

**REPORT OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF E EDUCATION**

**The Feasibility of
Establishing a Student
Exchange Program with Japan**

**TO THE GOVERNOR AND
THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA**



SENATE DOCUMENT NO. 40

**COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
RICHMOND
1993**



COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

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JOSEPH A. SPAGNOLO, JR., Ed.D.
Superintendent of Public Instruction

March 31, 1993

The Honorable Douglas L. Wilder
Governor of Virginia, and
The General Assembly of Virginia
3rd Floor, State Capital
Richmond, Virginia 23219

Dear Governor Wilder and Members of the General Assembly:

The report transmitted herewith is pursuant to Senate Joint Resolution 99 of the 1992 General Assembly of Virginia. This resolution requested the Department of Education to study the feasibility of establishing a student exchange program with Japan and report its findings and recommendations to the 1993 session of the General Assembly.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Joseph A. Spagnolo, Jr.".

Joseph A. Spagnolo, Jr.
Superintendent of Public Instruction

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This study of the feasibility of a student exchange program with Japan is the result of a Virginia Department of Education team effort over five months. The interdisciplinary team reviewed student exchange programs through major organizations or state departments of education and in local school divisions. A recommendation was developed based on the research and is set forth in this document.

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Social Studies

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Council of Higher Education

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Governor's School for International Relations

We wish to thank the following State Departments of Education for providing information on their policies on student exchange programs:

Connecticut Department of Education
Georgia Department of Education
Maine Department of Education
Michigan Department of Education
Minnesota Department of Education
North Carolina Department of Education
Oregon Department of Education
Texas Department of Education

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Preface	1
Executive Summary	3
Historical Context	5
Review of Issues and Concerns	9
Recommendations	10
Appendix I Local Foreign Language Supervisors	11
Appendix II Social Studies Resource Personnel	14
Appendix III Virginia Foreign Language Enrollments	15
Appendix IV Resource Organizations and Individuals	18
Appendix V Resource Agencies	19

PREFACE

The Virginia Department of Education was directed by the 1992 Virginia General Assembly to study the feasibility of a student exchange program with Japan. To achieve this request, the General Assembly passed Senate Joint Resolution No. 99, which reads as follows:

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA--1992 SESSION

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 99
AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE
(Proposed by the Senate Committee on Rules
on February 3, 1992)
(Patron Prior to Substitute - Senator Lambert)

Requesting the Department of Education to study the feasibility of establishing a student exchange program with Japan.

WHEREAS, considerable attention has been given to the condition of the American educational system and the need for reform given the demands of the new global economy; and

WHEREAS, the gravity of international events and monumental changes in the geopolitical structure throughout the world over the past decade have given us reason to acknowledge and express appreciation anew for the rights and privileges afforded us by our system of government; and

WHEREAS, Virginia and the United States have entered into relationships with other nations with different cultures and forms of government, requiring that our students be prepared to compete successfully in the world's marketplace; and

WHEREAS, unfortunately, recent studies indicate a dearth in the knowledge of our youth concerning world history, and the cultures and governments of other nations, particularly our foreign competitors; and

WHEREAS, Standard 1 of the Standards of Quality, § 22.1-25.3.13:1 of the Code of Virginia, requires that local school boards provide a program of instruction which includes foreign languages and the study of international cultures; and

WHEREAS, student exchange programs have been formed throughout the nation with foreign countries, including the countries of Western Europe and former nations of the Communist bloc; and

WHEREAS, given the Commonwealth's new and growing trade relationship with Japan, our students could benefit greatly through an exchange program with Japan, fostering mutual understanding and appreciation of Japanese and American traditions and culture; and

WHEREAS, successful programs of this type could provide the foundation for such arrangements with African and other third world countries, as well as newly emerging nations of the Commonwealth of Soviet Republics; and

38 WHEREAS, such relationships will enable our students to build and
39 increase the requisite skills needed in the 21st century; now, therefore, be it

40 RESOLVED by the Senate, the House of Delegates concurring, That the
41 Department of Education be requested to study the feasibility of establishing a
42 student exchange program with Japan.

43 The Department shall consider the following: (i) Japanese culture,
44 language, and history and its impact on American education, culture and
45 business, particularly on Virginia; (ii) the feasibility and efficacy of establishing
46 such a program and its potential value relative to the World Class Education
47 System; (iii) the protocol, process, and costs of developing and implementing such
48 a program; (iv) the effect of a student exchange program with Japan and the
49 program of instruction at model and magnet schools, the Governor's School, and
50 institutions of higher education; (v) federal requirements and stipulations of the
51 government of Japan concerning such arrangements; (v) federal requirements
52 and stipulations of the government of Japan concerning such arrangements; (vi)
53 potential opportunities to expand such a program to include African and third
54 world countries and the Commonwealth of Soviet Republics; (vii) processing for
55 application and selection of students; (viii) immediate and long-term public policy
56 and fiscal impact on the educational system; (ix) the relationship to goals stated in
57 the America 2000 plan and by other national groups, and such programs
58 implemented by other states; and (x) such other matters and issues as may be
59 related to student exchange programs.

60 All agencies of the Commonwealth shall provide assistance upon request in
61 the manner deemed necessary by the Department.

62 The Department of shall complete its work in time to submit its findings
63 and recommendations to the Governor and the 1993 Session of the General
64 Assembly as provided in the procedures of the Division of Legislative Automated
65 Services for the processing of legislative documents.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 1992 General Assembly, at the request of chief patron Senator Benjamin Lambert, passed Senate Joint Resolution 99 requesting the Department of Education to study the feasibility of a student exchange program with Japan. The Department of Education formed a team to review existing travel abroad programs to Japan and other countries provided by national organizations, councils, or agencies for Virginia's students. The Department's team also contacted selected state education agencies and selected local social studies or foreign language specialists in order to review a wide range of existing opportunities for student exchange programs.

Historical background shows increasing student travel abroad. Numerous organizations reacted to interest in student travel by developing tours or exchange programs to foreign countries. The AFS Intercultural Programs, American International Youth Student Exchange Program, The Experiment in International Living, Rotary International Youth Exchange, and Youth for Understanding are examples of the 63 organizations named in the 1992 Advisory List of International Educational Travel and Exchange Programs published by the Council on Standards for International Educational Travel. Virginia's students participate frequently in these tours during the summer months or during semester breaks.

Within local school divisions, student travel abroad usually is arranged by teachers through private organizations. According to a recent study by the Foreign Language Service of the Department of Education, each year Virginia's foreign language teachers lead more than 2,000 students on tours of foreign countries. Several school divisions directly sponsor their own student trips abroad. Other school divisions encourage one-year student exchanges between schools abroad or support the enrollment of foreign students in the local division.

The Virginia Department of Education has developed a wide range of opportunities for students to increase their awareness, understanding, and abilities in the area of developing international perspectives. Within the current Social Studies Standards of Learning Objectives for grades K-12, 71 of the 154 objectives support international outlooks. Likewise, the Foreign Language Standards of Learning Objectives promote international awareness. As the Department continues to develop the components of the World Class Education initiative, students will demonstrate individual and shared responsibilities in the local and global community.

The Department also sponsors specific programs with international segments. For three years the Department offered a two week summer residential program for rising seventh and eighth grade students that duplicated the daily school life of a Japanese child. Virginia students learned Japanese language and participated in many cultural activities. For gifted students

enrolled in two Governor's Schools at the University of Richmond, extensive summer programs explore international connections in both the humanities and the visual and performing arts. The Congress-Bundestag program is open to students in Virginia and several other states and provides full scholarships for advanced study in German professional and technical schools to high school seniors who have completed a vocational program. The Governor's Foreign Language Academy Program is unique and has received national recognition. During a month of summer study, students speak exclusively the language they are studying and explore the culture related to the language. Total immersion academies in German, French, and Spanish have been conducted since 1986. Other academies in Japanese, Russian, and Latin expose students to non-traditional language and culture. Plans are currently underway to include 25 students from Japan in the 1993 summer Japanese Academy.

Numerous opportunities for student travel abroad through national organizations or locally initiated programs currently exist for Virginia's students. Given these opportunities and state budgetary constraints, the Department of Education team studying the feasibility of student exchanges with Japan and other countries recommends that the Department continue to concentrate on the development of the major components of a world class system of education. It is the understanding of the team that the components of the world class system of education promote international awareness. The team, therefore, recommends that the Department of Education not sponsor student trips abroad at this time. The team recommends that the Department review other methods for developing international perspectives in the student population. These might include, but may not be limited to, the use of satellite technology, computer linkages, or teacher exchange programs. If student travel abroad becomes central to a world class education, then the Department may want to re-examine its position on sponsoring student trips. The recommendation of the team should be regarded as a team position that may be adapted as needed.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The Virginia Department of Education is embarking on a bold initiative to provide all of the state's children with a world class system of quality education by the year 2000. One of the major components of the world class education initiative is the *Common Core of Learning* which will reflect international standards. Virginia's graduates must be able to compete with students anywhere in the world in terms of the education they are receiving.

This expectation is reflected in the Standards of Quality approved by the 1992 General Assembly:

"The Board shall seek to ensure that any revised educational objectives are consistent with the world's highest education standards."

"Local school boards shall develop and implement a program of instruction for grades K through 12 which emphasizes... (a) knowledge of history, economics, government, foreign languages, international cultures, health, environmental issues and geography necessary for responsible participation in American society and in the international community."

An early draft of *Virginia's Vision for a World Class Education* reflects the same direction when it states,

"all children learn and are educated to a level of knowledge and skills comparable to the best in the world... Children will also develop respect for themselves and other individuals, and a sense of responsibility to the larger community."

The National Goals for Education were developed by President Bush and the Governors at a historic education summit in Charlottesville in 1989. In the introduction they state,

"Our people must be as knowledgeable, as well-trained, as competent, and as inventive as those in any other nation. All of our people, not just a few, must be able to think for a living, adapt to changing environments, and to understand the world around them."

Goal 5 also addresses the issue of international competitiveness:

"By the year 2000, every adult American will be literate and will possess the knowledge and skills necessary to compete in a global economy and exercise the rights and responsibilities of citizenship."

Given the direction of recent national and state goals, the last two decades have witnessed a tremendous increase in the number of students in middle school and high school participating in travel and study abroad programs. The outcome has caused a proliferation of private and commercial organizations specializing in travel or exchange programs. As a consequence, the 1992 Advisory List of International Educational Travel and Exchange Programs contains 63 student programs approved by the Council on Standards for International Educational Travel.

The value of first-hand contact with people of other cultures has long been recognized. Foreign travel broadens students' cultural horizons, enriches their intellectual experience, and leads to a better understanding of other people. Travel abroad offers foreign language students the added benefit of an opportunity to use the language they are studying in a real life situation.

During the 1980s, Virginia's students continued to travel abroad in ever-increasing numbers. The emphasis on travel and exchange programs has increased as studies have indicated a lack of international perspectives among American citizens. For example, *Cornerstone of Competition*, the November 1986 study of the Southern Governors' Advisory Council on International Education, presented some alarming statistics:

*The United States continues to be the only country in which a student can earn a doctorate degree without ever taking a foreign language course.

*Only one percent of the elementary school students in this country are exposed to foreign languages.

*While materials published in the United States are circulated and read all over the world, less than 5 percent of Japanese technical literature is ever translated into English.

*A United Nations study of 30,000 10- and 14-year olds in nine countries demonstrated that American students ranked next to last in their comprehension of foreign cultures.

As the Department of Education has broadened the scope of its international education activities, school divisions have appeared increasingly aware of the importance of international perspectives. Foreign language academies, an affiliation with the Peace Corps, international vocational opportunities, and geographical institutes for teachers have provided ways for students and teachers to become competent in their knowledge of different world cultures.

In addition, since 1989, the Japanese Ministry of Education has asked the Department to host twenty-five Japanese teachers for two months of the school year. Host schools and homestays are provided by local school divisions and their

teachers. Social studies teachers in Virginia also have an opportunity to travel to Germany under a new study tour hosted by the Armonk Institute and initiated through the Department in 1992.

For all students, 25 percent of the current K-12 social studies curriculum objectives have been designed for teaching global perspectives from kindergarten through grade 12. Three credits in social studies are required for graduation from high school, and one credit must be a course in world studies. Electives in the secondary school curriculum may include World Geography, African Studies, History of Russia, World Civilization, Latin-American Studies, and International Relations.

Accordingly, foreign travel opportunities for students have also increased. To establish the current level of Virginia students' participation in exchange programs with Japan, the team determined that a survey should be conducted. To poll a representative sample of school divisions, questionnaires were sent to local foreign language supervisors representing some twenty school divisions. (See Appendix 1.) Supervisors were asked to report any student exchanges with Japan in their divisions. These might include true two-way exchanges or one-way programs in either direction. A random telephone sample also was taken with administrators or social studies contact persons in selected school divisions. (See Appendix 2.)

Responses from all those surveyed indicate that student travel and study abroad programs in their divisions are common and have been popular for many years. In addition to family and personal trips abroad, students and their teachers take advantage of the services of a whole host of agencies specializing in student group tours and study abroad programs. Local school divisions do not, however, typically sponsor trips abroad under the auspices of the school division. Questions regarding the school division's liability, the academic merit of trips, and the use of public funds for foreign travel for selected students prevent most school divisions from sponsoring foreign travel.

Likewise, responses from selected state departments of education indicated that student travel had increased, but travel programs were arranged in the local school division. Typically, individual teachers led trips abroad which did not require endorsement by the school system. Although these state departments did not sponsor student programs abroad, they often provided leadership for teacher study programs abroad.

As expected, the majority of tours and exchanges are planned for European countries, Mexico, and Canada. Travel to Japan is less prevalent for two major reasons. First, the closer proximity of the former countries and the abundance of flights make tours more affordable. Second, the vast majority of secondary students are studying Spanish, French, Latin and German in Virginia schools. Consequently, there is interest among students and teachers to travel and study in countries where those languages are spoken. Although in recent years

Japanese language courses in Virginia have made significant gains in enrollment, Japanese is still considered one of the less commonly taught languages. (Appendix 3.)

Those school divisions that engage in travel programs to Japan or host Japanese students in their schools do so through several sponsoring organizations. The National Association of Secondary School Principals (NASSP) sponsors annual exchanges between American and Japanese high schools through their program called School Partnerships Abroad. Students from Stafford, Campbell, and Fairfax Counties are reported to have participated in this program. As only 20 local divisions were polled, it is likely that other localities have students participating in the NASSP program.

American Field Service (AFS), an organization with over forty years of experience in placing students in international exchanges, has chapters in a large number of Virginia schools. Prince William and Fairfax County students have participated in Japanese exchanges through AFS.

Henrico, Pittsylvania, Stafford, and Fairfax Counties have had students participate in the Japan exchange under the auspices of Youth for Understanding (YFU). This is an internationally known and respected private educational organization.

The Governor's School for Government and International Studies, located in Richmond City, is planning a student study trip to Japan as well as other study trips to several European countries.

During school year 1989-90, Alexandria City schools enrolled a Japanese student on an exchange sponsored by the Rotary Club. Two Alexandria students have traveled to Japan on summer programs.

A unique exchange program operating through the Sister Cities Organization is located in both the Virginia Beach and Norfolk City schools. For the last four years this exchange has brought Japanese students to Tidewater and has sent local American students to their sister city in Japan on an alternating basis. The local Sister Cities board of directors also sponsors annual symposia for teachers and administrators.

Further information about any of the programs described above may be obtained from the local foreign language supervisors whose addresses appear on the list in Appendix 1 of this report.

REVIEW OF ISSUES AND CONCERNS

While recognizing the many benefits of travel abroad, the Department of Education was requested to study the feasibility of establishing a student exchange program with Japan. A Department team was formed to study the issues. This team conferred with staff from the Embassy of Japan, the Virginia Chamber of Commerce, the Mid-Atlantic Region Japan-in-the-Schools program, college faculty, local administrators, and teachers.

To clarify Virginia's specific connections with Japan, the team studied the 1989 report by John McCaleb, entitled, "Case Study: Virginia" which was published by the Japan Center for International Exchange in *The Regional Underpinnings of the U.S.-Japan Partnership Vol. II*. Mr. McCaleb defined Virginia's abundant connections with Japan. These connections include official executive and legislative contacts, capital investment, trade, the Japan-Virginia Society, sister city programs, college and university linkages, local school linkages, museum and art council programs, academic societies, television station communication, and technology collaboration.

The Department team, however, had to consider the practicality of sponsoring student exchange programs as well as travel/study abroad experiences at the state level. Policy issues that were discussed included:

- * endorsement of program models
- * guidelines and standards of program models
- * funding sources
- * the awarding of academic credit
- * school absences that may result from such travel
- * liability-related issues
- * medical and accident insurance coverage
- * the need for criteria for the selection of students
- * the need for criteria for the selection of teacher-chaperons
- * federal or foreign government requirements
- * the relationship of the travel program to the students' academic curricula
- * the relationship of the travel program to the mission of the Virginia Department of Education

In addition, the Department team discussed provisions to ensure that all students who met all academic criteria could participate without financial hardship. The Department also discussed logistical concerns such as provisions for student orientations prior to departure, travel arrangements, travel agendas, unsupervised "free time" for students, and language barriers requiring interpreter services.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Presently there is a proliferation of non-profit and for-profit agencies and organizations competing in the travel abroad trade, from well established academic institutions to local travel bureaus. Assistance is available through study/travel abroad guidelines prepared by respected national professional associations and from the Council on Standards for International Educational Travel which will allow students and parents to make sound academic choices when selecting a study abroad or exchange program. Students wishing to participate in travel/exchange programs are urged to research thoroughly any companies in which they are interested including personal contact with previous program participants.

The Department of Education team noted the number of available travel/exchange programs. It analyzed the issues that must be resolved before embarking on a state sponsored student exchange. It also examined the new directions of the World Class Education initiative which incorporates strong international perspectives through its foundation document, *The Common Core of Learning*.

After an appraisal of the issues, the Virginia Department of Education team studying the feasibility of establishing student exchange programs with Japan recommends that the Department not undertake this program at this time. The team recommends that the Department review other methods for developing international perspectives in the student population. These might include, but not be limited to, computer linkages between schools, live satellite exchanges, or additional teacher study tour programs. As the World Class Education initiative develops, the Department might consider re-examining its position on sponsoring student trips. At this time, however, student travel abroad does not appear to be central to Virginia's educational mission.

Appendix 1

LOCAL FOREIGN LANGUAGE SUPERVISORS

Alexandria City Public Schools
Foreign Language Supervisor
Alexandria City Public Schools
Howard Administration Building
P. O. Box 16270
Alexandria, Virginia 22302

Arlington County Schools
Supervisor, Foreign Languages
Arlington County Public Schools
Education Center
1426 North Quincy Street
Arlington, Virginia 22207

Augusta County Public Schools
Curriculum Supervisor
Language Arts/Foreign Language.
Augusta County Public Schools
Rt. 1, Box 252
Fishersville, Virginia 22939

Campbell County Schools
Foreign Language Resource Teacher
Campbell County Public Schools
P. O. Box 99-Route 24
Rustburg, Virginia 24588

Chesapeake Public Schools
Supervisor of Art/Foreign Languages
& ESL
**Chesapeake City Public Chesapeake
City Schools**
School Administration Building
P. O. Box 15204
Chesapeake, Virginia 23320

Chesterfield County Schools
Instructional Specialist/Foreign
Languages & ESL
Chesterfield County Public Schools
Instruction Division Center
2318 McRae Road
Richmond, Virginia 23235

Fairfax County Public Schools
Coordinator, Foreign Language
Fairfax County Public Schools
3705 Crest Drive
Annandale, Virginia 22003

Foreign Language Curriculum
Teacher
Fairfax County Public Schools
3705 Crest Drive
Annandale, Virginia 22003

Falls Church City Schools
Foreign Language Coordinator
Falls Church City Public Schools
George Mason Jr.-Sr. High School
7124 Leesburg Pike
Falls Church, Virginia 22043

Fauquier County Public Schools
Foreign Language/ESL Specialist
Fauquier County Public Schools
Fauquier High School
705 Waterloo Road
Warrenton, Virginia 22186

Hampton City Public Schools
Curriculum Leader,
Foreign Languages/ESL
Hampton City Public Schools
1819 Nickerson Boulevard
Hampton, Virginia 23663

Henrico County Public Schools
Educational Specialist for
Foreign Languages/ESL
Henrico County Public Schools
P. O. Box 23120
3820 Nine Mile Road
Richmond, Virginia 23223

Loudoun County Public Schools
English/Foreign Language Supervisor
Loudoun County Public Schools
102 North St., N.W.
Leesburg, Virginia 22075

Newport News City Public Schools
Instructional Specialist, Foreign
Languages
Newport News City Public Schools
12465 Warwick Blvd.
Newport News, Virginia 23606

Norfolk City Public Schools
Foreign Language Supervisor
Norfolk City Public Schools
800 East City Hall Avenue
Norfolk, Virginia 23501

Portsmouth City Public Schools
Foreign Language Liaison Teacher
Portsmouth City Public Schools
I. C. Norcom High School
2900 Turnpike Road
Portsmouth, Virginia 23707

Prince William County Public Schools
Supervisor of Foreign Languages
Prince William County Public Schools
Foreign Language Office
P. O. Box 389
Manassas, Virginia 22110

Richmond City Public Schools
Instructional Specialist/Foreign
Languages & ESL
Richmond City Public Schools
301 North Ninth Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219

Roanoke City Public Schools
Supervisor of Foreign Languages/ESL
Roanoke City Public Schools
107 Church Avenue, S.W.
Roanoke, Virginia 24011

Assistant to Director of Foreign
Languages
Roanoke City Public Schools
107 Church Avenue, S.W.
Roanoke, Virginia 24011

Roanoke County Public Schools
Supervisor of Social Studies &
Foreign Languages
Roanoke County Public Schools
526 College Avenue
Salem, Virginia 24153

Coordinator of Foreign Languages
Roanoke County Public Schools
526 College Avenue
Salem, Virginia 24153

Spotsylvania County Public Schools
Curriculum Coordinator
Foreign Languages/ESL
Spotsylvania County Public Schools
Spotsylvania High School
8801 Courthouse Road
Spotsylvania, Virginia 22553

Stafford County Public Schools
Foreign Languages/ESL
Coordinating Teacher
Stafford County Public Schools
1729 Jefferson Davis Highway
Stafford, Virginia 22554

Virginia Beach City Public Schools
Coordinator, Foreign Languages
Virginia Beach City Public Schools
Office of Curriculum Development
P. O. Box 6038
Virginia Beach, Virginia 23456

Coordinator, Foreign Languages
Virginia Beach City Public Schools
Office of Curriculum Development
P. O. Box 6038
Virginia Beach, Virginia 23456

APPENDIX II
SOCIAL STUDIES RESOURCE PERSONNEL

Team members telephoned the following personnel in eight school divisions to ascertain if student travel abroad was sponsored by that school system.

Supervisor, Social Studies
Chesapeake City Public Schools
P.O. Box 15204
Chesapeake, Virginia 23320

Social Studies Curriculum Coordinator
Fairfax County Public Schools
3705 Crest Drive
Annandale, Virginia 22003

Assistant Superintendent
Henrico County Public Schools
P.O. Box 23120
Richmond, Virginia 23223

Assistant Superintendent
Hopewell City Public Schools
103 N. 11th Street
Hopewell, Virginia 23860

Supervisor, Social Studies
Prince William County Public Schools
P.O. Box 389
Manassas, Virginia 22110

Supervisor, Social Studies
Richmond City Public Schools
301 N. 9th Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219

Supervisor, Secondary Social Studies
Roanoke County Schools
526 South College Avenue
Salem, Virginia 24153

Social Studies Curriculum Coordinator, K-12
Williamsburg/James City County Public Schools
101-D Mounts Bay Road
Williamsburg, Virginia 23185

VIRGINIA FOREIGN LANGUAGE ENROLLMENTS
Public Secondary Schools
1990-91

	EXPL	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	AP	TOTAL	%
SPANISH	1,819	39,953,	25,323	17,195	3,721	702	41	1,431	90,185	54.5
FRENCH	1,859	17748	12,717	8,942	2,855	786	29	982	45,918	27.7
LATIN	270	7,284	4,108	2,033	618	162	29	324	14,828	9.0
GERMAN	119	4,567	2,722	1,699	514	119	85	86	9,911	6.0
RUSSIAN	-	560	237	54	14	3	-	-	868	0.5
JAPANESE	-	346	92	34	8	-	-	-	480	0.3
ITALIAN	-	100	37	9	-	-	-	-	146	0.1
CHINESE	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	0.0
GREEK	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.0
Intro. to FL	3,195	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,195	1.9
TOTAL	7,262	70,575	45,236	29,966	7,730	1,772	184	2,823	165,548	

Foreign Language Enrollments: 1981/82 - 1990/91
Percentages, Grades 8-12

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
SPANISH	48,596	49,608	54,365	69,573	77,464	78,654	79,921	82,504	84,917	90,185
FRENCH	36,147	36,671	40,283	48,074	51,423	51,031	48,091	46,663	45,862	45,918
LATIN	13,113	13,560	15,311	17,006	17,160	14,433	14,070	13,827	14,053	14,828
GERMAN	6,943	6,790	7,652	8,668	9,560	8,763	8,624	8,469	8,972	9,911
RUSSIAN	87	174	124	151	184	260	265	458	809	868
JAPANESE	-	-	-	-	24	39	61	280	379	490
ITALIAN	8	20	65	68	87	127	62	70	86	146
CHINESE	-	-	-	-	-	7	5	3	6	15
GREEK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	2
Intro. to FL	3,027	3,299	3,847	2,241	3,274	3,160	2,750	2,616	2,572	3,195
TOTALS	107,921	110,122	121,647	145,781	159,176	156,474	153,849	154,901	157,656	165,548
	28%	29%	30%	36%	40%	40%	40%	42%	44%	45%

N.B. - EXPLORATORY & INTRO. TO FL numbers do not figure in the computation of the percentages.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
Private School Foreign Language Enrollments
1990-1991

	<u>Elem.</u>	<u>Special</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>	<u>IV</u>	<u>V</u>	<u>VI</u>	<u>TOTALS</u>
French	2,356	464	1,338	1,201	880	444	136	36	6,855
Spanish	606	314	2,278	1,874	1,170	336	76	7	6,661
Latin		244	1,144	541	302	145	46		2,422
German			219	143	122	63	1		548
Russian			66	16	9	2	2		95
Other (Chin.3,Gr.8, Jap.52)		8	29	15	8	3			63
TOTALS	2,962	1,030	5,069	3,790	2,491	993	261	43	16,644

Elementary foreign language enrollment information results from surveying secondary schools which encompass elementary grades or which are associated with an elementary school. The data may not reflect total foreign language enrollment at the elementary level for the entire state.

Special includes any foreign language offering at the secondary level (middle, junior high school, high school) for which credit is awarded other than the regular sequential courses (levels I-VI).

FOREIGN LANGUAGE ENROLLEMNTS: 1984-85 through 1990-91

	<u>1984-85</u>	<u>1985-86</u>	<u>1986-87</u>	<u>1987-88</u>	<u>1988-89</u>	<u>1989-90</u>	<u>1990-91</u>
French	7,243	8,196	7,286	5,957	5,943	6,758	6,855
Spanish	4,930	4,927	4,881	5,283	5,444	6,025	6,661
Latin	2,662	2,647	2,448	2,169	2,058	2,219	2,422
German	525	719	488	459	608	589	548
Russian	32	42	34	56	45	93	95
Other	33	32	80	93	102	41	63
TOTALS	15,425	16,563	15,217	14,017	14,200	15,725	16,644

**Comparison of Foreign Language Enrollments
Virginia Colleges and Universities
1983-84 through 1990-91**

	<u>1983-84</u>	<u>1984-85</u>	<u>1985-86</u>	<u>1986-87</u>	<u>1987-88</u>	<u>1988-89</u>	<u>1989-90</u>	<u>1990-91</u>
Spanish	9,868	10,193	11,909	11,814	11,714	12,769	13,411	14,512
French	9,788	9,965	10,454	10,364	10,212	9,943	10,084	9,991
German	3,646	3,528	3,706	3,655	3,564	3,503	3,412	3,862
Russian	945	1,015	1,019	1,170	1,240	1,508	1,566	1,455
Italian	696	821	1,291	1,292	1,016	1,089	1,196	1,246
Latin	1,133	1,085	1,042	1,004	1,094	1,134	1,192	1,290
Japanese	32	166	267	380	365	733	723	811
Chinese	25	159	270	278	341	380	345	326
Greek	411	393	397	425	276	303	271	286
Arabic	33	65	89	96	83	88	73	70
Portuguese	38	29	71	65	55	41	28	31
Hebrew	22	15	25	29	10	29	-	23
Other	132	51	30	33	53	42	43	69
TOTALS	26,769	27,485	30,570	30,605	30,023	31,562	32,258	33,972

**Number of Senior Majors
1983-84 through 1990-91**

	<u>1983-84</u>	<u>1984-85</u>	<u>1985-86</u>	<u>1986-87</u>	<u>1987-88</u>	<u>1988-89</u>	<u>1989-90</u>	<u>1990-91</u>
French	188	243	276	299	234	278	305	278
Spanish	142	206	202	193	193	289	272	371
German	80	98	87	108	111	98	103	81
Russian	23	38	60	46	39	42	35	30
Latin	17	18	17	22	17	20	18	15
Greek	5	13	10	4	8	5	6	8
Italian	2	-	-	1	5	6	4	6
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTALS	457	616	652	673	607	738	743	790

**Foreign Language Enrollments by Level
Six Most Commonly Taught Languages
1990-91**

	<u>Beginning</u>	<u>Intermed.</u>	<u>Advanced</u>	<u>Total</u>
Spanish	7,636	4,344	2,532	14,512
French	4,047	3,404	2,540	9,991
German	1,728	1,343	791	3,862
Russian	683	420	352	1,455
Italian	888	287	71	1,246
Latin	776	376	138	1,290

Virginia Department of Education

**APPENDIX IV
RESOURCE ORGANIZATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS**

The Department of Education team studying the feasibility of establishing a student exchange program with Japan wishes to thank the following individuals and organizations for their assistance.

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P.O. Box 23120
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Ms. Regina Powell
Teacher
4328 Germantown Avenue
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19140

Mid-Atlantic Region Japan-in-the-Schools
3113 Benjamin Building
University of Maryland
College Park, Maryland 20742

The Virginia Chamber of Commerce
9 S. 5th Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219

**APPENDIX V
RESOURCE AGENCIES**

American Council on the Teaching of Foreign Languages (ACTFL)
6 Executive Plaza
Yonkers, New York 10701-6801
(914) 963-8830

Council on International Educational Exchange (CIEE)
205 E. 42nd Street
New York, New York 10017
(212) 661-1414

Council on Standards for International Educational Travel (CSIET)
3 Loudoun Street SE
Leesburg, Virginia 22075
(703) 771-2040

Institute of International Education
809 United Nations Plaza
New York, New York 10017-3580
(212) 984-5413

National Association for Foreign Student Affairs (NAFSA)
Suite 10000
1875 Connecticut Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 2009-5728
(202) 462-4811

National Council for the Social Studies
3501 Newark Street, NW
Washington, DC 21006
(202) 966-7840

The United States Information Agency
(inbound programs only)
Office of the General Council
301 4th Street, SW
Room 700
Washington, DC 20547
(202) 619-4979

