

2006-07 Youth Exchange Annual Survey Report



INTRODUCTION

Rotarians around the world demonstrated how they *Lead the Way* through another successful Youth Exchange program year. Club and district efforts during the past year focused heavily on youth protection, quality assurance, and comprehensive orientations for inbound and outbound students.

This report is a compilation of Youth Exchange program statistics for the 2006-07 Rotary year. The information was obtained from 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. Country-specific information is included where sufficient information is available.

Zone (Z)	Geographic Area	Number of Responding Districts
Z 1-4	Japan, Hong Kong, Taiwan	33
Z 5-6	India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore	17
Z 7-8	Australia, New Zealand, Philippines	32
Z 9	Korea	5
Z 10	Africa, Middle East, Portugal, Spain, parts of Eastern Europe	13
Z 11-16	Most of continental Europe	77
Z 17-18	England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland	29
Z 19-21	Mexico, South and Central America, Antarctica	60
Z 22-34	USA, Canada, Eastern Russia, Caribbean	152

Similar reporting structures help compare and contrast the 2006-07 report to the 2005-06 report. The continued high response rate reflects Youth Exchange officers' thoughtful program administration.

Accurate reports on Youth Exchange participation and student mobilization depends on high response rates from districts and multidistricts. As more districts and multidistricts submit guarantee forms, the reports 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.

Please share your comments and ideas on the findings in this report.

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SURVEY RESPONSE RATE

Seventy-nine percent of all districts returned the 2006-07 Annual Survey, which is a slight increase to the 73% survey return rate in 2005-06. Because of the increase in data, this report is the most accurate and encompassing to date. Comparisons between 2005-06 data and 2006-07 data may be inaccurate due to the varied response rate between these years. The number of surveys returned by zone is outlined below.

Annual Survey Response Rate by Zone

Zone	# Surveys Returned / # Districts	Response Rate %
Z 17-18 (England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland)	29/29	100%
Z 22-34 (USA, Canada, Eastern Russia, Caribbean)	152/168	90%
Z 11-16 (Most of continental Europe)	77/92	84%
Z 7-8 (Australia, New Zealand, Philippines)	32/39	82%
Z 1-4 (Japan, Hong Kong, Taiwan)	33/42	79%
Z 19-21 (Mexico, South and Central America, Antarctica)	60/82	73%
Z 10 (Africa, Middle East, Portugal, Spain, parts of Eastern Europe)	13/21	62%
Z 5-6 (India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore)	17/37	46%
Z 9 (Korea)	5/17	29%
All Zones	418/530	79%

PARTICIPANT TOTALS

An estimated 7,450 students were provided with the opportunity to live abroad through short-term and long-term exchanges during the 2006-07 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 2006-07 Annual Surveys is 14,886 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 be 7,450. 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 total number higher. The table below outlines the survey data received on the number of outbound and inbound students that participated in the Rotary Youth Exchange program in the 2006-07 Rotary year.

Type of Exchange	Outbound	Inbound
Long-term	5392	5424
Short-term	2139	1931
TOTAL	7531	7355

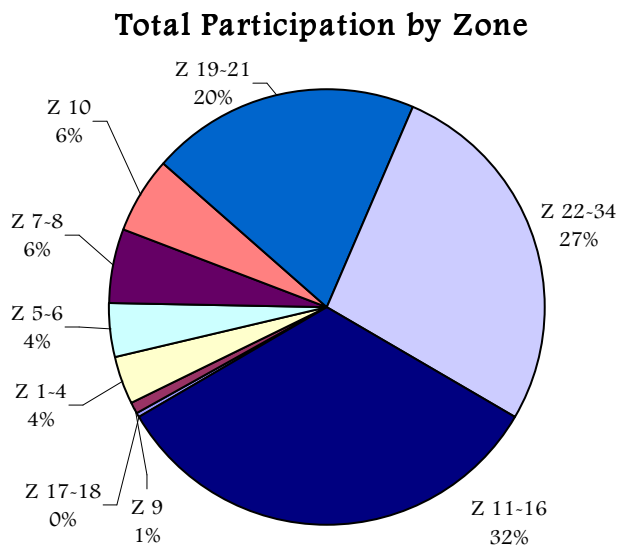
While the total number of exchanges reflects the continued popularity of the Youth Exchange program, it is lower than the estimated 8,000 students reported for 2005-06. The specific reasons for the decrease are not known, yet a variety of reasons can be

garnered from district's open-ended survey responses. For example, some districts noted their program participation decreased because of poor local economic conditions, increased difficulties in locating host families, and growing guardians' reservations about sending their child abroad.

On the other hand, districts that noted growth in program participation attributed it to increased publicity in local schools, the creation of a Youth Exchange Web site, and greater club participation.

OVERALL PARTICIPATION BY ZONE

The chart below outlines the percentage of total short-term and long-term exchanges reported in 2006-07 by zone.



The table below compares the percentage of world-wide exchanges reported by zone for the 2005-06 Rotary year to those reported for the 2006-07 Rotary year. Zones 1-4, 5-6, 7-8, and 10, experienced an increase in the 2006-07 Rotary year. There were no large decreases in overall participation in the 2006-07 Rotary year which demonstrates stability in the program.

Zone	% of total world-wide exchanges in 2006-07	% of total world-wide exchanges 2005-06
Z 11-16 (Most of continental Europe)	33%	38%
Z 22-34 (USA, Canada, Eastern Russia, Caribbean)	26%	27%
Z 19-21 (Mexico, South and Central America, Antarctica)	20%	20%
Z 7-8 (Australia, New Zealand, Philippines)	6%	5%
Z 10 (Africa, Middle East, Portugal, Spain, parts of Eastern Europe)	6%	4%
Z 5-6 (India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore)	4%	2%
Z 1-4 (Japan, Hong Kong, Taiwan)	4%	3%
Z 17-18 (England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland)	<1%	<1%
Z 9 (Korea)	<1%	<1%

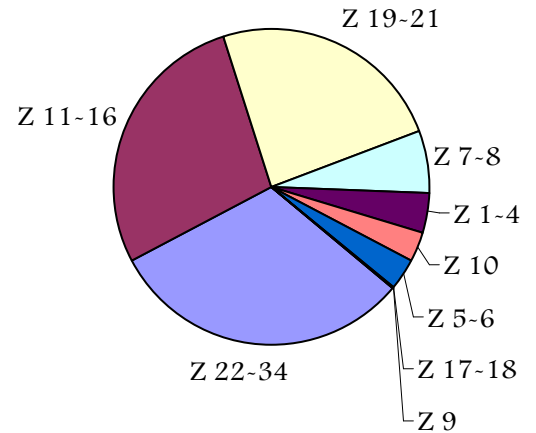
LONG-TERM EXCHANGES

Long-term Exchanges by Zone

Based on survey reporting, 73% of all worldwide exchanges in 2006-07 were long-term exchanges. Long-term exchanges were most popular by sending districts in zones 11-16, 19-21 and 22-34. In the 2005-06 Rotary year, long-term exchanges accounted for 75% of all exchanges.

Zone	Total Inbound and Outbound Long-term Exchanges
Z 22-34	3371
Z 11-16	3002
Z 19-21	2587
Z 7-8	704
Z 1-4	464
Z 10	302
Z 5-6	352
Z 17-18	16
Z 9	6

Long-term Exchanges by Zone

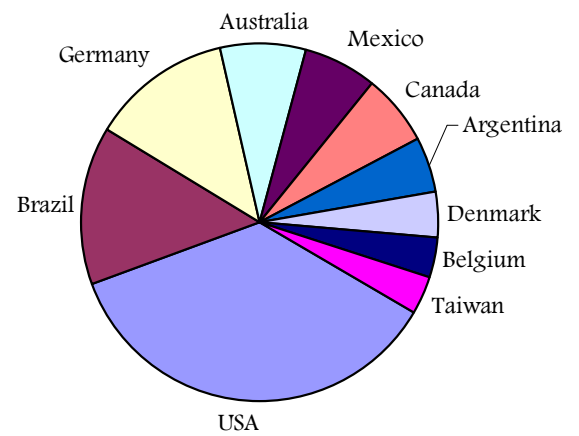


Long-term Inbound Exchanges by Country

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	1417
Brazil	555
Germany	499
Australia	302
Mexico	262
Canada	250
Argentina	206
Denmark	158
Belgium	139
Taiwan	134
ALL PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES	5420

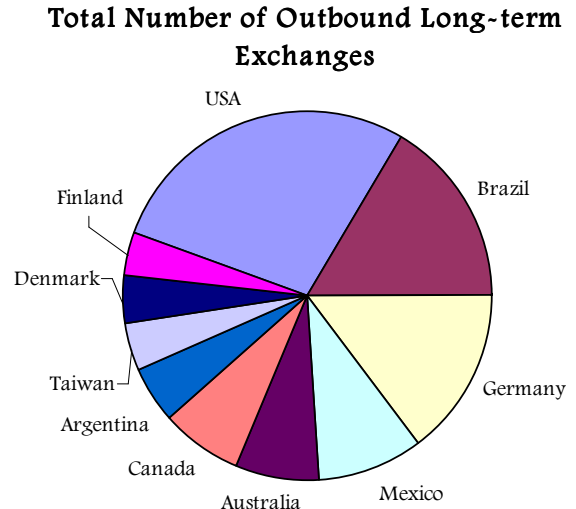
Long-term Inbound Exchanges by Country



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	1059
Brazil	626
Germany	554
Mexico	349
Australia	282
Canada	273
Argentina	187
Taiwan	160
Denmark	157
Finland	145
ALL PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES	5387



SHORT-TERM EXCHANGES

Short-term Comparisons

The table below displays the percentage of short-term exchanges reported by each zone in the 2006-07 and 2005-06 Rotary years. These relative participation levels would most likely be different if calculated based on full reporting by districts and multidistricts. Zone 10 experienced the most growth with the short-term program at 3% from the 2005-06 to 2006-07 Rotary years.

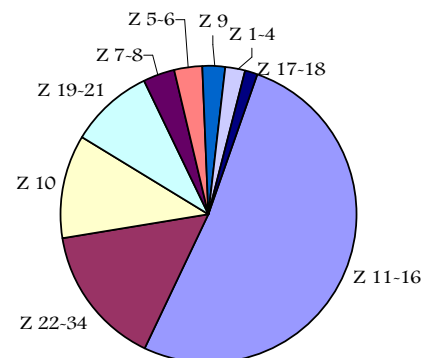
Geographic Area	Participation 2006-07	Participation 2005-06
Z 11-16 (Most of continental Europe)	49%	52%
Z 22-34 (USA, Canada, Eastern Russia, Caribbean)	15%	18%
Z 10 (Africa, Middle East, Portugal, Spain, parts of Eastern Europe)	13%	10%
Z 19-21 (Mexico, South and Central America, Antarctica)	9%	11%
Z 5-6 (India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore)	5%	2%
Z 7-8 (Australia, New Zealand, Philippines)	3%	3%
Z 9 (Korea)	3%	None reported
Z 1-4 (Japan, Hong Kong, Taiwan)	2%	2%
Z 17-18 (England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland)	1%	2%

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 2006-07 Rotary year remains high at 3862 total exchanges, comprising 26% of total exchanges.

Zone	Total Inbound and Outbound Short-term exchanges
Z 11-16 (Most of continental Europe)	1984
Z 22-34 (USA, Canada, Eastern Russia, Caribbean)	586
Z 10 (Africa, Middle East, Portugal, Spain, parts of Eastern Europe)	446
Z 19-21 (Mexico, South and Central America, Antarctica)	354
Z 7-8 (Australia, New Zealand, Philippines)	138
Z 5-6 (India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore)	118
Z 9 (Korea)	94
Z 1-4 (Japan, Hong Kong, Taiwan)	90
Z 17-18 (England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland)	52

Short-term Exchanges by Zone

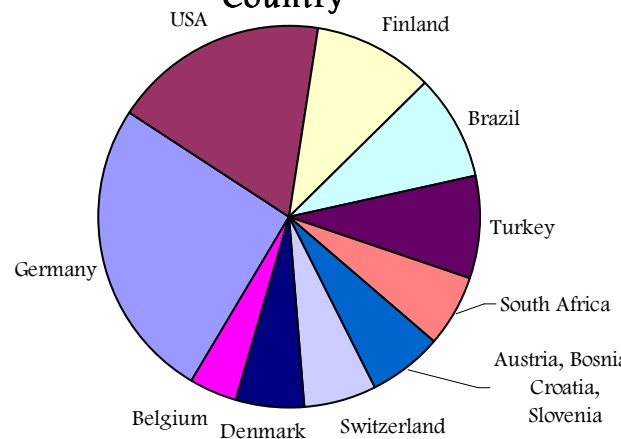


Short-term Inbound Exchanges by Country

Germany reported the most inbound short-term exchanges in the 2006-07 Rotary year. The chart and table below outline countries that reported the highest numbers of inbound short-term exchanges in the 2006-07 Rotary year.

Country	Total Inbound Short-term Exchanges
Germany	349
USA	250
Finland	138
Brazil	121
Turkey	115
South Africa	83
Austria, Bosnia, Croatia, Slovenia	82
Switzerland	82
Denmark	81
Belgium	52
ALL PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES	1931

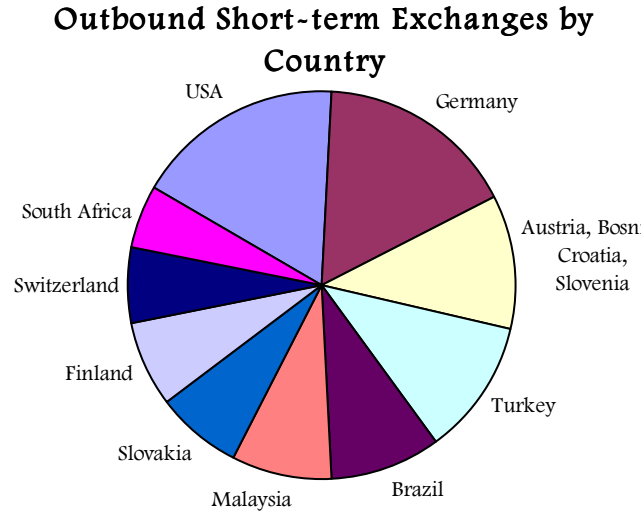
Inbound Short-term Exchanges by Country



Short-term Outbound Exchanges by Country

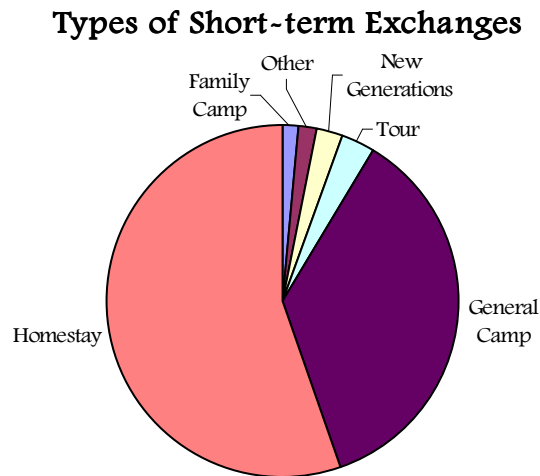
Short-term exchanges remained popular in Europe and the USA. The individual countries with the most outbound short-term exchanges reported in 2006-07 are illustrated in the table and chart below.

Country	Total Outbound Short-term exchanges
USA	253
Germany	242
Austria, Bosnia, Croatia, Slovenia	165
Turkey	162
Brazil	136
Malaysia	120
Slovakia	105
Finland	104
Switzerland	89
South Africa	78
ALL PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES	2139



Types of Short-term Exchanges

Based on data taken from all reported short-term exchanges, homestays, and camps continue to be the most common type of short-term exchange reported in the 2006-07 Rotary year. Homestays comprised 52% of all short-term exchanges and camps accounted for 35% of short-term exchanges in the 2006-07 Rotary year. The chart below illustrates the prevalence of each type of short-term exchange.



EARLY RETURNS

The reported number of early returns has increased by 1% since the 2005-06 Rotary year. An average of 4% of all exchanges during the 2006-07 Rotary year ended as an early return. This may be explained by the higher number of returned surveys in the 2006-07 Rotary year. During the 2006-07 Rotary year, 362 students were sent home early compared to a total of 321 early returns reported in the 2005-06 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. The USA-Canada listing pertains to multi-national districts that include both countries.

Students sent home early BY:

Hosting country	Number of students sent home early	Percentage of total early returns
USA	88	24%
Brazil	51	14%
Germany	29	8%
USA-Canada	24	7%
Canada	17	5%
Mexico	17	5%
Australia	15	4%
Thailand	12	3%
Denmark	11	3%
Austria, Bosnia, Croatia, Slovenia	8	2%

Students sent home early TO:

Sponsoring country	Number of students returned early	Percentage of total early returns
USA	67	19%
Brazil	35	10%
Mexico	33	9%
Canada	25	7%
Germany	21	6%
Australia	16	4%
France	13	4%
Argentina	12	3%
Ecuador	9	2%
Belgium	8	2%

The most common reason for students to be sent home early in the 2006-07 Rotary year was due to the student's request, which is not a change from the 2005-06. The percentage of reported early returns made for "other" reasons increased by 9% 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	2006-07 Percentage	2005-06 Percentage
Student request	19%	23%
Other	15%	6%
Involved with drugs or alcohol	12%	12%
Homesickness	10%	10%
Illness/injury (student)	8%	9%
Inactivity (school/community)	7%	17%
Host family conflict	6%	5%
Poor grades/ school attendance	5%	4%
Breach of law	4%	2%
Romantic involvement	4%	5%
Failure to adjust	4%	NA
Unauthorized travel	3%	2%
Illness/death (family)	2%	4%
Operated a motorized vehicle	<1%	1%

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 their countries. The long-term program continued its popularity in the 2006-07 Rotary year, comprising 73% of all exchanges. This is a decrease of 1% from the 2005-06 Rotary year, offset by a 1% increase in the number of short-term exchanges. The short-term program has grown for the past two years and is expected to continue to grow. The fact that the 2006-07 Rotary year marked the highest return rate of the Annual Survey should be taken into consideration as this could also explain some of the differences in program numbers from the 2005-06 Rotary year to the 2006-07 Rotary year.