Australian student mobility away from the Americas and Europe, specifically away from international student exchanges with US, UK and Canada, where students can study in English at a western university.

Funding

Universities reported that 73% of international study experiences received funding, or had access to OS HELP, the Australian Government's Higher Education Loan Program to assist undergraduate students undertake some of their study overseas, covering 91% of exchanges, 61% of other long term experiences, 67% of short term study experiences, 49% of international placements, 72% of research experiences and 84% of other international experiences.

By source of funding, universities reported that

- 52% of all international study experiences of all types were supported by university funds, or from a combination of university funds with other funding sources
- 22% were supported by OS HELP or a combination of OS HELP with other funding sources

- 7% were supported by funds from Australian Government programs, such as the Endeavour Awards program
- 11% were supported by private funds or from foundations in Australia
- 0.2% were supported by funds from an overseas government or foundation.

By amounts of funding, the 38 universities reported in aggregate \$28.1 million in funding for international study experiences in 2012, from \$28.2 million in 36 universities in 2011, \$26.9 million in 37 universities in 2010, \$24.2 million in 2009 and \$16.6 million in 2007, including

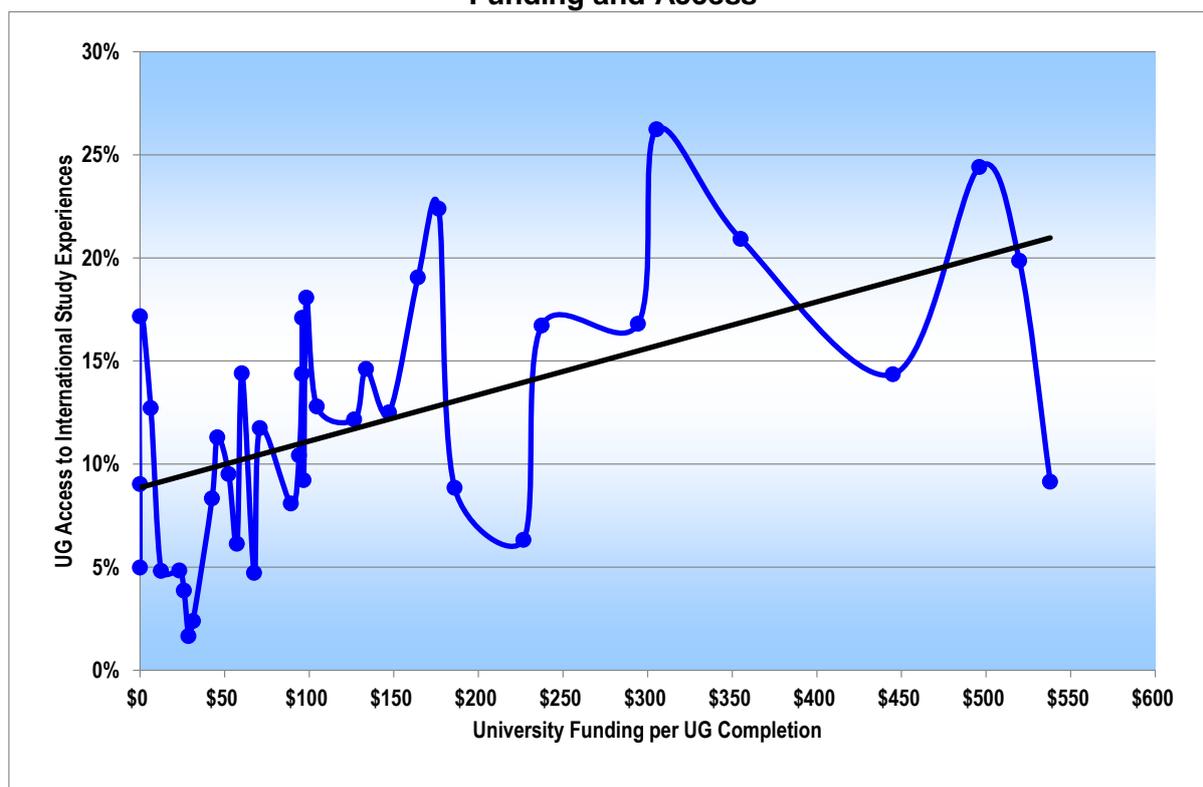
- \$19.7 million in university funds, from \$18.6 million in 36 universities in 2011, \$20.1 million in 37 universities in 2010, \$17.4 million in 2009 and \$12.9 million in 2007
- \$7.9 million in funds from Australian Government programs, from \$7.5 million in 36 universities in 2011, \$6.3 million in 37 universities in 2010, \$6.3 million in 2009 and \$3.5 million in 2007
- \$391,000 from private funds or foundations in Australia, from \$2.1 million in 36 universities in 2011, \$443,000 in 37 universities in 2010, \$614,000 in 2009 and \$144,000 in 2007.

Universities reported a further \$31.6 million in loan funds from OS HELP, from \$25.3 million in 36 universities in 2011, \$19.1 million in 37 universities in 2010, \$11.3 million in 2009 and \$8.6 million in 2007.

Does funding of outward mobility matter? Universities play the dominant role in funding outward mobility. As university funds for outward mobility increase, does access to mobility increase?

Chart 16 **Funding and Access** looks at university funding per domestic undergraduate completion and Australian undergraduate access to international study experiences.

**Chart 16
Funding and Access**



As university funding per (domestic undergraduate) completion increases, access to international study experiences by Australian undergraduates increases.

So funding is sufficient to grow outward mobility opportunities.

But funding is not necessary. The chart shows counter-examples, where five universities have lifted Australian undergraduate access to international study opportunities above 15% with modest amounts of funding.

International Study Experiences 2012: Fields of Education

Field	Number of Experiences	% of All Experiences
Science	1,997	8.2%
IT	401	1.7%
Engineering	1,463	6.0%
Architecture/Building	1,173	4.8%
Agriculture/Environment	477	2.0%
Health	4,251	17.5%
Education	850	3.5%
Management and Commerce	3,400	14.0%
Society and Culture	3,738	15.4%
Law	1,057	4.4%
International	651	2.7%
Creative Arts	1,423	5.9%
Hospitality	45	0.2%
Combined including Law	1,443	6.0%
Combined excluding Law	1,854	7.7%
Total	24,223	100.0%

International Study Experiences 2012: Destination Regions

Destination Region	Number of Experiences	% of All Experiences
Europe	8,288	35.0%
European Union	7,900	33.4%
Asia	7,856	33.2%
North East Asia	3,750	15.8%
South East Asia	3,026	12.8%
South Asia	1,081	4.6%
Americas	5,534	23.4%
Oceania Region	723	3.1%
Sub Saharan Africa	540	2.3%
Middle East/North Africa	295	1.2%
Australia	430	1.8%
Total	23,664	100.0%

International Study Experiences 2012: Top 12 Destination Countries

Destination	Number of Experiences	% of All Experiences
US	3,672	15.5%
China	2,145	9.1%
UK	2,115	8.9%
Canada	1,277	5.4%
Italy	996	4.2%
France	974	4.1%
Germany	933	3.9%
Japan	835	3.5%
Oceania Region	723	3.1%
Malaysia	653	2.8%
India	614	2.6%
The Netherlands	500	2.1%

Fields and Types for International Study Experiences 2012: All Destinations

	Semester or Year Exchanges	Other Semester or Year Programs	Short Term Programs	Placements or Practical Training	Research	Other	Total
Science	463	13	335	365	801	20	1,997
IT	70	2	70	21	234	4	401
Engineering and Related Technologies	403	6	216	105	726	7	1,463
Architecture and Building	395	59	607	10	95	7	1,173
Ag, Environment and Related	92	2	210	51	121	1	477
Health	341	6	903	2,396	519	86	4,251
Education	179	9	314	181	160	7	850
Management and Commerce	1,170	76	1,797	96	220	41	3,400
Society and Culture	1,357	289	1,373	154	546	19	3,738
Law	194	18	699	57	74	15	1,057
International Studies/ Relations	374	10	173	41	44	9	651
Creative Arts	502	8	741	33	129	10	1,423
Food Hospitality and Personal Services	23	0	19	2	1	0	45
Combined or Double Degree including Law	943	7	409	51	1	32	1,443
Combined or Double Degree not including Law	1,149	27	520	133	4	21	1,854
Total	7,655	532	8,386	3,696	3,675	279	24,223

Fields and Types for International Study Experiences 2012: US as Destination

	Semester or Year Exchanges	Other Semester or Year Programs	Short Term Programs	Placements or Practical Training	Research	Other	Total
	Semester or Year Exchanges	Other Semester or Year Programs	Short Term Programs	Placements or Practical Training	Research	Other	Total
Science	126	2	11	51	178	6	374
IT	15	1	8	0	47	0	71
Engineering and Related Technologies	120	2	4	2	172	0	300
Architecture and Building	101	2	72	4	15	0	194
Ag, Environment and Related	30	0	1	3	15	0	49
Health	100	0	46	248	124	5	523
Education	61	0	38	0	10	0	109
Management and Commerce	355	26	150	11	38	6	586
Society and Culture	273	6	107	7	86	2	481
Law	33	7	74	4	10	0	128
International Studies/ Relations	43	0	15	2	6	2	68
Creative Arts	146	2	117	6	13	1	285
Food Hospitality and Personal Services	8	0	2	8	0	0	18
Combined or Double Degree including Law	158	1	16	12	0	1	188
Combined or Double Degree not including Law	249	3	28	2	1	1	284
Total	1,818	52	689	360	715	24	3,658

Fields and Types for International Study Experiences 2012: China as Destination

	Semester or Year Exchanges	Other Semester or Year Programs	Short Term Programs	Placements or Practical Training	Research	Other	Total
Science	3	0	43	18	34	0	98
IT	1	0	36	3	30	0	70
Engineering and Related Technologies	15	1	54	4	66	0	140
Architecture and Building	8	10	72	1	7	1	99
Ag, Environment and Related	0	1	6	0	2	0	9
Health	1	0	43	86	17	0	147
Education	1	1	17	21	6	0	46
Management and Commerce	34	1	442	14	16	3	510
Society and Culture	30	107	224	11	10	0	382
Law	2	1	244	4	5	0	256
International Studies/ Relations	30	2	38	2	3	0	75
Creative Arts	9	0	93	0	7	0	109
Food Hospitality and Personal Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Combined or Double Degree including Law	20	1	30	2	0	1	54
Combined or Double Degree not including Law	20	10	118	6	0	0	154
Total	174	135	1,460	172	203	5	2,149