Immigration & Overseas Study
Summary:

• In times of economic globalization, global talent flow has become a trend. Immigration bonus turned to be more enticing in the field of technology and economy.

• The number of overseas Chinese amounted to about 60 million worldwide, and Chinese immigrants have been the largest immigration group in the world. Chinese primary immigration destinations include US, Canada, Australia, South Korea, Japan and Singapore.

• People who emigrated for overseas study occupied the majority of Chinese immigrants. Most of them were male aged 20-39 with a geographical concentration in China’s coastal areas, such as Yangtze River Delta region, Zhujiang Delta region and around the Bohai sea region.
Summary:

• For high-net-worth individuals, main reasons to immigrate were educational quality, environmental pollution, and food safety. Many of them held the opinion that their children would have better education and become more confident after immigration. However, they would also be faced with the problems of tax policy, language barriers and cultural differences.

• The number of Chinese students studying abroad has grown at a double-digit rate in recent ten years. And the number of returnees has also risen rapidly. More than three-quarter of Chinese students studying abroad chose to come back after finishing their studies, according data from 2013 to 2015.
Summary:

- US, UK, Australia, and Canada have been main destinations for Chinese students studying abroad. A wide range of ages were seen among them, and nowadays students choosing to study abroad showed an increasingly lower age.

- In 2015, economic majors were the most popular ones among Chinese students abroad. Generally, returnees’ salary level couldn’t meet their expectations. More than two-thirds of returnees’ monthly salary was below CNY10,000 after returning to China.

- The development of the Internet has changed the way to acquire information. More users are looking to social media and portal sites to obtain overseas study information. Still, lectures and educational exhibition are proven to be the most effective ways to get information of overseas education.
In 2014, China, Romania, and Poland were top three countries whose nationals tended to flow overseas. The number of Chinese immigrants was much more than that of other countries.

Top 10 Countries for Emigration in 2014 (‘000)

Source: OECD
In 2014, US was the top country to receive immigrants in the world, followed by Germany and UK. The number of immigrants to Germany was 0.57 million in 2014, up by 23% compared with the previous year.

Top 10 Destinations for Immigrants in 2014 (‘000)

- US: 1,020
- Germany: 574
- UK: 320
- Canada: 260
- France: 260
- Australia: 240
- Italy: 220
- Spain: 180
- Switzerland: 120
- Netherlands: 100

Source: OECD 2016
In 2015, Oceania was the most popular destination for Chinese immigrants. North America and Europe came second and third. According to the data, China was the second largest country for sending immigrants who become permanent residents in US, only after Mexico.

**Chinese Immigrants’ Destination in 2015**

- **Oceania, 35.3%**
- **North America, 25.7%**
- **Europe, 22.5%**
- **Asia, 7.1%**
- **Hong Kong & Macao & Taiwan, 8.3%**
- **Others, 1.1%**

Source: China and Globalization Data, *Base CCG Report*
In consideration of education, house purchasing, immigrating policy, living costs, tax, medical treatment, passport, visa free, and immigrating adaptability, US took the highest immigration index in 2015. Next came UK and Canada.

**Chinese Immigration Index in 2015**

- US: 9.10
- UK: 8.70
- Canada: 8.30
- Australia: 7.75
- Singapore: 7.60
- Germany: 7.40
- New Zealand: 7.15
- South Korea: 7.10
- Hungary: 5.70
- Portugal: 5.65

Source: Hurun 2015
For high-net-worth individuals, in 2015, main reasons to immigrate include educational quality, environmental pollution, and food safety.

### Reasons to Immigrate for High-net-worth Individuals in 2015

- **Educational Quality**: 22%
- **Environmental Pollution**: 20%
- **Food Safety**: 18%
- **Medical Level**: 10%
- **Social Welfare**: 9%
- **Asset Security**: 6%
- **Social Security**: 4%
- **Political Environment**: 4%
- **Fertility Demand**: 3%
- **Others**: 2%

Source: Hurun 2015
Many immigrants held the opinion that their children would receive better education and become more confident after immigration. However, they would also be faced with the problems of tax policy, language barriers and cultural differences.

Problems after Immigration in 2015

Changes after Immigration in 2015

Source: Hurun 2015
For Chinese high-net-worth individuals, the most popular destinations for immigration and purchasing house were some regions within US, including Los Angeles, San Francisco, New York, Seattle, etc.

### Chinese Favourite Destinations to Immigrate & Purchase House

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Los Angeles</td>
<td>17.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>San Francisco</td>
<td>16.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>13.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Seattle</td>
<td>8.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Vancouver</td>
<td>8.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Boston</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Sydney</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Toronto</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Melbourne</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Hongkong</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>London</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Canberra</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>St Kitts and Nevis</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Antigua and Barbuda</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Malta</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Hurun 2015
In 2015, the number of Chinese students overseas ranked first in six of top ten destinations for receiving international students, which meant that Chinese students accounted for a significant proportion of international students.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Chinese Students among International Overseas Students</th>
<th>Ranking of the Number of Chinese Overseas Students</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>16.35%</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>UK</td>
<td>12.56%</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>6.35%</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>5.99%</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>5.11%</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>4.89%</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>3.86%</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>3.33%</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>2.16%</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>1.97%</td>
<td>——</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Overseas Study Development Report 2015
The number of Chinese students studying abroad has increased at a double-digit rate in recent ten years.

The Number of Chinese Students Studying Abroad ('000)

Source: The Chinese Ministry of Education
The number of returnees who’ve been studying abroad has risen rapidly in recent ten years. More than three-quarter overseas Chinese students chose to came back home after finishing their studies, according to data from 2013 to 2015.

The Number of Return Students & Proportion of Return Students in All Overseas Chinese Students

Source: The Chinese Ministry of Education
US, UK, Australia, and Canada were main destinations for Chinese students who wanted to study abroad. They were also popular destinations for immigration.

Top 10 Destinations for Overseas Study

Source: Hurun 2015
The number of Chinese students who studied in US, UK and Canada has increased in recent 6 years, especially in US. In 2009, the number of Chinese students studying in Australia slipped due to the shutdown of some private vocational colleges in Australia. However, the number rose again in the academic year of 2012-2013.

The Number of Chinese Students Studying in Foreign Countries

Source: USA Open Doors, HESA, Australian Department of Immigration and Citizenship, Canadian Government Data
Chinese students studying overseas cover a wide range of age, and students overseas now tended to have lower age. More than 75% of the students who had the intention of studying abroad are high school(or below) students.

**Students Who Had the Intention of Studying Abroad**

- Below Junior Middle School, 32.3%
- Junior Middle School, 22.6%
- High School, 22.6%
- College, 9.7%
- University, 9.7%
- Postgraduate, 3.2%

Source: Overseas Study Development Report 2015
In 2016, more than 30% of high-net-worth individuals held the opinion that children should be sent overseas for further study in middle school. Next came university education. Moreover, the proportion of studying in overseas primary schools was higher than studying for master’s degree, which meant that studying abroad with lower age became a trend.

**Time to Send Child Abroad for High-net-worth Families**

- Primary School, 8.3%
- Junior Middle School, 13.8%
- High School, 30.6%
- Undergraduate, 23.1%
- Postgraduate, 6.1%

Source: Hurun 2016
Economic majors were the most popular ones among Chinese students abroad. Next came business and management.

Top 10 Majors in Overseas Study

- Economy: 31%
- Business: 13%
- Management: 9%
- Art: 7%
- Language: 5%
- IT: 4%
- Media: 4%
- Politics: 2%
- Telecommunication: 2%
- Others: 22%

Source: Hurun 2015
Generally, returnees’ salary level couldn’t meet their expectations. More than two-thirds of returnees’ monthly salary was below CNY10,000 after returning to China.
The development of the Internet has changed the way to acquire information. More users have obtained the overseas education information from social media and portal sites.

### How Students Get Overseas Education Information

- Social Media: 30.6%
- Vertical Website: 28.2%
- Lecture/Educational Exhibition: 26.4%
- Study Abroad Agency: 25.2%
- Portal Site: 17.9%
- Print Media & Brochure: 16.1%
- OOH: 3.9%
- Embassy: 4.9%

Source: Committee on Self-Funded Study Abroad Service of China Education Association for International Exchange (CSSAS) 2015
Lectures and educational exhibition are still the most effective ways to get information of overseas study, followed by WeChat and vertical websites.

**Promotion Effect for Overseas Education Information**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Promotion Method</th>
<th>Very Effective</th>
<th>Effective</th>
<th>No Effect</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lecture &amp; Exhibition</td>
<td>56.0%</td>
<td>19.7%</td>
<td>32.0%</td>
<td>14.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leaflet</td>
<td>59.3%</td>
<td>21.0%</td>
<td>31.9%</td>
<td>22.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newspaper</td>
<td>44.0%</td>
<td>29.7%</td>
<td>11.0%</td>
<td>11.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WeChat</td>
<td>55.0%</td>
<td>55.0%</td>
<td>23.1%</td>
<td>36.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portal Site</td>
<td>29.0%</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
<td>18.0%</td>
<td>34.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vertical Website</td>
<td>24.1%</td>
<td>18.7%</td>
<td>36.3%</td>
<td>35.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radio &amp; TV</td>
<td>11.0%</td>
<td>24.1%</td>
<td>18.0%</td>
<td>29.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OOH</td>
<td>12.1%</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
<td>18.0%</td>
<td>28.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Committee on Self-Funded Study Abroad Service of China Education Association for International Exchange (CSSAS) 2015
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