



UNIVERSITY *of* CALIFORNIA

Education Abroad Program

Reciprocal Exchange

Internationalizing the Blue and Gold

Jean-Xavier Guinard
Associate Vice Provost and Executive Director

MARCH 2011



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Summary

- Systemwide exchange agreements provide a sustainable model for study abroad that is cost effective for both campuses and participants.
- UCEAP Reciprocal exchange agreements allow the University of California to provide a cost-effective study abroad experience for UC students at top universities abroad.
- Reciprocity students internationalize UC campuses and enhance the UC academic experience by creating a more culturally and economically diverse international student population that does not follow the nationwide degree seeking student profile.
- Systemwide exchange agreements allow *all UC campuses*—not only the most well known internationally—to internationalize their campuses and student bodies.
- With a ratio of approximately 2:1 (1,208 inbound FTE vs. 2,611 outbound FTE in 2009-10), UCEAP reciprocal exchanges open up classroom space on UC campuses and create revenue opportunities from additional students.
- The equitable, systemwide distribution of inbound students, ensures that student services, and individual campuses or departments are not overburdened.
- A number of UCEAP inbound honor level students return for graduate study and research. UCEAP plans to partner with graduate schools across the UC system to make better use of this talented prospective applicant pool.

About Reciprocal Exchanges

Direct exchange (reciprocity) has been a cornerstone of the University of California Education Abroad Program (UCEAP) since its inception in 1962. In consultation with UC's Academic Senate University Committee on International Education (UCIE), UCEAP has successfully developed strategic partnerships with top-ranked universities and institutions around the globe. UC is unique in having the largest direct exchange program (Reciprocal Exchange) of all academic institutions in the U.S. This is a valuable global network created over the last half a century by UCEAP. The ten campuses of the UC system benefit from access for UC students to over 120 partner institutions in 33 countries and from the global cadre of reciprocity students who come to California.

Under this model, UC students are given unique access to international universities while paying fees roughly equivalent to UC fees. Although for some high cost programs UCEAP must charge additional fees, the cost is significantly lower than if a student were to direct enroll in these institutions as an "international student".

Host UC campuses receive highly qualified reciprocity students who are selected for the exchange by their respective home universities and who take regular UC university courses. Exchange students remain enrolled at the home university while also enrolled as non-degree students at the host UC campus. Per Regental agreement¹, all host university tuition and administrative/student services fees are waived for exchange students.

The Financial Benefits of the UCEAP Reciprocal Exchange Model

Reciprocal exchanges seek to balance the costs and benefits of inbound students on UC campuses with the costs and benefits of outbound UC students at our partner institutions, noting that not all of these costs and benefits are monetary.

While the academic and cultural benefits of study abroad are not widely challenged, the fiscal benefits of exchange are often underappreciated and the loss of revenue if UC students enroll in non-UC programs abroad must be considered. *Students on UCEAP or other UC programs remain "UC students" paying UC fees*, while students who study with non-UC providers or enroll directly in universities abroad do not pay UC fees—including student services fees, campus fees, out of state tuition—and don't contribute to the RTA pool.

For inbound students, *UCEAP pays the campuses for the student services fees (formerly registration fees), as well as other campus miscellaneous fees*. UCEAP's average allocation to campuses for these fees based on the systemwide average for 2010-11 is \$1,900 per reciprocity FTE. With recent Regental approval of fees this amount will increase by 8% in 2011-12.

For outbound students, campus miscellaneous fees paid to campuses via UCEAP average \$462 per FTE.

Campuses also receive UCEAP's \$3,044 average contribution per FTE for return to aid (RTA) on both the student services fees and educational fees (tuition) collected from outbound UCEAP participants. All out of state tuition and professional fees are passed through to the campus.

In addition, as part of the new UCEAP funding model, the campuses will receive 100% of MCOI for all outbound UCEAP students. Previously, 70% had been retained by UCEAP. Campuses can count outbound UCEAP students for MCOI while benefiting from the space in class that is made available while the UCEAP students are abroad. Inbound reciprocity students are *not counted* in enrollment and data reporting.

Campuses receive fees generated by UCEAP participation for *both inbound and outbound students* as shown in Figures 1 and 2 below.

¹ In 1966 UCEAP was acknowledged as the Study Abroad Program of the University of California. Beginning in 1973 UCEAP was accorded exemption from non-resident tuition and educational fees inbound for non-degree reciprocity students.

Fees Paid to Campuses on an FTE Basis, 2010-2011

Funds paid by UCEAP to Campuses

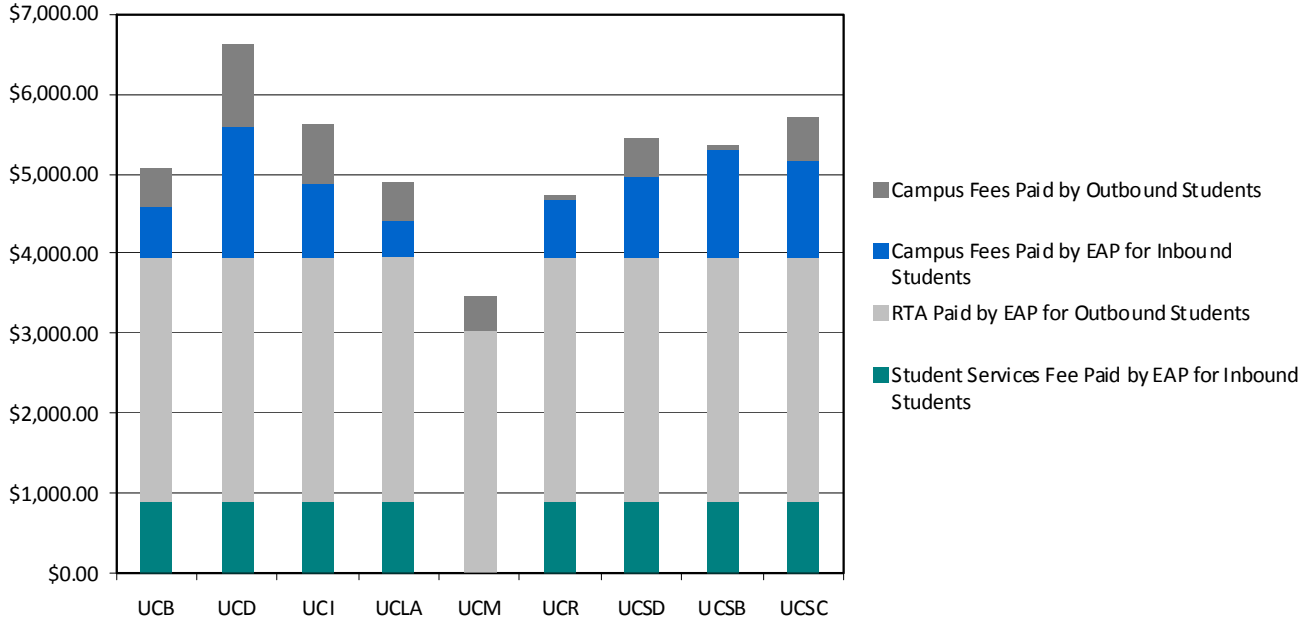


Figure 1. Aggregate fee amounts per FTE received by campuses for inbound and outbound UCEAP students

- Campus fees paid by outbound students: \$60 to \$1,009
- Campus fees paid by EAP for inbound students: \$478 to \$1,655
- RTA paid by EAP for outbound students: \$3,044
- Student Services fee paid by EAP for inbound students: \$900

Note: Inbound students will attend UC Merced beginning Fall 2011.

Fees per FTE sent to Campuses

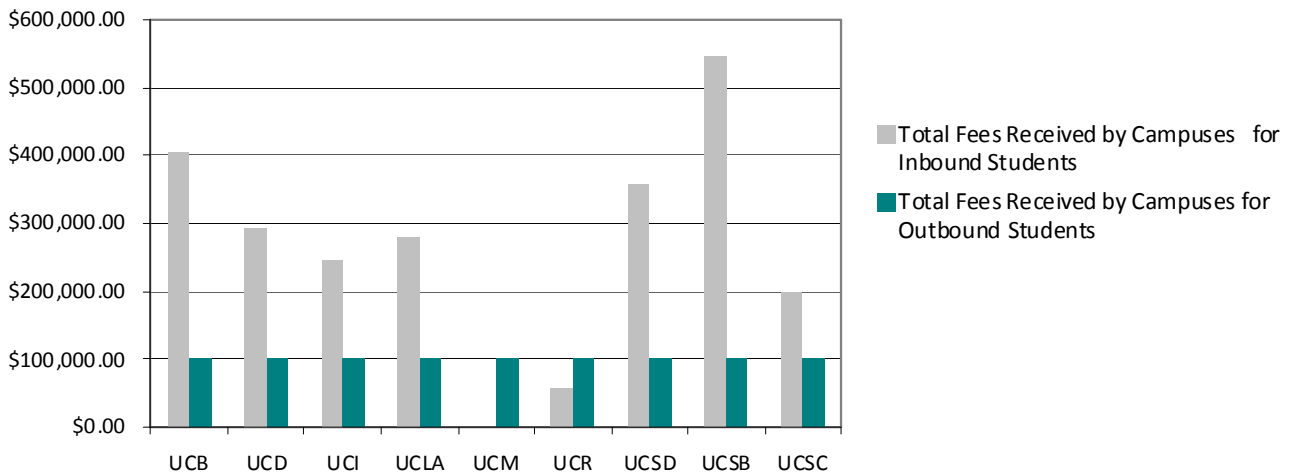


Figure 2. Total fee amounts per FTE received by campuses by category (inbound and outbound UCEAP participants)

- Fees per FTE for inbound students include: student services fee (\$900) and all campus misc fees (\$478 to \$1,655).
- Fees per FTE for outbound student include: RTA on student services fee and tuition (\$3,044) and campus misc fees (\$60 to \$1,009)

According to UCEAP’s new funding model, UCEAP draws its revenues primarily from student fees, and by 2013-14, all general funds previously allocated to UCEAP will be eliminated and redirected to the campuses as part of their base budgets. Campuses may use these funds—and all fees UCEAP will continue to provide to campuses—in any way they wish, including funding of study abroad offices and services for inbound students. Campuses, however, make their own decisions about how these funds are allocated, since they are no longer earmarked for UCEAP operations.

Financial Benefits for UC Students

Reciprocal agreements are a key component to UCEAP’s identity. Without reciprocal exchange, access to many institutions would be denied or program fees for UC students at those institutions abroad would be prohibitively high.

Many public universities around the world do not allow direct enrollment for non-degree study and would not be accessible to UC students. Further, the challenges of direct enrollment—proficiency in the host country language, testing and admissions requirements,

immigration and local residency requirements, limitations of course enrollment in a single department—are a disincentive to students. The cost of direct enrollment and the disparity in services offered may also exceed the cost of attending through UCEAP or other higher cost providers. Some institutions do offer access to non-degree study through a study abroad provider. Fees may be higher than direct enrollment and significantly higher than UCEAP fees. (See Appendix 4)

With the majority of 1:1 reciprocity agreements located in high-cost regions (e.g., Europe, Asia, and Oceania), a UCEAP without reciprocal exchange would exclude all but the most affluent students from participation to these highly ranked institutions. UCEAP is committed to providing study abroad to UC students based on the best “fit” to their academic objectives not their financial resources. Students participating in UCEAP programs are able to apply their Federal, State, and institutional financial aid to their study abroad program costs. UC campuses and UCEAP make scholarship opportunities available. UC celebrates the 127 UC students who received Gilman scholarships in 2010, making up 10% of all awards distributed nationally.

Table 1. Cost of Enrolling UCEAP vs. Other Options

Country/Institution	Program Length	UCEAP	Direct Enroll	Provider ¹⁻⁴
Oceania				
Melbourne University	Semester	\$6,081	\$11,083	\$13,235 ¹
University of Sydney	Semester	\$6,081	\$11,511	\$13,635 ¹
University of Wollongong	Semester	\$6,081	\$8,027	\$9,270 ⁴
Auckland University	Semester	\$6,546	\$9,050	\$11,605 ¹
University of Canterbury	Semester	\$6,546	\$8,542	\$11,620 ¹
UK/Ireland				
Glasgow University	Semester	\$6,081	\$7,750	\$13,430 ²
University of York	2 Quarters	\$7,913	\$11,680	\$16,000 ²
King’s College, Univ of London	Year	\$11,362	\$19,850	\$24,005 ²
University College, Cork	Semester	\$6,241	\$8,400	\$14,720 ²
National Univ. Ireland, Galway	Semester	\$6,241	\$7,560	\$15,325 ²
Europe				
Free Uni-BEST Program	Semester	\$11,626	\$8,661	\$14,775 ³
Latin America				
Pontifical Universidad, Rio	Semester	\$7,860	\$8,120	-
Pontifical Universidad, Chile	Semester	\$7,471	\$5,780	\$11,050 ²
Asia				
Yonsei University	Semester	\$6,051	\$3,950	\$14,000 ⁴
Africa				
University of Cape Town	Semester	\$6,676	\$5,101,200	\$10,488 ⁴

Table 1. Examples of comparative costs of enrolling via UCEAP, directly as an independent student, or through a third party provider

¹ Australearn; based on program fees as posted online for the May/July/September 2011 term. Program fee does not include housing, meals or housing deposit but may include fees associated with non-instructional costs (such as health insurance).

² IFSA-Butler; based on the “Tuition/Services” portion of the program fee as posted online for Spring 2011

³ IES - based on the “Tuition” portion of the program fee as posted online for Spring 2011.

⁴ CIEE; based on the “Educational Costs” portion of the program fee as posted online for Spring 2011.

Why is the University of California a leader in Reciprocal Exchange?

UCEAP's success in direct exchange is tightly linked to the fact that it is a systemwide exchange that benefits from the "Power of Ten", the combined strengths of its ten campuses. Highly-ranked international partners are interested in accessing the UC-system. The sharing of recruitment and hosting under the University's agreements ensures a continuous flow of students, both in and out. Exchange activity does not end or immediately become insolvent if one UC campus or one foreign partner is unable to recruit students in a particular year.

Sustainability

Sustainability is a major challenge for most institutions attempting successful reciprocal exchange. Agreements involving a limited number of participants generally link departments or faculty members with focused interests. The success of these programs is dependent on a few highly motivated individuals. When the availability of those individuals is compromised by teaching or research obligations, the enterprise can flounder. Interests on one side of the exchange can easily become greater than on the other with one institution becoming the perpetual host.

Reciprocity students are recruited and selected by the home university at no cost to the University of California. Inbound students benefit from existing UC campus services and administrative systems for enrollment, advising, housing, and health services. Equitable distribution of visiting students to UC campuses allows them to be more easily integrated into existing administrative and service structures while having minimal impact and without duplication of services.

Systemwide exchange ensures that all participants going abroad will benefit from a support structure that can handle administrative needs, pre-departure information and prompt, post-program assignment of credit to the student's home university program. Just as importantly, emergency, health, and safety needs can be adequately staffed and addressed, thus *reducing institutional liability* and providing a higher level of customer confidence for the participant and his/her parents. UCEAP is an acknowledged leader in this area providing guidance to UC campuses and other institutions individually, and through internationally recognized forums (i.e., NAFSA, The Forum)..

Quality

The opportunity for exchange allows UC to form relationships with a wide range of the world's leading universities. The UC Academic Senate reviews all new UCEAP programs and approves them only after rigorous examination and consideration of how they will fit into the UC portfolio. UCEAP's partners figure prominently in the Times Higher Education-World Rankings and Shanghai Jiao Tong Rankings List (See Appendix 1). Most locations include unique research, internship, and service learning options.

These partnerships attract the best students—from UC and partners abroad—to populate the classrooms at host universities and at UC.

UC experience often primes reciprocity students to apply to the University as graduate students. A significant number of these UCEAP honor level students return for graduate study and research. Eighty percent of all reciprocity students are 'honor' students earning a UC GPA of 3.0 or higher in their UC courses. With very few exceptions, the remaining 20% of reciprocity students are in good academic standing.² All students from non-English medium universities meet the host campus TOEFL or IELTS³ requirements.

"After receiving a reciprocity fellowship from UCEAP and spending one year at UC Irvine, Pablo Diaz-Gutierrez decided that graduate school was right for him."

Pablo Diaz-Gutierrez, University of Granada Reciprocity Student, became a PhD student at UC Irvine
Triantis, Diane. **"Pablo Diaz-Gutierrez Spotlight: Foreign Exchange."** UCI Bren School

² Less than 2% of reciprocity students annually achieve a GPA below 2.0.

³ TOEFL is the Test of English as a Foreign Language from ETS. IELTS is the English Language Testing System, an exam in the Cambridge family.

UCEAP strategic partnering success can be seen when 84% of inbound students on the exchange stated that they expect to receive degree credit for these unique UC courses with their home institution. In addition, 80% estimate that their acquired skills through reciprocity will allow them to move on to graduate level studies. With institutions now competing for the attention of high caliber graduate students, it is no small success that UCEAP inbound student experiences have increased their interest in pursuing graduate level work with the UC (77%). (*Note: % are taken from 2009-10 UCEAP Research survey of students.)

The presence of reciprocity students enhances the quality of instruction for all and develops cultural competencies that students might not otherwise have acquired by following solely the home university curriculum.

Reciprocity students' insights and contributions provide international exposure to all UC students, faculty and staff and create a more global awareness.

Diversity through Internationalization

Reciprocal exchange brings to the UC campuses elements of international 'diversity' that are often overlooked by the traditional definition(s) of diversity (e.g., under-represented minority students). The fact that exchange is financially accessible allows participation from students from disparate regions of the world, whereas the non-exchange international student populations in a country may be very focused on a specific group or groups. UCEAP's reciprocity students do not come from wealthy backgrounds. A significant portion of them struggle financially and could not envisage an international component in their education if it were not for exchange. The cost of education for non-exchange international students tends to limit that group to the wealthiest individuals or to a very few who are fortunate enough to obtain scholarships.

At UC and in the United States, the general international population is dominated by students from China, India and South Korea. UCEAP's exchanges are designed to represent a full-spectrum of cultures and languages, continents and countries.

"Not everyone can study abroad, so meeting the person next to you from Africa will give you the opportunity to learn about that country without costing you,; that kind of thing is hard to put a value on."

Wes Young (UC Davis), Director of Services for International Students & Scholars

"In my classes, the American students come to see you and know about your country."

Thomas de Lamballerie (Reciprocity Student, UC Davis from Sciences Po Paris, France)

Steussy, Lauren. **"Number of international students at UCD slowly increasing,"** California Aggie, October 7, 2008

Top Ten Countries Sending to UCEAP Vs National Average (Open Doors)
 (Full table – Appendix 3)

EAP Inbound Students		OpenDoors Top 25	
Country of Origin	2009-10	Country of Origin	2009
United Kingdom	12.5%	1 India	15.4%
Australia	9.6%	2 China	14.6%
China	8.3%	3 South Korea	11.2%
Hong Kong	8.2%	4 Canada	4.4 %
Italy	7.5%	5 Japan	4.4 %
Japan	7.4%	6 Taiwan	4.2 %
France	7.4%	7 Mexico	2.2 %
South Korea	6.6%	8 Turkey	2%
Singapore	5.9%	9 Vietnam	1.9%
Netherlands	4.8%	10 Saudi Arabia	1.9%

In contrast to the nationwide international degree candidate population which is clustered at the graduate level, the majority of reciprocal exchange students are undergraduates. While it is common for a UC undergraduate to have contact with a graduate teaching assistant from abroad, interaction with an international student in one’s peer group provides quite a different experience. Students can develop long-lasting relationships that will open their minds to a world beyond their backyard.

Equity for UC Campuses

Direct exchange administered at the systemwide level plays a critical role in the ability of all of UC campuses to internationalize. Some UC campuses enjoy a higher international profile than others. Those campuses attract

a higher number of international applicants. Smaller, lesser-known campuses are challenged in their efforts to recruit international students.

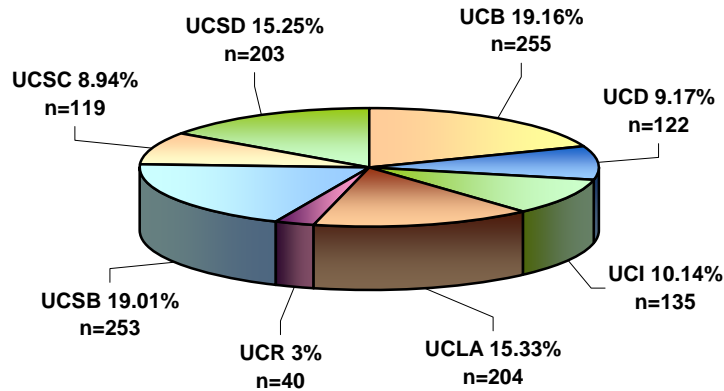
UCEAP ensures that exchange students are equitably distributed in a way that allows all campuses to benefit from inbound exchange students’ presence but does not overburden any one campus or department. The number of inbound reciprocity students to a UC campus mirrors the proportion of outbound students from that same campus. (See figures below)

“I applied first to UCLA and then to Davis. [...] I just love Davis. I can’t see myself anywhere else except Davis after really spending a year here.”

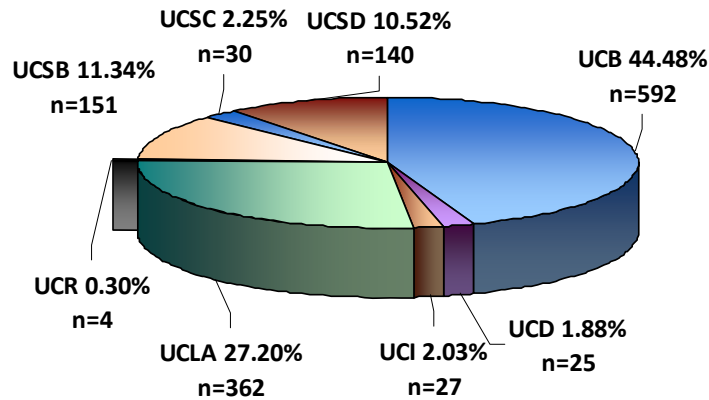
Raina, Reciprocity Student from Egypt

View other [UC Davis reciprocity student interviews](#) (2010):

Undergraduate Reciprocity Participants, Fall 2010*
University of California Final Campus Placement by UCEAP



Frequency of UC Campus as “First Choice” at Time of Application
(Prior to placement by UCEAP)



** Based on total number of 1,331 undergraduate reciprocity participants for Fall 2010 as of 5/19/2010.*

Conclusion

With well over 40,000 students exchanged to date, the UCEAP exchange model has prospered for 50 years. The Program’s success and innovation in direct exchange is tightly linked to the “Power of Ten” afforded by the UC System.

Although UCEAP also offers non-exchange opportunities, its Reciprocal Exchange program remains a significant mechanism for internationalizing the University of

California by maintaining sustainable and long-standing international partnerships with world-class institutions. The Exchange brings a diverse cadre of students to our campuses who add new perspectives to the classroom experience for UC students who may not go abroad. Through its partnerships, UC advances its governing principles of maintaining access, affordability, and the highest quality in instruction to its students.

APPENDIX 1
Ranked Reciprocal Exchange Partners

Country	Partner Institution	QS World University Rankings	Times Higher Education World University Rankings	Shanghai Jiao Tong University Academic Rankings of World Universities
AUSTRALIA	Australian National University	20	43	59
AUSTRALIA	Monash University	61	178	151-200
AUSTRALIA	University of Adelaide	103	73	
AUSTRALIA	University of Melbourne	38	36	62
BAUSTRALIA	University of New South Wales	46	152	151-200
AUSTRALIA	University of Queensland	43	81	101-150
AUSTRALIA	University of Sydney	37	71	92
AUSTRALIA	University of Western Australia	89		101-150
CANADA	University of British Columbia	44	30	
CHINA	Fudan University	105		
CHINA	Peking University, Beijing	47	37	151-200
DENMARK	University of Copenhagen	45	177	40
FRANCE	Ecole Normale Supérieure, Paris	33	42	71
GERMANY	Freie University of Berlin	70		
GERMANY	Georg-August University of Göttingen	174	43	93
GERMANY	Humboldt University Berlin	123	178	
HONG KONG	Chinese University of Hong Kong	42		151-200
HONG KONG	Hong Kong Univ of Science and Tech.	40	41	
HONG KONG	University of Hong Kong	23	21	
IRELAND	Trinity College Dublin	52	76	
IRELAND	University College Cork	184		
IRELAND	University College Dublin	114	94	
ITALY	University of Bologna	176		
ITALY	University of Padova			151-200
JAPAN	Osaka University	49	130	75
JAPAN	Tohoku University	102	132	84
JAPAN	Tsuru University			
JAPAN	University of Tokyo	24	26	20
JAPAN	University of Tsukuba	172		
JAPAN	Waseda University	182		
KOREA	Yonsei University	142	190	

Country	Partner Institution	QS World University Rankings	Times Higher Education World University Rankings	Shanghai Jiao Tong University Academic Rankings of World Universities
MEXICO	National Autonomous University of Mexico			151-200
NETHERLANDS	Maastricht University—School of Business and Economics	111		
NETHERLANDS	University College, Maastricht	111		
NETHERLANDS	Utrecht University	83	143	120120v
NEW ZEALAND	University of Auckland	68	145	
NEW ZEALAND	University of Canterbury	189		
SINGAPORE	National University of Singapore	31		101-150
SOUTH AFRICA	University of Cape Town	161	107	
SPAIN	Autonomous University of Barcelona	173		
SWEDEN	Lund University	72	89	101-150
TAIWAN	National Taiwan University	94	115	101-150
TURKEY	Bilkent University		112	
TURKEY	Middle East Technical University		183	
UNITED KINGDOM	Imperial College London	7		
UNITED KINGDOM	University of Bristol	27	68	66
UNITED KINGDOM	University of East Anglia		174	
UNITED KINGDOM	University of Edinburgh	22	40	54
UNITED KINGDOM	University of Glasgow	73	128	151-200
UNITED KINGDOM	University of Leeds	85	168	101-150
UNITED KINGDOM	University of London, King's College		77	63
UNITED KINGDOM	University of London, Queen Mary	147	120	
UNITED KINGDOM	University of Manchester	30	87	44
UNITED KINGDOM	University of St. Andrews	95	103	
UNITED KINGDOM	University of Sussex	156	79	101-150
UNITED KINGDOM	University of Warwick	3		151-200
UNITED KINGDOM	University of York	88	81	

- [Shanghai Jiao Tong University Academic Rankings of World Universities](#), 29 % of UC partners ranked in the top 200
- [Times Higher Education World University Rankings 2010-11](#), 39% of UC partners ranked in the top 200
- [QS World University Rankings 2010](#), 48% of UC partners ranked in the top 200

APPENDIX 2

University of California Rankings

University of California Campuses	QS World University Rankings	Times Higher Education World University Rankings	Shanghai Jiao Tong University Academic Rankings of World Universities
Berkeley	28	8	2
Davis	110	54	46
Irvine	146	49	46
Merced	NA	NA	NA
Los Angeles	35	11	13
Riverside	NA	117	101-150
Santa Barbara	116	29	32
Santa Cruz	NA	68	101-150
San Diego	65	32	14

**Participation of UCEAP Reciprocity Students by Country
Compared with OpenDoors 2009 results**

EAP Inbound Students		OpenDoors Top 25		
Country of Origin	2009-10		Country of Origin	2009
United Kingdom	12.5%	1	India	15.4%
Australia	9.6%	2	China	14.6%
China	8.3%	3	South Korea	11.2%
Hong Kong	8.2%	4	Canada	4.4 %
Italy	7.5%	5	Japan	4.4 %
Japan	7.4%	6	Taiwan	4.2 %
France	7.4%	7	Mexico	2.2 %
South Korea	6.6%	8	Turkey	2%
Singapore	5.9%	9	Vietnam	1.9%
Netherlands	4.8%	10	Saudi Arabia	1.9%
Germany	3.2%	11	Nepal	1.7%
Chile	2.7%	12	Germany	1.4%
Spain	2.2%	13	Brazil	1.3%
Thailand	2.1%	14	Thailand	1.3%
New Zealand	1.9%	15	United Kingdom	1.3%
Ireland	1.7%	16	Hong Kong	1.2%
Taiwan	1.5%	17	Indonesia	1.1%
Sweden	1.3%	18	France	1.1%
Mexico	1.2%	19	Columbia	1.1%
Denmark	0.9%	20	Nigeria	0.9%
Turkey	0.7%	21	Malaysia	0.9%
Egypt	0.5%	22	Kenya	0.9%
Brazil	0.4%	23	Pakistan	0.8%
Canada	0.4%	24	Russia	0.7%
South Africa	0.2%	25	Venezuela	0.7%

APPENDIX 4

**Examples of services provided by UCEAP, host institutions,
and third party provider educational fees**

What posted fees cover	UCEAP	Direct Enroll	Provider¹⁻⁴
Host institution non-degree tuition: Social Sciences and Humanities Sciences & Engineering (differential tuition exists)	Waived Waived	Yes Differential fees apply	Yes Differential fees apply
Host university administrative fees	Waived	Add'l fee, where applicable	Add'l fee, where applicable
Overseas health insurance (as required by host)	Yes	Additional fee	Add'l fee, providers ²⁻⁴
– Full medical insurance plan	Yes	Nat'l coverage	yes
– 24-hr health & safety emergency assistance and support from on-site staff	Yes	Varies by location	yes
– Trip cancellation insurance	Yes	Add'l coverage recommended.	Not usually covered
On-site orientation for intrn'l students	Yes	Yes	Yes
Pre-departure advising	Yes	-	Yes
On-site support	Yes	Level of support varies by location	yes
Independent study and internships	Yes	Add'l fees, where available	Add'l fees, where available
Airport pickup	Varies by location	Varies by location	Included for group flights
Group flight	Infrequent; no add'l cost where offered	-	Included, where applicable
Pre-departure support services	Yes	-	Yes
Excursions (not included in orientation)	Usually out-of-pocket, most locations	Usually out-of-pocket, most locations	Yes
Off-campus cultural activities	Yes		Yes

¹ Australearn; based on program fees as posted online for the May/July/September 2011 term. Program fee does not include housing, meals or housing deposit but may include fees associated with non-instructional costs (such as health insurance).

² IFSA-Butler; based on the "Tuition/Services" portion of the program fee as posted online for Spring 2011

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