

Youth Exchange 2008-2009 Annual Survey Report

INTRODUCTION

The goal of the Youth Exchange program, to educate and lead young people toward a path of service and fellowship, exemplifies Rotary International's mission of goodwill and world understanding. The Rotary Youth Exchange program allows Rotarians around the world to work together to *Make Dreams Real* for students. During the past year, club and district efforts focused heavily on youth protection, quality assurance, and comprehensive orientations for inbound and outbound students. The hard work of these Rotarians supports international connections and fosters Rotary's traditions of service and high ethical standards.

This report presents statistics about the Youth Exchange program for the 2008-09 Rotary year. The information was obtained through annual surveys submitted to Rotary International by district and multidistrict Youth Exchange chairs. When possible, data from Guarantee Forms was incorporated to provide additional information.

The Annual Survey Report data is separated by the Rotary zone structure in effect during 2008-09. For comparison purposes, zones have been grouped into nine geographic areas, helping contrast the 2008-09 data to that of past years. Country specific information is included where sufficient information is available.

2008-09 Zone (Z)	Approximate Geographic Area
Zones 1-4	Japan, Hong Kong, Taiwan
Zones 5-6	India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore
Zones 7-8	Australia, New Zealand, Philippines
Zone 9	Korea
Zone 10	Africa, Middle East, Portugal, Spain, parts of Eastern Europe
Zones 11-16	Most of Continental Europe
Zones 17-18	England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland
Zones 19-21	Mexico, Central and South America, Antarctica
Zones 22-34	USA, Canada, Eastern Russia, Caribbean

Accurate reports on Youth Exchange student participation depend on high response rates from districts and multidistricts. In the coming year, statistics reported to districts and multidistricts will rely entirely on the submission of inbound student Guarantee Forms and will contain more precise and accurate information. The information in future reports will continue to identify trends and emerging issues within the Youth Exchange program.

Thank you for your continued support, and please share your comments: youthexchange@rotary.org

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SURVEY RESPONSE RATE

We received 364 responses to the 2008-09 Annual Survey, which comprises 79% of all districts certified to participate in the program in 2008-09. This is a slight decrease from the response rate for the prior year's annual survey. Throughout the report, please note that year-by-year comparisons may be distorted due to the varied response rate by individual districts from one year to the next.

Geographic Area	Number of Certified Districts (in 08-09)	Number of Districts Responding	Percent of Certified Districts Responding
Zones 1-4	41	17	41%
Zones 5-6	17	13	76%
Zones 7-8	32	29	91%
Zone 9	11	3	27%
Zone 10	15	14	93%
Zones 11-16	90	84	93%
Zones 17-18	29	5	17%
Zones 19-21	66	54	82%
Zones 22-34	157	141	90%

PARTICIPANT TOTALS

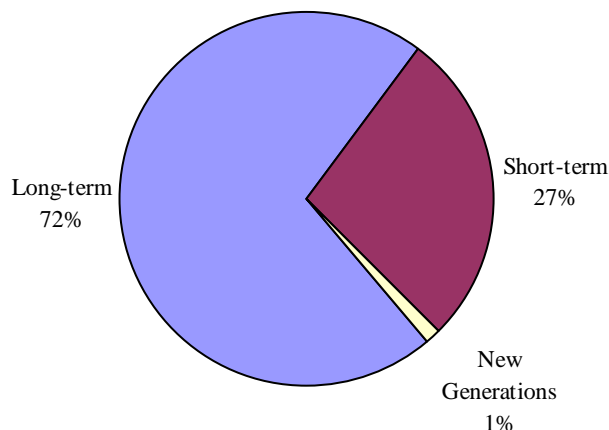
Rotarians provided 8,755 students the opportunity to live abroad through long-term, short-term, and New Generations exchanges during the 2008-09 Rotary year.*

There is no indication of how many students were sent or received by those districts that did not complete the survey, potentially bringing the 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 2008-09.

Type of Exchange	Outbound	Inbound
Long-term	6,103	6,049
Short-term	2,337	2,518
New Generations	122	134
TOTAL	8,562	8,701

* The total number of students reported in all 2008-09 Annual Surveys is 17,263 students. However, as a primarily reciprocal exchange program, students should have been counted both as an inbound to one district and an outbound from another, indicating that no fewer than 8,755 students participated in 2008-09 [LT: 6103; ST: 2518; and NGE: 134].

Exchanges by Type of Exchange



The number of exchanges continues to grow with the total number of exchanges higher than reported for 2006-07 and 2007-08. Districts reporting growth in program participation attributed it to promotion and advertising, increased publicity in local schools, and greater club participation and commitment.

The long-term program continues to be the most popular of the three program types, comprising 72% of all exchanges. The distribution of exchange types remained stable from last year, with short-term exchanges at 27% and New Generations exchanges at 1% of all exchanges reported.

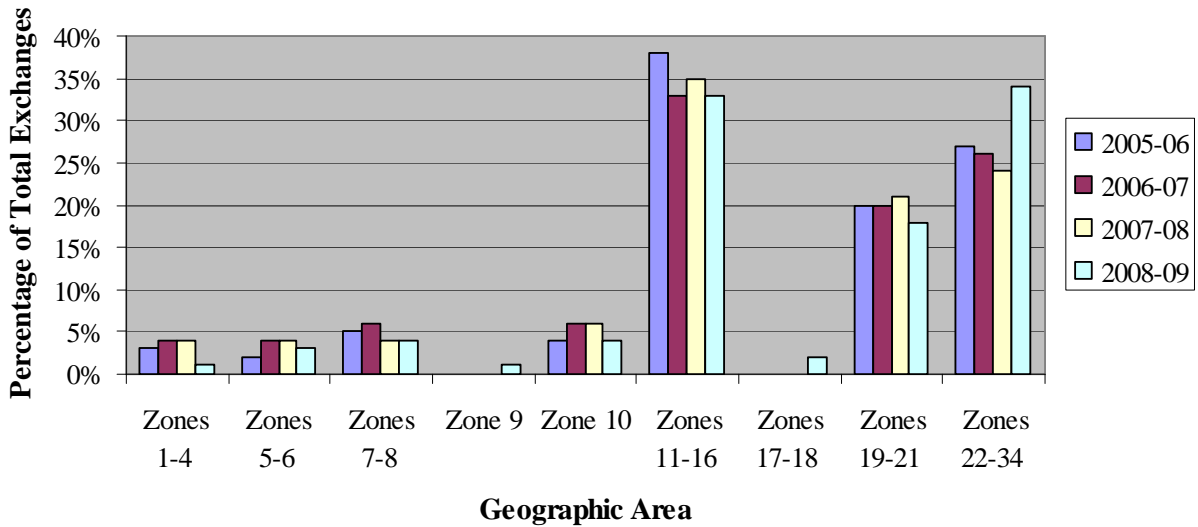
While there was an overall increase in the number of exchanges for 2008-09, some districts experienced a decrease. Reasons for the decrease included current economic conditions, a lack of families willing to support exchange students during recession, and certification requirements.

OVERALL PARTICIPATION BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

The chart below outlines the percentage of total exchanges reported in 2008-09 as a percent of overall participation in geographic area zone groupings.

The following chart compares the percentage of exchanges reported by geographic areas in 2008-09 to those reported in the previous three years. Zones 22-34, 17-18, and 9, experienced an increase in 2008-09. Zones 7-8 maintained the same share of total exchanges between 2008-09 and 2007-08. Zones 11-16, 19-21, 10, 5-6, and 1-4 experienced a slight decrease.

2005-2009: Historical Analysis of Total Exchanges

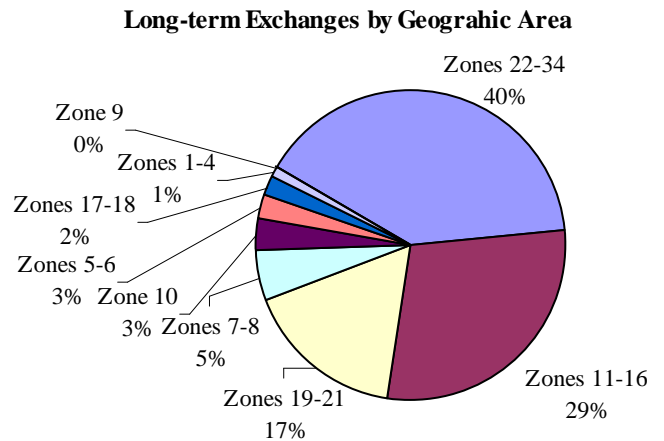


LONG-TERM EXCHANGES

Total Long-term Exchanges by Geographic Area

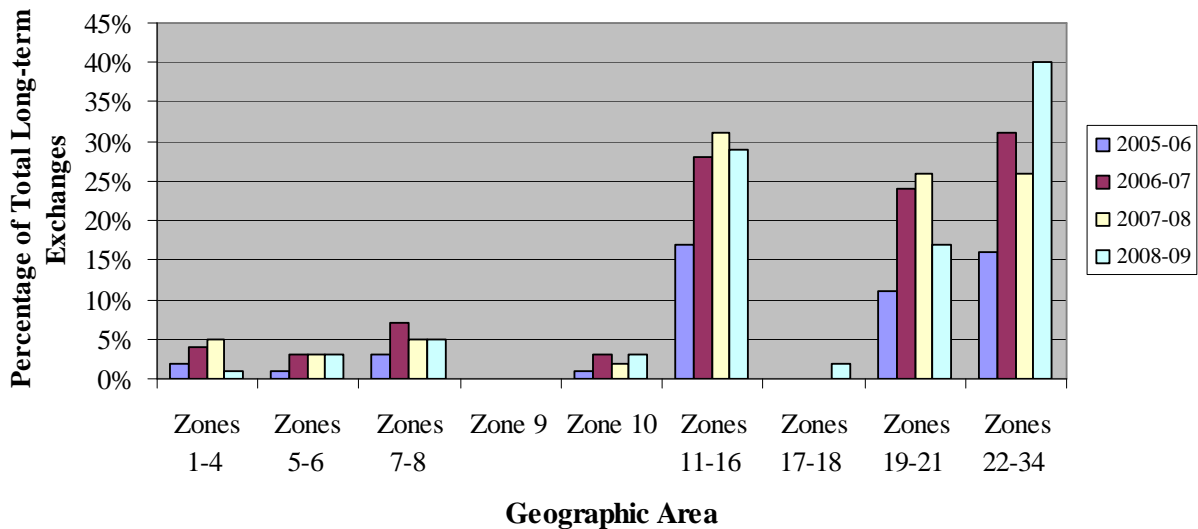
In 2008-09 71% of all exchanges were long-term exchanges. As with the 2007-08 program year, long-term exchanges were most common by sending districts in zones 22-34, 11-16, and 19-21.

Geographic Area	Total Inbound and Outbound Long-term Exchanges
Zones 22-34	4,737
Zones 11-16	3,393
Zones 19-21	1,978
Zones 7-8	622
Zone 10	389
Zones 5-6	299
Zones 17-18	240
Zones 1-4	113
Zone 9	15



The chart below displays the percentage of long-term exchanges reported by each zone in 2008-09 as compared to those reported in 2007-08, 2006-07 and 2005-06. Zones 22-34 experienced the most growth with the long-term program up 13% from the previous Rotary year.

2005-2009: Historical Analysis of Long-term Exchanges

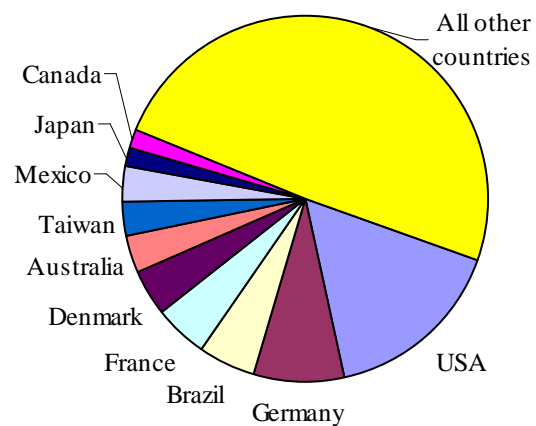


Long-term Inbound Exchanges by Country

The following chart and table highlight the ten countries reporting the highest number of inbound long-term exchanges, representing nearly 50% of all long-term exchanges.

Country	Total Inbound Long-term Exchanges
USA	951
Germany	469
Brazil	309
France	270
Denmark	253
Australia	194
Taiwan	185
Mexico	182
Japan	111
Canada	91
<i>All other countries</i>	2,949
ALL PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES	6,049

Long-term Inbound Exchanges by Country

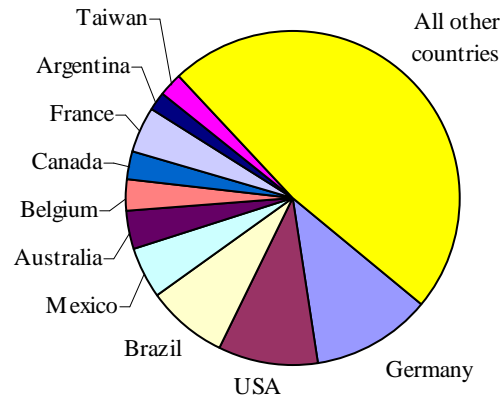


Long-term Outbound Exchanges by Country

The following chart and table highlight the ten countries reporting the highest number of outbound long-term exchanges, representing nearly 50% of all long-term exchanges.

Country	Total Outbound Long-term Exchanges
Germany	701
USA	591
Brazil	479
Mexico	294
Australia	227
Belgium	190
Canada	163
France	276
Argentina	119
Taiwan	133
All other countries	2,930
ALL PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES	6,103

Long-term Outbound Exchanges by Country



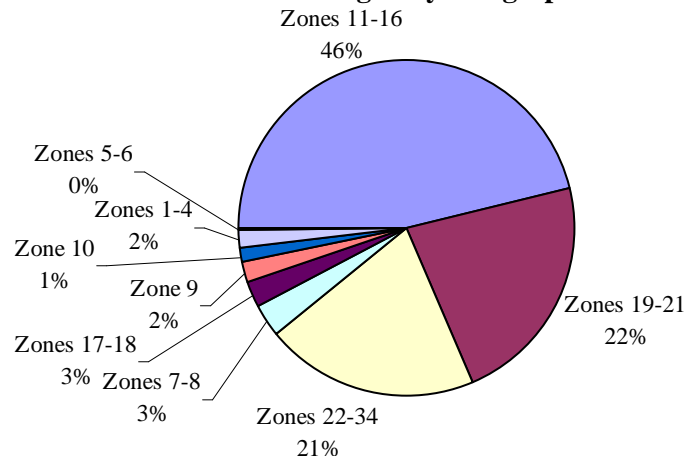
SHORT-TERM EXCHANGES

Total Short-term Exchanges by Geographic Area

In 2008-09 28% of all inbound and outbound exchanges were short-term.

Geographic Area	Total Inbound and Outbound Short-term Exchanges
Zones 11-16	2,201
Zones 19-21	1,067
Zones 22-34	987
Zones 7-8	142
Zones 17-18	120
Zone 9	90
Zone 10	70
Zones 1-4	79
Zones 5-6	11

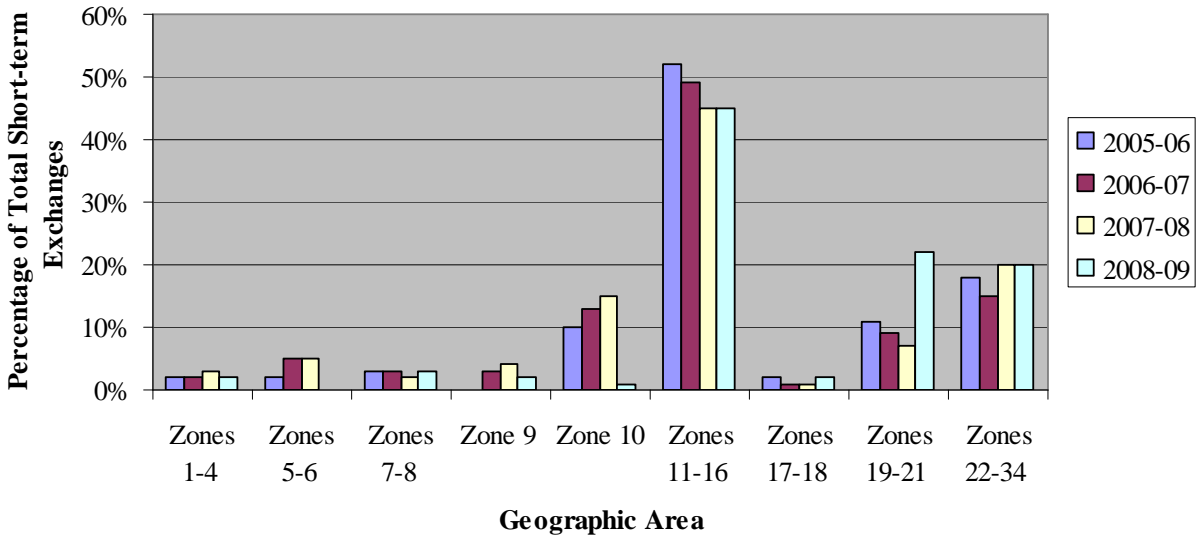
Short-term Exchanges by Geographic Area



The chart below displays the percentage of short-term exchanges reported by each zone in 2008-09 as compared to those reported in 2007-08, 2006-07 and 2005-06. Zones 19-21 experienced

the most growth in short-term exchanges, increasing by 15% from 2007-08 to 2008-09. However, mainland Europe (zones 11-16) continue to represent nearly half of all short-term exchanges.

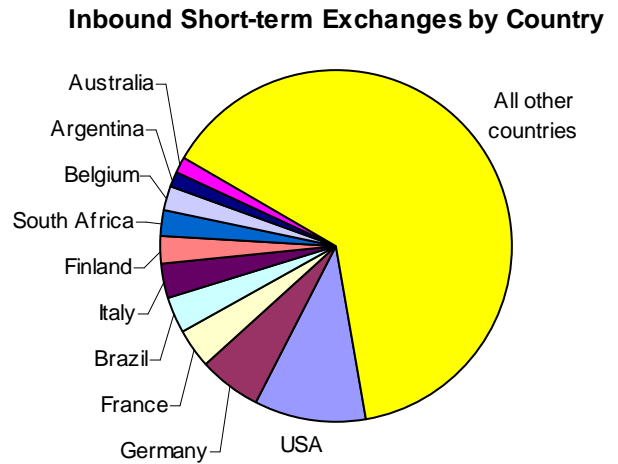
2005-2009: Historical Analysis of Short-term Exchanges



Short-term Inbound Exchanges by Country

USA reported the most inbound short-term exchanges in 2008-09. The chart and table below outline countries that reported the highest numbers of inbound short-term exchanges in the 2008-09 Rotary year, representing 36% of all short-term exchanges.

Country	Total <u>Inbound</u> Short-term Exchanges
USA	260
Germany	144
France	92
Brazil	82
Italy	77
Finland	66
South Africa	63
Belgium	53
Argentina	40
Australia	31
<i>All other countries</i>	1,610
ALL PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES	2,518

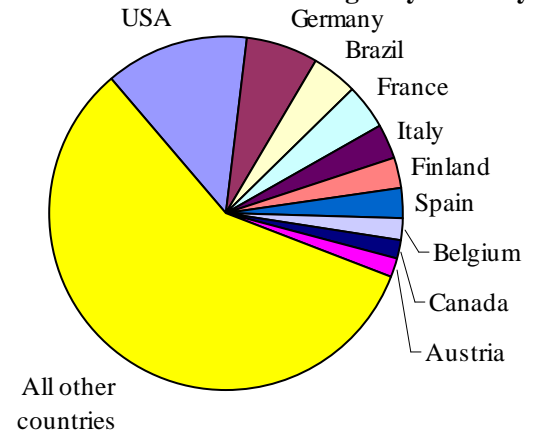


Short-term Outbound Exchanges by Country

Short-term exchanges remained most common in Europe and the USA. The individual countries with the most outbound short-term exchanges are illustrated in the table and chart below, representing 42% of all short-term exchanges.

Country	Total Outbound Short-term exchanges
USA	304
Germany	158
Brazil	98
France	95
Italy	71
Finland	69
Spain	64
Belgium	44
Canada	40
Austria	35
<i>All other countries</i>	1,359
ALL PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES	2,337

Outbound Short-term Exchanges by Country



Types of Short-term Exchanges

The 2008-09 survey did not collect information about types of short-term exchanges. However, homestays and camps are understood to be the most common types of short-term exchanges based on past surveys.

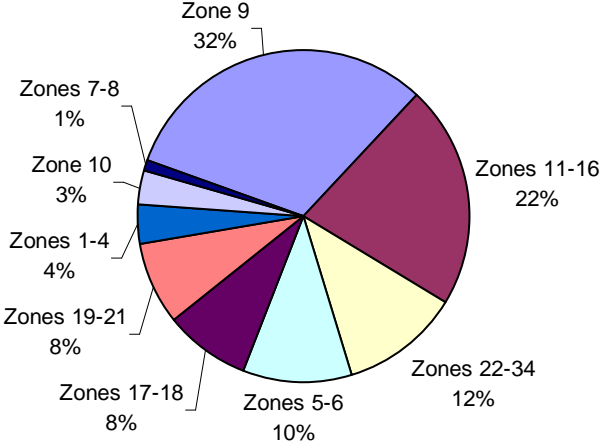
NEW GENERATIONS EXCHANGES

New Generations Exchanges by Geographic Area

In 2008-09 1% of all exchanges were New Generations exchanges. New Generations exchanges were most common in zones 9, 11-16, and 22-34, with Zone 9 accounting for 36% of the total participation. It is considerable that Korea (zone 9) claims the largest share of New Generations exchanges but does not participate significantly in long-term or short-term exchanges.

Geographic Area	Total Inbound and Outbound New Generations Exchanges
Zone 9	90
Zones 11-16	62
Zones 22-34	34
Zones 5-6	30
Zones 17-18	24
Zones 19-21	23
Zones 1-4	11
Zone 10	10
Zones 7-8	3

New Generations Exchanges by Geographic Area

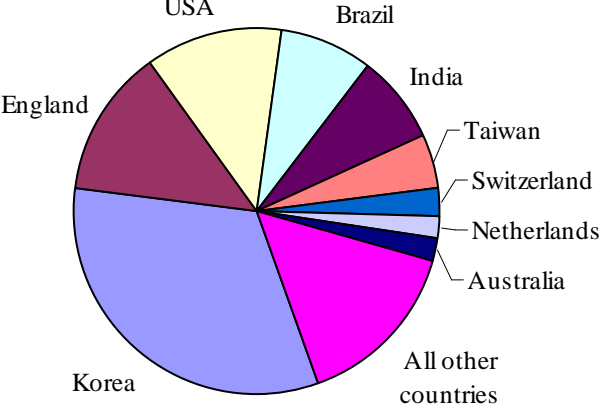


New Generations Inbound Exchanges by Country

The following chart and table highlight the countries of the most inbound New Generations exchanges. These countries represent 83% of all New Generations exchanges.

Country	Total Inbound New Generations Exchanges
Korea	50
England	20
USA	19
Brazil	13
India	12
Taiwan	7
Switzerland	4
Netherlands	3
Australia	3
<i>All other countries</i>	23
ALL PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES	134

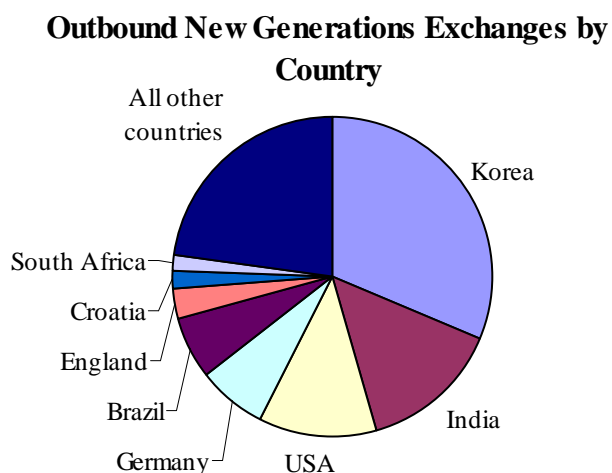
Inbound New Generations Exchanges by Country



New Generations Outbound Exchanges by Country

The following chart and table highlight the nine countries reporting the most outbound New Generations exchanges, representing 77% of all New Generations exchanges.

Country	Total Outbound New Generations Exchanges
Korea	40
India	18
USA	15
Germany	9
Brazil	8
England	4
Croatia	2
South Africa	2
<i>All other countries</i>	29
ALL PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES	122



EARLY RETURNS

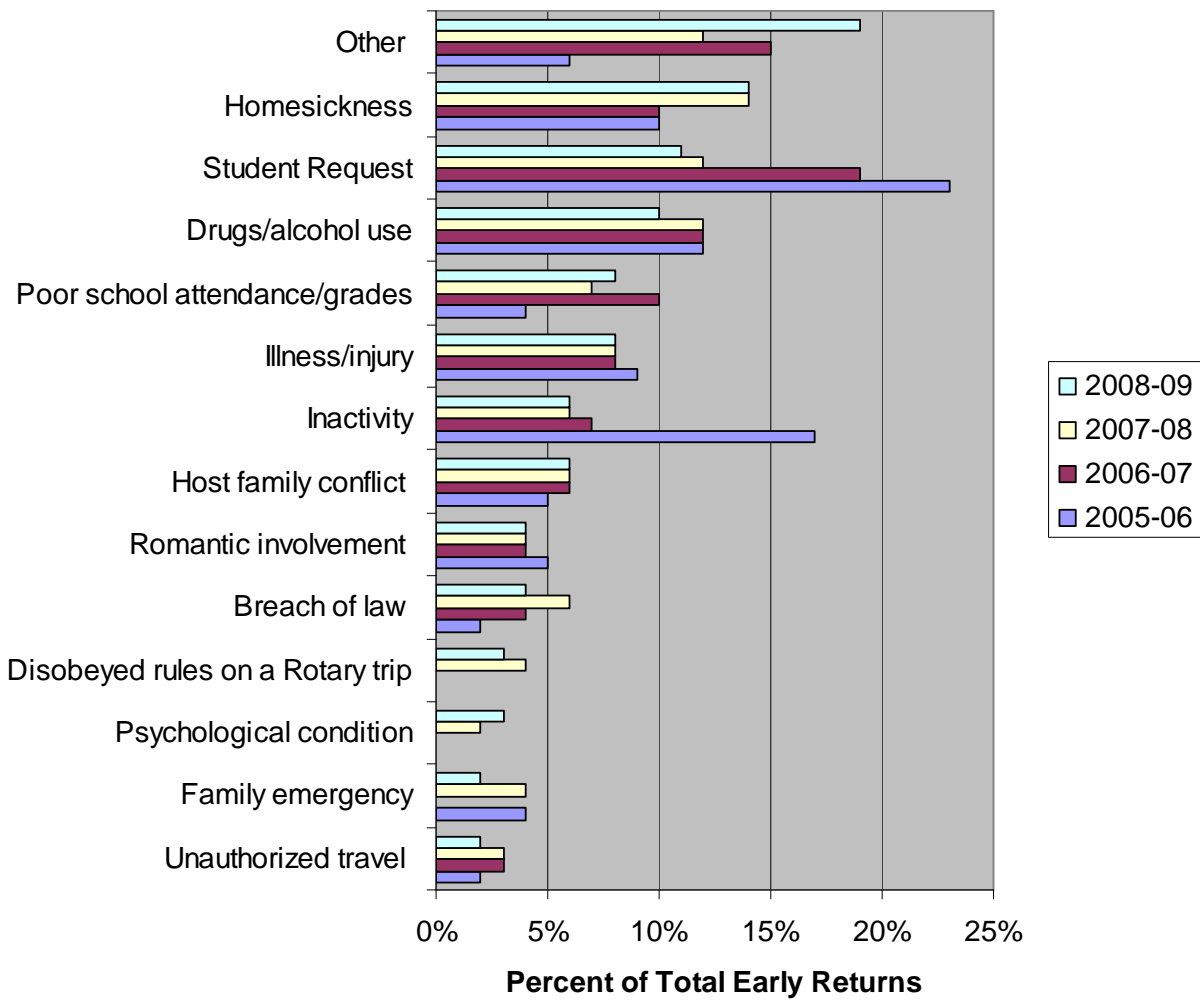
An average of 5% of all 2008-09 exchanges ended in an early return. In 2007-08, 6% of all exchanges were early returns. Four hundred forty-four students were sent home early compared to a total of 502 early returns reported in 2007-08, a decrease of 12%.

The following is a list of the ten countries reporting the most students returned early in 2008-09, representing 58% of the total early returns.

Similar to prior years, for the 2008-2009 year, homesickness is the most common reason for students to be sent home early. Reports of early returns for "other" reasons generally indicated that the reasons were failure to adjust, illness, and psychological concerns.

Host country	Number of students sent home early
USA	67
Belgium	36
Germany	31
Finland	24
Japan	24
France	23
Brazil	22
Mexico	14
Australia	9
Denmark	8
<i>All other countries</i>	186

2005-2009: Historical Analysis of Early Returns



CONCLUSION

The Youth Exchange program provides thousands of students with the opportunity to meet people from other cultures, and experience living in another country.

Starting in the 2010-11 Rotary year, the annual survey will be delivered in a brief, online format and will focus on a qualitative analysis data of trends and emerging issues in the Youth Exchange program. Annual exchange statistics reported to districts and multidistricts from 1 July 2010 onwards will come entirely from the data received from inbound student Guarantee Forms and will reflect the current zone structure. The Rotary Code of Policy requires that districts submit copies of their inbound student Guarantee Forms to RI prior to the beginning of an exchange.

If you have any questions about any of the information included in this report, please contact youthexchange@rotary.org.