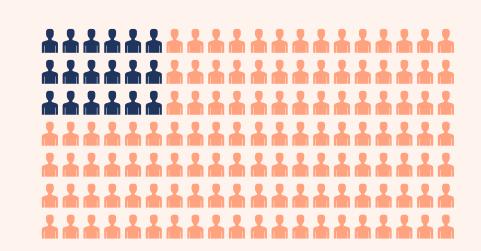
PhDs and Patents

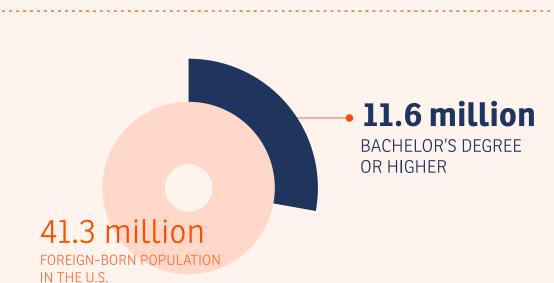
Foreign-born scientists play an important role in American innovation. This can be seen in the high percentages of immigrants working in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) fields; in the number of foreign-born students enrolled in higher education; and in their representation on patents.

The foreign-born population has been increasing as a percentage of the total population since the 1970s.

Currently, immigrants make up 13% of the total U.S. population.

= 2.27 million | total U.S. population: 318.9 million



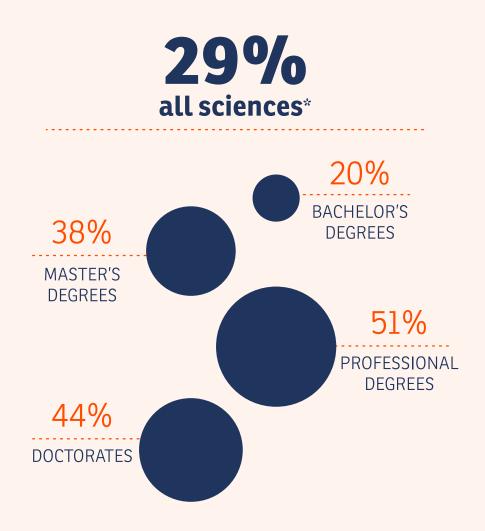


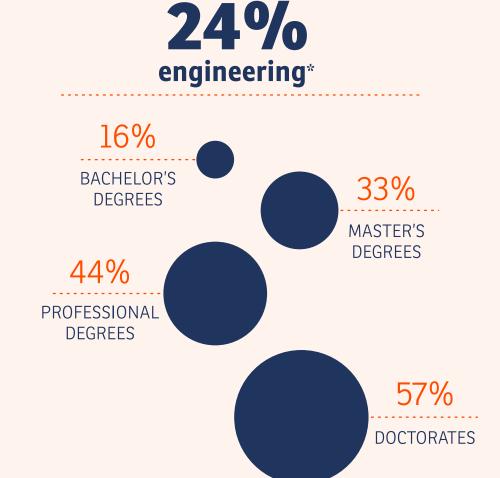
Compared with 29% of the native-born population,

28% of the foreign-born population holds a bachelor's degree or higher.*

* For population 25 years and older.

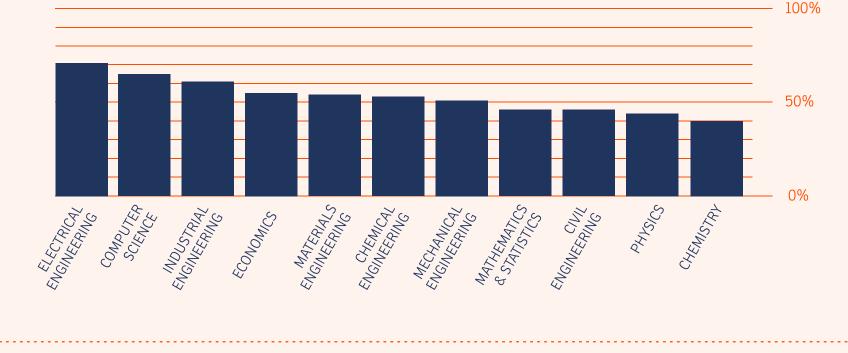
In 2010, almost one-third of all science-degree holders and a quarter of all engineering-degree holders living in the United States were foreign-born.





* Percentages of degree holders in these categories living in the United States who were foreign-born.

In 2011, international students made up a large proportion of enrolled full-time students in graduate STEM programs.



2.62
jobs

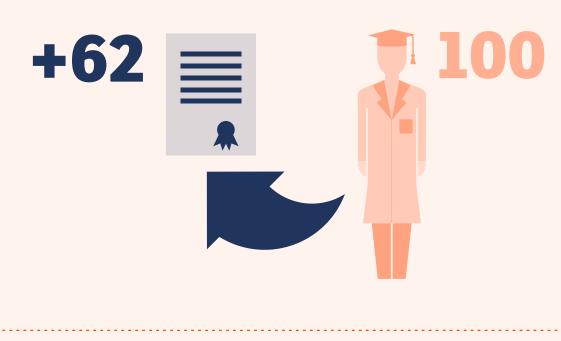
On average, 2.62 jobs are created for every foreign-born graduate with an advanced degree from a U.S. university who stays to work in a STEM field often because they help lead in innovation,

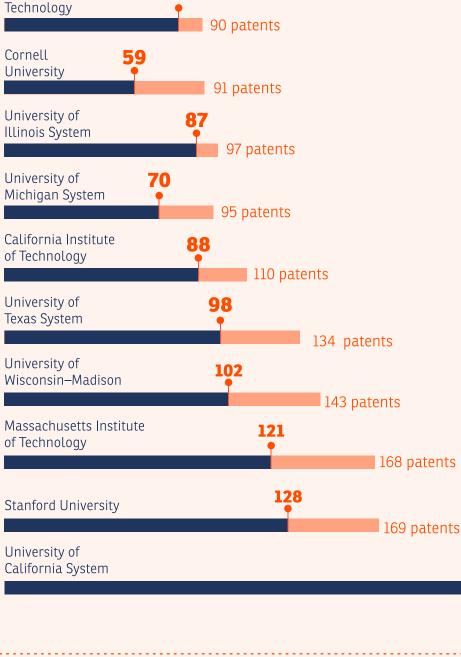
research, and development.

applications for every 100 international students who receive science or engineering PhDs from American universities.

The nation gains 62 patent

Georgia Institute of







producing universities listed at least one foreign-born inventor in 2011.

At our country's top research institutions

in 2011, foreign-born researchers were listed as inventors on...



patents





369 patents

for pharmaceutical drugs or in molecular biology and drug compounds microbiology fields.

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