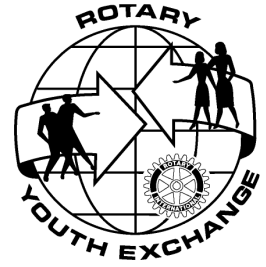


Youth Exchange 2007~2008 Annual Survey Report



INTRODUCTION

The goal of the Youth Exchange program, to educate and lead youths towards a path of service and fellowship, exemplifies Rotary International's mission of goodwill and world understanding. Rotarians around the world demonstrate how *Rotary Shares* the values of the program through dedication and involvement to Youth Exchange students. Club and district efforts during the past year focused heavily on youth protection, quality assurance, and comprehensive orientations for inbound and outbound students.

In this report, statistics from the Youth Exchange program for the 2007-08 Rotary year are highlighted. The information was obtained through annual surveys submitted to Rotary International by Youth Exchange district and multidistrict chairs.

As with previous years, this year's Annual Survey Report separates data according to the Rotary zone structure. For the purposes of the report, zones have been grouped into 9 geographic areas that cover the entire Rotary world. Similar reporting structures help compare and contrast the 2007-08 report to the 2006-07 data. Please note additional Rotary years, 2005-2006 and 2004-2005 have also been provided for comparison and reference. Country-specific information is included where sufficient information is available.

Zone (Z)	Approximate Geographic Area	Number of Responding Districts
Z 1-4	Japan, Hong Kong, Taiwan	35 districts
Z 5-6	India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore	21 districts
Z 7-8	Australia, New Zealand, Philippines	28 districts
Z 9	Korea	11 districts
Z 10	Africa, Middle East, Portugal, Spain, parts of Eastern Europe	14 districts
Z 11-16	Most of Continental Europe	85 districts
Z 17-18	England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland	18 districts
Z 19-21	Mexico, Central and South America, Antarctica	64 districts
Z 22-34	USA, Canada, Eastern Russia, Caribbean	151 districts

Accurate reports on Youth Exchange student participation and mobilization depend on high response rates from districts and multidistricts. As more districts and multidistricts submit guarantee forms, statistics reported to districts and multidistricts will rely less on the annual survey and will contain more precise and accurate information. The information in this report and future reports will help identify trends within the Youth Exchange program.

Thank you for your continued support and please share your comments and ideas on the findings in this report.

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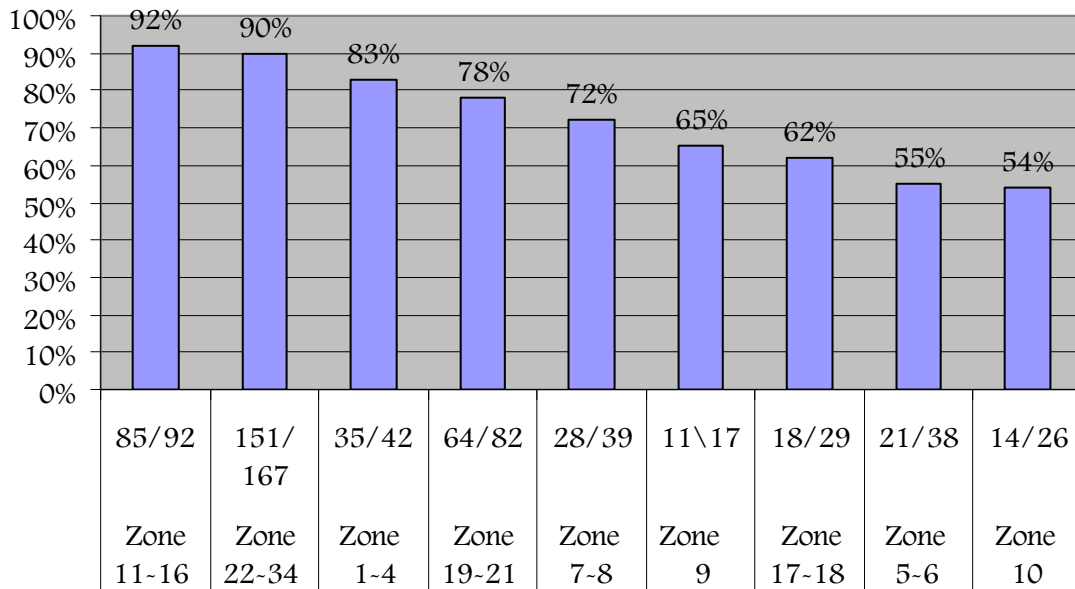
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SURVEY RESPONSE RATE

Eighty percent of all districts returned the 2007-08 Annual Survey, which is an increase from both the 2005-06 and 2006-07 survey return rates. Because of the increase in reporting, this report is the most accurate and encompassing in memory. Note that year by year comparisons shown throughout the report may be distorted due to the varied response rate by individual districts from one year to the next.

Response Rate by Geographic Area



PARTICIPANT TOTALS

An estimated 8,500 students were provided with the opportunity to live abroad through Short-term, Long-term and New Generations exchanges during the 2007-08 Rotary year. This number is an average of the total number of outbounds and inbounds, which ensures students are not counted twice.

The total number of students reported in all 2007-08 Annual Surveys is 17,009 students. However, as a primarily reciprocal exchange program students may have been counted both as an inbound in one district and an outbound in another. If we assume that this is the case, the total number of students exchanged could reasonably be 8,500. In addition, there is no indication of how many students were sent or received by those districts that did not complete the survey, potentially making the actual total higher. The following table outlines the survey data received on the number of outbound and inbound students that participated in the Rotary Youth Exchange program in the 2007-08 Rotary year.

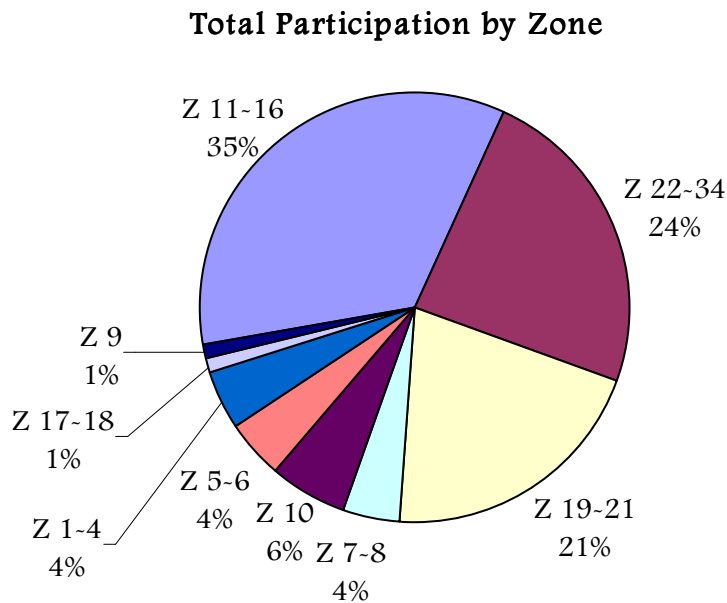
Type of Exchange	Outbound	Inbound
Long-term	5905	6127
Short-term	2384	2436
New Generations	89	68
TOTAL	8378	8631

The total number of exchanges is higher than reported for 2005-06 and 2006-07, reflecting both a higher response rate from districts and continued interest for participation by students for the Youth Exchange Program. Districts who noted growth in program participation attributed it to increased publicity in local schools, student interest, greater club participation, and promotion.

While 2007-2008 exchanges are indicated as higher than previous years some districts did experience a decrease in their programs. Reasons for the decrease were expressed in district's open-ended survey responses. For example, some districts noted their program participation decreased because of poor local economic conditions, certification requirements, and growing guardians' reservations about sending their child abroad.

OVERALL PARTICIPATION BY ZONE

The chart below outlines the percentage of total Short-term and Long-term exchanges reported in 2007-08 by zone.



The table following compares the percentage of world-wide exchanges reported by zones for the 2007-08 Rotary year to those reported for the 2006-07, 2005-06 and 2004-05 Rotary years. Zones 11-16 and 19-21 experienced an increase in the 2007-08 Rotary year. Zones 10, 5-6, 1-4, 17-18 and 9 maintained the same percentages of total world-wide exchanges between 2006-07 and 2007-2008. Zones 7-8 experienced a slight decrease; yet overall there were no zones that greatly decreased in overall participation in the 2007-08 Rotary year which demonstrates stability in the program.

Zone	% of total world-wide exchanges in 2007-08	% of total world-wide exchanges in 2006-07	% of total world-wide exchanges 2005-06	% of total world-wide exchanges 2004-05
Z 11-16	35%	33%	38%	30%
Z 22-34	24%	26%	27%	21%
Z 19-21	21%	20%	20%	30%
Z 10	6%	6%	4%	9%
Z 7-8	4%	6%	5%	3%
Z 5-6	4%	4%	2%	1%
Z 1-4	4%	4%	3%	4%
Z 17-18	<1%	<1%	<1%	No report
Z 9	<1%	<1%	<1%	1%

LONG-TERM EXCHANGES

Long-term Comparisons

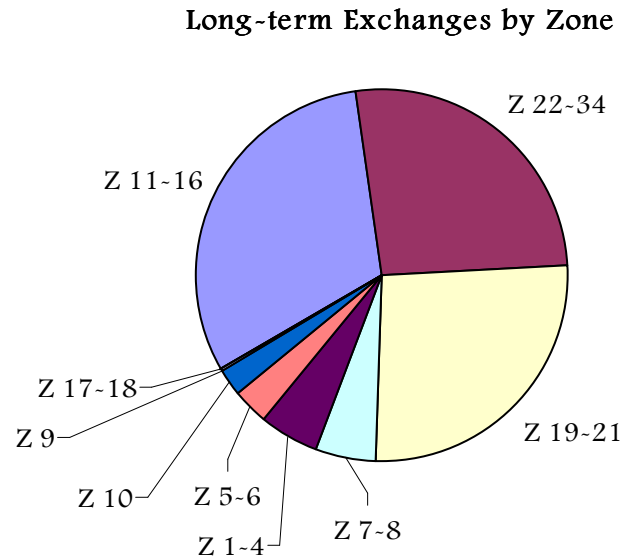
The table below displays the percentage of Long-term exchanges reported by each zone in the 2007-08 Rotary year as compared to those reported for the 2006-07, 2005-06 and 2004-05 Rotary years. These relative participation levels would most likely be different if calculated based on full reporting by districts and multidistricts. Zone 11-16 experienced the most growth with the Long-term program at 3% from the 2006-07 to 2007-08 Rotary years.

Geographic Area	Participation 2007-08	Participation 2006-07	Participation 2005-06	Participation 2004-05
Z 11-16	31%	28%	17%	30%
Z 22-34	26%	31%	16%	21%
Z 19-21	26%	24%	11%	30%
Z 1-4	5%	4%	2%	4%
Z 7-8	5%	7%	3%	3%
Z 5-6	3%	3%	1%	1%
Z 10	2%	3%	1%	9%
Z 9	<1%	<1%	<1%	1
Z 17-18	<1%	<1%	<1%	N/A

Long-term Exchanges by Zone

Based on survey reporting, 71% of all worldwide exchanges in 2007-08 were Long-term exchanges. As with the 2006-07 program year, Long-term exchanges were most common by sending districts in Zones 11-16, 19-21 and 22-34. In the 2007-08 Rotary year, Long-term exchanges accounted for 71% of all exchanges.

Zone	Total Inbound and Outbound Long-term Exchanges
Z 11-16	3748
Z 22-34	3175
Z 19-21	3157
Z 7-8	645
Z 1-4	599
Z 5-6	411
Z 10	255
Z 9	15
Z 17-18	14

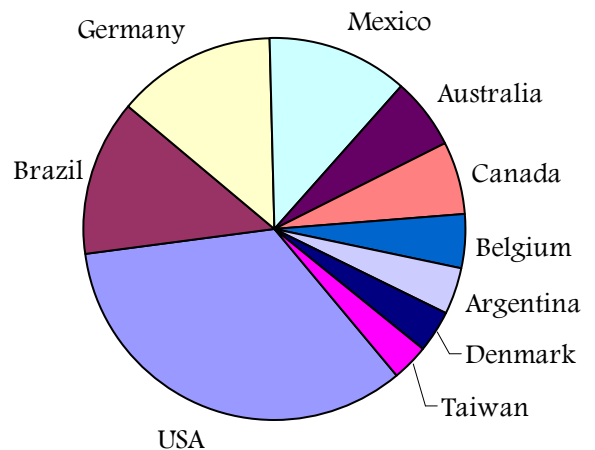


Long-term Inbound Exchanges by Country

The following chart and table outlines the top 10 countries with the highest numbers of inbound Long-term exchanges.

Country	Total Inbound Long-term Exchanges
USA	1451
Brazil	576
Germany	573
Mexico	513
Australia	269
Canada	260
Belgium	193
Argentina	156
Denmark	160
Taiwan	131
ALL PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES	6127

Long-term Inbound Exchanges by Country

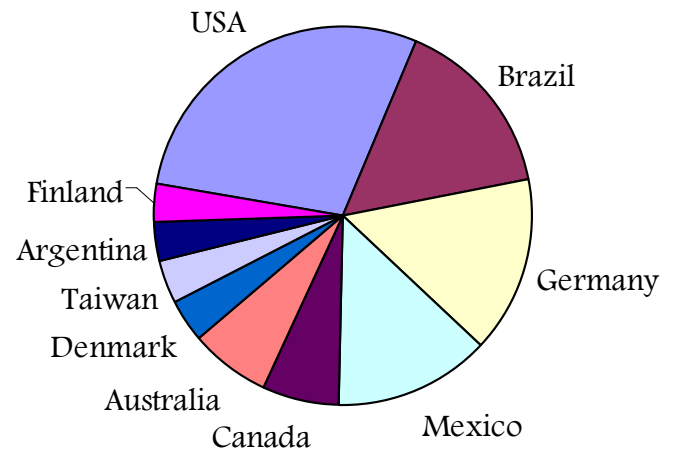


Long-term Outbound Exchanges by Country

The following chart and table outlines the top ten countries with the highest numbers of outbound Long-term exchanges.

Country	Total Outbound Long-term Exchanges
USA	1127
Brazil	617
Germany	602
Mexico	520
Canada	271
Australia	267
Denmark	151
Taiwan	143
Argentina	133
Finland	127
ALL PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES	5905

Long-term Outbound Exchanges by Country



SHORT-TERM EXCHANGES

Short-term Comparisons

The table below displays the percentage of Short-term exchanges reported by each zone in the 2007-08 Rotary year as compared to those reported for the 2006-07, 2005-06 and 2004-05 Rotary years. These relative participation levels would most likely be different if calculated based on full reporting by districts and multidistricts. Zone 22-34 experienced the most growth with the Short-term program at 5% from the 2006-07 to 2007-08 Rotary years.

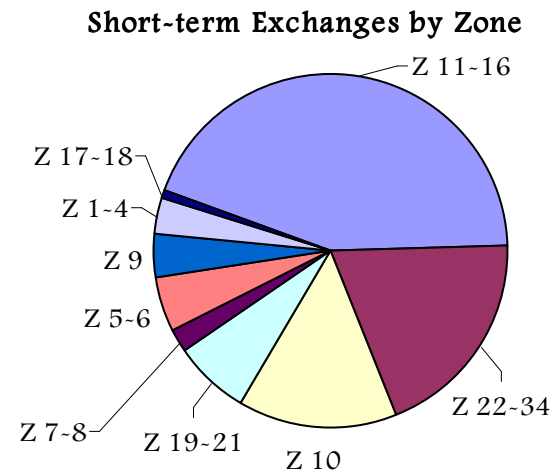
Geographic Area	Participation 2007-08	Participation 2006-07	Participation 2005-06	Participation 2004-05
Z 11-16	45%	49%	52%	43%
Z 22-34	20%	15%	18%	32%
Z 10	15%	13%	10%	16%
Z 19-21	7%	9%	11%	18%
Z 5-6	5%	5%	2%	4%
Z 7-8	2%	3%	3%	4%
Z 9	4%	3%	N/A	N/A
Z 1-4	3%	2%	2%	1%
Z 17-18	1%	1%	2%	N/A

Total Inbound and Outbound Short-term Exchanges by Zone

Information from returned surveys over the past few years indicates Short-term exchanges are increasing in popularity. The total number of inbound and outbound

Short-term exchanges reported in the 2007-08 Rotary year remains high at 4820 total exchanges. The Short-term program increased to 28% total exchanges for 2007-08 from 26% of total exchanges for 2006-07 year.

Zone	Total Inbound and Outbound Short-term exchanges
Z 11-16	2192
Z 22-34	945
Z-10	719
Z 19-21	344
Z 7-8	105
Z 5-6	250
Z 9	190
Z 1-4	163
Z 17-18	45

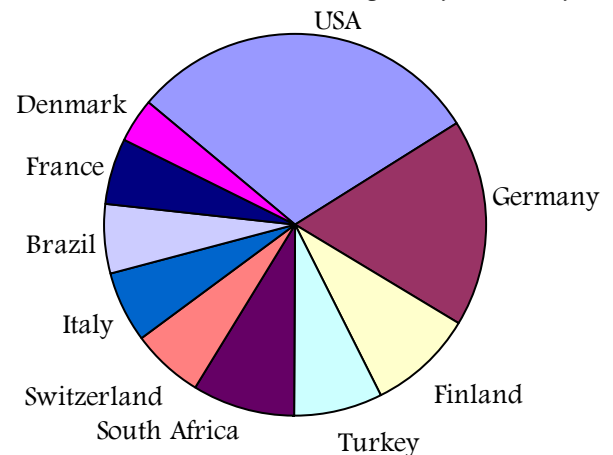


Short-term Inbound Exchanges by Country

The USA reported the most inbound Short-term exchanges in the 2007-08 Rotary year. The chart and table below outline countries that reported the highest numbers of inbound Short-term exchanges in the 2007-08 Rotary year.

Country	Total Inbound Short-term Exchanges
USA	479
Germany	278
Finland	140
Turkey	121
South Africa	135
Switzerland	99
Italy	96
Brazil	92
France	90
Denmark	61
ALL PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES	2436

Inbound Short-term Exchanges by Country

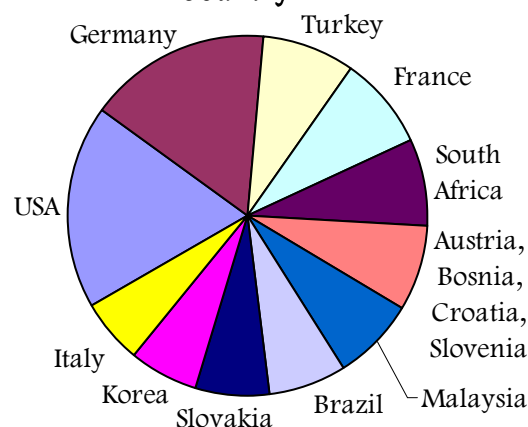


Short-term Outbound Exchanges by Country

Short-term exchanges remained common in Europe and the USA. The individual countries with the most outbound Short-term exchanges reported in 2007-08 are illustrated in the table and chart below.

Country	Total Outbound Short-term exchanges
USA	288
Germany	256
Turkey	131
France	130
South Africa	123
Austria, Bosnia, Croatia, Slovenia	120
Malaysia	120
Brazil	108
Slovakia	105
Korea	95
Italy	92
ALL PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES	2384

Outbound Short-term Exchanges by Country



Types of Short-term Exchanges

Although types of Short term exchanges can not be specifically reflected in the 2007-2008 report, previous data extracted from Annual Reports have shown homestays and camps to be the most common type of Short-term exchanges reported. As an average for the 2006-07, 2005-06 and 2004-05 reporting year, homestays and camps combined comprised of 90% of all short-term exchanges arranged. Popularity for these exchanges may exist in the convenience of homestays, flexibility of camps and duration of Short-term exchanges.

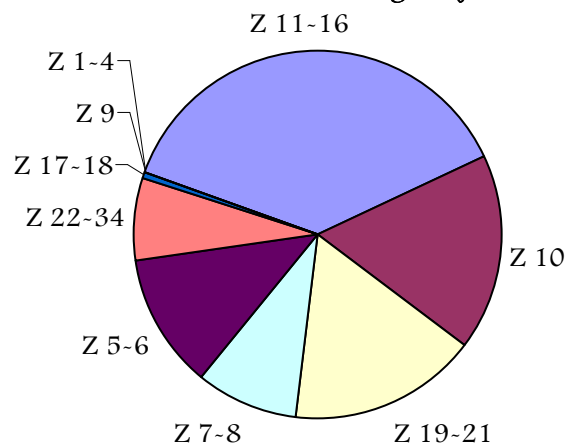
NEW GENERATIONS EXCHANGES

New Generations Exchanges by Zone

Based on survey reporting, 1% of all worldwide exchanges in 2007-08 were New Generations exchanges. New Generations exchanges were most common by sending districts in zones 11-16, 19-21, and 10.

Zone	Total Inbound and Outbound New Generations Exchanges
Z 11-16	59
Z 10	27
Z 19-21	26
Z 7-8	14
Z 5-6	19
Z 22-34	11
Z 17-18	1
Z 9	0
Z 1-4	0

New Generations Exchanges by Zone

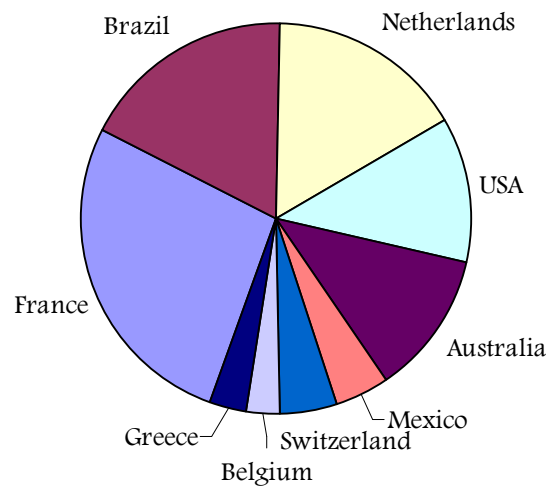


New Generations Inbound Exchanges by Country

The following chart and table outline the top 10 countries with the highest numbers of inbound New Generations exchanges.

Country	Total Inbound New Generations Exchanges
France	18
Brazil	12
Netherlands	11
USA	8
Australia	8
Mexico	3
Switzerland	3
Belgium	2
Greece	2
ALL PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES	68

Inbound New Generations Exchanges by Country

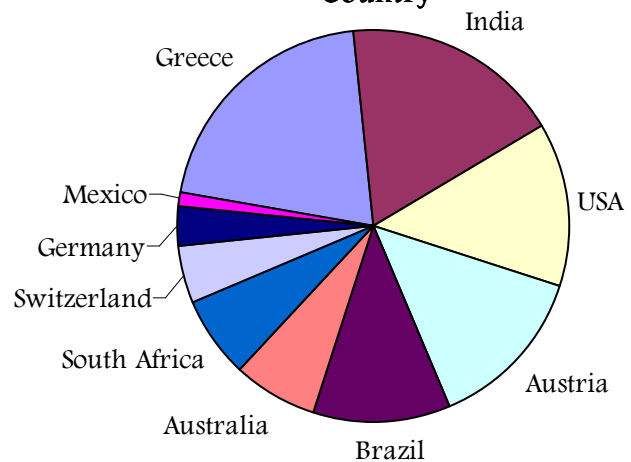


New Generations Outbound Exchanges by Country

The following chart and table outline the ten countries with the highest numbers of outbound New Generations exchanges.

Country	Total Outbound New Generations Exchanges
Greece	18
India	16
USA	12
Austria	12
Brazil	10
Australia	6
South Africa	6
Switzerland	4
Germany	3
Mexico	1
ALL PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES	89

Outbound New Generations Exchanges by Country



EARLY RETURNS

The reported number of early returns has increased by 2% since the 2006-07 Rotary year. An average of 6% of all exchanges during the 2007-08 Rotary year ended in an early return. This may be explained by the increase of exchanges and the higher number of returned surveys in the 2007-08 Rotary year. During the 2007-08 Rotary year, 502 students were sent home early compared to a total of 362 early returns reported in the 2006-07 Rotary year.

The following is a list of the top countries to either send or receive students who were sent home early. For each country listed, the number of students sent/received and the percentage of total worldwide early returns is provided. While countries may have high numbers of early returns, higher numbers of exchanges are reported by these regions.

Students sent home early by:

Hosting country	Number of students sent home early	Percentage of total early returns
USA	170	34%
Germany	32	6%
Switzerland	19	4%
Canada	19	4%
Mexico	11	2%
Australia	9	2%
Taiwan	8	2%
Thailand	3	1%
Denmark	4	1%
Brazil	7	1%

Students sent home early to:

Sponsoring country	Number of students returned early	Percentage of total early returns
USA	99	20%
Germany	21	6%
Brazil	19	4%
Belgium	13	3%
Argentina	12	3%
Mexico	8	2%
Canada	8	2%
Australia	7	1%
Ecuador	4	1%
France	4	1%

The most common reason for students to be sent home early in 2005-06 and 2006-2007 Rotary years was due to the student's request, and students' homesickness resulted in eighteen percent of early returns in 2007-2008. The percentage of reported early returns made for "other" reasons increased by 8% from the 2005-06 Rotary year. Reports of early returns for "other" reasons generally indicated that the reasons were parental concern, poor student attitude, and psychological concerns.

Reason	2007-08 Percentage	2006-07 Percentage	2005-06 Percentage	2004-05 Percentage
Homesickness	14%	10%	10%	13%
Student Request	12%	19%	23%	14%
Involved with drugs or alcohol	12%	12%	12%	15%
Other	10%	15%	6%	22%
Illness/injury (student)	8%	8%	9%	6%
Host family conflict	6%	6%	5%	2%
Inactivity (school/community)	6%	7%	17%	2%
Breach of law	6%	4%	2%	5%
Poor school attendance	5%	5%	4%	2%
Disobeyed rules on a Rotary trip	4%	N/A	N/A	2%
Romantic involvement	4%	4%	5%	2%
Family emergency	4%	N/A	4%	5%
Unauthorized travel	3%	3%	2%	1%
Psychological condition	2%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Poor grades	2%	5%	N/A	N/A
No reason given	2%	N/A	N/A	N/A

CONCLUSION

As the most accurate data shows, the Youth Exchange program continues to provide thousands of students with the opportunity to meet people from other cultures, and experience living in another country. The Long-term program continues in popularity for the 2007-08 Rotary year, comprising 71% of all exchanges. The Short-term program increased to 28% total exchanges for 2007-08 from 26% of total exchanges for 2006-07 year, realizing a 2% increase. In addition, 2007-08 reporting indicated 1% of all worldwide exchanges in to be New Generations exchanges.