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**AUTHOR** Zikopoulos, Marianthi, Ed.  
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**ABSTRACT**

Statistics are provided on U.S. students overseas, with data coming from the Study Abroad Survey, a survey of 2,896 accredited U.S. institutions of higher education with 1,898 responding for a 65% response rate. Details are provided on the characteristics and destinations of the 48,483 students abroad. Reasons for the increase in study abroad include a desire among American youth in the 1970s and 1980s to understand a world and network of international relationships offering exciting opportunities and perils, the increasing strength of the American dollar against foreign currencies, and a softening of U.S. cultural attitudes toward foreign lands. Obstacles to such study include doubts about the academic rigor of such programs, suspicion about non-academic motives of program promoters, and regret at loss of time spent on the home campus. The predominant direction of student mobility in the world today is from Third World countries to the host countries of the West. Important outflows from the western countries are also occurring, but data have been scarce about U.S. students overseas. This study provides statistics on world region (with the vast majority of study abroad students in Western Europe); leading countries (with the highest being the United Kingdom, France, Spain, and Italy); field of study (led by liberal arts and foreign languages); duration of study (more than one-third staying for one semester); and gender (two-thirds female). Statistical data are provided on university name, city, and study abroad student count. (SM)

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# U.S. Students Abroad

IIE Research Report Number 16

# U.S. Students Abroad

STATISTICS ON STUDY ABROAD, 1985/86

Edited by MARIANTHI ZIKOPOULOS

Introduction by CRAUFURD D. GOODWIN

The Institute gratefully acknowledges special grant support from the United States Information Agency for the implementation of the Study Abroad Survey.



INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION  
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# Introduction

This new publication documents the growth of one of the most vibrant segments of American academic life in recent years — study abroad, or the movement of American students in pursuit of education overseas. Everyone who has examined this phenomenon has been impressed if not startled by its vigor and dynamism. Whereas for decades study abroad was a quiet backwater now it is the crest of a wave. Here for the first time, data are presented to portray the picture accurately and begin the construction of time series that will record the evolution of study abroad through the years to come.

Even though it is not possible now to specify with confidence the precise magnitude of the growth of study abroad in recent years, few doubt that it has been very great. The obvious question, then, is why this growth? Several reasons suggest themselves. The first and most important is that a new yearning has arisen among American youth in the 1970s and 1980s to understand, and even to help shape, a world and a network of international relationships that offer immensely exciting opportunities on the one hand but terrifying perils on the other. It appears that the education offered in our schools and colleges on our domestic campuses does not respond fully to this yearning to understand in a fashion that is satisfactory to our students. They must see, and feel, for themselves. It is important to note that this explanation for the growth of study abroad rests on the perception of a self-generated demand within our students. No professor tells them to go see the world, nor does a potential employer say they will find a better job if they do so. They have simply concluded themselves that overseas experience is important, and they hit the road.

The second reason for growth of study abroad has been, at least until recently, the increasing strength of the American dollar against foreign currencies. This reduced the real cost of an overseas education during the

1970s and early 1980s. Combined with a rapid escalation of tuition charges and other costs of American colleges and universities, the comparative economic advantage of time spent overseas grew significantly.

Thirdly, by the late 1970s and 1980s one could detect a softening of U.S. cultural attitudes toward foreign lands and unfamiliar peoples. This is reflected in student enthusiasm for study abroad. After the humiliation of the Southeast Asian war and a period of anger at the seeming ingratitude of allies and recipients of postwar aid, America regained its characteristic enthusiasm for foreign experience. Supplementing this softening attitude toward the world by the 1970s were the increased attention paid by the American media to world affairs (from local wars to famines and political change) and the vastly improved ease of international travel. Not only did Paris or Tokyo or Istanbul become relatively familiar to American students from repeated exposure on the television screen, but they were able inexpensively to hop a 747 to all these places at low excursion fares.

A significant factor in the rise to great popularity of study abroad by the late 1970s and 1980s may have been a generational one. The parents of the large waves of students flowing overseas during these years grew to maturity during the early years of American international leadership twenty-five years before. Many served in the military in World War II or the Korean War, and the most devoted internationalists among them had served as Peace Corps volunteers. It was only natural for such parents to encourage their children to follow in their footsteps and experience the world first-hand.

The growth of study abroad on U.S. campuses has not been without some obstacles. While students, parents, and academic administrators have in general been supportive of the movement, some faculty, in particular, have expressed skepticism, and even antagonism toward it. Their opposition to study abroad rests on several grounds: doubts about the academic rigor and respectability of some programs, suspicion about the "non-academic" motives of the program promoters, regret at loss of time spent on the home campus, and a sense that in study abroad control of the academic process may be slipping away from the faculty into the hands of administrators. Study abroad has also become entangled in some of the most heated controversies surrounding educational reform. Questions have been asked about whether a foreign experience neces-

sarily contributes either to a liberal education or to technical training. There have been questions also about the legitimacy of the wide range of choice typically provided to the student overseas.

In the explorations that Michael Nacht and I conducted in 1986 into the evolution of study abroad in American higher education in recent years, we found a remarkably wide range of objectives, explicit and implicit, for these programs. The goals fall roughly into two categories: educational and practical. One program may, of course, set out to achieve one subset of these goals while another will aim at another sub-set, either entirely different, or partly overlapping. Educational and social goals include acquainting a privileged class with an extended range of cultural experience, enlarging the horizons of the intellectual elite, internationalizing an informed citizenry, fulfilling special institutional missions of certain schools, notably church-related ones, exploring the roots of an immigrant culture, rendering fluency in a foreign language through on-site exposure, using the world as a laboratory in subject areas like art history and international relations, knowing ourselves better from a comparative perspective, learning new knowledge and technique from foreigners, and improving international relations and prospects for peace through person-to-person contact.

Practical and administrative objectives of study abroad for the institutions we visited included various combinations of the following goals: attraction of larger enrollments, recruitment of the very best students, responsiveness to the entrepreneurial drives of faculty, fulfillment of the consumer demands of students, provision of a break in a long and uninterrupted undergraduate experience, rendering graduates more marketable to employers and graduate schools, improving the institutional "bottom line" by decreasing costs or increasing revenue, opening up inter-institutional linkages of diverse kinds, positive reactions to government initiatives in foreign affairs, and use of foreign experience as a technique of institutional renewal.

Faced with such a plethora of goals for study abroad, American higher education has developed a wide range of program instruments, many of which are deployed simultaneously by a single institution. Selection among these instruments depends upon different institutional objectives and styles. Categories of study abroad instruments blur into each other at the edges, but can be specified separately here for illustration. The most rigorous mode of study abroad has been called "total immersion" in the

language, culture and educational system of the host country. Students in this category are prepared thoroughly for an overseas educational experience in the mainstream of a foreign nation but they are expected to carry it through with a minimum of assistance from home. This is an elite approach in which learning to overcome the obstacles to be encountered is perceived as one of the positive gains. Overseas education under this model is a privilege not an entitlement.

An alternative approach to depositing students on their own in a foreign mainstream is to assist them in various ways to take advantage of and survive an overseas experience. Such assistance can include special "schools for foreigners" run by the host country, with an American on-site adviser who guides and intervenes on the students' behalf with local authorities and arranges for course credit back home. A third approach is for the American institution to set up its own programs abroad and more or less duplicate its domestic offerings in an exotic environment. American programs abroad may be integrated in varying degrees into the foreign system. At one extreme stands a set of exchange arrangements presided over by an American faculty member where students take instruction in local institutions. At the other extreme is the self-contained overseas campus or "enclave" complete with living facilities and videotapes of last week's football game on the campus back home.

In the burgeoning growth of study abroad during recent years a remarkable variety of models for American overseas programs has emerged, departing in many cases markedly from the two polar extremes of mainstreaming and enclaving. All kinds of American institutions are now engaged in study abroad, from community colleges to major research universities, operating programs that vary in length from a few weeks to more than a year, from a conventional curriculum to internships. This is an exciting time of experimentation in study abroad, with innumerable new models appearing just as old ones are declining. This yeasty ferment, while presenting a scene of great confusion also reveals great health and life. If the perfection of academic programs involves ultimately a process of survival of the fittest, that is quite natural. Clearly we are now in a period of vigorous variation, to be followed predictably and appropriately by natural selection.

While the 1970s and 1980s were years of unparalleled growth and experimentation for study abroad programs in America they were also times for serious reflection on hard questions that arose. To some extent



these questions were the reflection of larger issues pervading higher education. But they were no less urgent as a consequence. Most of these questions must be resolved by each institution in light of its own constraints and opportunities. They must be faced openly and candidly.

The first question facing institutions is which model or models to adopt for their own circumstances. Should they conduct programs on their own or contract the responsibility to others? Should they enter cooperative or collaborative endeavors? One partial answer to these questions that seems clear is that much may be gained by an institution from using several program models to achieve several institutional objectives. Just as there is no single program style that is right for all institutions, so there may be no single style that is appropriate for all parts of one institution.

A second fundamental question is how discriminating to make study abroad. Should it be a universal entitlement or should it remain a privilege according to one criterion or another? The most widely defended barrier is an intellectual one. Some academics argue strenuously that only the intellectually-gifted can truly benefit from a foreign experience and can fairly represent their American institution and nation overseas. Others respond to this position by observing that there should be no more reason for rationing overseas experience on intellectual grounds than any other part of higher education. Moreover, evidence suggests that the less gifted do indeed benefit from a carefully-constructed foreign exposure, and some may truly be ignited by the experience.

A second common obstacle is the requirement that those studying abroad have a high level of proficiency in the language of the host country. Such proficiency is considered by some essential to a fruitful overseas experience; this typically is the position of language departments. Others argue that the study abroad experience should not be dominated by the use of language competency and the polishing of language skills, and that for students in fields like engineering, the development of fluency in colloquial or "street" language is of key importance.

Discrimination on the basis of economic, racial, ethnic and other conditions may be more subtle than on intellectual grounds and may lie in the design and operation of the program. For example, year-long study abroad carried out at high net cost in a chateau on the Loire may simply by its essence exclude those with low incomes, a cultural heritage in Africa or Asia, a family to support back home, or a physical handicap that rules out climbing ancient stone stairs. Reduction of discrimination in study

abroad on all grounds may require careful planning and expense; the question certainly requires and deserves the institution's full attention.

The third major question facing institutions about study abroad is how to achieve full and mutually beneficial integration of the programs within and across the campus. Marginality to institutional life is perhaps the greatest threat to study abroad anywhere. Integration needs to be accomplished at two levels. Study abroad should be coordinated carefully with other international activities on campus: foreign student presence, language instruction, area studies, international relations, and other forms of international instruction. In this way American students with their new overseas experience may both benefit from and contribute to the rich international life on their campus. Not to achieve these interconnections is to create in a student's mind the sense that study abroad is a mere appendage unconnected otherwise to the main business of education, and an opportunity for intellectual growth is lost.

The other dimension of institutional integration of study abroad that must be accomplished is within disciplines and professional schools that heretofore have remained aloof. There should be no requirement that all parts of the institution must, indeed, participate. Some like the physical sciences and engineering are traditionally recalcitrant because their scientific culture and lockstep curriculum make any foreign deviation seem impossible. But there are sufficient examples of successful overseas programs in all fields and areas to justify insistence upon an open-minded reflection on the opportunities by all departments and schools. Any institution bent upon increasing or perfecting its study abroad programs will face a range of other questions demanding attention. Any checklist should include the following: can greater reciprocity be accomplished with the countries to which Americans typically venture for study abroad, or conversely, can study abroad be arranged in larger proportion to the countries from which come the majority of foreign students in this country? Closely related is the question of whether more satisfactory geographic balance can be achieved. Must the traditional preference for European experience persist, or can attractive Third-World programs be devised to improve the balance?

A variety of practical questions surrounding study abroad include whether cross subsidization is just and appropriate, what is the optimum duration for foreign study, whether foreign students in the United States should themselves be permitted to join American study abroad programs,

whether special programs should be designed for alumni on an extension basis, and how to limit the effects of the growth of undergraduate debt on the selection of the educationally most opportune time for a foreign experience.

Perhaps overriding all the questions surrounding study abroad is the challenge of how to inform the several relevant communities of the excitement and fertile experimentation that pervade the field at the moment. Parents, faculty, legislators, boards of regents, the media, the general public, and the students themselves all need to know that study abroad is no longer just the grand tour for the rich. It can no longer be said "That's very nice for them, but we can't afford it." Today not only are costs within manageable limits in most places but indications increase that study abroad may be the best route for many students to language competence, cultural sophistication, tolerance of difference, and even acquisition of that technological knowledge upon which our prosperity depends.

Craufurd D. Goodwin  
Duke University

# The Survey

The predominant direction of student mobility in the world today is from the countries of the Third World to the "host" or "receiving" countries of the West. There are also important outflows from the Western countries, both among themselves and to the rest of the world. Despite the strong interest in the flow of U.S. students overseas, data in this area have been scarce. The Institute of International Education attempted to measure this flow in the past but abandoned the effort due to low response rates. From 1982/83 to 1986/87, the only source of data on student mobility from the United States to other countries was the Unesco *Statistical Yearbook*.

Last year, IIE resumed its attempt to measure the scale and composition of U.S. student flows by conducting an independent survey of higher education institutions. This survey was conducted in response to a considerable and growing U.S. higher education interest in patterns of study abroad and the significance they have in educational terms, primarily in the education of undergraduates but also in that of graduate students.

While there is a large range of overseas opportunities in which U.S. students participate (study/travel tours, internships, practical training, etc.), the new study abroad survey conducted by IIE focuses specifically on study abroad for academic credit. It is intended to serve those who plan the efficient use of university and college resources, those who design undergraduate curricula and overseas programs, and those who need to understand how many and which kinds of students are obtaining a portion of their education at an institution in a foreign country. The study abroad population in this survey has been narrowly defined as only those students who received academic credit from a U. S. institution after they returned from their study abroad experience. It is not a survey of study

abroad programs to determine the numbers of students enrolled in them and to obtain other information about them. IIE's *Academic Year Abroad* and *Vacation Study Abroad* provide detailed information on study programs worldwide for U.S. students. The number of students receiving academic credit is inevitably lower than the totals of those participating in study abroad programs of U.S. institutions and/or enrolled directly in foreign institutions of higher education. To date, no effective data collection strategy has been developed to capture the full picture of all U.S. students abroad. The current effort, although less than complete, offers the first comprehensive analysis of a major sector of the study abroad population.

Before carrying out the survey of U.S. study abroad, IIE engaged in extensive consultation with members of the Interassociational Committee on Data Collection (ICDC) and with administrators in the field of international education with special expertise in the field of study abroad. These discussions resulted in the design of a questionnaire that asked for information on five items: the total number of students at a given institution who received academic credit in the 1985/86 academic year for study abroad; the number of students who studied in particular countries; the number of students in particular major fields of study; the number of students who studied abroad for different periods of time; and the number of males and females who studied abroad. IIE sent survey forms to the same university contacts who provide information on foreign students in the United States (published in *Open Doors*), with the request that they be passed on, if necessary, to a more appropriate campus official. With the same request, forms were also sent to a part of a list of study abroad coordinators maintained by IIE for its series of publications on study abroad programs.

Surveys were mailed to 2,896 institutions and responses were received from 1,898, for a response rate of 65.5% (Table 1). Of the responding institutions, 709 reported giving credit to a total of 48,483 students in 1985/86 for study in another country (Table 2). Of these students, 87.8% were enrolled in study abroad programs sponsored by U.S. institutions, 6.7% were directly enrolled in foreign schools, and 5.5% were in "other" types of programs (Table 3).

**TABLE 1****Institutions Surveyed and Responses**

	Number	Percent of Total
<b>Institutions Surveyed</b>	2,896	—
<b>Institutions Responding</b>	1,898	65.5
With Study Abroad Students	709	24.5
With No Study Abroad Students	1,189	41.0
<b>No response</b>	998	34.5

**TABLE 2****Summary of Study Abroad Survey Responses**

Category	Number of Students	% of 48,483 Study Abroad Students
Host Country	46,858	96.6
Field of Study	29,813	61.5
Gender	38,361	79.1
Duration of Study	45,295	93.4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>48,483</b>	

**TABLE 3****Program Type of U.S. Study Abroad Students, 1985/86**

Program Type	Number	Percent
U.S. Institution Sponsored Program	42,577	87.8
Direct Enrollment in Foreign Institution	3,244	6.7
Other	2,662	5.5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>48,483</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## **GEOGRAPHIC DESTINATION**

### **World Region**

The vast majority of study abroad students chose to study in Western Europe: 76.8% of them studied there. Europe, as a whole, accounted for 79.6% of the total U.S. study abroad population (Table 4). Lagging far behind Europe was Latin America, which was the site of study of 7.0% of the total population, and Asia, which received 5.4% of the total. The Middle East received 4.0% and Africa 1.1%.

### **Leading Countries**

Because of the concentration of foreign students in one region, Europe, it is most useful to examine the country destinations of American students in terms of the worldwide distribution of the study abroad population. The top 10 countries, presented in Table 5, received eight out of ten Americans studying abroad (82.0%). The United Kingdom led the way with 29.3% of all study abroad students, followed by France with 13.7%. The next eight countries were Spain (8.8%), Italy (7.8%), Germany, F.R. (6.1%), Mexico (4.2%), Israel (4.0%), Austria (3.9%), Japan (2.5%), and China (1.7%). All of the top five countries and six of the top ten were in Western Europe, two were in Asia, while the Middle East and Latin America had one each. It is interesting to note that, in some regions, a single country accounted for almost all of the regional total. Israel, for example, had 1,862 of the 1,884 students in the Middle East. Similarly, Mexico was chosen by 4.2% of all study abroad students worldwide, while all of Latin America accounted for only 7.0%.

Outside of the major receiving regions, the student patterns are as follows: in Africa, Kenya was the largest receiver with 252 students, or 0.5% of the overall study abroad population. The leading country in Eastern Europe was the Soviet Union with 535 students, which represents 1.1% of all study abroad students. In North America, Canada was the only host country, with 422 students (0.9%), and finally in Oceania, Australia was the regional leader with 217 students (0.5%). Because many students studied in more than one country within a region, the country percentages add up to more than 100%. Percentage calculations are further complicated by the fact that a little over 1% of the European total is reported only as Europe, with no country specified.

**TABLE 4****Host Region of U.S. Study Abroad Students, 1985/86**

<b>Host Region</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Africa	538	1.1
Europe	37,317	79.6
Latin America	3,289	7.0
Middle East	1,884	4.0
North America	422	0.9
Oceania	408	0.9
South and East Asia	2,545	5.4
Multiple Regions	454	1.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>46,857</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**TABLE 5****Leading Host Countries of U.S. Study Abroad Students, 1985/86**

<b>Host Country</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
United Kingdom	13,748	29.3
France	6,401	13.7
Spain	4,103	8.8
Italy	3,645	7.8
Germany F.R.	2,833	6.1
Mexico	1,963	4.2
Israel	1,862	4.0
Austria	1,817	3.9
Japan	1,162	2.5
China	820	1.7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>38,354</b>	<b>82.0</b>



## FIELD OF STUDY

The largest group of the students who went abroad (18.2%), as shown in Table 6, majored in liberal arts while in the U.S. followed closely by those studying foreign languages (16.7%). Two other fields of study accounted for over 10% of all study abroad students, social sciences (13.7%), and business and management (10.9%). Therefore, the field-of-study choices of American students abroad are significantly different from those of foreign students in the U.S. Only 6.7% of Americans abroad majored in engineering, physical and life sciences, and mathematics and computer sciences combined. The corresponding figure for foreign students in the United States is 39.1%.

**TABLE 6**

### Field of Study of U.S. Study Abroad Students, 1985/86

Field of Study	Number	Percent
Agriculture	304	1.0
Business and Management	3,240	10.9
Education	1,213	4.1
Engineering	475	1.6
Fine and Applied Arts	2,070	6.9
Foreign Languages	4,961	16.7
Health Sciences	507	1.7
Humanities	2,316	7.8
Liberal Arts	5,420	18.2
Math & Computer Sciences	396	1.3
Physical and Life Sciences	1,145	3.8
Social Studies	4,081	13.7
Undeclared	1,251	4.2
Other	2,434	8.2

## DURATION OF STUDY

A little over a third of all study abroad students (37.3%) receiving academic credit in the U.S. studied in another country for one semester (Table 7). A little over a quarter went abroad only for the summer (28.1%), while nearly one fifth (17.7%) spent the entire academic year in the receiving country. Less than ten percent (7.9%) stayed for a single academic quarter, and a scant 1% spent a full calendar year.

**TABLE 7****Duration of Stay of U.S. Study Abroad Students, 1985/86**

<b>Duration</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Quarter	3,594	7.9
Semester	16,889	37.3
Summer	12,719	28.1
Academic Year	8,033	17.7
Calendar Year	494	1.1
Other	3,484	7.7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>45,213</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**GENDER**

The gender distribution of U.S. students abroad, presented in **Table 8**, was almost exactly the opposite of the profile of foreign students studying in the United States. Just over a third of the study abroad students were male (36.2%), while a corresponding two thirds were female (63.8%). The gender breakdown for foreign students in the U.S. is 68.9% male and 31.1% female.

**TABLE 8****Gender of U.S. Study Abroad Students, 1985/86**

<b>Gender</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Male	14,005	36.2
Female	24,676	63.8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>38,681</b>	<b>100.0</b>

INTERNATIONAL STUDY ABROAD STUDENTS REPORT  
 SORTED BY UNIVERSITY, STATE AND CITY

STATE	UNIVERSITY NAME	CITY	STUDY ABROAD STUDENT COUNT CURRENT
AK	ALASKA FAIRBANKS, UNIV OF	FAIRBANKS	10
AK		TOTAL:	10
AL	ALABAMA AT BIRMINGHAM, U	BIRMINGHAM	7
	JUDSON COLL	MARION	6
	MOBILE COLL	MOBILE	2
	MONTEVALLO, UNIV OF	MONTEVALLO	15
	OAKWOOD COLL	HUNTSVILLE	1
	SAMFORD UNIV	BIRMINGHAM	68
AL		TOTAL:	99
AR	ARKANSAS LITTLE ROCK, U OF	LITTLE ROCK	12
	ARKANSAS MAIN CAMPUS, U OF	FAYETTEVILLE	43
	ARKANSAS TECH UNIV	RUSSELLVILLE	16
	HARDING UNIV	SEARCY	71
	HENDRIX COLL	CONWAY	14
	QUACHITA BAPTIST UNIV	ARKADELPHIA	3
AR		TOTAL:	159
AZ	AMERICAN GRAD SCH INTL MGT	GLENDALE	140
	ARIZONA STATE UNIV	TEMPE	460
	ARIZONA, UNIV OF	TUCSON	692
	GRAND CANYON COLL	PHOENIX	3
	PRESCOTT COLL	PRESCOTT	24
AZ		TOTAL:	1,319
CA	BIOLA UNIV	LA MIRADA	30
	CAL BERKELEY, UNIV OF	BERKELEY	196
	CAL COLL ARTS & CRAFTS	OAKLAND	8
	CAL DAVIS, UNIV OF	DAVIS	80
	CAL INST OF ARTS	VALENCIA	1
	CAL IRVINE, UNIV OF	IRVINE	51
	CAL LOS ANGELES, UNIV OF	LOS ANGELES	105
	CAL POLY ST U SAN LUIS OB	SAN LUIS OBISPO	230

IGIAL STUDY ABROAD STUDENTS REPORT  
 SORTED BY UNIVERSITY STATE AND CITY

STATE	UNIVERSITY NAME	CITY	STUDY ABROAD STUDENT COUNT CURRENT
	CAL RIVERSIDE, UNIV OF	RIVERSIDE	18
	CAL SAN DIEGO, UNIV OF	LA JOLLA	172
	CAL SANTA CRUZ, UNIV OF	SANTA CRUZ	165
	CAL STATE U DOMINGUEZ HLS	CARSON	45
	CAL STATE U FRESNO	FRESNO	15
	CAL STATE U FULLERTON	FULLERTON	105
	CAL STATE U LONG BEACH	LONG BEACH	309
	CAL STATE U NORTHRIDGE	NORTHRIDGE	24
	CAL STATE U SACRAMENTO	SACRAMENTO	53
	CAL STATE U STANISLAUS	TURLOCK	6
	CHRIST COLL IRVINE	IRVINE	2
	CHURCH DIV SCH OF PACIFIC	BERKELEY	1
	CITY COLL SAN FRANCISCO	SAN FRANCISCO	201
	COMPTON CMTY COLL	COMPTON	12
	DOMINICAN COLL SAN RAFAEL	SAN RAFAEL	18
	FASHION INST DSGN MERCH	LOS ANGELES	2
	FIELDING INST	SANTA BARBARA	3
	FOOTHILL COLL	LOS ALTOS HILLS	212
	FRESNO PACIFIC COLL	FRESNO	2
	GLENDALE CMTY COLL	GLENDALE	176
	GRADUATE THEOL UNION	BERKELEY	2
	HARVEY MUDD COLL	CLAREMONT	3
	HEBREW UNION C CAL BRANCH	LOS ANGELES	14
	HUMBOLDT STATE UNIV	ARCATA	5
	JUDAISM, UNIV OF	LOS ANGELES	2
	LA VERNE, UNIV OF	LA VERNE	39
	LOYOLA MARYMOUNT UNIV	LOS ANGELES	19
	MARYMNT PALOS VERDES COLL	RANCH PLS VERDES	40
	MILLS COLL	OAKLAND	38
	MONTEREY INST INTL STDIES	MONTEREY	15
	MT ST MARY'S COLL	LOS ANGELES	1
	ORANGE COAST COLL	COSTA MESA	35
	OTIS ART INST OF PARSONS	LOS ANGELES	1
	PACIFIC MCGEORGE LAW, U	SACRAMENTO	220
	PACIFIC UNION COLL	ANGWIN	27
	PACIFIC, UNIV OF THE	STOCKTON	96
	PASADENA CITY COLL	PASADENA	44
	POMONA COLL	CLAREMONT	159
	REDLANDS, UNIV OF	REDLANDS	79
	SAN DIEGO STATE UNIV	SAN DIEGO	40
	SAN FRANCISCO ART INST	SAN FRANCISCO	1
	SAN FRANCISCO THEOL SEM	SAN ANSELMO	2
	SAN JOSE STATE UNIV	SAN JOSE	101
	SANTA BARBARA CITY COLL	SANTA BARBARA	235
	SANTA CLARA UNIV	SANTA CLARA	160
	SANTA MONICA COLL	SANTA MONICA	78
	SCRIPPS COLL	CLAREMONT	33
	SEQUOIAS, COLI OF THE	VISALIA	15

INITIAL STUDY ABROAD STUDENTS REPORT  
 SORTED BY UNIVERSITY, STATE AND CITY

STATE	UNIVERSITY NAME	CITY	STUDY ABROAD STUDENT COUNT CURRENT
	SIERRA COLL	ROCKLIN	23
	SONOMA STATE UNIV	ROHNERT PARK	8
	STANFORD UNIV	STANFORD	525
	STHN CAL COLL	COSTA MESA	39
	STHN CAL, UNIV OF	LOS ANGELES	109
	US INTERNATIONAL UNIV	SAN DIEGO	28
	WHITTIER COLL	WHITTIER	29
	WORLD COLL WEST	PETALUMA	26
	WSTN ST UNIV C LAW SN DGO	SAN DIEGO	10
CA		TOTAL:	4,543
CO	COLORADO BOULDER, UNIV OF	BOULDER	270
	COLORADO COLL	COLO SPRINGS	138
	COLORADO STATE UNIV	FORT COLLINS	68
	DENVER, UNIV OF	DENVER	80
	FORT LEWIS COLL	DURANGO	47
	ILIFF SCH OF THEOLOGY	DENVER	6
	LORETTO HEIGHTS COLL	DENVER	3
	NAROPA INST	BOULDER	8
	NORTHERN COLORADO, U OF	GREELEY	18
	REGIS COLL	DENVER	19
	SOUTHERN COLORADO, U OF	PUEBLO	31
	ST THOMAS THEOL SEM	DENVER	14
	WESTERN ST COLL COLORADO	GUNNISON	59
CO		TOTAL:	761
CT	ALBERTUS MAGNUS COLL	NEW HAVEN	8
	CONN, UNIV OF	STORRS	213
	FAIRFIELD UNIV	FAIRFIELD	67
	ST JOSEPH COLL	WEST HARTFORD	6
	TRINITY COLL	HARTFORD	108
	WESTERN CONN STATE UNIV	DANBURY	38
	YALE UNIV	NEW HAVEN	6
CT		TOTAL:	446
DC	AMERICAN UNIV	WASHINGTON	345
	CATHOLIC UNIV OF AMERICA	WASHINGTON	77
	GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIV	WASHINGTON	60
	HOWARD UNIV	WASHINGTON	4

**TOTAL STUDY ABROAD STUDENTS REPORT  
SORTED BY UNIVERSITY, STATE AND CITY**

STATE	UNIVERSITY NAME	CITY	STUDY ABROAD STUDENT COUNT CURRENT
	JHNS HOPKINS SCH ADV INTL	WASHINGTON	71
DC		TOTAL:	557
DE	DELAWARE, UNIV OF	NEWARK	241
DE		TOTAL:	241
FL	BROWARD CMTY COLL	FORT LAUDERDALE	136
	FLORIDA INTERNATIONAL U	MIAMI	78
	INDIAN RIVER CMTY COLL	FORT PIERCE	15
	MIAMI CHRISTIAN COLL	MIAMI	12
	MIAMI, UNIV OF	CORAL GABLES	36
	MIAMI-DADE CMTY COLL	MIAMI	189
	NORTH FLORIDA, UNIV OF	JACKSONVILLE	4
	PENSACOLA JR COLL	PENSACOLA	35
	ROLLINS COLL	WINTER PARK	20
	ST LEO COLL	SAINT LEO	1
	ST PETERSBURG JR COLL	ST PETERSBURG	32
	ST THOMAS UNIV	MIAMI	28
	STETSON UNIV	DELAND	43
	WARNER SOUTHERN COLL	LAKE WALES	1
FL		TOTAL:	690
GA	AGNES SCOTT COLL	DECATUR	30
	BERRY COLL	MOLNT BERRY	23
	COLUMBIA THEOLOGICAL SEM	DECATUR	20
	COLUMBUS COLL	COLUMBUS	18
	EMORY UNIV	ATLANTA	225
	GEORGIA COLL	MILLEDGEVILLE	26
	GEORGIA SOUTHERN COLL	STATESBORO	24
	GEORGIA SOUTHWESTERN COLL	AMERICUS	3
	GEORGIA, UNIV OF	ATHENS	252
	INTERDENOMINATL THEOL CTR	ATLANTA	4
	MERCER UNIV STHN SCH PHAR	ATLANTA	7
	SAVANNAH COLL ART & DSGN	SAVANNAH	17
	WESLEYAN COLL	HACON	1
	WEST GEORGIA COLL	CARROLLTON	15
GA		TOTAL:	667

TOTAL STUDY ABROAD STUDENTS REPORT  
 SORTED BY UNIVERSITY STATE AND CITY

STATE	UNIVERSITY NAME	CITY	STUDY ABROAD STUDENT COUNT
			CURRENT
HI	HAWAII LOA COLL	KANEHOE	2
	HAWAII PACIFIC COLL	HONOLULU	20
HI	TOTAL:		22
IA	BRIAR CLIFF COLL	SIOUX CITY	3
	BUENA VISTA COLL	STORM LAKE	7
	CENTRAL COLLEGE OF IOWA	PELLA	361
	COE COLL	CEDAR RAPIDS	6
	CORNELL COLL	MOUNT VERNON	53
	DIVINE WORD COLL	EPWORTH	6
	DORDT COLL	SIOUX CENTER	39
	DRAKE UNIV	DES MOINES	22
	GRACELAND COLL	LAMONI	2
	IOWA STATE UNIV	AMES	126
	IOWA, UNIV OF	IOWA CITY	105
	LORAS COLL	DUBUQUE	13
	LUTHER COLL	DECORAH	65
	MAHARISHI INTERNATL UNIV	FAIRFIELD	8
	MORNINGSIDE COLL	SIOUX CITY	2
	NORTHERN IOWA, UNIV OF	CEDAR FALLS	232
	NORTHWESTERN COLL	ORANGE CITY	3
	SIMPSON COLL	INDIANOLA	3
	ST AMBROSE UNIV	DAVENPORT	1
	WARTBURG COLL	WAVERLY	28
	WARTBURG THEOLOGICAL SEM	DUBUQUE	3
	WESTMAR COLL	LE MARS	1
IA	TOTAL:		1,092
ID	IDAHO, UNIV OF	MOSCOW	3
ID	TOTAL:		3
IL	AUGUSTANA COLL	ROCK ISLAND	102
	BELLEVILLE AREA COLL	BELLEVILLE	7
	BETHANY THEOLOGICAL SEM	OAK BROOK	14
	BLACKBURN COLL	CARLINVILLE	4
	BRADLEY UNIV	PEORIA	9
	CATHOLIC THEOL UNION	CHICAGO	36

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TOTAL STUDY ABROAD STUDENTS REPORT  
SERIED BY UNIVERSITY STATE AND CITY

STATE	UNIVERSITY NAME	CITY	STUDY ABROAD STUDENT COUNT CURRENT
	CHICAGO STATE UNIV	CHICAGO	59
	DEPAUL UNIV	CHICAGO	48
	EASTERN ILLINOIS UNIV	CHARLESTON	6
	ELMHURST COLL	ELMHURST	4
	GARRETT-EVANGELCL THEOL	EVANSTON	1
	HIGHLAND CMTY COLL	FREEPORT	1
	ILL AT CHICAGO, UNIV OF	CHICAGO	49
	ILL COLL	JACKSONVILLE	4
	ILL INST TECHNOLOGY	CHICAGO	7
	ILL STATE UNIV	NORMAL	326
	ILL WESLEYAN UNIV	BLOOMINGTON	90
	KANKAKEE CMTY COLL	KANKAKEE	2
	KNOX COLL	GALESBURG	65
	LAKE FOREST COLL	LAKE FOREST	33
	LAKE LAND COLL	MATTJON	53
	LINCOLN LAND CMTY COLL	SPRINGFIELD	19
	LOYOLA UNIV OF CHICAGO	CHICAGO	210
	MENNONITE COLL OF NURSING	BLOOMINGTON	3
	MILLIKIN UNIV	DECATUR	4
	MONMOUTH COLL	MONMOUTH	2
	NORTHEASTERN ILLINOIS U	CHICAGO	30
	NORTHERN ILLINOIS UNIV	DEKALB	556
	NORTHWESTERN UNIV	EVANSTON	19
	PRINCIPIA COLL	ELSAH	83
	ROOSEVELT UNIV	CHICAGO	2
	SHIMER COLL	WAUKEGAN	1
	STHN ILLINOIS U CARBONDA	CARBONDALE	28
	TRITON COLL	RIVER GROVE	35
	WAUBONSEE CMTY COLL	SUGAR GROVE	13
	WESTERN ILLINOIS UNIV	MACOMB	33
	WHEATON COLL	WHEATON	66

IL TOTAL: 2,025

IN	ANDERSON COLL	ANDERSON	3
	BAL. STATE UNIV	MUNCIE	236
	CONCORDIA THEOLOGICAL SEM	FORT WAYNE	3
	DEPAUW UNIV	GREENCASTLE	83
	EARLHAM COLL	RICHMOND	119
	EVANSVILLE, UNIV OF	EVANSVILLE	233
	GOSHEN BIBLICAL SEM	ELKHART	1
	GOSHEN COLL	GOSHEN	154
	GRACE COLL	WINONA LAKE	6
	HANOVER COLL	HANOVER	18
	INDIANA U AT BLOMINGTON	BLOOMINGTON	376
	INDIANAPOLIS, UNIV OF	INDIANAPOLIS	16



TOTAL STUDY ABROAD STUDENTS REPORT  
SORTED BY UNIVERSITY STATE AND CITY

STATE	UNIVERSITY NAME	CITY	STUDY ABROAD STUDENT COUNT CURRENT
	MARION COLL	MARION	34
	NOTRE DAME, UNIV OF	NOTRE DAME	313
	PURDUE U MAIN CAMPUS	WEST LAFAYETTE	67
	ROSE-HULMAN INST OF TECH	TERRE HAUTE	2
	ST MARY OF THE WOODS COLL	ST MARY WOODS	1
	ST MARY'S COLL	NOTRE DAME	105
	VALPARAISO UNIV	VALPARAISO	85
	WABASH COLL	CRAWFORDSVILLE	5
IN		TOTAL:	1,860
KS	BETHEL COLL	NORTH NEWTON	13
	CENTRAL BAPTIST THEOL SEM	KANSAS CITY	3
	HESSTON COLL	HESSTON	65
	KANSAS STATE UNIV	MANHATTAN	105
	KANSAS, UNIV OF	LAWRENCE	364
	MCPHERSON COLL	MCPHERSON	6
	OTTAWA UNIV-OTTAWA CAMPUS	OTTAWA	1
	ST MARY COLL	LEAVENWORTH	2
	TABOR COLL	HILLSBORO	10
KS		TOTAL:	569
KY	ASBURY COLL	WILMORE	12
	ASBURY THEOLOGICAL SEM	WILMORE	12
	CAMPBELLSVILLE COLL	CAMPBELLSVILLE	10
	CENTRE COLL	DANVILLE	102
	LEXINGTON THEOLOGICAL SEM	LEXINGTON	2
	LOUISVILLE, UNIV OF	LOUISVILLE	95
	MOREHEAD STATE UNIV	MOREHEAD	8
	NORTHERN KENTUCKY UNIV	HIGHLAND HTS	42
	WESTERN KENTUCKY UNIV	BOWLING GREEN	58
KY		TOTAL:	341
LA	DILLARD UNIV	NEW ORLEANS	6
	LA STATE U BATON ROUGE	BATON ROUGE	120
	LA STATE U SHREVEPORT	SHREVEPORT	1
	LA TECH UNIV	RUSTON	36
	MCNEESE STATE UNIV	LAKE CHARLES	3
	NEW ORLEANS BAPT THEO SEM	NEW ORLEANS	9
	NEW ORLEANS, UNIV OF	NEW ORLEANS	250

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TOTAL STUDY ABROAD STUDENTS REPORT  
ORDERED BY UNIVERSITY STATE AND CITY

STATE	UNIVERSITY NAME	CITY	STUDY ABROAD STUDENT COUNT CURRENT
	NICHOLLS STATE UNIV	THIBODAUX	312
	NTHWSTN STATE UNIV OF LA	NATCHITOCHE	3
	OUR LADY HOLY CROSS COLL	NEW ORLEANS	2
	TULANE UNIV OF LOUISIANA	NEW ORLEANS	153
LA		TOTAL:	906
MA	ASSUMPTION COLL	WORCESTER	25
	BABSON COLL	BABSON PARK	3
	BRADFORD COLL	BRADFORD	1
	BRANDEIS UNIV	WALTHAM	137
	CAPE COD CMTY COLL	W BARNSTABLE	32
	CLARK UNIV	WORCESTER	61
	EMERSON COLL	BOSTON	57
	ENDICOTT COLL	BEVERLY	25
	FITCHBURG STATE COLL	FITCHBURG	25
	HARVARD UNIV	CAMBRIDGE	173
	HOLY CROSS, COLL OF THE	WORCESTER	75
	HOLYOKE CMTY COLL	HOLYOKE	13
	MASS AMHERST CAMPUS, U OF	AMHERST	558
	MASS INST OF TECHNOLOGY	CAMBRIDGE	29
	MOUNT HOLYOKE COLL	SOUTH HADLEY	32
	MOUNT IDA COLL	NEWTON CENTRE	1
	NEW ENG COLL OF OPTOMETRY	BOSTON	2
	NORTHEASTERN UNIV	BOSTON	120
	NORTHERN ESSEX CMTY COLL	HAVERHILL	12
	OUR LADY OF ELMS, COLL OF	CHICOPEE	4
	PINE MANOR COLL	CHESTNUT HILL	11
	SALEM STATE COLL	SALEM	65
	SMITH COLL	NORTHAMPTON	143
	SPRINGFIELD COLL	SPRINGFIELD	13
	STONEHILL COLL	NORTH EASTON	20
	TUFTS FLTCHR LAW& DIPLMCY	MEDFORD	2
	WELLESLEY COLL	WELLESLEY	162
	WESTERN NEW ENGLAND COLL	SPRINGFIELD	9
	WILLIAMS COLL	WILLIAMSTOWN	64
	WORCESTER POLY INST	WORCESTER	32
	WORCESTER STATE COLL	WORCESTER	1
MA		TOTAL:	1,913
MD	COLUMBIA UNION COLL	TAKOMA PARK	3
	DUNDALK CMTY COLL	BALTIMORE	40
	GOUCHER COLL	BALTIMORE	5

TOTAL STUDY ABROAD STUDENTS REPORT  
ORDER BY UNIVERSITY STATE AND CITY

STATE	UNIVERSITY NAME	CITY	STUDY ABROAD STUDENT COUNT
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	HARFORD CMTY COLL	BEL AIR	6
	HOOD COLL	FREDERICK	27
	JOHNS HOPKINS UNIV	BALTIMORE	24
	MARYLAND INST COLL OF ART	BALTIMORE	20
	MOUNT ST MARY'S COLL	EMMITSBURG	5
	SALISBURY STATE COLL	SALISBURY	3
	ST MARY'S COLL MARYLAND	ST MARY'S CITY	18
	TOWSON STATE UNIV	TOWSON	8
	WASHINGTON COLL	CHESTERTOWN	9
MD		TOTAL:	168
ME	BATES COLL	LEWISTON	86
	MAINE AT FORT KENT, U OF	FORT KENT	2
	STHN MAINE, UNIV OF	GORHAM	55
ME		TOTAL:	143
MI	ADRIAN COLL	ADRIAN	5
	ALBION COLL	ALBION	30
	ALMA COLL	ALMA	225
	ANDREWS UNIV	BERRIEN SPRINGS	10
	AQUINAS COLL	GRAND RAPIDS	37
	CALVIN COLL	GRAND RAPIDS	167
	DETROIT, UNIV OF	DETROIT	82
	GRAND RAPIDS BAPT C & SEM	GRAND RAPIDS	9
	GRAND RAPIDS JR COLL	GRAND RAPIDS	31
	GRAND VALLEY STATE COLL	ALLENDALE	16
	HILLSDALE COLL	HILLSDALE	11
	KALAMAZOO COLL	KALAMAZOO	206
	KENDALL SCH OF DESIGN	GRAND RAPIDS	2
	MICHIGAN-ANN ARBOR, U OF	ANN ARBOR	295
	NORTHERN MICHIGAN UNIV	MARQUETTE	9
	NORTHWOOD INST	MIDLAND	30
	OAKLAND UNIV	ROCHESTER	30
	SAGINAW VALLEY STATE COLL	UNIV CENTER	6
	ST CLAIR COUNTY CMTY COLL	PORT HURON	24
	ST JOHN'S PROVINCIAL SEM	PLYMOUTH	15
	WAYNE STATE UNIV	DETROIT	98
	WESTERN MICHIGAN UNIV	KALAMAZOO	47
MI		TOTAL:	1,385

TOTAL STUDY ABROAD STUDENTS REPORT  
SORTED BY UNIVERSITY, STATE AND CITY

STATE	UNIVERSITY NAME	CITY	STUDY ABROAD STUDENT COUNT
			CURRENT =
MN			
	BEMIDJI STATE UNIV	BEMIDJI	31
	BRAINERD CMTY COLL	BRAINERD	16
	CARLETON COLL	NORTHFIELD	238
	CONCORDIA COLL MOORHEAD	MOORHEAD	136
	HAMLIN UNIV	SAINT PAUL	44
	MINN DULUTH, UNIV OF	DULUTH	104
	MINN TECH C-CROOKSTON, U	CROOKSTON	5
	MINN TWIN CITIES, UNIV OF	MINNEAPOLIS	574
	NORTH CENTRAL BIBLE COLL	MINNEAPOLIS	2
	ST CATHERINE, COLL OF	SAINT PAUL	78
	ST CLOUD STATE UNIV	SAINT CLOUD	230
	ST MARY'S COLL	WINONA	37
	ST OLAF COLL	NORTHFIELD	376
	ST SCHOLASTICA, COLL OF	DULUTH	19
	ST THOMAS, COLL OF	SAINT PAUL	275
	UNITED THEOLOGICAL SEM	NEW BRIGHTON	1
	WINONA STATE UNIV	WINONA	17
MN		TOTAL:	2,163
MO			
	CENTRAL MISSOURI ST UNIV	WARRENSBURG	15
	COLUMBIA COLL	COLUMBIA	1
	CROWDER COLL	NEOSHO	3
	CULVER-STOCKTON COLL	CANTON	5
	DRURY COLL	SPRINGFIELD	5
	EVANGEL COLL	SPRINGFIELD	3
	HANNIBAL-LAGRANGE COLL	HANNIBAL	32
	KANSAS CITY ART INST	KANSAS CITY	2
	MISSOURI COLUMBIA, U OF	COLUMBIA	108
	MISSOURI ST LOUIS, U OF	SAINT LOUIS	2
	NTHWEST MISSOURI STATE U	KIRKSVILLE	16
	OZARKS, SCH OF THE	POINT LOOKOUT	5
	ROCKHURST COLL	KANSAS CITY	8
	ST LOUIS UNIV MAIN CAMPUS	SAINT LOUIS	320
	STWEST MISSOURI STATE U	CAPE GIRARDEAU	25
	STHWST MISSOURI STATE U	SPRINGFIELD	102
	WILLIAM JEWELL COLL	LIBERTY	79
	WILLIAM WOODS COLL	FULTON	7
MO		TOTAL:	741
MS			
	BELHAVEN COLL	JACKSON	1

TOTAL STUDY ABROAD STUDENTS REPORT  
ORDERED BY UNIVERSITY, STATE AND CITY

STATE	UNIVERSITY NAME	CITY	STUDY ABROAD STUDENT COUNT CURRENT
	MILLSAPS COLL	JACKSON	11
	MISSISSIPPI COLL	CLINTON	1
	MISSISSIPPI MAIN CAM, U OF	UNIVERSITY	21
	SOUTHERN MISSISSIPPI, U OF	HATTIESBURG	257
	WILLIAM CAREY COLL	HATTIESBURG	48
MS			TOTAL: 339
MT	CARROLL COLL	HELENA	2
	EASTERN MONTANA COLL	BILLINGS	3
	MONTANA STATE UNIV	BOZEMAN	17
	MONTANA, UNIV OF	MISSOULA	80
MT			TOTAL: 102
NC	APPALACHIAN STATE UNIV	BOONE	79
	DAVIDSON COLL	DAVIDSON	82
	DAVIDSON COUNTY CMTY COLL	LEXINGTON	6
	DUKE UNIV	DURHAM	413
	EAST CAROLINA UNIV	GREENVILLE	31
	ELON COLL	ELON COLLEGE	90
	GARDNER-WEBB COLL	BOILING SPRINGS	7
	GREENSBORO COLL	GREENSBORO	2
	GUILFORD COLL	GREENSBORO	105
	LENOIR-RHYNE COLL	HICKORY	15
	MARS HILL COLL	MARS HILL	1
	MEREDITH COLL	RALEIGH	69
	NC AT ASHEVILLE, UNIV OF	ASHEVILLE	20
	NC AT CHAPEL HILL, U OF	CHAPEL HILL	76
	NC AT CHARLOTTE, UNIV OF	CHARLOTTE	41
	NC AT GREENSBORO, UNIV OF	GREENSBORO	15
	NC AT WILMINGTON, UNIV OF	WILMINGTON	12
	NC STATE UNIV RALEIGH	RALEIGH	66
	PEACE COLL	RALEIGH	8
	PFEIFFER COLL	MISENHEIMER	1
	SALEM COLL	WINSTON-SALEM	15
	ST ANDREW'S PRESB COLL	LAURINBURG	11
	ST MARY'S COLL	RALEIGH	9
	STHESTN BAPTIST THEO SEM	WAKE FOREST	12
	WAKE FOREST UNIV	WINSTON-SALEM	120
	WINGATE COLL	WINGATE	10
NC			TOTAL: 1,325

TOTAL STUDY ABROAD STUDENTS REPORT  
SOBIEO BY UNIVERSITY, STATE AND CITY

STATE	UNIVERSITY NAME	CITY	STUDY ABROAD STUDENT COUNT CURRENT
ND	MINOT STATE COLL	MINOT	24
	ND STATE U MAIN CAMPUS	FARGO	15
	VALLEY CITY STATE COLL	VALLEY CITY	2
ND		TOTAL:	41
NE	CHADRON STATE COLL	CHADRON	85
	DANA COLL	BLAIR	1
	HASTINGS COLL	HASTINGS	10
	KEARNEY STATE COLL	KEARNEY	36
	MIDLAND LUTHERAN COLL	FREMONT	11
	NEBRASKA LINCOLN, UNIV OF	LINCOLN	93
	NEBRASKA OMAHA, UNIV OF	OMAHA	51
	WAYNE STATE COLL	WAYNE	35
NE		TOTAL:	322
NH	KEENE STATE COLL	KEENE	3
	NEW ENGLAND COLL	HENNIKER	133
	NEW HAMPSHIRE COLL	MANCHESTER	46
	NEW HAMPSHIRE, UNIV OF	DURHAM	11
	PLYMOUTH STATE COLL	PLYMOUTH	4
	ST ANSELM'S COLL	MANCHESTER	23
NH		TOTAL:	220
NJ	BLOOMFIELD COLL	BLOOMFIELD	6
	CALDWELL COLL	CALDWELL	1
	CENTENARY COLL	HACKETTSTOWN	6
	DREW UNIV	MADISON	58
	GEORGIAN COURT COLL	LAKEWOOD	1
	GLASSBORO STATE COLL	GLASSBORO	20
	MIDDLESEX COUNTY COLL	EDISON	60
	RAMAPO COLL OF NEW JERSEY	MAHWAH	29
	RIDER COLL	LAWRENCEVILLE	51
	RUTGERS U CAMDEN CAMPUS	CAMDEN	60
	RUTGERS U NEW BRUNSWICK	NEW BRUNSWICK	93
	SETON HALL UNIV	SOUTH ORANGE	4
	ST PETER'S COLL	JERSEY CITY	6
	STOCKTON STATE COLL	POMONA	15

TOTAL STUDY ABROAD STUDENTS REPORT  
 SORTED BY UNIVERSITY STATE AND CITY

STATE	UNIVERSITY NAME	CITY	STUDENT COUNT CURRENT
	TRENTON STATE COLL	TRENTON	40
	WILLIAM PATERSON COLL	WAYNE	20
NJ			TOTAL: 470
NM			
	NEW MEXICO ALBUQUERQUE, U	ALBUQUERQUE	110
	NEW MEXICO HIGHLANDS UNIV	LAS VEGAS	2
	NEW MEXICO ST U MAIN	LAS CRUCES	10
NM			TOTAL: 122
NV			
	NEVADA LAS VEGAS, UNIV OF	LAS VEGAS	26
NV			TOTAL: 26
NY			
	ALFRED UNIV	ALFRED	43
	CAYUGA CO CMTY COLL	AUBURN	95
	CAZENOVIA COLL	CAZENOVIA	17
	CLARKSON UNIV	POTSDAM	11
	COLGATE UNIV	HAMILTON	206
	COLUMBIA UNIV	NEW YORK	374
	CONCORDIA COLL	BRONXVILLE	127
	COOPER UNION	NEW YORK	13
	CUNY BERNARD BARUCH COLL	NEW YORK	6
	CUNY LEHMAN COLL	BRONX	19
	CUNY QUEENS COLL	FLUSHING	14
	DOWLING COLL	DAKDALE	1
	DUTCHESS CMTY COLL	POUGHKEEPSIE	6
	ELMIRA COLL	ELMIRA	11
	ERIE CMTY COLL-CITY	BUFFALO	10
	FASHION INST TECHNOLOGY	NEW YORK	153
	FRIENDS WORLD COLL	HUNTINGTON	410
	HAMILTON COLL	CLINTON	64
	HARTWICK COLL	ONEONTA	131
	HOBART & WM SMITH COLLS	GENEVA	137
	HOFSTRA UNIV	HEMPSTEAD	40
	HOUGHTON COLL	HOUGHTON	9
	ITHACA COLL	ITHACA	375
	JAMESTOWN CMTY COLL	JAMESTOWN	7
	JEWISH THEOL SEM AMERICA	NEW YORK	24
	MANHATTANVILLE COLL	PURCHASE	27
	MARIST COLL	POUGHKEEPSIE	22

**TOTAL STUDY ABROAD STUDENTS REPORT  
SORTED BY UNIVERSITY STATE AND CITY**

STATE	UNIVERSITY NAME	CITY	STUDY ABROAD STUDENT COUNT CURRENT
	MARYKNOLL SCH OF THEOLOGY	MARYKNOLL	16
	MARYMOUNT COLL	TARRYTOWN	224
	MOHAWK VALLEY CMTY COLL	UTICA	3
	MT ST VINCENT, COLL OF	RIVERDALE	3
	NEW ROCHELLE, COLL OF	NEW ROCHELLE	8
	NEW YORK UNIV	NEW YORK	33
	NIAGARA UNIV	NIAGARA UNIV	10
	NYACK COLL	NYACK	54
	ROBERTS WESLEYAN COLL	ROCHESTER	8
	ROCKLAND CMTY COLL	SUFFERN	854
	RUSSELL SAGE JC OF ALBANY	ALBANY	1
	SARAH LAWRENCE COLL	BRONXVILLE	24
	ST FRANCIS COLL	BROOKLYN	12
	ST JOSEPH'S COLL MAIN CAM	BROOKLYN	1
	ST JOSEPH'S SEM & COLL	YONKERS	5
	ST LAWRENCE UNIV	CANTON	277
	ST ROSE, COLL OF	ALBANY	4
	SUNY AGR L TECH C COBLESKILL	COBLESKILL	7
	SUNY AT BINGHAMTON	BINGHAMTON	156
	SUNY AT BUFFALO	BUFFALO	43
	SUNY AT STONY BK MAIN CAM	STONY BROOK	365
	SUNY COLL AT BROCKPORT	BROCKPORT	285
	SUNY COLL AT BUFFALO	BUFFALO	166
	SUNY COLL AT CORTLAND	CORTLAND	303
	SUNY COLL AT FREDONIA	FREDONIA	2
	SUNY COLL AT NEW PALTZ	NEW PALTZ	201
	SUNY COLL AT OSWEGO	OSWEGO	186
	SUNY COLL AT PLATTSBURGH	PLATTSBURGH	97
	SUNY COLL AT POTSDAM	POTSDAM	59
	SUNY COLL AT PURCHASE	PURCHASE	6
	SUNY COLL ENV SCI & FRSTRY	SYRACUSE	35
	SUNY COLL TECH UTICA/ROME	UTICA	5
	SYRACUSE UNIV MAIN CAMPUS	SYRACUSE	1,224
	UNION COLL	SCHENECTADY	198
	VASSAR COLL	POUGHKEEPSIE	76
	WAGNER COLL	STATEN ISLAND	22
	WELLS COLL	AURORA	22
	WESTCHESTER CMTY COLL	VALHALLA	68
	YESHIVA UNIV	NEW YORK	247
NY		TOTAL:	7,762
OH			
	AKRON MAIN CAMPUS, U OF	AKRON	77
	ANTIOCH UNIV	YELLOW SPRINGS	68
	ASHLAND COLL	ASHLAND	10
	BALDWIN-WALLACE COLL	BEREA	28



FINAL STUDY ABROAD STUDENTS REPORT  
 SUBMITTED BY UNIVERSITY, STATE AND CITY

STATE	UNIVERSITY NAME	CITY	STUDY ABROAD STUDENT COUNT CURRENT
OH	BOWLING GRN ST J MAIN CAM	BOWLING GREEN	200
	CAPITAL UNIV	COLUMBUS	19
	CEDARVILLE COLL	CEDARVILLE	16
	CENTRAL STATE UNIV	WILBERFORCE	1
	DAYTON UNIV	DAYTON	22
	DENISON UNIV	GRANVILLE	142
	HEBREW UNION COLL	CINCINNATI	16
	HIRAM COLL	HIRAM	167
	JOHN CARROLL UNIV	UNIV HEIGHTS	1
	KENT STATE U MAIN CAMPUS	KENT	143
	KENYON COLL	GAMBIER	114
	LAKE ERIE COLL	PAINESVILLE	70
	LAKELAND CMTY COLL	MENTOR	32
	METHODIST THEOL SCH OHIO	DELAWARE	4
	MIAMI UNIV OXFORD	OXFORD	423
	MOUNT UNION COLL	ALLIANCE	1
	MUSKINGUM COLL	NEW CONCORD	1
	OHIO DOMINICAN COLL	COLUMBUS	1
	OHIO STATE U MAIN CAMPUS	COLUMBUS	223
	OHIO WESLEYAN UNIV	DELAWARE	51
	OTTERBEIN COLL	WESTERVILLE	3
	TRINITY LUTHERAN SEM	COLUMBUS	2
	UNITED THEOLOGICAL SEM	DAYTON	2
	WALSH COLL	CANTON	1
	WILMINGTON COLL	WILMINGTON	19
	WITTENBERG UNIV	SPRINGFIELD	123
	XAVIER UNIV	CINCINNATI	21
		TOTAL:	2,321
OK	CENTRAL STATE UNIV	EDMOND	50
	OKLA CHRISTIAN COLL	OKLAHOMA CITY	16
	OKLA CITY CMTY COLL	OKLAHOMA CITY	20
	PHILLIPS UNIV	ENID	12
	TULSA UNIV OF	TULSA	15
	TOTAL:	123	
OR	EASTERN OREGON STATE COLL	LA GRANDE	14
	LEWIS & CLARK COLL	PORTLAND	180
	LINFIELD COLL	MCMINNVILLE	50
	OREGON INST OF TECHNOLOGY	KLAMATH FALLS	4
	OREGON MAIN CAMPUS, U OF	EUGENE	312
	OREGON STATE UNIV	CORVALLIS	138

TOTAL STUDY ABROAD STUDENTS REPORT  
 SUBMITTED BY UNIVERSITY STATE AND CITY

STATE	UNIVERSITY NAME	CITY	STUDY ABROAD STUDENT COUNT CURRENT	
OR	PACIFIC NTHWEST COLL ART	PORTLAND	1	
	PORTLAND STATE UNIV	PORTLAND	147	
	PORTLAND, UNIV OF	PORTLAND	39	
	REED COLL	PORTLAND	38	
	SOUTHERN OREGON ST COLL	ASHLAND	17	
	WSTN EVANGELICAL SEM	PORTLAND	6	
	WSTN OREGON STATE COLL	MONMOUTH	11	
		TOTAL:	957	
PA	ALBRIGHT COLL	READING	7	
	ALLENTOWN COLL	CENTER VALLEY	1	
	BEAVER COLL	GLENSIDE	1,579	
	BRYN MAWR COLL	BRYN MAWR	40	
	BUCKS COUNTY CMTY COLL	NEWTOWN	7	
	CABRINI COLL	RADNOR	1	
	CALIFORNIA UNIV OF PA	CALIFORNIA	19	
	CARNEGIE-MELLON UNIV	PITTSBURGH	23	
	CEDAR CREST COLL	ALLENTOWN	1	
	CHESTNUT HILL COLL	PHILADELPHIA	8	
	DELAWARE VLY COLL SCI & AG	DOYLESTOWN	7	
	DICKINSON COLL	CARLISLE	155	
	EAST STROUDSBURG UNIV	E STROUDSBURG	20	
	ELIZABETHTOWN COLL	ELIZABETHTOWN	10	
	EVANGELICAL SCH THEOLOGY	MYERSTOWN	1	
	GENEVA COLL	BEAVER FALLS	1	
	GETTYSBURG COLL	GETTYSBURG	3	
	HAVERFORD COLL	HAVERFORD	55	
	INDIANA UNIV OF PENN	INDIANA	157	
	KUTZTOWN UNIV OF PENN	KUTZTOWN	67	
	LA SALLE UNIV	PHILADELPHIA	26	
	LAFAYETTE UNIV	EASTON	53	
	LEBANON VALLEY COLL	ANNVILLE	5	
	LEHIGH UNIV	BETHLEHEM	22	
	LINCOLN UNIV	LINCOLN UNIV	10	
	LOCK HAVEN UNIV	LOCK HAVEN	47	
	LYCOMING COLL	WILLIAMSPORT	2	
	MESSIAH COLL	GRANTHAM	2	
	MUHLENBERG COLL	ALLENTOWN	11	
	NEUMANN COLL	ASTON	3	
	PENN COLL OF OPTOMETRY	PHILADELPHIA	1	
PENN STATE U-UNIV PK CAM	UNIVERSITY PARK	386		
PENN, UNIV OF	PHILADELPHIA	115		
PHILA COLL OF THE BIBLE	LANGHORNE	15		
ROSEMONT COLL	ROSEMONT	8		
SCRANTON, UNIV OF	SCRANTON	6		

TOTAL STUDY ABROAD STUDENTS REPORT  
SECTER BY UNIVERSITY, STATE AND CITY

STATE	UNIVERSITY NAME	CITY	STUDY ABROAD STUDENT COUNT CURRENT
	SLIPPERY ROCK UNIV	SLIPPERY ROCK	132
	ST FRANCIS COLL	LORETTO	1
	ST JOSEPH'S UNIV	PHILADELPHIA	49
	ST VINCENT COLL	LATROBE	3
	SUSQUEHANNA UNIV	SELINGSGROVE	43
	TEMPLE UNIV	PHILADELPHIA	443
	THIEL COLL	GREENVILLE	2
	URSINUS COLL	COLLEGEVILLE	7
	VILLA MARIA COLL	ERIE	2
	WASHINGTON & JEFFERSON COLL	WASHINGTON	4
	WEST CHESTER UNIV	WEST CHESTER	20
	WESTMINSTER COLL	NEW WILMINGTON	5
	WESTMINSTER THEOL SEM	PHILADELPHIA	19
	WIDENER UNIV	CHESTER	4
PA		TOTAL:	3,610
PR	PR RIO PIEDRAS, UNIV OF	RIO PIEDRAS	30
PR		TOTAL:	30
RI	BRYANT COLL	SMITHFIELD	17
	PROVIDENCE COLL	PROVIDENCE	43
	RHODE ISLAND SCH DESIGN	PROVIDENCE	37
	RHODE ISLAND, UNIV OF	KINGSTON	41
RI		TOTAL:	135
SC	CLEMSON UNIV	CLEMSON	119
	COKER COLL	HARTSVILLE	1
	COLUMBIA COLL	COLUMBIA	3
	CONVERSE COLL	SPARTANBURG	63
	FRANCIS MARION COLL	FLORENCE	2
	SC COLUMBIA CAMPUS, U OF	COLUMBIA	101
	WINTHROP COLL	ROCK HILL	10
	WOFFORD COLL	SPARTANBURG	15
SC		TOTAL:	314
SD	SIOUX FALLS COLL	SIOUX FALLS	2

TOTAL STUDY ABROAD STUDENTS REPORT  
 SORTED BY UNIVERSITY STATE AND CITY

STATE	UNIVERSITY NAME	CITY	STUDY ABROAD STUDENT COUNT
-----			CURRENT -----
SD			TOTAL: 2
TN			
	AUSTIN PEAY STATE UNIV	CLARKSVILLE	5
	BELMONT COLL	NASHVILLE	19
	CARSON-NEWMAN COLL	JEFFERSON CITY	25
	DAVID LIPSCOMB COLL	NASHVILLE	1
	EAST TENN STATE UNIV	JOHNSON CITY	78
	KING COLL	BRISTOL	36
	MARYVILLE COLL	MARYVILLE	3
	MILLIGAN COLL	MILLIGAN COLL	2
	RHODES COLL	MEMPHIS	150
	TENN KNOXVILLE, UNIV OF	KNOXVILLE	61
	TENN MARTIN, UNIV OF	MARTIN	27
	TENN WESLEYAN COLL	ATHENS	2
	TUSCULUM COLL	GREENEVILLE	2
	VANDERBILT UNIV	NASHVILLE	216
TN			TOTAL: 627
TX			
	ABILENE CHRISTIAN UNIV	ABILENE	11
	BAYLOR UNIV	WACO	132
	DALLAS, UNIV OF	IRVING	179
	HOUSTON BAPTIST UNIV	HOUSTON	14
	HOUSTON CLEAR LAKE CITY, U	HOUSTON	35
	LAMAR UNIV	BEAUMONT	70
	MIDWESTERN STATE UNIV	WICHITA FALLS	8
	NORTH TEXAS STATE UNIV	DENTON	60
	OUR LADY OF LAKE UNIV	SAN ANTONIO	1
	RICE UNIV	HOUSTON	43
	SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIV	DALLAS	414
	SOUTHWEST TEXAS STATE U	SAN MARCOS	136
	SOUTHWESTERN ADVNTST COLL	KEENE	3
	SOUTHWESTERN ASSEMB GOD C	WAXAHACHIE	8
	SOUTHWESTERN UNIV	GEORGETOWN	53
	ST EDWARD'S UNIV	AUSTIN	2
	ST MARY'S UNIV	SAN ANTONIO	6
	ST THOMAS, UNIV OF	HOUSTON	28
	TEX A&M UNIV MAIN CAMPUS	COLLEGE STATION	265
	TEX AUSTIN, UNIV OF	AUSTIN	164
	TEX CHRISTIAN UNIV	FORT WORTH	30
	TEX EL PASO, UNIV OF	EL PASO	6
	TEX HLTH SCI CTR HOUSTON, U	HOUSTON	19
	TEX TECH UNIV	LUGBOCK	48

TOTAL STUDY ABROAD STUDENTS REPORTED BY UNIVERSITY, STATE AND CITY

STATE	UNIVERSITY NAME	CITY	STUDY ABROAD STUDENT COUNT CURRENT
TX	TEX WESLEYAN COLL	FORT WORTH	44
	TRINITY UNIV	SAN ANTONIO	55
	WEST TEXAS STATE UNIV	CANYON	35
		TOTAL:	1,919
UT	SNOW COLL	EPHRAIM	8
	UTAH STATE UNIV	LOGAN	43
		TOTAL:	51
VA	BLUEFIELD COLL	BLUEFIELD	2
	BRIDGEWATER COLL	BRIDGEWATER	11
	EASTERN MENNONITE COLL	HARRISONBURG	104
	GEORGE MASON UNIV	FAIRFAX	23
	HOLLINS COLL	HOLLINS COLLEGE	60
	JAMES MADISON UNIV	HARRISONBURG	98
	LONGWOOD COLL	FARMVILLE	19
	MARY BALDWIN COLL	STAUNTON	11
	MARY WASHINGTON COLL	FREDERICKSBURG	8
	MARYMOUNT UNIV	ARLINGTON	3
	OLD DOMINION UNIV	NORFOLK	9
	RADFORD UNIV	RADFORD	14
	RANDOLPH-MACON WOMAN'S C	LYNCHBURG	47
	RICHMOND, UNIV OF	U OF RICHMOND	55
	SWEET BRIAR COLL	SWEET BRIAR	145
	VIRGINIA MAIN CAMPUS, U OF	CHARLOTTESVILLE	191
	VIRGINIA MILITARY INST	LEXINGTON	10
	VIRGINIA POLY INST & ST U	BLACKSBURG	138
	VIRGINIA UNION UNIV	RICHMOND	1
VIRGINIA WESLEYAN COLL	NORFOLK	1	
WILLIAM & MARY, COLL OF	WILLIAMSBURG	150	
		TOTAL:	1,110
VT	BENNINGTON COLL	BENNINGTON	33
	GODDARD COLL	PLAINFIELD	1
	JOHNSON STATE COLL	JOHNSON	6
	MARLBORO COLL	MARLBORO	2
	MIDDLEBURY COLL	MIDDLEBURY	371
	SOUTHERN VERMONT COLL	BENNINGTON	4
TRINITY COLL	BURLINGTON	3	

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TOTAL STUDY ABROAD STUDENTS REPORT  
SORTED BY UNIVERSITY STATE AND CITY

STATE	UNIVERSITY NAME	CITY	STUDY ABROAD STUDENT COUNT CURRENT
VT	VERMONT, UNIV OF	BURLINGTON	245
		TOTAL:	665
WA	CENTRAL WASHINGTON UNIV	ELLENSBURG	25
	CLARK COLL	VANCOUVER	2
	EASTERN WASHINGTON UNIV	CHENEY	31
	EVERGREEN STATE COLL	OLYMPIA	4
	GONZAGA UNIV	SPOKANE	107
	PACIFIC LUTHERAN UNIV	TACOMA	94
	PUGET SOUND, UNIV OF	TACOMA	14
	SEATTLE UNIV	SEATTLE	37
	SKAGIT VALLEY COLL	MOUNT VERNON	3
	SPOKANE FALLS CMTY COLL	SPOKANE	10
	WALLA WALLA COLL	COLLEGE PLACE	33
	WASHINGTON STATE UNIV	PULLMAN	133
	WASHINGTON, UNIV OF	SEATTLE	278
	WESTERN WASHINGTON UNIV	BELLINGHAM	185
	WHITMAN COLL	WALLA WALLA	44
	WHITWORTH COLL	SPOKANE	39
		TOTAL:	1,039
WI	BELOIT COLL	BELOIT	52
	CARDINAL STRITCH COLL	MILWAUKEE	1
	CARTHAGE COLL	KENOSHA	16
	LAWRENCE UNIV	APPLETON	161
	MARQUETTE UNIV	MILWAUKEE	226
	RIPON COLL	RIPON	39
	ST NORBERT COLL	DE PERE	35
	WISCONSIN EAU CLAIRE, U OF	EAU CLAIRE	216
	WISCONSIN LA CROSSE, U OF	LA CROSSE	33
	WISCONSIN MADISON, U OF	MADISON	257
	WISCONSIN MILWAUKEE, U OF	MILWAUKEE	132
	WISCONSIN PLATTEVL, U OF	PLATTEVILLE	429
	WISCONSIN RIVER FLS, U OF	RIVER FALLS	48
	WISCONSIN STEVNS PNT, U OF	STEVENS POINT	305
	WISCONSIN STOUT, UNIV OF	MENOMONIE	48
	WISCONSIN WHITEWATER, U OF	WHITEWATER	35
		TOTAL:	2,033

TOTAL STUDY ABROAD STUDENTS REPORTED BY UNIVERSITY STATE AND CITY

STATE	UNIVERSITY NAME	CITY	STUDY ABROAD STUDENT COUNT CURRENT
WV	MARSHALL UNIV	HUNTINGTON	3
	WEST VA UNIV	MORGANTOWN	148
WV		TOTAL:	151
WY	WYOMING, UNIV OF	LARAMIE	13
WY		TOTAL:	13
		GRAND TOTAL:	48,383
		--- END OF REPORT ---	

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