INTERNATIONAL FACTS AND FIGURES

Higher Education 2018
The UK higher education sector is a global success story. The international diversity we see in our institutions and our academic community, and the experiences, teaching and research they offer, are renowned the world over. The quality and reputation of our sector is, in no small part, down to the scale, scope and quality of our universities’ global engagement. We are truly an international sector with global reach and influence.

International Facts and Figures 2018 presents a snapshot of the international dimensions of UK higher education. It provides an overview of:

- The international students choosing the UK, where these students come from, what level they study at and which subjects;
- The international students who study for UK degree programmes outside the UK through transnational education;
- The UK sector’s provision for students who want to study outside the UK on outward student mobility schemes;
- The international staff choosing to live and work in the UK: where our staff, both academic and non-academic come from and what they do;
- The collaborations, funding and partnerships from across the world that benefit our research.

The final section of International Facts and Figures 2018 includes a new regional breakdown of UK higher education engagement across the world.

As the analysis in this booklet shows, the UK’s universities continue to become more international, year on year. International campuses, staff and research collaboration continue to bring great benefits to the UK sector. While leaving the European Union will have an impact on the UK higher education sector, the extent of this remains to be seen – and the extensive, invaluable international networks of our universities will be fundamental to ensuring the UK remains open to the world.

Vivienne Stern
Director
Universities UK International

July 2018

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The UK remains an extremely popular destination for international students, attracting more students from abroad than any other country except the much larger USA.

The range of countries from which international students in the UK come from continues to grow – and is changing rapidly.

However, the UK’s closest competitors – such as USA, Australia, France and Germany – all continue to grow at a faster rate than the UK with growth rates of 9.4%, 10.7%, 1.8% and 8.7%. Over the same period, the UK’s international enrolments grew by just 0.5%.

International students don’t just study for UK degrees in the UK. Over 700,000 students now study for UK higher education qualifications outside of the UK. Transnational Education (TNE) is an increasingly significant and successful characteristic of UK universities’ international activity and this trend looks set to continue.
WHERE DO INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS STUDY AROUND THE WORLD?

2nd

The UK is the second most popular destination in the world for international students.

Figure 1: Share of international student enrolments (OECD countries only), 2015

- United States: 27.5%
- United Kingdom: 13.1%
- Australia: 8.9%
- France: 7.3%
- Germany: 6.9%
- Canada: 6.1%
- Japan: 4.5%
- China: 3.8%
- Italy: 3.3%
- Other: 19.4%

Figure 2: Number of international student enrolments, 2015 (2014)

1. United States: 907,251 (829,412), +9.4%
2. United Kingdom: 430,833 (428,724), +0.5%
3. Australia: 294,438 (266,048), +10.7%
4. France: 239,409 (235,123), +1.8%
5. Germany: 228,756 (210,542), +8.7%
6. Russia: 226,431 (213,347), +6.1%
7. Canada: 171,603 (164,274), +4.5%
8. Japan: 131,980 (132,685), -0.5%
9. China (People's Republic of): 123,127 (108,217), +13.8%
10. Italy: 90,419 (87,544), +3.3%

Figure 3: Number of EU students in the UK, by level of study, 2007–08 to 2016–17

Figure 4: Number of non-EU students in the UK, by level of study, 2007–08 to 2016–17

Source: HESA Student record [multiple years]

*Figure differs from OECD figure on previous page due to different academic years
WHERE DO INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS IN THE UK COME FROM?

Figure 5: Domicile of international students in the UK 2016–17 and percentage change from 2015–16, top 20

Source: HESA Student record [multiple years]
WHAT DO INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS IN THE UK STUDY?

Figure 6: International students in the UK by subject and level of study, 2016–17

- Business and administrative studies
- Engineering and technology
- Social studies
- Creative arts and design
- Biological sciences
- Law
- Subjects allied to medicine
- Computer science
- Languages
- Physical sciences
- Architecture, building and planning
- Mass communications and documentation
- Medicine and dentistry
- Education
- Historical and philosophical studies
- Mathematical sciences
- Combined
- Agriculture and related subjects
- Veterinary science

Source: HESA Student record [2016–17]
THE IMPACT OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS

Figure 7: Home students’ views on studying alongside international students

- It gives me a better world view:
  - Strongly agree: 23%
  - Agree: 53%
  - Neither: 19%
  - Disagree: 5%
  - Strongly disagree: 1%

- Students have to be more aware of cultural sensitivities:
  - Strongly agree: 18%
  - Agree: 59%
  - Neither: 18%
  - Disagree: 4%

- It helps me develop a global network:
  - Strongly agree: 16%
  - Agree: 47%
  - Neither: 25%
  - Disagree: 10%

Figure 8: Poll of British public on international students

- 73% of the British public would like to see the same number or more international students coming to study in the UK.

Note: Figure 7 is based on the responses of 1,009 students. Figure 8 is based on the responses of 4,043 British adults in March 2017.
The Economic Impact of International Students

Figure 9: Export earnings generated by international students by UK region, 2014–15

In 2014–15:

- **£25.8bn**: Economic output generated for the UK economy through on and off-campus spending by international students and their visitors.
- **£13.6bn**: Gross value added generated by international students on and off-campus spending.
- **£12.9bn**: Total revenue of higher education related exports and transnational education activity.
- **206,600**: Full-time equivalent jobs supported by international students studying in the UK.


Note: The figures for Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland represent total export earnings and therefore include international income earned by HEIs from overseas businesses, charities, governments.
Figure 10: Trends in UK HE TNE student numbers, 2012–13 to 2016–17

Figure 11: UK HE TNE student numbers by type of provision, 2016–17

- Studying for an award of the reporting provider
- Collaborative provision
- Distance, flexible and distributed learning
- Overseas campus
- Other arrangement

Source: HESA Aggregate Offshore Record [multiple years]
Internationalisation is not just about students coming to the UK. The UK higher education sector encourages students to study, work and volunteer abroad as part of their degree. UUKi research has found a correlation between outward mobility and improved academic and employment outcomes.

In recognition of the demand for global graduates and the growing skills deficit, UUKi launched a campaign to support delivery of the national 2020 target for mobility. The Go International: Stand Out campaign aims to double the percentage of students who study, work or volunteer abroad to 13% by 2020. So far, over 80 partner institutions* and organisations across the sector have pledged to take action towards delivering on this target – and this number keeps rising. Any institution or organisation that would like to play a part in delivering this ambitious target can sign the campaign charter and submit a pledge to help boost and broaden outward student mobility.**

*This figure is for July 2018 and is expected to grow throughout the campaign to 2020.
**For more information, visit universitiesuk.ac.uk/standout.
WHAT KIND OF INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCES DO UK STUDENTS HAVE AND WHERE DO THEY GO?

Figure 12: Mobility by type (% of total), 2013–14 to 2015–16

- 74.5% Study
- 22.7% Work
- 2.8% Volunteering

Figure 13: Mobility by duration (% of total), 2013–14 to 2015–16

- 15.3% Short-term (1–4 weeks)
- 68.5% Medium-term (5–13 weeks)
- 16.1% Long-term (14 weeks plus)

Figure 14: Mobility by region of destination (mobility instances), 2013–14 to 2015–16

- European Union
- North America
- Asia
- Australasia
- Africa
- Non-EU Europe
- South America
- Middle East

Source: UUKi (2018) Gone International: Expanding Opportunities
Note: UK-domiciled, full-time, undergraduate, first degree completers of the 2015–16 DLHE survey.


7.2%
## Do Students Benefit from a Period Abroad as Part of Their Degree?

Figure 15: Outcomes of the 2015–16 graduate cohort, six months after graduation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Benefit</th>
<th>Mobile (%)</th>
<th>Non-mobile (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lower unemployment rates</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More likely to earn a 1st</td>
<td>29.7%</td>
<td>25.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher likelihood of a graduate job</td>
<td>77.7%</td>
<td>70.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher starting salaries</td>
<td>£23,047</td>
<td>£21,628</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mobile students are 20% less likely to be unemployed six months after graduation than their non-mobile peers.

Source: UUKi (2018) Gone International: Expanding Opportunities

Note: UK-domiciled, full-time, undergraduate, first degree completers of the 2015–16 DLHE survey.
How do UK students use the Erasmus+ programme?

Figure 16: Mobility by type (% of total), for the 2015–16 graduating cohort for a period abroad undertaken, 2014–15

Figure 17: The number of inbound and outbound students at UK universities undertaking mobility on the Erasmus+ programme, 2014–15 and 2015–16*

53.1%
The percentage of students undertaking a period abroad through Erasmus+.


Notes: At time of printing… The UK will be part of Erasmus+ until the programme ends in 2020. Students in the UK will be able to study/work/volunteer abroad through Erasmus+ until the end of the programme. UUK is asking for access to the Erasmus+ successor programme and further support from the UK government for global student mobility.

*The two full academic years the Erasmus+ programme has been in operation. European students are more likely to come to the UK on shorter Erasmus placements while UK Erasmus students are more likely to stay for a year. Because of this there are much higher numbers of inbound students to the UK than outbound. However, if mobility periods rather than numbers of visits are compared, this imbalance is far smaller.
The international make-up of our academic faculty is an integral part of the success of teaching and research in the UK. Staff from the EU make up over 15,000 of academic faculty on teaching and research contracts, with an additional 11,000 being from outside the EU. For research-only contracts, nearly half of all staff are from outside of the UK.

The top three countries of nationality for academic, non-academic and total international staff in the UK are all EU countries.
WHAT DO INTERNATIONAL STAFF IN THE UK DO?

Figure 19: Staff by nationality and employment function, 2011–12 and 2016–17

Figure 20: Academic staff by nationality and employment function, 2016–17

Source: HESA Staff record [multiple years]
Note: Neither teaching nor research contracts – Non-EU 70, EU 110 and UK 1,305.
WHERE DO INTERNATIONAL STAFF IN THE UK COME FROM?

Figure 21: Top 10 staff nationalities by employment function, 2016–17

- Italy: 5,940 (Academic), 1,270 (Non academic)
- Germany: 5,730 (Academic), 1,045 (Non academic)
- Ireland: 4,225 (Academic), 2,395 (Non academic)
- United States: 4,075 (Academic), 1,160 (Non academic)
- China: 4,010 (Academic), 610 (Non academic)
- Spain: 3,345 (Academic), 1,085 (Non academic)
- Greece: 3,585 (Academic), 640 (Non academic)
- France: 3,215 (Academic), 865 (Non academic)
- Poland: 1,385 (Academic), 2,280 (Non academic)
- India: 2,440 (Academic), 775 (Non academic)

7 of the top ten staff nationalities are from the EU.

Source: HESA Staff record [2016–17]
WHERE DO INTERNATIONAL STAFF IN THE UK COME FROM?

Figure 22: Nationalities of international staff in UK, 2016–17, top 20

The number of EU academics in the UK has more than doubled in the last decade.

Source: HESA staff record [2016–17]
International collaboration in research is synonymous with excellence and impact. World-class research produced by UK universities benefits from global partnerships and collaboration. The ability of UK universities to attract world-leading researchers and investment from around the world makes a vital contribution to the excellence of our research base.

Despite representing a small global share of research investment and only 4.1% of researchers, UK research accounted for 9.9% of global downloads, 10.7% of global citations and 15.2% of the world’s most highly cited articles.*

The UK is the third largest producer of internationally co-authored papers in the world, behind only the much larger USA and China, and almost 20% of our research funding comes from international and EU sources. Taken as a whole, EU member states are by far the largest source of academic collaboration for UK researchers.

While the future of the UK’s participation in the successor programme to Horizon 2020 remains uncertain, it is clear that our world-class research base has benefited greatly from – and adds huge value to – Horizon 2020. UUKi is committed to demonstrating the added value of remaining a key partner in the EU research programmes.

Figure 23: Top ten countries by number of research publications, broken down by international and domestic co-authorship, 2017

INTERNATIONALLY CO-AUTHORED PUBLICATIONS

- United States: 227,086
- China: 119,726
- United Kingdom: 107,165
- Germany: 86,046
- India: 25,734
- Japan: 35,834
- France: 65,141
- Italy: 52,778
- Canada: 54,028
- Australia: 52,981

NON-INTERNATIONALLY CO-AUTHORED PUBLICATIONS

- United States: 420,653
- China: 403,789
- United Kingdom: 92,969
- Germany: 87,351
- India: 124,536
- Japan: 90,429
- France: 53,944
- Italy: 61,147
- Canada: 50,598
- Australia: 45,701

Source: SciVal, accessed April 2018

The percentage of UK research publications with an international co-author is 54%.
WHICH COUNTRIES ARE THE UK’S TOP COLLABORATIVE PARTNERS?

Figure 24: Countries with highest numbers of co-authored publications with the UK between 2013 and 2017, top 20

1 of the top twenty countries the UK collaborates with on co-authored publications are in Europe.

Source: SciVal, accessed July 2018
HOW DOES THE UK COLLABORATE THROUGH EU PROGRAMMES?

Figure 25: The proportion of funding the UK receives from each pillar of Horizon 2020 programme

1% Euratom
Success rate: 41.6%

48% Excellent Science
Success rate: 14.5%

34% Societal Challenges
Success rate: 13.0%

16% Industrial Leadership
Success rate: 10.8%

2% Cross-cutting Priorities
Success rate: 9.5%

Figure 26: UK’s most frequent collaborative partners in Horizon 2020 projects since 2014

- Germany: 11,745
- Spain: 8,702
- Italy: 8,682
- France: 8,466
- Netherlands: 5,894


Note: At time of printing, researchers in the UK and across the EU should now be reassured of the UK’s continued participation on Horizon 2020 until its end date. One caveat applies to the issues agreed to in the joint report, which is that “nothing is agreed until everything is agreed”, referring to the fact that the second phase of exit negotiations – on the transition period and the future UK-EU relationship – has the potential to influence the UK’s withdrawal agreement.

The UK has the second highest share of total funding and participations in Horizon 2020.
HOW MUCH RESEARCH FUNDING COMES FROM OVERSEAS SOURCES?

The percentage of overall UK research funding that comes from international sources.

Source: HESA Finance record [2016–17]
The work of UUKi spans the entire globe. The following section presents a regional breakdown that helps provide a snapshot of priorities and impact within each region. The breakdown includes the numbers of international students studying for full degrees in the UK by domicile; the numbers of international staff working in the UK by nationality; the number of UK publications with an international co-author from the region; outward student mobility; and TNE.*

Whilst some regions of the world have more historic and established relationships with the UK, it is interesting to see some of the different partnerships with certain regions. For example, UK higher education TNE was delivered in 55 African countries and the number of internationally co-authored publications between the UK and Brazil has grown by over 68% since 2013.

*Together, students from Oxford Brookes University BSC in Applied Accounting, Open University and University of London International programmes make up more than half of all UK HE TNE students. Students from these universities have been excluded from the TNE data.

Note: North America region includes Central America and the Caribbean.
AFRICA

STUDENTS
TOTAL AFRICAN DOMICILED STUDENTS IN THE UK IN 2016−17: 30,015
Figure 29: Top five African student domiciles in the UK, and overall rank, 2016−17

Nigeria 12,665
Egypt 2,310
Kenya 2,160
Ghana 1,530
South Africa 1,405

STAFF
TOTAL AFRICAN STAFF IN UK 2016−17: 3,795
Figure 30: Top five African staff nationalities in the UK, 2016−17

Nigeria 1,065
South Africa 460
Ghana 355
Egypt 315
Zimbabwe 270

TRANSNATIONAL EDUCATION
TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS ON UK HE TNE IN AFRICA: 45,880
Figure 31: Top five countries hosting the most UK HE TNE students in Africa, 2016−17

Egypt 19,615
Nigeria 5,725
South Africa 3,405
Ghana 3,250
Mauritius 2,305

Africa hosted 14% of UK HE TNE students in 2016−17.*

Sources: HESA Student record [2016−17]; HESA Staff record [2016−17]; HESA Aggregate Offshore Record [multiple years]; HESA Student Outward Mobility record [2016−17]; SciVal Internationally co-authored papers with UK (2013−2017), accessed June 2018.

*Excluding the three main programme providers of distance, flexible and blended TNE.
Note: Mobility measured in instances rather than student numbers as some students have more than one mobility period.
ASIA

STUDENTS

TOTAL ASIAN DOMICILED STUDENTS IN THE UK IN 2016−17: 192,520

Figure 34: Top five Asian student domiciles in the UK, and overall rank, 2016–17

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Domicile</th>
<th>Students</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>95,090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Hong Kong**</td>
<td>16,680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>16,550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>16,370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>7,300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

STAFF

TOTAL ASIAN STAFF IN UK 2016−17: 12,915

Figure 35: Top five Asian staff nationalities in the UK, 2016–17

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Staff</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>4,620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>3,215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>680</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TRANSNATIONAL EDUCATION

TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS ON UK HE TNE IN ASIA: 168,895

Figure 36: Top five countries hosting the most UK HE TNE students in Asia, 2016–17

- China: 95,090
- Malaysia: 16,370
- Singapore: 16,550
- Hong Kong: 16,680
- India: 16,550

Asia hosted 52% of UK HE TNE students in 2016–17.*


*Excluding the three main programme providers of distance, flexible and blended TNE. **Special Administrative Region of China.
The number of Asian countries, territories and administrations in which UK HE TNE was delivered in 2016–17.*

Outward Mobility
Total Instances of Mobility to Asia, 2016–17: 6,990
Figure 37: Top five Asian destinations for mobile UK students, by mobility instances, 2016–17

Note: Mobility measured in instances rather than student numbers as some students have more than one mobility period.

Co-Authored Publications
Total UK Publications with an Asian Co-Author, Between 2013–17: 130,079
Figure 38: Co-authored publications between Asia and the UK, 2013 and 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Global rank</th>
<th>Total co-authored publications (2013–17)</th>
<th>Growth since 2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>China 48,327</td>
<td>79.7% ▲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Japan 18,626</td>
<td>24.6% ▲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>India 13,002</td>
<td>42.6% ▲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>South Korea 8,017</td>
<td>37.4% ▲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Singapore 7,533</td>
<td>61.9% ▲</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AUSTRALASIA

STUDENTS
TOTAL AUSTRALASIAN DOMICILED STUDENTS IN THE UK IN 2016−17: 2,755
Figure 39: Top three Australasian student domiciles in the UK, and overall rank, 2016−17

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Domicile</th>
<th>Students</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>2,130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiji</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

STAFF
TOTAL AUSTRALASIAN STAFF IN UK 2016−17: 2,635
Figure 40: Top two Australasian staff nationalities in the UK, 2016−17

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>Staff</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>1,915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>710</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TRANSNATIONAL EDUCATION
TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS ON UK HE TNE IN AUSTRALASIA: 2,025
Figure 41: Top three countries hosting the most UK HE TNE students in Australasia, 2016−17

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Students</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>1,575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papua New Guinea</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Australasia hosted 1% of UK HE TNE students in 2016−17.*

Sources: HESA Student record [2016−17]; HESA Staff record [2016−17]; HESA Aggregate Offshore Record [multiple years]; HESA Student Outward Mobility record [2016−17]; SciVal Internationally co-authored papers with UK (2013−2017), accessed June 2018.
*Excluding the three main programme providers of distance, flexible and blended TNE.
### OUTWARD MOBILITY

**TOTAL INSTANCES OF MOBILITY TO AUSTRALASIA, 2016–17: 2,740**

Figure 42: Top five Australasian destinations for mobile UK students, by mobility instances, 2016–17

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Mobility Instances</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>2,040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tonga</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiji</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanuatu</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Mobility measured in instances rather than student numbers as some students have more than one mobility period.

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### CO-AUTHORED PUBLICATIONS

**TOTAL UK PUBLICATIONS WITH AN AUSTRALASIAN CO-AUTHOR, BETWEEN 2013–17: 57,030**

Figure 43: Co-authored publications between Australasia and the UK, 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Global rank</th>
<th>Total co-authored publications (2013–17)</th>
<th>Growth since 2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Australia</td>
<td>47,304</td>
<td>35.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 New Zealand</td>
<td>9,109</td>
<td>20.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The number of Australasian countries, territories and administrations in which UK HE TNE was delivered in 2016–17.*
EUROPE

STUDENTS
TOTAL EUROPEAN (EU AND NON-EU) DOMICILED STUDENTS IN THE UK IN 2016−17: 157,605
Figure 44: Top five European student domiciles in the UK, and overall rank, 2016−17

1. Germany 13,735
2. France 13,560
3. Italy 13,455
4. Ireland 10,070
5. Greece 10,045

STAFF
TOTAL EUROPEAN (EU AND NON-EU) STAFF IN UK 2016−17: 52,525
Figure 45: Top five European staff nationalities in the UK, 2016−17

1. Italy 7,210
2. Germany 6,775
3. Ireland 6,620
4. Spain 4,425
5. Greece 4,225

TRANSNATIONAL EDUCATION
TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS ON UK HE TNE IN EUROPE: 52,590
Figure 46: Top five countries hosting the most UK HE TNE students in Europe, 2016–17

1. Greece 12,200
2. Switzerland 4,840
3. Cyprus (EU) 4,605
4. Germany 4,475
5. Ireland 3,915

The EU hosted 14% of UK HE TNE students in 2016–17.*

Sources: HESA Student record [2016−17]; HESA Staff record [2016−17]; HESA Aggregate Offshore Record [multiple years]; HESA Student Outward Mobility record [2016−17]; SciVal Internationally co-authored papers with UK (2013–2017), accessed June 2018.

*Excluding the three main programme providers of distance, flexible and blended TNE.
OUTWARD MOBILITY

TOTAL INSTANCES OF MOBILITY TO EUROPE, 2016–17: 25,475

Figure 47: Top five European destinations for mobile UK students, by mobility instances, 2016–17

Note: Mobility measured in instances rather than student numbers as some students have more than one mobility period.

CO-AUTHORED PUBLICATIONS

TOTAL UK PUBLICATIONS WITH A EUROPEAN (NON-EU AND EU) CO-AUTHOR, BETWEEN 2013–17: 269,963

Figure 48: Co-authored publications between Europe and the UK, 2013 and 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Global rank</th>
<th>Total co-authored publications (2013–17)</th>
<th>Growth since 2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Germany 72,707</td>
<td>27.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>France 51,821</td>
<td>24.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Italy 50,470</td>
<td>39.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Netherlands 41,417</td>
<td>26.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Spain 40,213</td>
<td>29.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The number of European countries, territories and regions in which UK HE TNE was delivered in 2016–17.*
**STUDENTS**

**TOTAL MIDDLE EASTERN DOMICILED STUDENTS IN THE UK IN 2016–17: 29,120**

Figure 49: Top five Middle Eastern student domiciles in the UK, and overall rank, 2016–17

- Saudi Arabia: 8,065
- United Arab Emirates: 4,080
- Kuwait: 3,450
- Qatar: 2,890
- Oman: 2,565

**STAFF**

**TOTAL MIDDLE EASTERN STAFF IN UK 2016–17: 2,015**

Figure 50: Top five Middle Eastern staff nationalities in the UK, 2016–17

- Iran: 975
- Israel: 300
- Syria: 215
- Iraq: 165
- Lebanon: 120

**TRANSNATIONAL EDUCATION**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS ON UK HE TNE IN THE MIDDLE EAST: 37,955**

Figure 51: Top five countries hosting the most UK HE TNE students in the Middle East, 2016–17

- The Middle East hosted 12% of UK HE TNE students in 2016–17.*


*Excluding the three main programme providers of distance, flexible and blended TNE.
OUTWARD MOBILITY

TOTAL INSTANCES OF MOBILITY TO THE MIDDLE EAST, 2016–17: 715

Figure 52: Top five Middle Eastern destinations for mobile UK students, by mobility instances, 2016–17

Note: Top five Middle Eastern destinations for mobile UK students, by mobility instances, 2016–17.

CO-AUTHORED PUBLICATIONS

TOTAL UK PUBLICATIONS WITH A MIDDLE EASTERN CO-AUTHOR, BETWEEN 2013–17: 29,647

Figure 53: Co-authored publications between the Middle East and the UK, 2013 and 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Global rank</th>
<th>Total co-authored publications (2013–17)</th>
<th>Growth since 2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Israel 6,927</td>
<td>36.2% ▲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Saudi Arabia 5,925</td>
<td>68.0% ▲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Iran 4,559</td>
<td>34.2% ▲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Qatar 2,181</td>
<td>179% ▲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>United Arab Emirates 2,000</td>
<td>83.3% ▲</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NORTH AMERICA

STUDENTS
TOTAL NORTH AMERICAN DOMICILED STUDENTS IN THE UK IN 2016–17: 28,745
Figure 54: Top five North American student domiciles in the UK, and overall rank, 2016–17

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Students</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>17,580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>5,915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>2,120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trinidad and Tobago</td>
<td>625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bermuda</td>
<td>425</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

STAFF
TOTAL NORTH AMERICAN STAFF IN UK 2016–17: 8,120
Figure 55: Top five North American staff nationalities in the UK, 2016–17

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Staff</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>5,240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>1,950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamaica</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trinidad &amp; Tobago</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TRANSNATIONAL EDUCATION
TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS ON UK HE TNE IN NORTH AMERICA: 16,220
Figure 56: Top five countries hosting the most UK HE TNE students in North America, 2016–17

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Students</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>17,580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>5,255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>4,015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamaica</td>
<td>3,350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bermuda</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

North America hosted 5% of UK HE TNE students in 2016–17.*


*Excluding the three main programme providers of distance, flexible and blended TNE.
OUTWARD MOBILITY

TOTAL INSTANCES OF MOBILITY TO NORTH AMERICA, 2016–17: 7,445

Figure 57: Top five North American destinations for mobile UK students, by mobility instances, 2016–17

Note: Mobility measured in instances rather than student numbers as some students have more than one mobility period.

CO-AUTHORED PUBLICATIONS

TOTAL UK PUBLICATIONS WITH A NORTH AMERICAN CO-AUTHOR, BETWEEN 2013–17: 161,571

Figure 58: Co-authored publications between North America and the UK, 2013 and 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Global rank</th>
<th>Total co-authored publications (2013–17)</th>
<th>Growth since 2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>United States 139,221</td>
<td>23.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Canada 35,356</td>
<td>28.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Mexico 4,742</td>
<td>37.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94</td>
<td>Cuba 439</td>
<td>15.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td>Costa Rica 353</td>
<td>88.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The number of North American countries, territories and administrations in which UK HE TNE was delivered in 2016–17.*
SOUTH AMERICA

STUDENTS
TOTAL SOUTH AMERICAN DOMICILED STUDENTS IN THE UK IN 2016–17: 5,345
Figure 59: Top five South American student domiciles in the UK, and overall rank, 2016–17

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Students</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>1,745</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>1,005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>515</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>405</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

STAFF
TOTAL SOUTH AMERICAN STAFF IN UK 2016–17: 1,310
Figure 60: Top five South American staff nationalities in the UK, 2016–17

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Staff</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venezuela</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TRANSNATIONAL EDUCATION
TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS ON UK HE TNE IN SOUTH AMERICA: 1,105
Figure 61: Top five countries hosting the most UK HE TNE students in South America, 2016–17

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Students</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guyana</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


*Excluding the three main programme providers of distance, flexible and blended TNE.
OUTWARD MOBILITY

TOTAL INSTANCES OF MOBILITY TO SOUTH AMERICA, 2016–17: 1,255

Figure 62: Top five South American destinations for mobile UK students, by mobility instances, 2016–17

CO-AUTHORED PUBLICATIONS

TOTAL UK PUBLICATIONS WITH A SOUTH AMERICAN CO-AUTHOR, BETWEEN 2013–17: 23,691

Figure 63: Co-authored publications between South America and the UK, 2013 and 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Global rank</th>
<th>Total co-authored publications (2013–17)</th>
<th>Growth since 2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Brazil 14,420</td>
<td>68.8% ▲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Chile 5,544</td>
<td>62.7% ▲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Argentina 3,303</td>
<td>33.1% ▲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Colombia 3,098</td>
<td>74.7% ▲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>Peru 1,058</td>
<td>83.3% ▲</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Mobility measured in instances rather than student numbers as some students have more than one mobility period.
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