

# 2005-06 Youth Exchange Annual Survey Report



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## INTRODUCTION

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The following report is a compilation of statistics on the Rotary Youth Exchange program for the 2005-06 Rotary year. The information provided was accumulated from annual surveys submitted to Rotary International by Youth Exchange district and multidistrict chairs. As the Youth Exchange Annual Survey is now a requirement for Youth Exchange certification, the response rate has greatly increased from past years. As such, the information in the survey is more accurate and precise than in previous annual survey reports.

As with previous years, this year's Annual Survey Report separates data by the Rotary zone structure. The zone structure contains nine regions, covering the entire Rotary world. Country-specific information is included where sufficient information is available. Youth Exchange officers can look forward to more precise information regarding countries and zones in future reports.

<b>Zone (Z)</b>	<b>Countries</b>	<b>Number of Responding Districts</b>
Z 1-4	Japan, Hong Kong, Taiwan	36
Z 5-6	India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore	20
Z 7-8	Australia, New Zealand, Philippines	33
Z 9	Korea	6
Z 10	Africa, Middle East, Portugal, Spain, parts of Eastern Europe	12
Z 11-16	most of continental Europe	92
Z 17-18	England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland	29
Z 19-21	South and Central America, Antarctica	73
Z 22-34	USA, Canada, eastern Russia, Caribbean	154

With similar reporting structures, it is easy to compare and contrast the 2005-06 report to the 2003-04 and 2004-05 reports. The increased response rate reflects a strong program, and the estimated number of exchanges has increased dramatically. The overall total of reported exchanges rose by 30%, showing increases in both long-term and short-term exchanges. Moreover, the number of reported short-term exchanges marks a 25% increase from the 2004-05 Rotary year.

As more districts and multidistricts submit the annual survey, the reports will contain more precise and accurate information. The information reflected in this report and future reports will help identify trends within the Youth Exchange program.

You are invited to share your comments and ideas on the findings in this report.

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## SURVEY RESPONSE RATE

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Seventy-three percent of all districts returned the 2005-06 Annual Survey, which is a dramatic increase to the 50 percent survey return rate from the 2004-05 year. Because of the increase in data, this report is the most accurate and encompassing to date. It should be noted that comparisons between 2004-05 data and 2005-06 data may be inaccurate reflections due to the varied response rate between these years. The amount of Annual Surveys returned by each zone for the 2005-06 year is outlined in the table 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)	145/154	94%
Z 11-16 (most of continental Europe)	86/92	93%
Z 7-8 (Australia, New Zealand, Philippines)	30/33	91%
Z 10 (Africa, Middle East, Portugal, Spain, parts of Eastern Europe)	10/12	83%
Z 19-21 (South and Central America, Antarctica)	56/73	76%
Z 5-6 (India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore)	13/20	65%
Z 1-4 (Japan, Hong Kong, Taiwan)	18/36	50%
Z 9 (Korea)	1/6	16%

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## PARTICIPANT TOTALS

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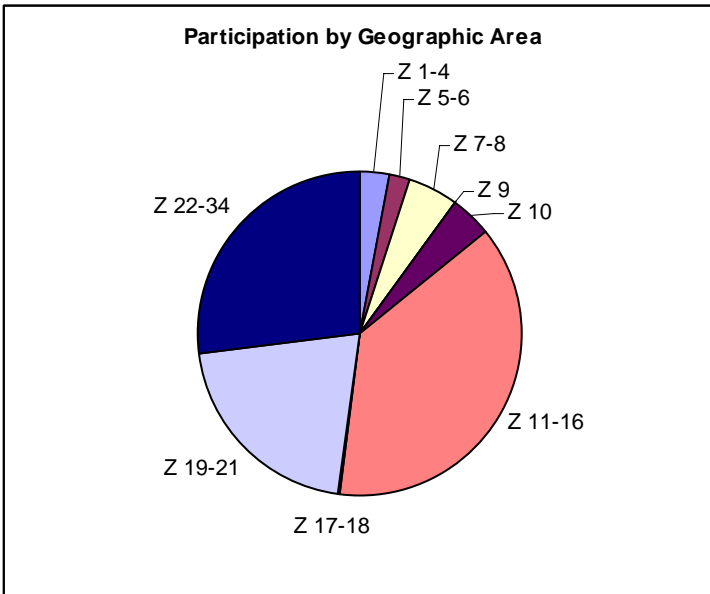
An estimated 8,000 students were provided with the opportunity to experience other cultures via long-term and short-term exchanges during the 2005-06 Rotary year. This number reflects the growing popularity of the Rotary Youth Exchange program as there were 7,000 exchanges reported in 2004-05.

Utilizing data taken directly from the returned surveys, the total number of students reported during the 2005-06 year is 16,572. However, this may be an inaccurate reflection as students may have been accounted for twice: once as an outbound in one district and again as an inbound in another district. If we assume that this is the case, the total number of students exchanged could be as low as 8286. In addition, there is no indication of how many students participated in the 27% of districts who did not complete the survey. It is possible that districts that did not respond to the survey did not actually exchange any students, though it is assumed that most districts with a Youth Exchange committee and chair do in fact participate. If we assume all districts that did not complete the survey did participate in exchanges, than the actual number of exchanges in 2005-06 may be higher. Based on these considerations, it may be assumed that approximately 8,000 students participated in Rotary's Youth Exchange Program in 2005-06. 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 2005-06 year.

### Total Number of Outbound and Inbound Students Reported

Type of Exchange	Outbound	Inbound
Long-term Exchanges	6080	6309
Short-term Exchanges	2087	2096
Total	8167	8405

## OVERALL PARTICIPATION BY ZONE



The chart at left outlines the percentage of total short-term and long-term exchanges arranged in 2005-06 by zone. These relative participation levels would likely differ if all districts submitted the Annual Survey.

The table below outlines the percentage of world-wide exchanges by zone for the 2005-06 and 2004-05 year. The largest increase in participation for the 2005-06 year occurred in Z 11-16 (most of continental Europe) at 8%. Z 19-21 (South and Central America, Antarctica) experienced the largest decrease in overall participation with a 10% decline from 2004-05 to 2005-06.

Geographic Area	%of total world wide exchanges 2005-06	%of total world wide exchanges 2004-05
<b>Z 11-16</b> (most of continental Europe)	38%	30%
<b>Z 22-34</b> (USA, Canada, eastern Russia, Caribbean)	27%	21%
<b>Z 19-21</b> (South and Central America, Antarctica)	20%	30%
<b>Z 7-8</b> (Australia, New Zealand, Philippines)	5%	3%
<b>Z 1-4</b> (Japan, Hong Kong, Taiwan)	3%	4%
<b>Z 5-6</b> (India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore)	2%	1%
<b>Z 10</b> (Africa, Middle East, Portugal, Spain, parts of Eastern Europe)	4%	9%
<b>Z 9</b> (Korea)	<1%	1%
<b>Z 17-18</b> (England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland)	<1%	None reported

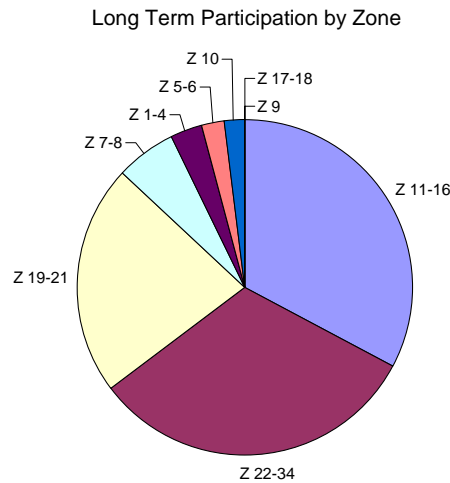
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## LONG-TERM EXCHANGES

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### *Long-term Exchanges by Zone*

Based on survey reporting, 75% of all worldwide exchanges are long-term exchanges. Z 11-16 (most of Continental Europe), Z 22-34 (USA, Canada, eastern Russia, Caribbean) and Z 19-21 (South and Central America, Antarctica) conducted the highest number of long-term exchanges. The table below illustrates the amount of long-term exchanges according to Zone. This data is based on inbound data for the 2005-06 year.

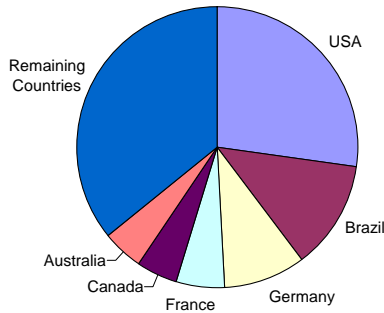


Geographic Area	Number of Long-term Exchanges
Z 11-16 (most of continental Europe)	2082
Z 22-34 (USA, Canada, eastern Russia, Caribbean)	2027
Z 19-21 (South and Central America, Antarctica)	1408
Z 7-8 (Australia, New Zealand, Philippines)	367
Z 1-4 (Japan, Hong Kong, Taiwan)	189
Z 5-6 (India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore)	146
Z 10 (Africa, Middle East, Portugal, Spain, parts of Eastern Europe)	111
Z 17-18 (England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland)	5
Z 9 (Korea)	2

### *Long-term Exchanges by Country*

The table and chart below, based on inbound long-term data, indicates that these exchanges were most prevalent for the 2005-06 year in the USA, Brazil, and Germany.

Long Term Participation by Country



Country	Number of Long-term Exchanges
USA	1717
Brazil	797
Germany	608
France	352
Canada	298
Australia	287
Remaining Countries	2278

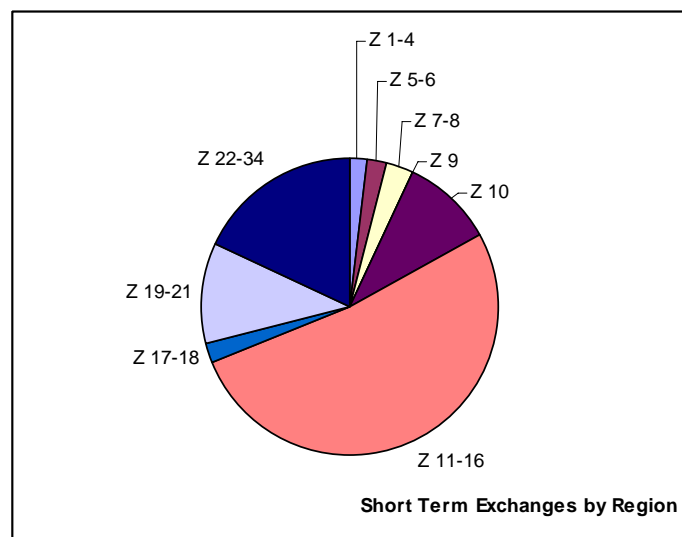
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## SHORT-TERM EXCHANGES

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### *Short-term Exchanges by Region*

While information from returned surveys over the past several years indicates short-term exchanges are increasing in popularity, in 2005-06 the short-term exchange program experienced a 2% decrease from the 2004-05 year. The short-term exchange program accounts for 25% of the total exchanges worldwide. The chart at right illustrates the percentage of world-wide short-term exchanges by zone.

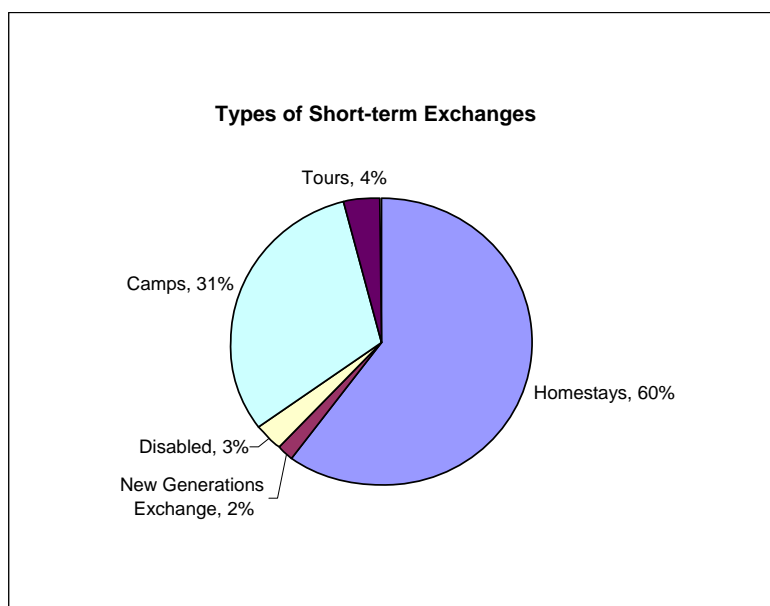


## Short-term Comparisons

The table below corresponds with the chart above, displaying the percentage of short-term exchanges organized by each zone in 2005-06. This table also includes 2004-2005 short-term exchange data. These relative participation levels would likely differ if calculated based on full reporting by districts and multidistricts. Z 22-34 (USA, Canada, eastern Russia, Caribbean) , Z 19-21 (South and Central America, Antarctica), Z 5-6 (India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore) and Z 10 (Africa, Middle East, Portugal, Spain, parts of Eastern Europe) experienced a decrease in the amount of short-term exchanges in 2005-06, while Z 11-16 (most of continental Europe) , Z 1-4 (Japan, Hong Kong, Taiwan), and Z 17-18 (England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland) experienced an increase in the 2005-06 year.

Geographic Area	Participation 2005-06	Participation 2004-05
Z 11-16 (most of continental Europe)	52%	43%
Z 22-34 (USA, Canada, eastern Russia, Caribbean)	18%	32%
Z 19-21 (South and Central America, Antarctica)	11%	18%
Z 10 (Africa, Middle East, Portugal, Spain, parts of Eastern Europe)	10%	16%
Z 7-8 (Australia, New Zealand, Philippines)	3%	4%
Z 1-4 (Japan, Hong Kong, Taiwan)	2%	1%
Z 5-6 (India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore)	2%	4%
Z 17-18 (England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland)	2%	None reported
Z 9 (Korea)	None reported	None reported

## Types of Short-term Exchanges

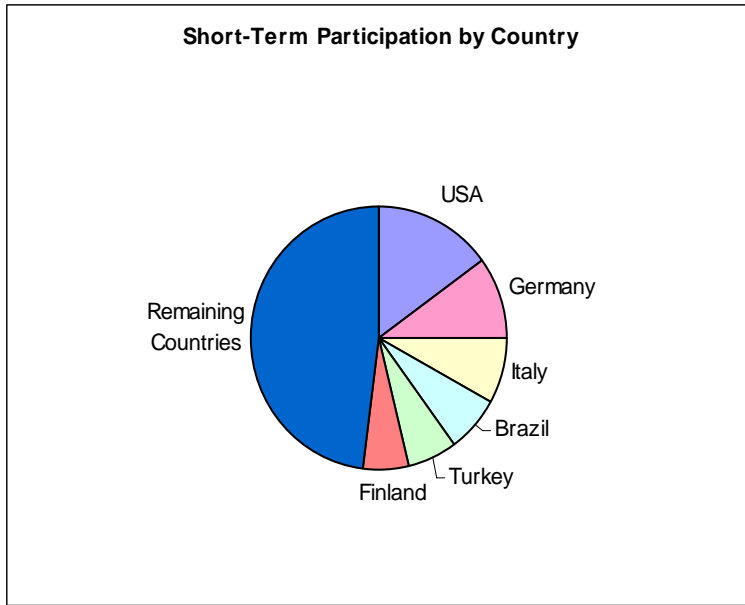


Homestay exchanges remain the most widely organized type of short-term exchange, followed by camps/tours. Together, homestays and camps comprise 91% of the short-term exchanges arranged. New Generations Exchanges decreased slightly from 130 last year to 115 this year. New Generations Exchanges made up 2% of this year's short-term total, down from 4% in the 2004-05 Rotary year.



**Short-term Exchanges by Country**

Short-term Exchanges remain very popular in Europe and the USA. The individual countries with the most short-term Exchanges reported for 2005-06 were the USA, Germany and Italy. The table and chart below illustrate short-term participation by country,



Country	Number of short-term Exchanges
USA	323
Germany	254
Italy	199
Brazil	164
Turkey	146
Finland	141
Remaining Countries	867

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**EARLY RETURNS**

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Since last year, the reported number of early returns within the long-term exchange program has risen by 1.7%. There were no reports of short-term students sent home early. During the 2004-05 Rotary year, a total of 230 early returns were reported compared with a total of 321 early returns reported in 2005-06. The increase in number of early returns reported may be due to the large increase of survey responses received compared to 2004-05.

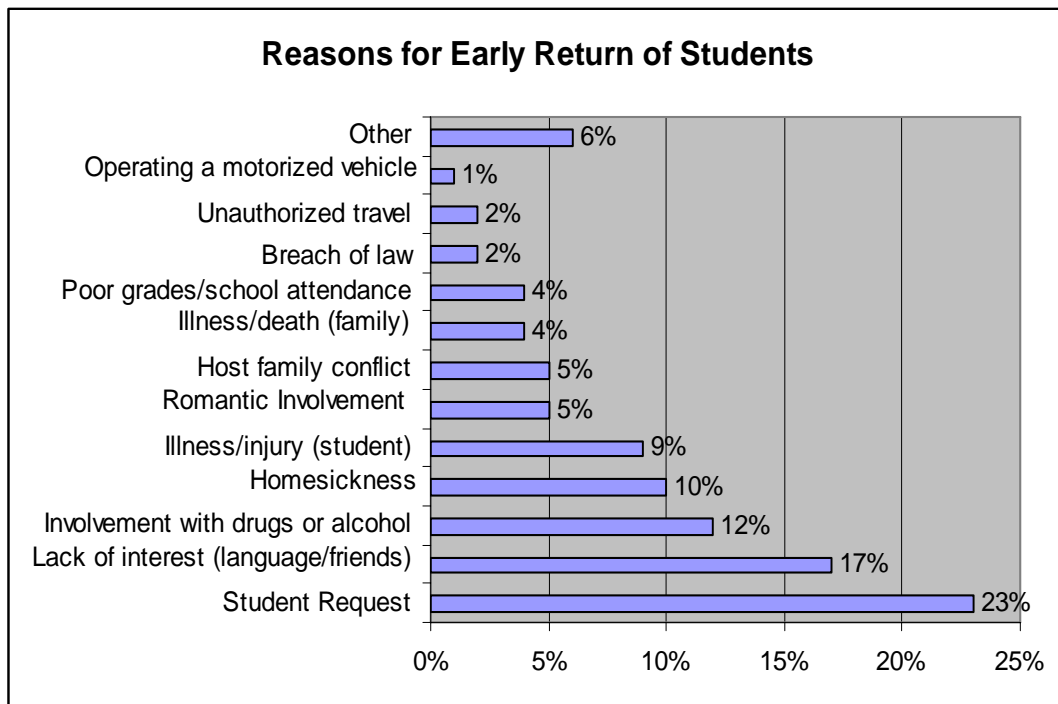
Because all early returns are among students participating in long-term exchanges, we will compare rates among geographic areas by calculating rates based on long-term totals. On this basis, Z 10 (Africa, Middle East, Portugal, Spain, parts of Eastern Europe) had the highest early return rate, sending home 12% of the 111 long-term students it hosted. Z 22-34 (USA, Canada, eastern Russia, Caribbean) follows, with an early return rate of 6% among long-term students hosted. Z 19-21 (South and Central America, Antarctica) and Z 11-16 (most of continental Europe) each returned 4% of their long-term students early. Z 1-4 (Japan, Hong Kong, Taiwan) returned 2% of the 189 long-term students hosted. Z 9 (Korea) and Z 17-18 (England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland) did not report any early returns.

The following is a list of the top countries to either send or receive early return students. For each country listed, information is provided on the number of students sent home early **to** or **by** the country. Information is also provided on the percentage of the worldwide total early returns that these numbers of students represent. For example, districts in the United States accounted for 32% of reported worldwide early returns for 2005-06 (i.e. the United States sent home 32% of their exchange students early).

<b>Students sent home early TO:</b>	<b>Students sent home early BY:</b>
USA – 21% - 68 students	USA – 32% – 103 students
Brazil – 5% – 19 students	Brazil – 11% – 38 students
Germany – 5% – 17 students	France – 6% – 19 students
France – 4% – 16 students	Germany – 5% – 17 students
Mexico – 4% – 15 students	Canada – 5% – 17 students
Canada – 4% – 15 students	Mexico – 4% – 15 students

As in previous years, many districts and multi-districts reported more than one reason for each early return. The percentage of reported early returns made for “other” reasons dropped from 22% in 2004-05 to 6% of the early returns reported for 2005-06. Reports of early returns for “other” reasons generally indicated that the reasons were parental concern, discipline issues, or political issues.

The amount of students that were returned for these reasons is an increase compared to last year. In 2004-05, 14% of the early returns were due to student request, whereas in 2005-06, 23% of all returns were by student request. In addition, 7% were due to lack of interest in 2004-05, which increased by 10% in 2005-06. On the other hand, early returns for use of drugs or alcohol dropped slightly from 15% in 2004-05 to 12%.



## CONCLUSION

As the most accurate data to date shows, the Youth Exchange program continues to grow and provide thousands of young people with the opportunity to meet people from other countries and experience their cultures. It is anticipated that the program will continue to grow in years to come. It is anticipated that statistics data surrounding the Youth Exchange program will continue to improve as the Annual Survey is now part of the certification process.