



**The Economic Benefits of International Education to the United States for the 2004-2005 Academic Year:
A Statistical Analysis**

NAFSA estimates that foreign students and their dependents contributed approximately \$13.29 billion to the U.S. economy during the 2004-2005 academic year. This conservative figure is based on tuition figures from the College Board, enrollment figures from the Institute of International Education's *Open Doors 2005* report, living expenses calculated from College Board figures and analysis of the data by Lynn Schoch and Jason Baumgartner at Indiana University – Bloomington's Office of International Services.

NAFSA's annual *Economic Impact Statements* estimate the amount of money foreign students bring to the United States to support their education. This report does not rely on a "multiplier effect." Although this might provide a more accurate estimate of actual economic impact, there is no consensus on the appropriate size of such a multiplier. Along with our partners at the Institute of International Education, the College Board, and Indiana University, we are committed to continuing efforts to improve our data and methodology. By any measure, international education makes a significant contribution to the U.S. economy.

Ohio

Total Number of Foreign Students: 17,952

Part 1: Net Contribution to State Economy by Foreign Students (2004-05)

Contribution from Tuition and Fees to State Economy:	\$311,477,000
Contribution from Living Expenses:	\$314,844,000
Total Contribution by Foreign Students:	\$626,321,000
Less U.S. Support of 38.0%	- \$237,993,000
Plus Dependents' Living Expenses:	+ \$16,789,000

Net Contribution to State Economy by Foreign Students and their Families:

\$405,116,000

Part 2: Contribution to State Economy by Foreign Students' Dependents (2004-05)

Spouses' Contribution

Percent of Married Students:	13.7%
Percent of Spouses in the U.S.:	85.0%
Number of Spouses in the U.S.:	2,456
Additional Expenses for a Spouse: (% of student living expenses)	25.0%
Spouses' Contribution:	\$11,343,000

Children's Contribution

Number of Couples in the U.S.:	2,456
Number of Children per Couple:	0.6
Number of Children in the U.S.:	1,473
Additional Expenses for a Child: (% of student living expenses)	20.0%
Children's Contribution:	\$5,446,000

Net Contribution to State Economy by Foreign Students' Dependents:

\$16,789,000

Part 3: Foreign Student Contribution from Tuition/Fees and Living Expenses (2004-05)

Institution and City	# of Foreign Students	Tuition and Fees (thousands)	Living Expenses and Dependents (thousands)	Less U.S. Support (thousands)	Total Contribution (thousands)
Antioch College, Yellow Springs	4	\$97.0	\$57.7	\$54.5	\$100.3
Ashland Theological Seminary, Ashland	15	\$151.8	\$235.3	\$128.3	\$258.8
Ashland University, Ashland	115	\$2,115.3	\$1,881.8	\$554.7	\$3,442.5
Athenaeum of Ohio, Cincinnati	2	\$18.9	\$28.8	\$16.5	\$31.2
Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea	57	\$1,111.2	\$1,146.6	\$311.4	\$1,946.3
Bluffton University, Bluffton	25	\$448.8	\$364.5	\$245.7	\$567.6
Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green	713	\$11,880.3	\$11,103.8	\$4,610.2	\$18,373.8
Capital University, Columbus	75	\$1,690.5	\$1,068.6	\$330.1	\$2,429.0
Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland	1,175	\$30,227.8	\$22,908.5	\$24,222.6	\$28,913.7
Cedarville University, Cedarville	18	\$288.6	\$208.0	\$150.3	\$346.2
Central Ohio Technical College, Newark	2	\$10.8	\$19.6	\$1.5	\$28.9
Cincinnati State Technical and Community College, Cincinnati	49	\$314.9	\$492.0	\$40.5	\$766.4
Cleveland Institute of Art, Cleveland	16	\$372.3	\$305.4	\$49.7	\$628.1

Cleveland Institute of Music, Cleveland	80	\$1,828.0	\$1,469.3	\$251.3	\$3,046.0
Cleveland State University, Cleveland	725	\$11,949.5	\$14,563.2	\$6,166.2	\$20,346.4
College of Mount St. Joseph, Cincinnati	15	\$258.0	\$214.0	\$56.7	\$415.3
College of Wooster, Wooster	115	\$3,033.7	\$1,756.2	\$1,673.3	\$3,116.6
Columbus College of Art and Design, Columbus	61	\$1,145.6	\$1,198.1	\$171.9	\$2,171.7
Columbus State Community College, Columbus	247	\$2,056.3	\$2,477.5	\$227.9	\$4,305.9
Cuyahoga Community College, Cleveland	360	\$2,343.1	\$3,611.1	\$298.9	\$5,655.2
Defiance College, Defiance	6	\$150.2	\$75.5	\$53.3	\$172.3
Denison University, Granville	103	\$2,739.8	\$1,817.2	\$1,590.7	\$2,966.3
DeVry University, Columbus	25	\$318.6	\$352.4	\$200.6	\$470.5
DeVry University-Rockside Center, Seven Hills	1	\$6.5	\$9.8	\$8.5	\$7.8
Edison State Community College, Piqua	3	\$15.7	\$29.4	\$2.3	\$42.8
Franciscan University of Steubenville, Steubenville	29	\$444.3	\$488.4	\$127.9	\$804.8
Franklin University, Columbus	394	\$2,874.0	\$5,637.4	\$886.7	\$7,624.7
Hebrew Union College Jewish Institute of Religion, Cincinnati	8	\$64.0	\$126.7	\$62.6	\$128.2
Heidelberg College, Tiffin	26	\$379.0	\$399.3	\$96.3	\$682.0
Hiram College, Hiram	47	\$1,032.6	\$1,084.1	\$736.2	\$1,380.4
Hocking Technical College, Nelsonville	179	\$1,134.1	\$1,794.7	\$147.1	\$2,781.8
James A. Rhodes State College, Lima	3	\$22.5	\$29.4	\$2.6	\$49.3
John Carroll University, University Heights	26	\$574.8	\$442.0	\$134.9	\$882.0
Kent State University, East Liverpool	1	\$11.3	\$9.8	\$1.1	\$20.1
Kent State University, Kent	766	\$11,398.7	\$14,722.7	\$12,875.9	\$13,245.5
Kent State University, New Philadelphia	1	\$11.3	\$9.8	\$1.1	\$20.1
Kenyon College, Gambier	50	\$1,563.0	\$606.5	\$759.2	\$1,410.3
Kettering College of Medical Arts, Kettering	21	\$138.6	\$389.2	\$9.1	\$518.7
Lake Erie College, Painesville	5	\$88.6	\$67.7	\$19.6	\$136.7
Lakeland Community College, Kirtland	49	\$293.9	\$492.0	\$39.4	\$746.4
Lorain County Community College, Elyria	50	\$264.9	\$501.8	\$38.4	\$728.2
Lourdes College, Sylvania	2	\$21.4	\$27.3	\$14.9	\$33.8
Malone College, Canton	16	\$250.1	\$226.5	\$58.4	\$418.2
Marietta College, Marietta	58	\$1,227.9	\$833.0	\$556.7	\$1,504.2
Methodist Theological School in Ohio, Delaware	1	\$7.9	\$14.6	\$7.8	\$14.7
Miami University, Hamilton	6	\$76.9	\$58.9	\$14.6	\$121.2
Miami University, Oxford	334	\$6,130.2	\$5,519.6	\$2,148.0	\$9,501.8
Mount Union College, Alliance	49	\$909.4	\$635.3	\$468.0	\$1,076.7
Mount Vernon Nazarene University, Mount Vernon	9	\$130.3	\$98.5	\$69.2	\$159.7
Muskingum College, New Concord	40	\$596.8	\$567.8	\$406.6	\$757.9
North Central State College, Mansfield	2	\$13.2	\$19.6	\$1.7	\$31.1
Northwest State Community College, Archbold	8	\$52.3	\$78.5	\$6.7	\$124.1
Notre Dame College, Cleveland	42	\$747.6	\$627.2	\$415.4	\$959.4
Oberlin College, Oberlin	188	\$5,798.2	\$3,300.3	\$3,072.0	\$6,026.6
Ohio College of Podiatric Medicine, Cleveland	8	\$52.8	\$157.9	\$5.7	\$205.0
Ohio Dominican University, Columbus	13	\$234.0	\$188.4	\$128.1	\$294.3
Ohio Northern University, Ada	23	\$588.9	\$342.0	\$239.2	\$691.7
Ohio State University, Columbus	4,140	\$80,653.2	\$90,099.5	\$78,696.0	\$92,056.8

Ohio University, Athens	1,293	\$20,950.1	\$23,144.8	\$19,814.7	\$24,280.2
Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware	182	\$4,815.7	\$3,070.1	\$2,752.8	\$5,133.0
Otterbein College, Westerville	42	\$896.4	\$600.9	\$416.3	\$1,080.9
Owens Community College, Toledo	94	\$462.5	\$942.7	\$70.5	\$1,334.8
Pontifical College Josephinum, Columbus	16	\$208.4	\$250.4	\$158.4	\$300.4
Shawnee State University, Portsmouth	26	\$213.4	\$391.1	\$209.3	\$395.2
Sinclair Community College, Dayton	193	\$1,024.8	\$1,936.5	\$148.5	\$2,812.8
St. Mary Seminary, Wickliffe	2	\$13.4	\$22.5	\$12.4	\$23.4
Tiffin University, Tiffin	25	\$357.0	\$358.4	\$75.0	\$640.4
Trinity Lutheran Seminary, Columbus	5	\$31.4	\$76.5	\$37.0	\$71.0
United Theological Seminary, Dayton	13	\$131.5	\$193.0	\$122.2	\$202.4
University of Akron, Akron	889	\$12,502.0	\$14,032.0	\$5,250.8	\$21,283.1
University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati	1,943	\$33,765.9	\$46,098.1	\$41,988.0	\$37,876.0
University of Dayton, Dayton	302	\$5,910.1	\$4,516.9	\$2,168.0	\$8,259.0
University of Findlay, Findlay	423	\$8,458.3	\$7,297.8	\$2,327.5	\$13,428.7
University of Rio Grande, Rio Grande	33	\$430.7	\$458.1	\$110.0	\$778.7
University of Toledo, Toledo	828	\$13,487.1	\$14,345.3	\$12,083.9	\$15,748.5
Urbana University, Urbana	4	\$56.9	\$52.9	\$33.6	\$76.2
Ursuline College, Pepper Pike	9	\$161.7	\$122.7	\$34.1	\$250.3
Walsh University, North Canton	31	\$468.1	\$474.3	\$113.1	\$829.3
Wilberforce University, Wilberforce	10	\$97.2	\$163.6	\$78.5	\$182.2
Wittenberg University, Springfield	63	\$1,640.5	\$968.8	\$911.4	\$1,697.9
Wright State University, Dayton	615	\$8,469.0	\$9,271.4	\$4,020.9	\$13,719.5
Wright State University: Lake Campus, Celina	2	\$20.7	\$19.6	\$2.1	\$38.3
Xavier University, Cincinnati	155	\$2,882.2	\$2,918.8	\$763.1	\$5,038.0
Youngstown State University, Youngstown	153	\$1,662.0	\$2,914.3	\$626.4	\$3,950.0

Methodology: How We Compute Economic Impact 2005

We define economic impact as the amount of money that foreign students collectively bring into the United States to pay for their education and to support themselves while they (and in some cases, their families) are here. The goal of our economic impact formulas is to use data already collected for other purposes to provide a reasonable estimate of the economic resources that foreign students import to the United States to support their education here each year.

The data sets used for these reports come from two sources:

1. The Institute of International Education's *Open Doors 2005* report, funded by the Department of State, provides numbers of foreign students at universities and colleges throughout the United States during the 2004-05 academic year. In many cases, this data provide separate totals for undergraduate, graduate, and non degree students.
2. The College Board provides cost figures for tuition, living, and miscellaneous expenses at U.S. institutions for the 2004-05 academic year.

The extensive data provided by these two sources (which collect it directly from surveys of the institutions involved) allow us to make our estimates sensitive to differences between institutions. However, there are still areas where our estimates and formulas could be improved. For example, we compute economic impact only for students reported in *Open Doors*. Universities that do not provide information to the Institute of International Education are not represented. Also, enrollment reports represent peak enrollment, and not necessarily enrollment levels throughout the year.

Tuition, fees, living expenses, and dollar estimates are derived from College Board data collected on surveys completed by institutions every year. We try to make our calculations sensitive not only to differing costs at institutions, but differing costs for ESL students, undergraduates, graduate students, and students on practical training.

Students on Practical Training: We assume these students earn enough in their U.S. jobs to pay living and educational expenses for the year, and so import no funds for their support. Therefore, net economic impact of students in practical training is zero.

Undergraduates and English Language Programs: The number of undergraduate students at an institution is specified by *Open Doors* data. College Board data provide undergraduate tuition and fee amounts, on-campus room and board amounts, and miscellaneous expenses. These categories are sometimes broken down into averages for international, out-of-state, flat rate, and in-state, students. When multiple averages are available, we choose averages in the order given above.

Economic impact of an undergraduate equals tuition and fees, plus room and board, plus miscellaneous figured at 50 percent of room and board, less U.S. support. We assume: (1) that spring enrollment figures are the same as the fall figures reported, (2) that all students are enrolled full time for two semesters or three quarters a year, and (3) that students live on campus for the full year. Miscellaneous expenses, enumerated in College Board data, average about 40 percent of room and board expenses. We use a 50 percent figure as an approximation that includes *all* extra expenses except for travel. The percentage of U.S. support for an undergraduate is based upon the institution type. For example, research institutions (based on Carnegie code) provide on average 10.7 percent support for undergraduates; community colleges provide 7.8 percent for undergraduates.

Estimating Support. The *Open Doors survey* asks schools to report the percentage of their students who are self-funded, the percentage who have U.S. source income, etc. We use these percentages, adjusted for different types of institutions, as though they represented percentages of funding, not percentages of individuals. This aspect of our analysis could benefit from further study. We have done local comparisons to data reported to SEVIS and the percentages align closely, but wider research into funding percentages could be valuable.

NOTE: “U.S. support” includes funding from a U.S. college or university, the U.S. Government, a U.S. private sponsor and current employment.