



**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.

Missouri

Total Number of Foreign Students: 9,540

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

Contribution from Tuition and Fees to State Economy:	\$153,069,000
Contribution from Living Expenses:	\$151,566,000
Total Contribution by Foreign Students:	\$304,635,000
Less U.S. Support of 29.8%	- \$90,925,000
Plus Dependents' Living Expenses:	+ \$6,782,000

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

\$220,492,000

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

Spouses' Contribution

Percent of Married Students:	11.4%
Percent of Spouses in the U.S.:	85.0%
Number of Spouses in the U.S.:	1,089
Additional Expenses for a Spouse: (% of student living expenses)	25.0%
Spouses' Contribution:	\$4,583,000

Children's Contribution

Number of Couples in the U.S.:	1,089
Number of Children per Couple:	0.6
Number of Children in the U.S.:	654
Additional Expenses for a Child: (% of student living expenses)	20.0%
Children's Contribution:	\$2,199,000

Net Contribution to State Economy by Foreign Students' Dependents:

\$6,782,000

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)
Aquinas Institute of Theology, Saint Louis	12	\$116.7	\$194.4	\$104.1	\$207.0
Assembles of God Theological Seminary, Springfield	14	\$70.6	\$231.7	\$98.6	\$203.6
Avila University, Kansas City	70	\$1,085.0	\$1,059.6	\$278.7	\$1,865.9
Central Methodist College, Fayette	20	\$276.0	\$314.1	\$178.4	\$411.7
Central Missouri State University, Warrensburg	375	\$3,853.6	\$4,359.0	\$1,076.8	\$7,135.9
Cleveland Chiropractic College, Kansas City	13	\$134.2	\$213.2	\$6.0	\$341.4
College of the Ozarks, Point Lookout	31	\$354.6	\$446.3	\$242.0	\$558.9
Columbia College, Columbia	66	\$764.9	\$752.8	\$419.4	\$1,098.3
Conception Seminary College, Conception	16	\$182.9	\$251.5	\$162.7	\$271.6
Concordia Seminary, St. Louis	21	\$177.5	\$328.1	\$189.8	\$315.8
Cottey College, Nevada	35	\$378.0	\$535.5	\$46.0	\$867.5
Covenant Theological Seminary, Saint Louis	22	\$186.0	\$343.4	\$198.9	\$330.5
Crowder College, Neosho	26	\$83.5	\$310.0	\$19.6	\$373.8

Culver-Stockton College, Canton	8	\$105.6	\$138.6	\$74.7	\$169.5
DeVry University, Kansas City	12	\$135.1	\$172.5	\$87.7	\$219.9
DeVry University, St. Louis	1	\$13.8	\$13.2	\$9.5	\$17.5
Drury University, Springfield	111	\$1,509.6	\$1,315.3	\$339.6	\$2,485.3
East Central College, Union	3	\$12.5	\$35.0	\$2.4	\$45.1
Eden Theological Seminary, Webster Groove	6	\$35.6	\$98.7	\$44.1	\$90.2
Evangel University, Springfield	2	\$22.5	\$26.2	\$14.9	\$33.8
Fontbonne University, St. Louis	86	\$1,221.2	\$1,164.9	\$344.5	\$2,041.5
Forest Institute Of Professional Psychol, Springfield	3	\$48.6	\$52.3	\$29.2	\$71.7
Hannibal-LaGrange College, Hannibal	14	\$147.4	\$175.6	\$97.1	\$225.9
Harris Stowe State College, St. Louis	15	\$121.1	\$248.6	\$0.0	\$369.6
Jefferson College, Hillsboro	27	\$82.6	\$238.6	\$16.0	\$305.2
Jewish Hospital College of Nursing and Allied Health, St. Louis	9	\$99.1	\$148.8	\$4.3	\$243.7
Kansas City Art Institute, Kansas City	10	\$203.8	\$209.1	\$30.3	\$382.6
Kenrick-Glennon Seminary, St. Louis	3	\$25.4	\$45.9	\$27.1	\$44.1
Lincoln University, Jefferson City	155	\$1,212.1	\$1,814.7	\$380.7	\$2,646.0
Lindenwood University, St. Charles	450	\$5,040.0	\$5,795.4	\$1,299.6	\$9,535.8
Linn State Technical College, Linn	4	\$21.1	\$46.6	\$3.4	\$64.3
Logan College of Chiropractic, Chesterfield	78	\$805.0	\$1,329.1	\$53.4	\$2,080.7
Longview Community College, Lee's Summit	21	\$126.6	\$250.1	\$18.9	\$357.8
Maryville University of Saint Louis, St. Louis	54	\$864.0	\$868.6	\$208.0	\$1,524.6
Midwestern Baptist Theological Seminary, Kansas City	8	\$67.6	\$122.4	\$72.3	\$117.7
Mineral Area College, Park Hills	4	\$13.7	\$46.6	\$3.1	\$57.3
Missouri Baptist University, St. Louis	76	\$990.3	\$1,405.8	\$669.6	\$1,726.5
Missouri Southern State University, Joplin	77	\$586.7	\$846.3	\$432.2	\$1,000.7
Missouri Valley College, Marshall	95	\$1,235.0	\$1,514.8	\$831.1	\$1,918.7
Missouri Western State College, St. Joseph	9	\$72.1	\$122.0	\$58.4	\$135.7
Moberly Area Community College, Moberly	15	\$56.7	\$180.1	\$11.8	\$225.1
Nazarene Theological Seminary, Kansas City	23	\$194.4	\$358.7	\$207.9	\$345.2
North Central Missouri College, Trenton	1	\$3.5	\$12.0	\$0.8	\$14.6
Northwest Missouri State University, Maryville	186	\$1,714.9	\$2,365.1	\$530.2	\$3,549.7
Penn Valley Community College, Kansas City	91	\$548.7	\$1,082.6	\$81.9	\$1,549.4
Rockhurst University, Kansas City	21	\$377.0	\$284.7	\$79.6	\$582.1
Southeast Missouri State University, Cape Girardeau	187	\$1,582.0	\$2,353.9	\$471.4	\$3,464.5
Southwest Baptist University, Bolivar	16	\$188.8	\$185.1	\$46.2	\$327.7
Southwest Missouri State University, Springfield	445	\$3,634.5	\$4,955.8	\$1,159.8	\$7,430.4
St. Louis Community College at Florissant Valley, St. Louis	64	\$265.0	\$762.6	\$51.5	\$976.1
St. Louis Community College at Meramec, St. Louis	179	\$741.1	\$2,133.2	\$143.9	\$2,730.3
St. Louis University, St. Louis	368	\$8,596.5	\$6,738.3	\$5,180.9	\$10,153.9
St. Luke's College, Kansas City	3	\$24.8	\$48.3	\$1.3	\$71.7
St. Paul School of Theology, Kansas City	11	\$93.0	\$172.1	\$99.4	\$165.6
Stephens College, Columbia	2	\$36.5	\$32.3	\$24.2	\$44.6
Three Rivers Community College, Poplar Bluff	17	\$59.2	\$203.5	\$13.1	\$249.5

Truman State University, Kirksville	227	\$2,155.0	\$3,604.5	\$695.4	\$5,064.1
University of Missouri, Columbia	1,562	\$24,600.1	\$27,900.2	\$23,535.7	\$28,964.6
University of Missouri, Kansas City	902	\$14,205.4	\$17,506.4	\$6,602.2	\$25,109.5
University of Missouri, Rolla	601	\$9,449.5	\$7,394.5	\$1,661.0	\$15,183.0
University of Missouri, St. Louis	424	\$6,675.1	\$6,949.5	\$2,473.6	\$11,151.0
Washington University, St. Louis	1,582	\$46,985.4	\$36,180.0	\$36,669.3	\$46,496.1
Webster University, Webster Groves	343	\$5,573.8	\$6,231.8	\$1,745.4	\$10,060.2
Wentworth Military Academy, Lexington	31	\$344.1	\$335.2	\$34.2	\$645.1
Westminster College, Fulton	71	\$922.3	\$922.9	\$642.6	\$1,202.6
William Jewell College, Liberty	14	\$245.0	\$221.1	\$161.7	\$304.4
William Woods University, Fulton	92	\$1,315.6	\$1,648.4	\$426.5	\$2,537.5

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.