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Stockholms Akademiska Forum

International Student Mobility in Stockholm 2016/2017

Staf Analytics.

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Brita Lundström, Ph.D
Stockholm Academic Forum
Valhallavägen 79
114 28 Stockholm, Sweden
www.staforum.se

International Student Mobility in Stockholm 2016/2017

Around 9 300 international students studied at Stockholm's universities and university colleges in the academic year of 2016/2017. This means that there is a steady increase in the number of international students, with a cautious growth of 2 % during this academic year compared to the previous one.

More paying students

Among the students in attendance, there were 3 036 exchange students and 6 243 free-movers. This shows about the same figures as the previous year as well as the same distribution. About 2/3 of all exchange students come from EEA countries.

Among the free-movers, the number of fee-paying students has increased by 10 % and currently amounts to 1 138. Two years ago, this number was at 795 students, which means that the number of paying students has increased by 57 % since then.

Big increase at the SSE

Most international students attend Stockholm University (3 826) and KTH Royal Institute of Technology (3 063) followed by Karolinska Institutet (831) and the Stockholm School of Economics, SSE (530). In terms of change in percentage, compared to the previous year, the Stockholm School of Economics has witnessed a 12 % increase in the number of incoming students, which is the highest among the universities in

Stockholm. The Stockholm School of Economics is also the higher education institution with the highest percentage of international students in Stockholm (27 %). Formerly, the Royal College of Music in Stockholm, KMH, had the highest number of international students because of a special course offered at the institution. In the academic year 2016/2017, the percentage of international students at KMH reached 24 %. In all, the number of international students in Stockholm amounts to 10 %.

Students from India steadily increase

Students from Germany (725), Finland (689) and China (659) are usually the largest international student groups, although all groups have slightly decreased in number compared to the previous year. Students from France (483) follow. The downward trend we have been witnessing in the past few years in the number of French students has ceased to exist with this student group having increased by 12 % compared to the previous year. The group that has seen the highest growth, by 21 %, is that from India.

In the academic year of 2016/2017, the number of Indian students was 333 which means that they are almost on top of the 2010/2011 academic year, the year before the third-country tuition fees were introduced.

Before and after tuition fees

The year before tuition fees were introduced in Sweden in the autumn semester of 2011, the largest student groups from third countries arrived from China, Iran, Pakistan, Bangladesh, and India. As already mentioned, the inflow from India has basically recovered to the same levels as previously. The influx from China has also recovered, although it is not the same large volume of students as it was in 2010/2011. The inflow from Iran, Pakistan, and Bangladesh does not fare well. In the academic year 2010/2011, no less than 703 students arrived to Stockholm from Iran. In the academic year 2016/2017, 120 Iranian students arrived. Iran had, however, an extreme upturn before the fees were introduced, which was most likely caused by the attractive free education offered in Stockholm.

Today, US students are the third largest group of paying students. The United States has had a much more even development over the last ten years, with both the number of exchange students and free-mover students showing a consistent variation.

Most Chinese students at KTH

The largest foreign student group at KTH Royal Institute of Technology comes from China. At Stockholm University, Karolinska Institutet, and Södertörn University, students from Finland comprise the largest foreign student groups. At the Stockholm School of Economics, German students are the largest foreign student group.

Outgoing students to the USA and UK

The number of outgoing exchange students from universities and university colleges in Stockholm was 1 899 in the academic year 2016/2017. The exchanges were made primarily to the United States (166) and the United Kingdom (146). The third largest destination was Singapore (134), closely followed by France (132) and Australia (131). At KTH Royal Institute of Technology, Singapore was the most popular destination for exchange students.

At Stockholm University, the United Kingdom was the most preferred destination.

Outgoing freemovers decrease

The number of people from Stockholm County who chose to study in other countries on their own amounted to 4 975 during the academic year 2016/2017. This shows a decrease of 8 % based on statistics that indicate the number of people registered in Stockholm County who have been approved student finance for foreign studies. These statistics have been taken from The Swedish Board of Student Finance (Centrala Studiestödsnämnden, CSN).

The most popular destinations for free-movers, same as with exchange students, are the USA (1 393) and the United Kingdom (1 203). However, both destinations have decreased in popularity by 11 % and 14 %, respectively. The decline in popularity toward the United States and the United Kingdom is a global trend that can be linked to President Trump's unpopularity and uncertainty surrounding Brexit in the United Kingdom. This trend is something that other English-speaking countries with high quality education, such as Canada and Australia, can benefit from. This also applies to countries with a high level of English skills, such as the Netherlands and Sweden.

Poland is the third most popular destination. This is due to the fact that a large number of Swedes, not only from Stockholm County, travel to Poland for medical studies.

Many medical students abroad

No less than 664 people from Stockholm County study abroad to become doctors. This occurs mainly in Poland, Latvia, Romania, and Hungary. 99 students from Stockholm County studied at the Medical University of Gdansk, and as many as 135 at Riga Stradins University. Economics comes second in students' preferences to study abroad. With various educational programs on economics available, there are as many as 1 000 students studying abroad. The university that attracts most students from Stockholm (65) in economics is the Copenhagen Business School.

Medical and economics study programs are distinguished, but there is, nonetheless, a wide variety of education areas, such as dentistry, architecture, law, and psychology, as well as artistic

study programs in art, fashion, and music. For example, 44 people from Stockholm County studied at the Academy of Art University in San Francisco during the academic year 2016/2017.

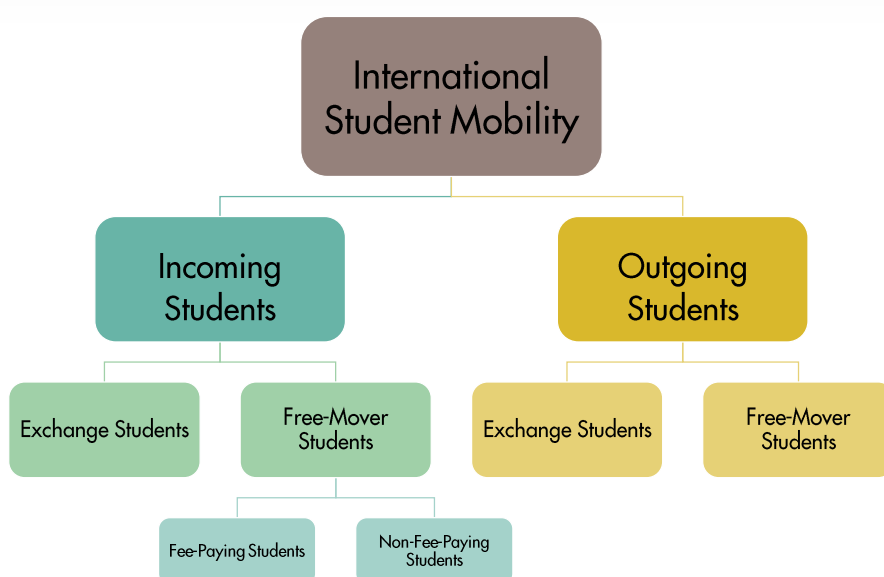
Mobility is international relations

International student mobility is closely linked to global development and international relations. Therefore, it is also important to link trends and tendencies to larger global patterns. Based on *International Student Mobility to 2027: Local Investment, Global Results*, published by the British Council (January 2018), we anticipate a major change in the next decade, as international student mobility will sharply decrease. The report links this to a global expansion of the university as an entity, which means that high-quality education is available to many more at home. Globally, student mobility for the vast majority has so far been about studying abroad to get the quality of education desired. There have been few left who travel abroad for studies 'just' to broaden their horizons. The report forecasts the top 10 emerging markets by 2027. These are China, India, Pakistan, Nigeria, Bangladesh, Saudi Arabia, France, Nepal, Indonesia, and Kenya. Students from China, India, and France are already some of the largest student groups in Stockholm. The flow of students from Pakistan and Bangladesh is low albeit even. On the other hand, hundreds of students from these countries studied in Stockholm over the years before the introduction of tuition fees, which means that Stockholm has been established as an academic destination for them. The inflow from Nigeria and Kenya is currently very low,

as during the academic year 2016/2017 there were only about 20 students from these two countries combined. The inflow from Nepal and Saudi Arabia is almost non-existent. From Indonesia, 42 students studied in Stockholm in the academic year 2016/2017, which is not a big total, but which has seen an upward trend in recent years.

The report also points to the 10 markets from which the number of outgoing students is expected to decline the most by 2027. These are South Korea, Malaysia, Venezuela, Hong Kong, Singapore, Ukraine, Romania, Brazil, Belarus, and Germany. The projections in the report take into account both demographic and economic aspects of higher education. Given that the German students today are Stockholm's largest international student group and have been so for many years, there is valid reason to pay attention to this. At the same time, relations in trade, culture, education, and research between Germany and Sweden are so strong that the levels of student mobility are likely to remain stable.

Sources: International Student Mobility, Statistical Database, Swedish Higher Education Authority (Universitetskanslersämbetet, UKÄ). Statistics from the Swedish Board of Student Finance (Centrala Studiestödsnämnden, CSN). Report *International Student Mobility to 2027: Local Investment, Global Results*, British Council (January 2018). Reports on International student mobility in Stockholm from previous years by Stockholm Academic Forum.

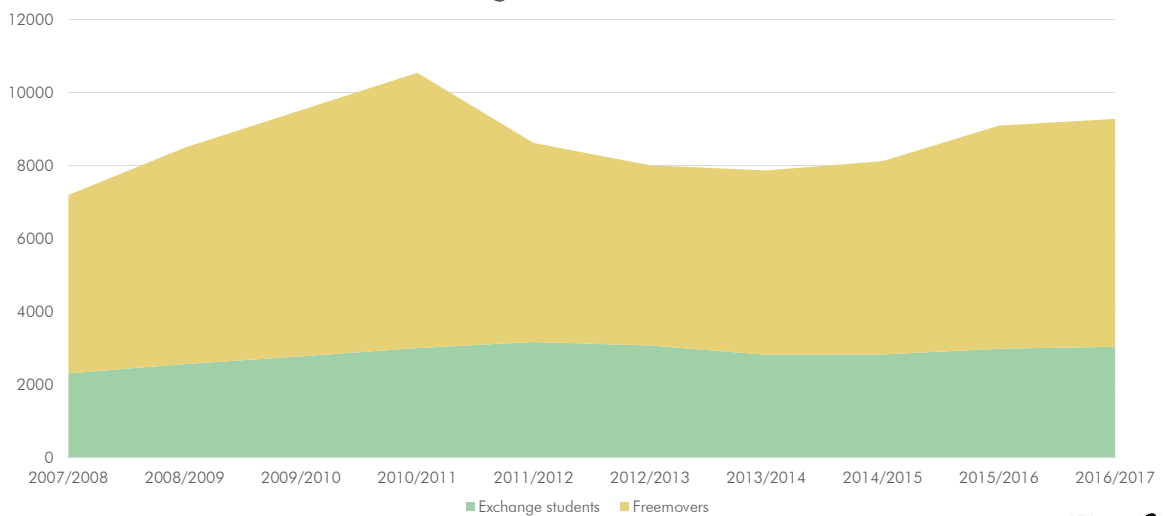


Number of Incoming Students 2016/2017

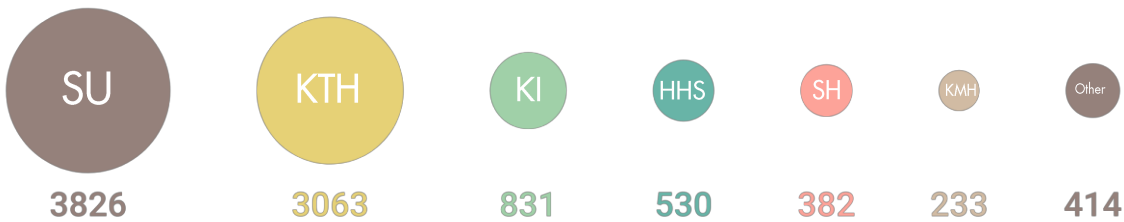
9 279 (+2%)

6 243 Free-Movers+3 036 Exchange

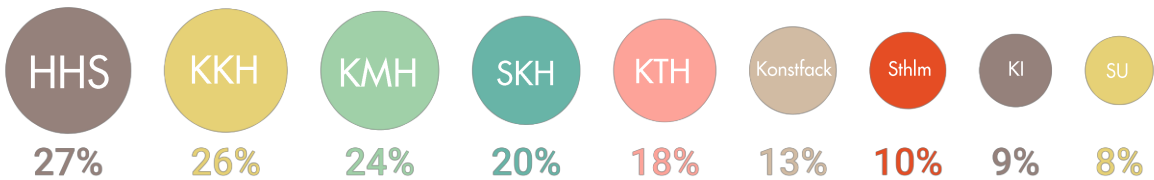
Incoming Students 2007-2017



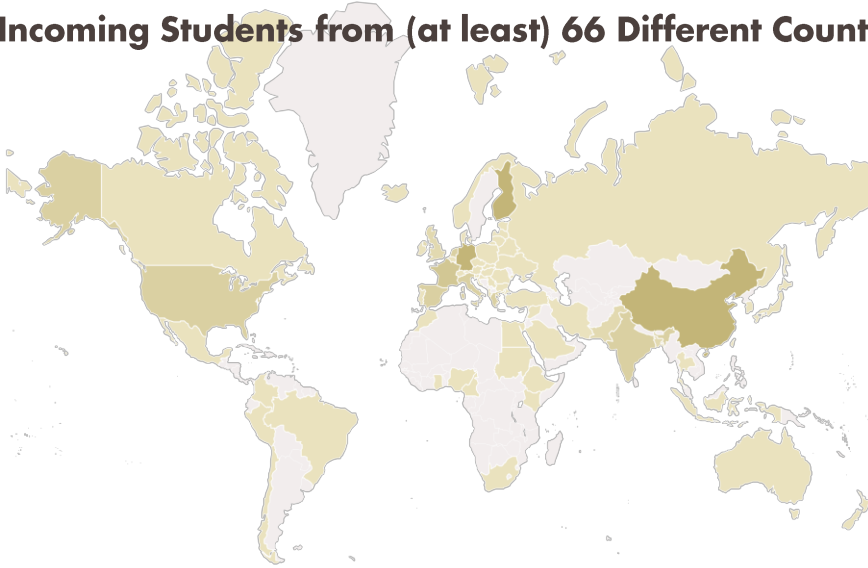
Number of Incoming Students by University



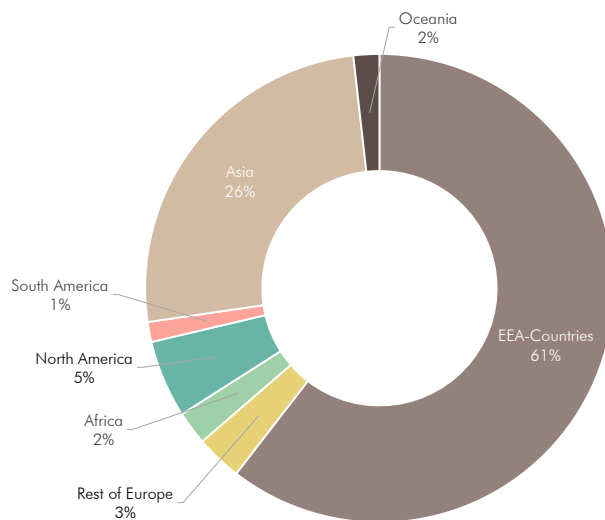
Percentage of Incoming Students by University



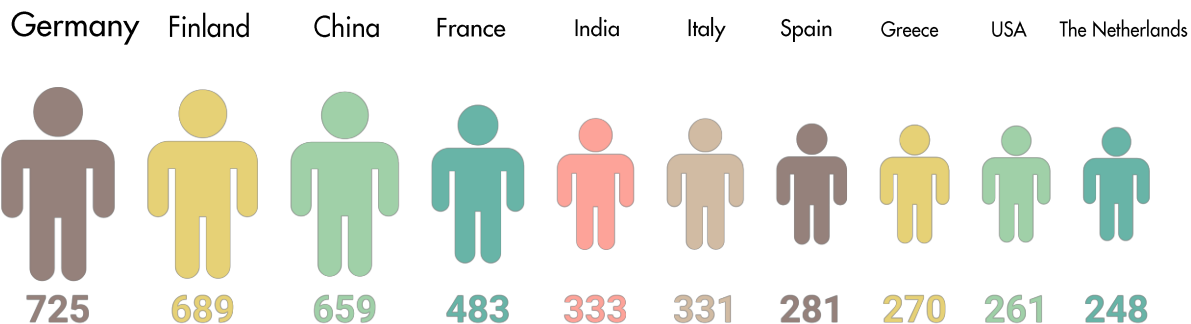
Incoming Students from (at least) 66 Different Countries



Distribution of Incoming Students by Continent



Incoming Students Top 10

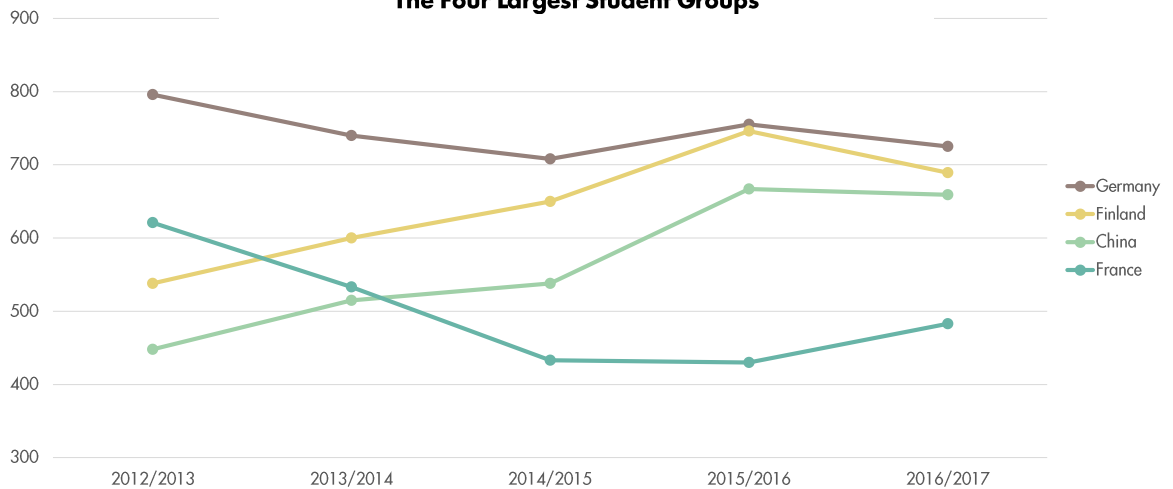


Incoming Students Top 20

Germany	725	(-4 %)	Pakistan	193	(-10 %)
Finland	689	(-8 %)	United Kingdom	190	(-7 %)
China	659	(-1 %)	Singapore	158	(+8 %)
France	483	(+12 %)	Bangladesh	144	(-17 %)
India	333	(+21 %)	Australia	123	(+6 %)
Italy	331	(+13 %)	Iran	120	(-16 %)
Spain	281	(+9 %)	Switzerland	119	(-11 %)
Greece	270	(+4 %)	Norway	114	(-12 %)
USA	261	(+13 %)	Austria	104	(+1 %)
The Netherlands	248	(+11 %)	Poland	92	(-5 %)

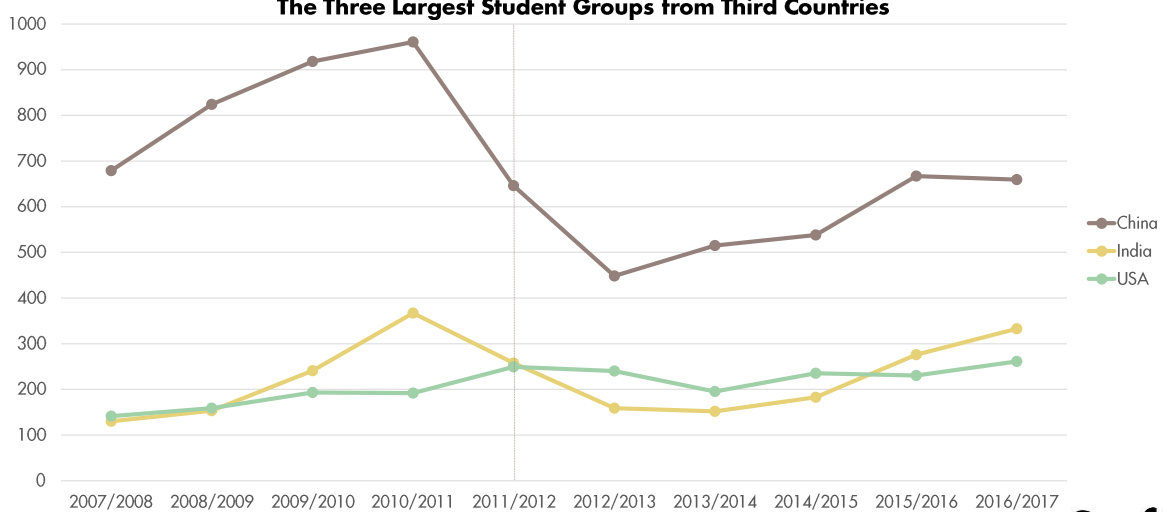
Incoming Students by Last Five Years

The Four Largest Student Groups



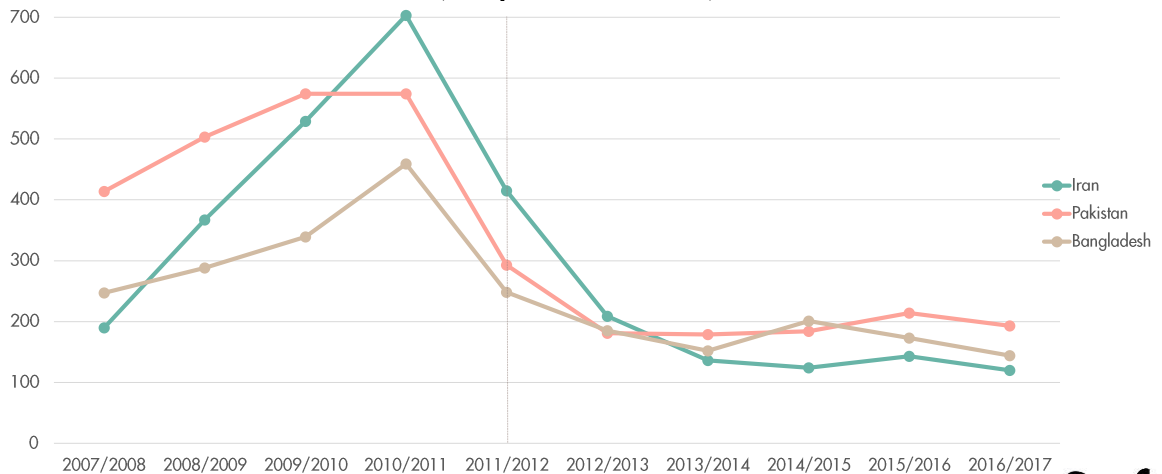
Incoming Students by Last Ten Years

The Three Largest Student Groups from Third Countries



Incoming Students by Last Ten Years

The Three Largest Student Groups from Third Countries 2010/2011
(except China and India)



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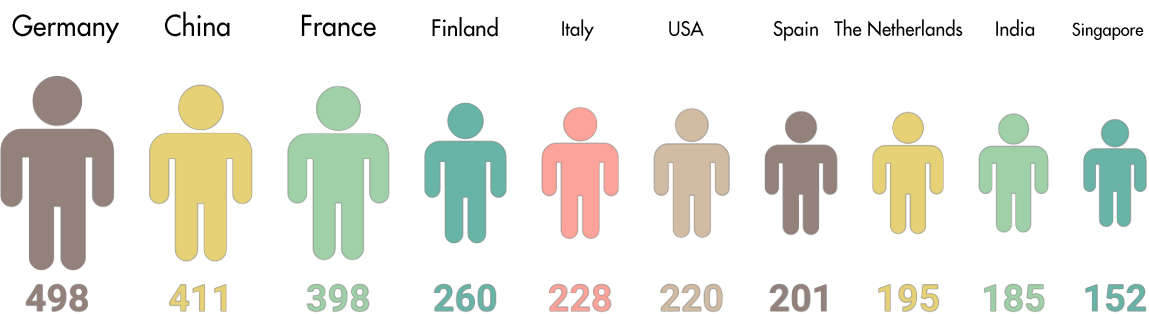
Incoming Students, New Entrants 2016/2017

5 531 ($\pm 0\%$)

2 551 Free-Movers + 2 980 Exchange

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Incoming Students, New Entrants, Top 10



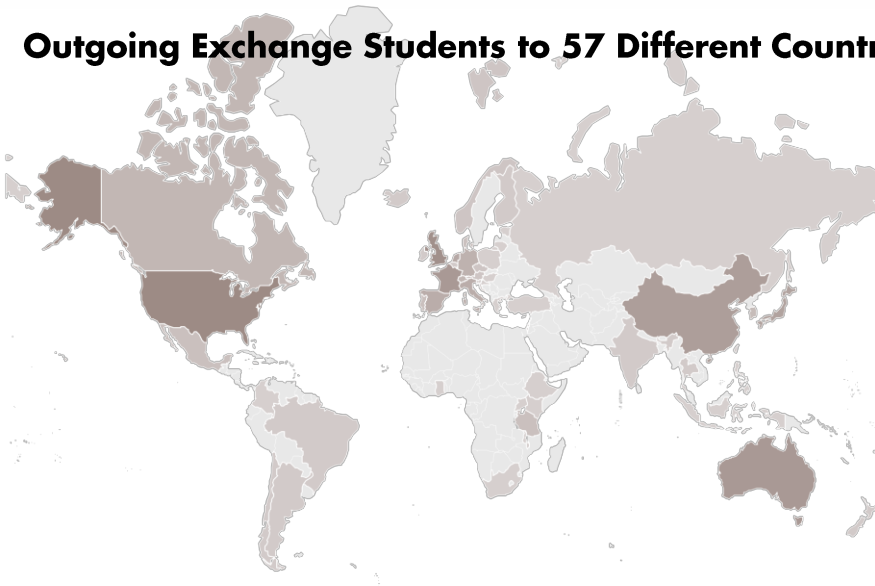
Incoming Students, New Entrants, Top 20

Germany	498	(-7 %)	United Kingdom	136	(-7 %)
China	411	(+2 %)	Australia	114	(+9 %)
France	398	(+22 %)	Switzerland	99	(-17 %)
Finland	260	(-1 %)	Greece	76	(-7 %)
Italy	228	(+12 %)	Austria	72	(-10 %)
USA	220	(+22 %)	Belgium	59	(+48 %)
Spain	201	(+4 %)	Canada	59	(-3 %)
The Netherlands	195	(+4 %)	Denmark	58	(+5 %)
India	185	(+17 %)	Norway	49	(+2 %)
Singapore	152	(+6 %)	Poland	49	(+9 %)

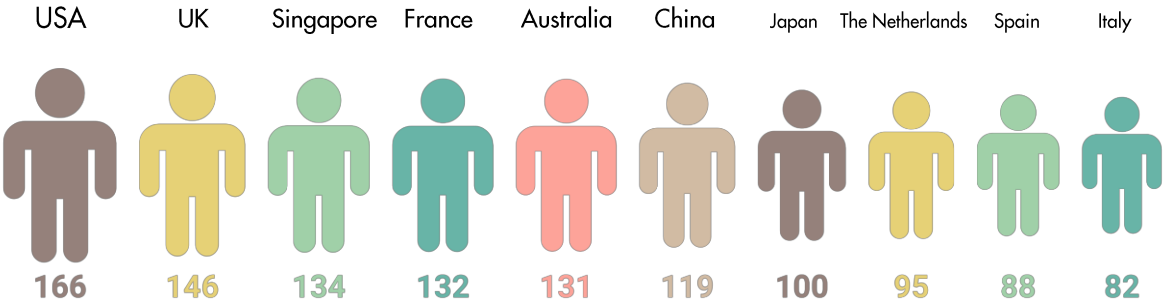
Outgoing Exchange Students 2016/2017

1 899 (+4%)

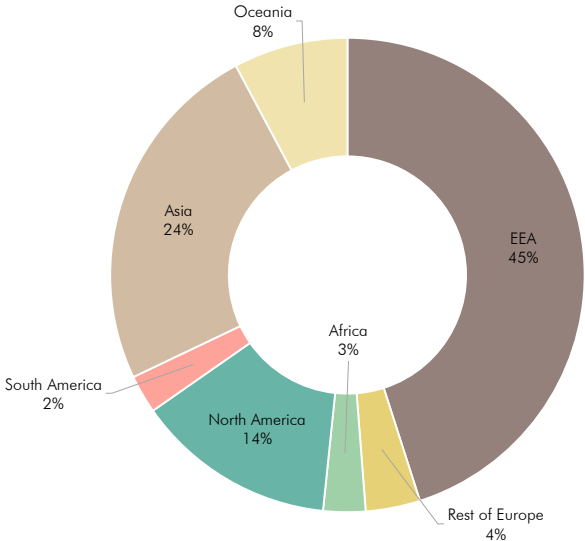
Outgoing Exchange Students to 57 Different Countries



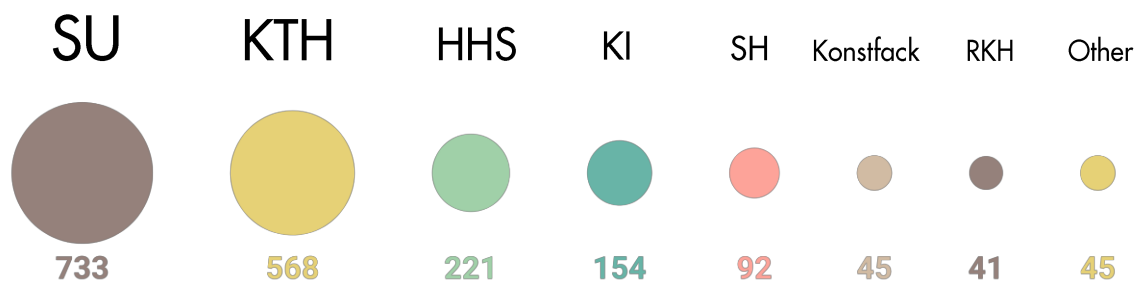
Destinations Top 10



Distribution of Outgoing Exchange Students by Continent



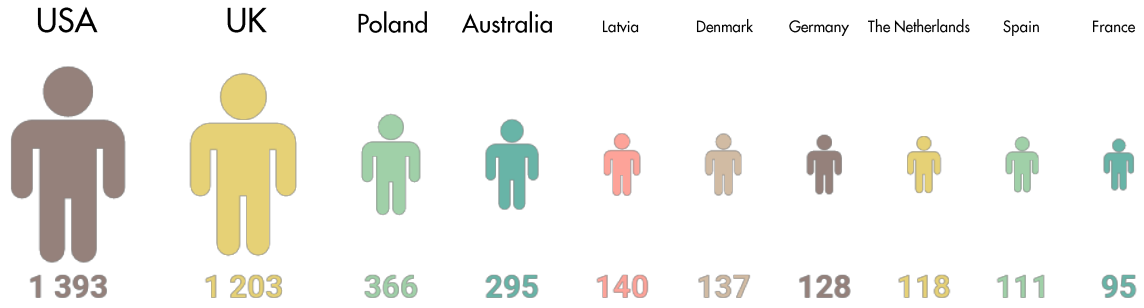
Distribution of Outgoing Exchange Students by University



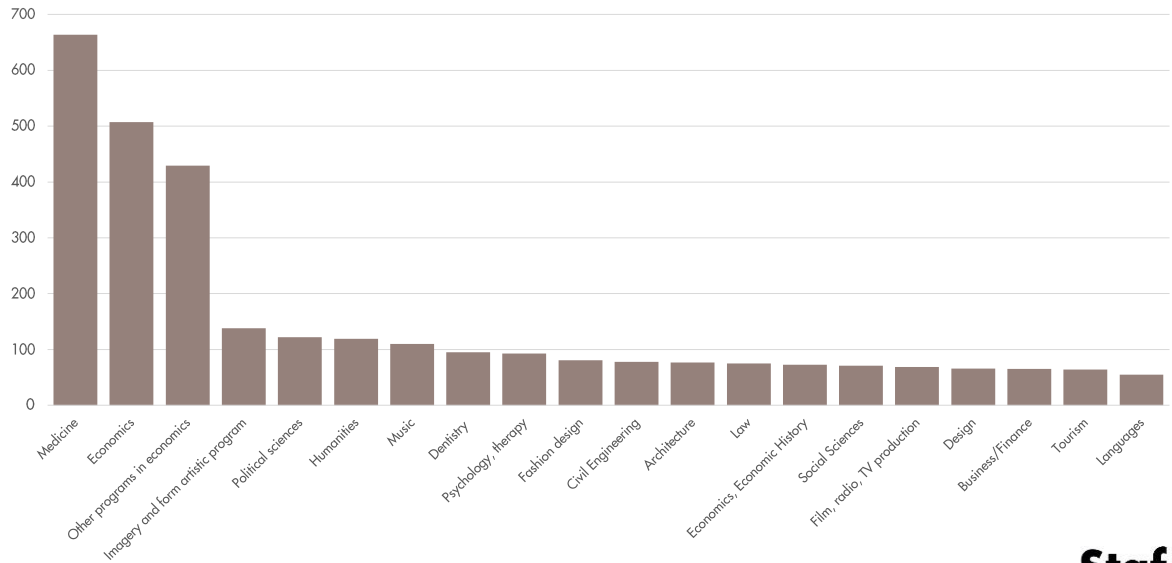
Number of Outgoing Free-Mover Students 2016/2017

4 975 (-8 %)
Stockholm County

Top 10 Destinations



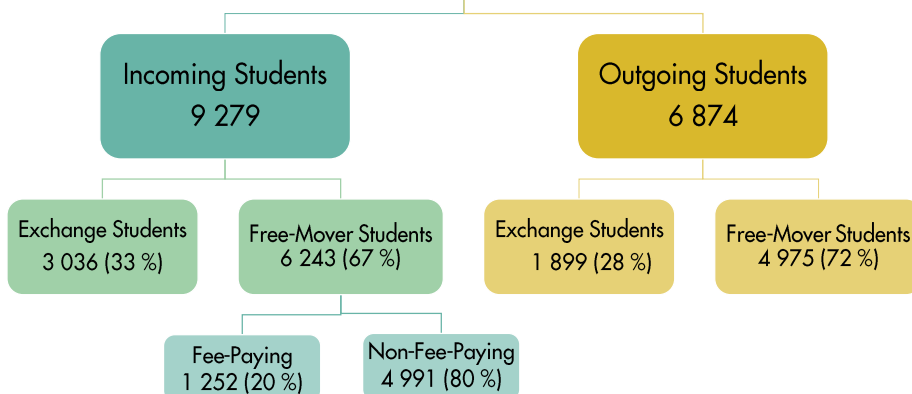
Most Popular Education Programs Abroad



Study Destinations

University of Varmia and Masuria
Berkeley College
California State University Northridge
University of Technology Sydney
University of Aberdeen
University of Glasgow
Copenhagen Business School
Santa Barbara City College
Santa Monica College
Griffith University
King's College London
Riga Stradins University
Medical University of Gdańsk
University of Edinburgh
Wrocław Medical University
Regents University London
London South Bank University
University of the Sunshine Coast
Academy of Art University
London School of Economics and Political Science

International Student Mobility



Abbreviations:

HHS – Stockholm School of Economics
KI – Karolinska Institutet
KKH – Royal Institute of Art
KMH – Royal College of Music in Stockholm
KTH – KTH Royal Institute of Technology
RKH – Red Cross University College
SH – Södertörn University
SKH – Stockholm University of the Arts
SU – Stockholm University

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IS A STATE
OF MINDS.**