

# CHINA EDUCATION NEWSLETTER

A quarterly newsletter for American educators who are interested in China

January 2013



U.S. CONSULATE GENERAL GUANGZHOU

COMMERCIAL SECTION



## Upcoming Events

- Mar 9, 2013  
**EIC Study Fair**  
**Wuhan**
- Mar 9, 2013  
**Shinyway Study Fair**  
**Shenzhen**
- Mar 10, 2013  
**Shinyway Study Fair**  
**Guangzhou**
- Mar 16, 2013  
**EIC Study Fair**  
**Shenzhen**
- Mar 17, 2013  
**EIC Study Fair**  
**Guangzhou**
- Mar 23, 2013  
**IDP Study Fair**  
**Shenzhen**
- Mar 24, 2013  
**IDP Study Fair**  
**Guangzhou**



**EILEEN BAI**

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*For more information about the education market in China, to arrange study fairs, briefings, and meetings, or to subscribe to this newsletter, please contact*

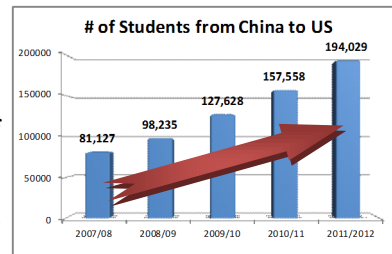
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## RECORD NUMBER OF CHINESE STUDENTS STUDYING AT U.S.

According to Open Doors 2012 published by the Institute of International Education (IIE), the number of Chinese students enrolled in U.S. institutions of higher education in 2011/12 increased from 157,558 to 194,029. The report also indicated that China remained first among all countries sending students to the United States.

The total number of international students at colleges and universities in the United States increase by 6 percent to 764,495 during the 2011/12 academic year. This represents a record high number of international students in the United States. There are 31 percent more international students studying at U.S. colleges and universities than there were a decade ago. It marks the sixth consecutive year of expansion of the total num-



ber. This growth is largely driven by sizeable increases in the number of students from China, particularly at the undergraduate level. Chinese student enrollments increased by 23 percent in total and by 31 percent at the undergraduate level. Large increases in undergraduate students from Saudi Arabia, funded by Saudi government scholarships, also help explain why international undergraduates studying in the U.S. now outnumber international graduate students, for the first time in 12 years.

In 2011/2012, international students in all 50 states contributed \$22.7 billion to the U.S. economy. International education creates a positive economic and social impact for communities in the United States and around the world.

[Source: Open Doors 2012](#)

## MORE AMERICAN STUDENTS STUDYING IN CHINA

Citing the strategic importance of the U.S.-China relationship, in November 2009, President Barack Obama announced the “100,000 Strong” initiative, a national effort designed to increase dramatically the number and diversify the composition of American students studying in China. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton officially launched the initiative in May 2010 in Beijing. The Chinese government strongly supports the initiative and has already committed 10,000 “Bridge Scholarships” for American students to study in China.

The initiative also seeks to develop specific opportunities and funding sources for underrepresented students to study in China.

With the strong support from both countries, it is reported that 14,596 American students studied in China in the 2010/11 academic year, an increase of five percent. China remained the fifth most popular destinations for Americans studying abroad for second year. The top four countries are United Kingdom, Italy, Spain, and France.

[Source: Open Doors 2012](#)



美国教育资讯



**Our Social Media Site in China  
to Help Introduce Your Schools**

<http://weibo.com/useducation>



## WHAT IS THE PRICE OF EDUCATION IN CHINA?

According to the NY Times, education has long been seen as the key to getting ahead in a highly society for Chinese children and their parents. Children from the wealthy and well-connected family now have more opportunities to enroll in government-run schools.

Nearly everything has a price from school admissions and placement in top classes to leadership positions in Communist youth groups. Even front-row seats near the blackboard or a post as class monitor are up for sale.

Chinese news media reported recently that the going bribery rate for admission to a high school linked to the renowned Renmin University in Beijing is \$80,000 to \$130,000. But a school official denied

that outsiders could pay their way in.

Bribery has become so rife that Xi Jinping devoted his first speech after being named the Communist Party's new leader to warn the Politburo that corruption could lead to the collapse of the party and the state if left unchecked. China's state-run education system — promoted as the hallmark of Communist meritocracy — is being overrun by bribery and cronyism. Such corruption has broadened the gulf between the haves and have-nots as Chinese families see their hopes for the future sold to the highest bidder.

<http://nyti.ms/TZcq6K>

## CARNEGIE MELLON PARTNERS WITH SUN YAT-SEN UNIVERSITY IN GUANGZHOU

**Carnegie Mellon University**

A ceremony celebrating the launch of a new and innovative joint graduate engineering program, the Joint Institute of Engineering (JIE), being developed by Carnegie Mellon University and China's Sun Yat-sen University (SYSU) is scheduled for Nov. 12, 2012 in Guangzhou. At the same time, CMU and SYSU will officially launch the Shunde International Joint Research Institute (JRI) with Shunde District, Foshan City of GD province as a complement program of the Joint Institute of Engineering (JIE).

The mission of the Joint Institute of Engineering (JIE) will be to further world-class education in engineering and perform cutting-edge research in China.



The SYSU community is excited to explore a new and effective model for engineering education with CMU. SYSU and its local community are also expecting that the Joint Institute of Engineering and Joint Research Institute will help local research communities and industries to carry out cutting-edge research and product development, solving the practical engineering problems that will help lead local industry improvement.

Carnegie Mellon's engineering faculty is well known for its research and education efforts. Its undergraduate and graduate programs rank in the top 10 in the U.S., according to U.S. News and World Report.

<http://www.cmu.edu/news/stories/archives/2012/november/>

## FROM CLASSIC CLASSROOMS TO COMPUTERS

The information era is creating a new age of education, as a growing number of university students take online classes. Shanghai was one of her family's biggest expenses which were a typical among piano majors.

Yang Yuqi, a 29-year-old piano teacher from Yunnan province, hasn't set foot on a campus for two years, since she started learning online. Today, Yang watches videos of these master classes from home on Popiano.org. She can also interact with her students and their parents through online platforms. The only difference from studying in the classroom is that you can't ask the teachers questions right away. But many Chinese universities are still keen on building online learning platforms. For example, Central China Normal University in Hubei province's capital Wuhan has more than 20 accredited courses offered in virtual classrooms.

However, 15 years ago, attending those top-level piano lessons by train from

[http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/life/2012-12/03/content\\_15981585.htm](http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/life/2012-12/03/content_15981585.htm)



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Education is not the means of showing people how to get what they want. Education is an exercise by means of which enough men, it is hoped, will learn to want what is worth having.

- RONALD REAGAN

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