



**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.

Florida

Total Number of Foreign Students: 26,264

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

Contribution from Tuition and Fees to State Economy:	\$426,977,000
Contribution from Living Expenses:	\$401,772,000
Total Contribution by Foreign Students:	\$828,749,000
Less U.S. Support of 26.5%	- \$219,221,000
Plus Dependents' Living Expenses:	+ \$16,363,000

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

\$625,891,000

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

Spouses' Contribution

Percent of Married Students:	10.2%
Percent of Spouses in the U.S.:	85.0%
Number of Spouses in the U.S.:	2,685
Additional Expenses for a Spouse: (% of student living expenses)	25.0%
Spouses' Contribution:	\$11,071,000

Children's Contribution

Number of Couples in the U.S.:	2,685
Number of Children per Couple:	0.6
Number of Children in the U.S.:	1,602
Additional Expenses for a Child: (% of student living expenses)	20.0%
Children's Contribution:	\$5,292,000

Net Contribution to State Economy by Foreign Students' Dependents:

\$16,363,000

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)
Argosy University of Sarasota, Sarasota	66	\$1,286.5	\$1,181.3	\$243.3	\$2,224.5
Art Institute of Fort Lauderdale, Fort Lauderdale	313	\$5,664.0	\$4,168.3	\$723.0	\$9,109.3
Baptist College of Florida, Graceville	4	\$25.8	\$69.2	\$36.2	\$58.8
Barry University, Miami Shores	406	\$8,668.1	\$7,029.6	\$2,127.5	\$13,570.3
Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach	137	\$1,453.6	\$2,007.8	\$1,045.6	\$2,415.8
Brevard Community College, Cocoa	197	\$1,204.1	\$1,730.0	\$147.4	\$2,786.7
Broward Community College, Ft. Lauderdale	680	\$4,080.7	\$5,972.1	\$504.9	\$9,547.9
Central Florida Community College, Ocala	52	\$322.3	\$456.5	\$39.1	\$739.8
Chipola Junior College, Marianna	9	\$45.4	\$79.5	\$6.2	\$118.6
Clearwater Christian College, Clearwater	5	\$51.1	\$72.3	\$37.7	\$85.7
Daytona Beach Community College, Daytona Beach	131	\$800.7	\$1,151.0	\$98.0	\$1,853.7
DeVry University, Miami	4	\$96.5	\$56.9	\$54.0	\$99.4
DeVry University, Miramar	62	\$374.9	\$544.6	\$53.1	\$866.4

DeVry University, Orlando	31	\$380.2	\$277.9	\$44.7	\$613.4
DeVry University, Tampa	1	\$24.1	\$14.2	\$13.5	\$24.8
Eckerd College, St. Petersburg	129	\$3,111.0	\$1,878.8	\$1,742.1	\$3,247.7
Edison Community College, Fort Myers	81	\$508.2	\$711.7	\$61.3	\$1,158.6
Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University, Daytona Beach	521	\$11,284.3	\$10,705.0	\$2,792.2	\$19,197.1
Flagler College, St. Augustine	53	\$424.0	\$773.3	\$361.2	\$836.1
Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University, Tallahassee	120	\$1,631.4	\$1,799.3	\$411.8	\$3,018.9
Florida Atlantic University, Boca Raton	1,473	\$28,317.0	\$24,117.9	\$7,349.5	\$45,085.3
Florida College, Temple Terrace	8	\$80.1	\$94.7	\$8.9	\$165.9
Florida Gulf Coast University, Fort Myers	61	\$1,248.0	\$1,056.5	\$276.8	\$2,027.8
Florida Institute of Technology, Melbourne	705	\$16,729.7	\$12,196.4	\$4,786.5	\$24,139.5
Florida International University, Miami	3,155	\$60,651.7	\$67,974.5	\$37,837.8	\$90,788.5
Florida Keys Community College, Key West	9	\$54.9	\$79.5	\$6.7	\$127.7
Florida Memorial College, Miami	307	\$2,925.1	\$3,420.3	\$1,917.8	\$4,427.7
Florida Metropolitan University, Tampa	5	\$82.4	\$77.3	\$20.0	\$139.8
Florida National College, Hialeah	67	\$582.9	\$587.5	\$58.9	\$1,111.5
Florida Southern College, Lakeland	82	\$1,464.5	\$1,209.3	\$809.7	\$1,864.1
Florida State University, Tallahassee	1,507	\$24,995.3	\$23,194.8	\$21,759.2	\$26,430.8
Gulf Coast Community College, Panama City	11	\$64.2	\$96.6	\$8.1	\$152.8
Hillsborough Community College, Tampa	217	\$1,361.5	\$1,905.7	\$164.1	\$3,103.0
Indian River Community College, Fort Pierce	53	\$318.0	\$438.6	\$38.0	\$718.6
International Fine Arts College, Miami	167	\$2,930.9	\$1,922.8	\$359.0	\$4,494.6
Jacksonville University, Jacksonville	85	\$1,580.2	\$1,209.1	\$343.3	\$2,446.0
Lake-Sumter Community College, Leesburg	10	\$60.0	\$88.0	\$7.4	\$140.6
Lynn University, Boca Raton	371	\$8,718.5	\$7,434.3	\$2,115.3	\$14,037.5
Manatee Community College, Bradenton	96	\$602.3	\$842.7	\$72.6	\$1,372.4
Miami Dade College, Miami	1,490	\$8,269.5	\$13,084.9	\$1,072.1	\$20,282.3
North Florida Community College, Madison	2	\$8.8	\$17.2	\$1.3	\$24.7
Nova Southeastern University, Fort Lauderdale	580	\$9,048.0	\$11,701.0	\$4,393.7	\$16,355.3
Palm Beach Atlantic University, West Palm Beach	110	\$1,777.6	\$1,568.1	\$464.3	\$2,881.4
Palm Beach Community College, Lake Worth	251	\$1,506.0	\$2,203.7	\$186.4	\$3,523.4
Pasco-Hernando Community College, New Port Richey	31	\$176.7	\$272.3	\$22.5	\$426.5
Pensacola Junior College, Pensacola	35	\$210.0	\$306.7	\$26.0	\$490.7
Polk Community College, Winter Haven	39	\$234.0	\$341.0	\$29.0	\$546.1
Reformed Theological Seminary-Orlando Fl, Oviedo	13	\$83.9	\$237.0	\$107.0	\$213.9
Ringling School of Art and Design, Sarasota	48	\$959.8	\$952.0	\$140.2	\$1,771.6
Rollins College, Winter Park	113	\$3,040.8	\$2,236.8	\$658.2	\$4,619.4
Santa Fe Community College, Gainesville	343	\$2,058.0	\$3,012.0	\$254.7	\$4,815.4
Seminole Community College, Sanford	1,132	\$6,927.8	\$9,940.2	\$847.3	\$16,020.7
South Florida Community College, Avon Park	5	\$30.0	\$42.9	\$3.7	\$69.2
Southwest Florida College, Fort Myers	13	\$78.6	\$113.8	\$9.7	\$182.7
St. Johns River Community College, Palatka	3	\$18.7	\$25.8	\$2.3	\$42.2
St. Leo University, Saint Leo	84	\$1,146.6	\$1,402.4	\$314.3	\$2,234.7
St. Petersburg College, St. Petersburg	349	\$2,188.2	\$3,065.3	\$263.9	\$4,989.6

St. Thomas University, Miami	190	\$3,231.9	\$2,816.2	\$821.3	\$5,226.8
St. Vincent de Paul Regional Seminary, Boynton Beach	17	\$109.7	\$301.9	\$153.7	\$257.8
Stetson University, DeLand	100	\$2,273.0	\$1,640.1	\$503.2	\$3,410.0
Tallahassee Community College, Tallahassee	125	\$705.0	\$1,099.5	\$90.5	\$1,714.0
Trinity International University, Miami	3	\$32.6	\$37.5	\$21.5	\$48.7
University of Central Florida, Orlando	1,354	\$26,056.4	\$27,473.5	\$11,234.8	\$42,295.1
University of Florida, Gainesville	3,492	\$61,000.1	\$63,843.8	\$57,038.7	\$67,805.2
University of Miami, Coral Gables	1,593	\$43,622.7	\$32,103.3	\$24,470.5	\$51,255.6
University of North Florida, Jacksonville	223	\$3,946.4	\$3,582.5	\$1,012.9	\$6,516.0
University of South Florida, Tampa	2,006	\$39,032.7	\$32,093.8	\$23,407.1	\$47,719.4
University of Tampa, Tampa	311	\$5,364.8	\$4,906.4	\$1,176.4	\$9,094.7
University of West Florida, Pensacola	278	\$5,344.3	\$4,058.0	\$1,198.0	\$8,204.2
Valencia Community College, Orlando	407	\$2,675.6	\$3,575.5	\$314.1	\$5,937.1
Warner Southern College, Lake Wales	37	\$434.4	\$456.4	\$259.9	\$630.8
Webber International University, Babson Park	96	\$1,180.8	\$997.7	\$239.5	\$1,939.0

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.