

institution-to-institution linkages reported here in the context of the much higher level of exchange that occurs through informal linkages and on an individual basis, with students and faculty members applying on their own to study, teach or conduct research in a neighbouring country. IIE's annual survey of international student flows, funded by USIA and published in *Open Doors*, reported close to three times as many Canadians (19,190) enrolled in U.S. institutions in 1991-1992 compared to the number of Mexican students (6,650) in the U.S. during that period. The reverse appears to be the case in institutional linkage programs, with the current inventory respondents reporting only 204 Canadian students in the U.S. on linkage programs during 1992-1993 compared to 1,551 Mexican students reported by inventory respondents. According to *Open Doors* the total number of U.S. students studying in Canada, mostly enrolled individually in degree programs, is about 3,700 and the number studying in Mexico, mostly short-term, is approximately 3,500. The current inventory shows 199 U.S. students going to Canada on institutional linkage programs, with 1,194 going to Mexico on such programs.

The inventory reported a substantial number of linkages at the faculty level, mostly short-term in nature. Over 80% of U.S. faculty teaching in either Canada (29) or Mexico (162) through bilateral linkages are on assignments of less than three months. There are notable differences in the numbers of U.S. faculty reported to be conducting research through linkage programs: 22 in Canada compared to 108 in Mexico. While 18 institutions are conducting joint research with Canadian partners, more than twice as many (43) are doing so with Mexican universities. Although the number of consortia setting up faculty linkages are similar (10 with Canada, 13 with Mexico), 21 U.S. colleges and universities belong to consortia with Mexican linkages, compared to 10 with membership in consortia with Canadian affiliations.

Detailed information on graduate student mobility is less readily available because of low response rates to questions asking for data in this category. However, the reports indicated that five times as many graduate students were involved in exchanges between Mexico and the U.S. compared to those between Canada and the U.S.

(To be continued)