



**Policy Dialogue**

Jakarta, 24-25 August 2015

# Student Mobility & Credit Transfer

## **Analysis of student and institutional survey**

# Survey overview



Policy Dialogue

Jakarta, 24-25 August 2015

- Sub-sections

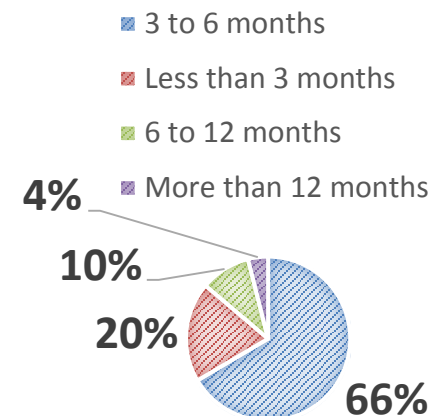
1. Motivation
2. Information gathering
3. Application Process
4. Challenges
5. Credit transfer

- 397 responses (217 valid)

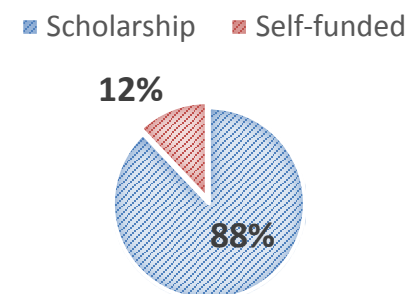
- 9 ASEAN countries represented

- Largest groups from Brunei, Indonesia, and Thailand.

## DURATION OF STAY



## TYPE OF FUNDING



# Motivation for Studying Abroad

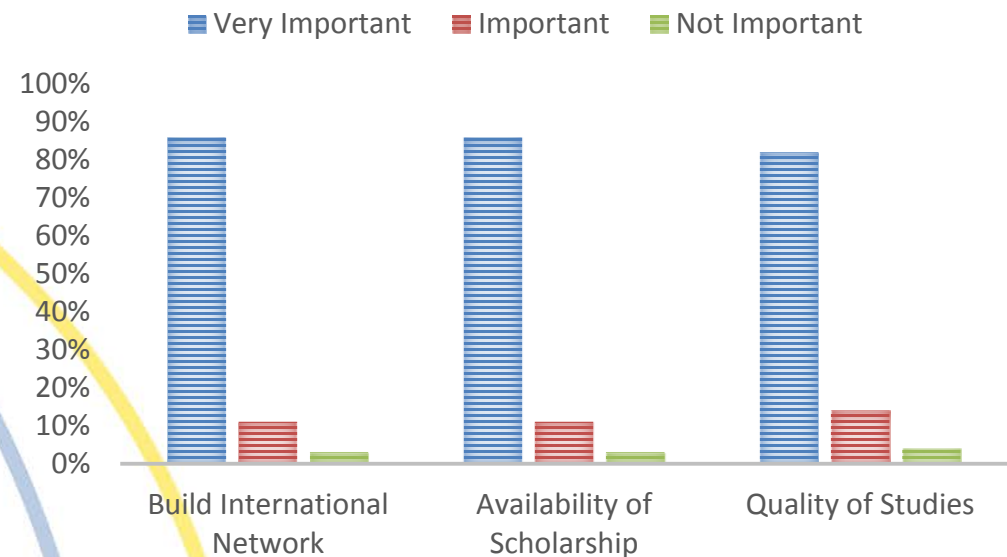
1. International network
2. Scholarship Availability
3. Quality of Studies



Policy Dialogue

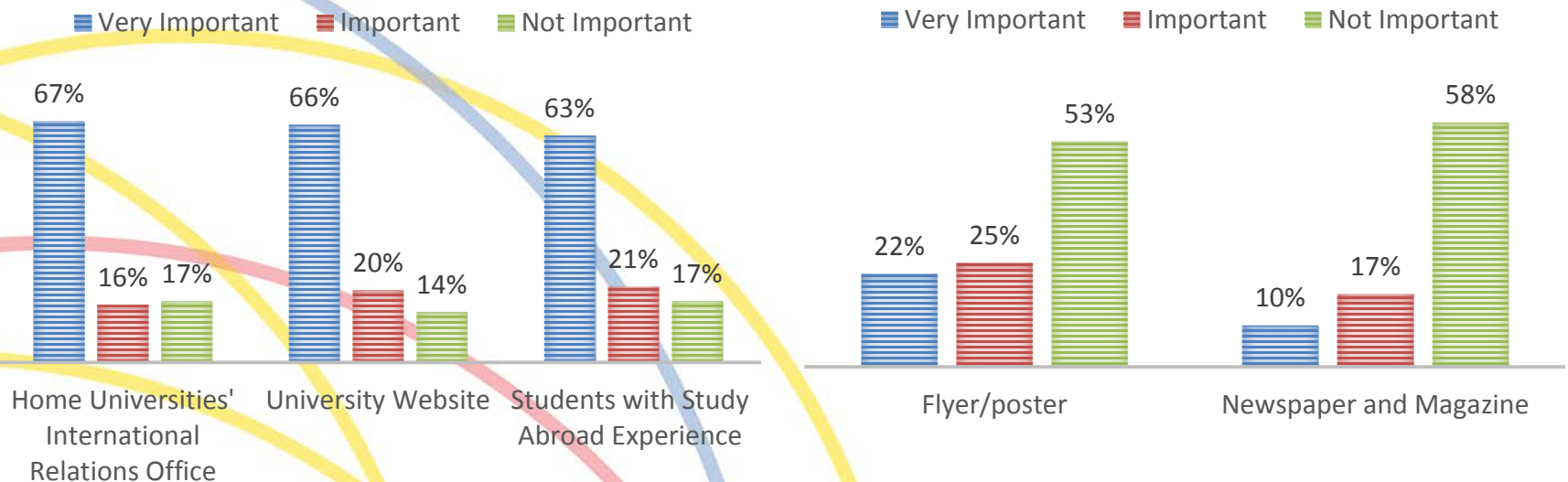
Jakarta, 24-25 August 2015

## MOTIVATION FOR STUDYING ABROAD



# Information Gathering Process

- Importance of information and/or guidance received from various sources.



# Promotion: HEI perspective



Policy Dialogue

Jakarta, 24-25 August 2015

## Promotion tools

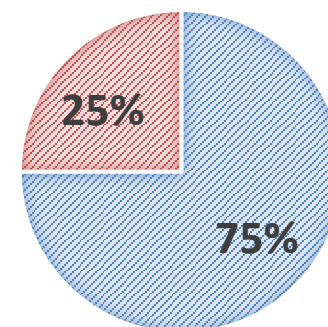
- 100% - International Relations Office
- 87% - Institution's website
- 75% - Flyer/Poster
- 67% - Social media

## Obstacles

- Costs and funds
- Credit transfer and extension of semester
- Students do not have interest in ASEAN mobility
- Lack of information on universities in ASEAN

## OBSTACLES IN MAKING STUDENTS AWARE OF MOBILITY PROGRAMME

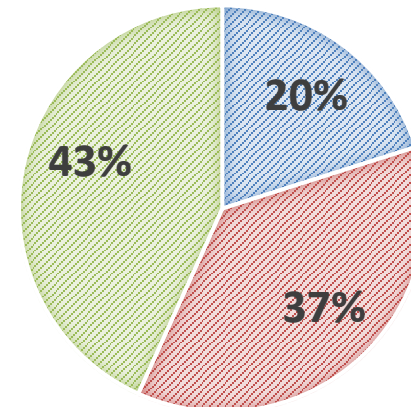
■ Yes ■ No



# Application Process

- Overall good satisfaction rates for different elements of application procedures
- Lowest satisfaction ratings for clarity of procedures and application documentation
- Approval of both home/host university point of attention
- Duration to complete the whole application procedure:
  - 15% - less than a month
  - 61% - 1 to 3 months
  - 5% - more than 6 months

## STAGE OF THE APPLICATION PROCESS THAT COULD BE IMPROVED



- Stage 1: Online application process
- Stage 2: Approval from home university
- Stage 3: Approval from host university



# Study Abroad Experience

- Main benefits of study abroad period:
  1. Become more independent
  2. Making new friends
  3. Better understanding of different cultures
  4. New academic insights
- Overall students satisfied with support from IROs (home/host HEIs)
- Home: pre-departure arrangements and problem solving by IROs lower satisfaction
- Host: problem solving receives high satisfaction, support for housing lower
- 80% deem the level of education equal or higher than at home



# Support from Universities

## Home University

- Information on mobility programme (100%)
- Support in the application process (88%)
- Pre-departure arrangements (88%)
- Lower scores in providing funding and academic advice

## Host University

- Introduction to university/country (100%)
- Information on course content (88%)
- Language preparation class (88%)
- Finding housing (100%)
- Lower scores in providing insurance services and scholarships





# Study Abroad Experience: Challenges

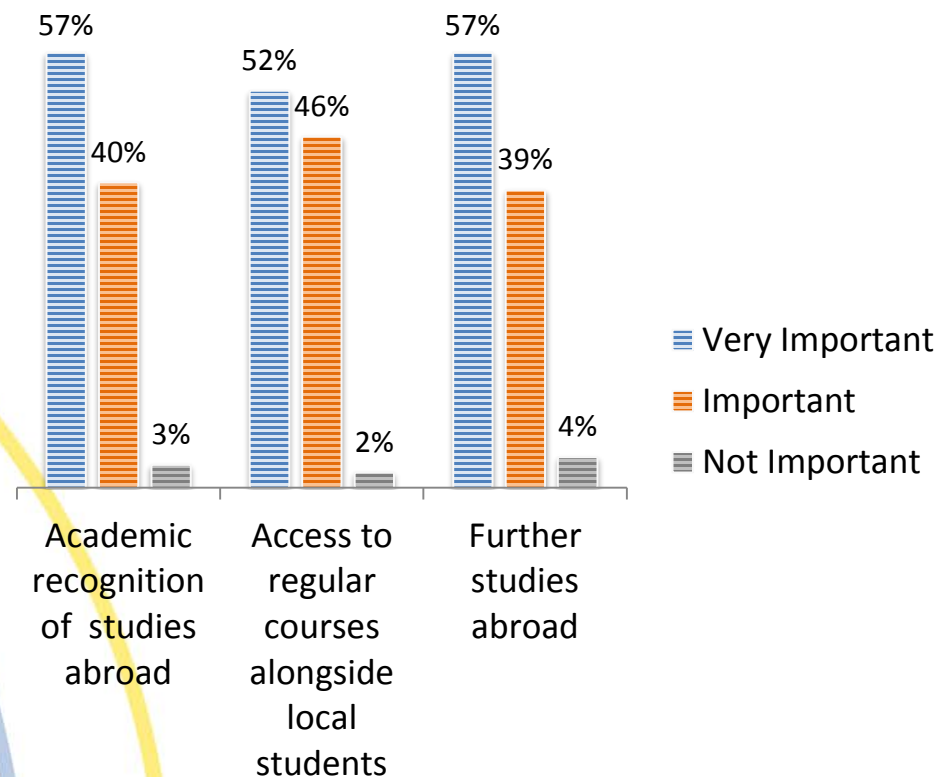
- Main challenges during time abroad:
  1. Language difficulties
  - 2. Difficulties with credit transfer**
  3. Financial issues
  4. Academic problems
  5. Far away from home
- Main challenges after return home:
  1. Academic knowledge gap
  - 2. Need more time to finish studies**

# Credit Transfer



- Credit transfer was found to be an **obstacle** for about a third of respondents (28%)
- Information regarding the **aim** of CTS in their studies is limited
- 47% did not know what CTS are meant to measure

EFFICIENCY OF CTS: *STUDENT'S PERCEPTION*



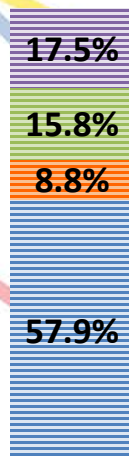
# Credit Transfer



- Overall good satisfaction rate regarding the information provided by their CT platform with an 81% satisfaction rate.

## STAGE OF RECEPTION OF INFORMATION ON RECOGNITION ARRANGEMENTS

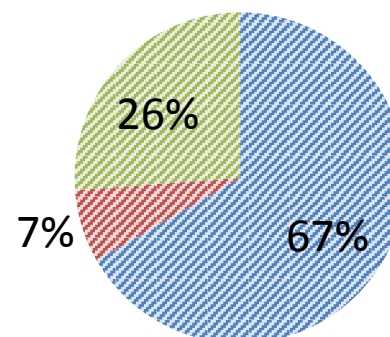
- When you returned to your institution
- During your mobility
- At your arrival in the host institution
- Before your mobility period



- 47% were informed about recognition arrangements between their institution and their host institution.

## PLATFORM USED FOR MOBILITY

■ AUN ■ AIMS ■ Other



# Credit Transfer: HEI perspective



Policy Dialogue

Jakarta, 24-25 August 2015

All institutions have at least some familiarity on the use of Credits and the process of allocation

- **Main reasons for the use of Credits**

50% completely agree:

- They enhance interaction with all stakeholders, including the world of work and wider society

50% strongly agree:

- It facilitates the recognition of prior learning and experience
- It encourages a higher level of completion and a wider participation in lifelong learning
- It establishes a closer link between educational programs and societal requirements.

50% agree:

- It facilitates mobility through recognition and credit transfer.



# Credit Transfer: HEI perspective

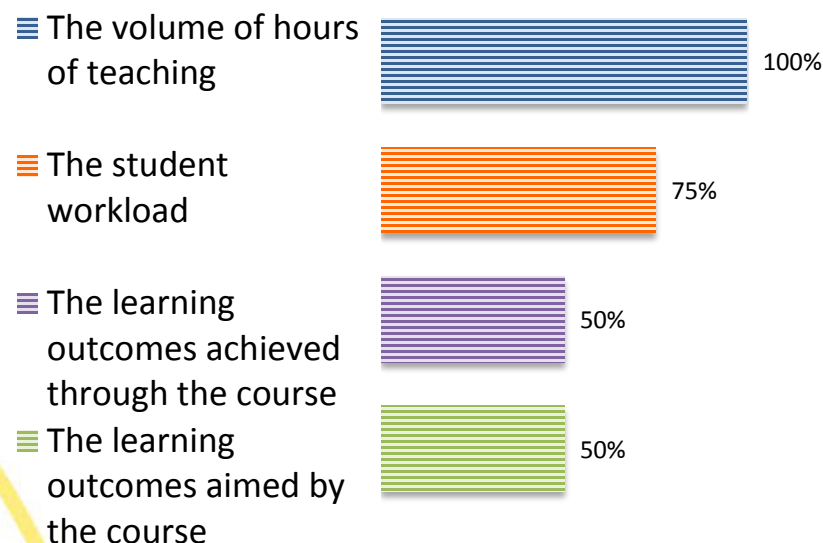


Policy Dialogue

Jakarta, 24-25 August 2015

- Criteria designed within the Institution:
  - 75% both pedagogic and administrative
  - 25% only administrative
- All defined criteria at the study program level
- 25% take mobility into account through the accumulation of credits

## ALLOCATION OF CREDITS: CRITERIA TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT

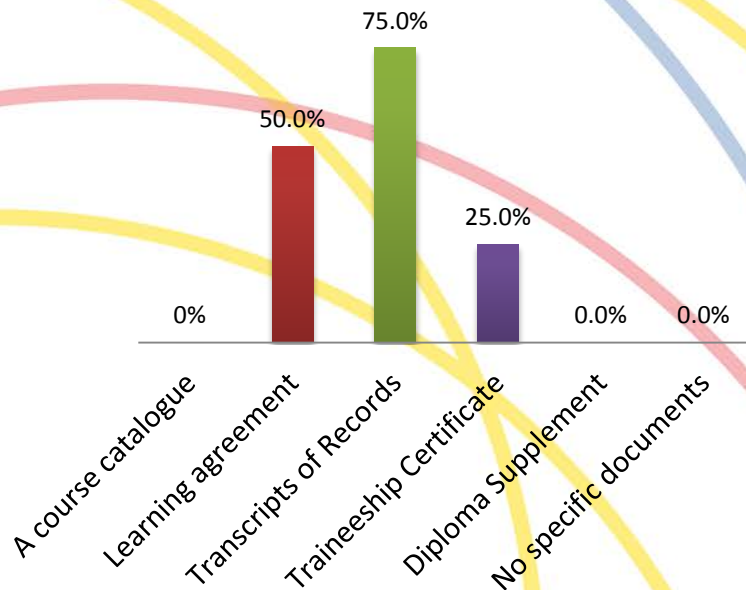


# Credit Transfer

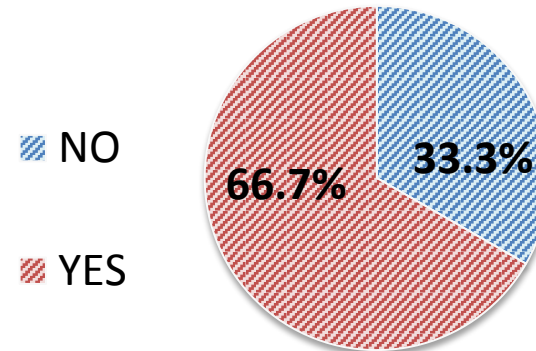


- 50% have a computerized procedure for accumulation of credits
- 75% of respondents do NOT propose information to students on the recognition of credit mobility

## SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS IN PLACE TO FACILITATE CREDIT RECOGNITION FOR MOBILITY PURPOSE



## RECOGNITION OF CREDITS AS PART OF CONVENTIONS WITH PARTNER INSTITUTIONS



- 75% participate in AUN and/or AIMS mobility platforms

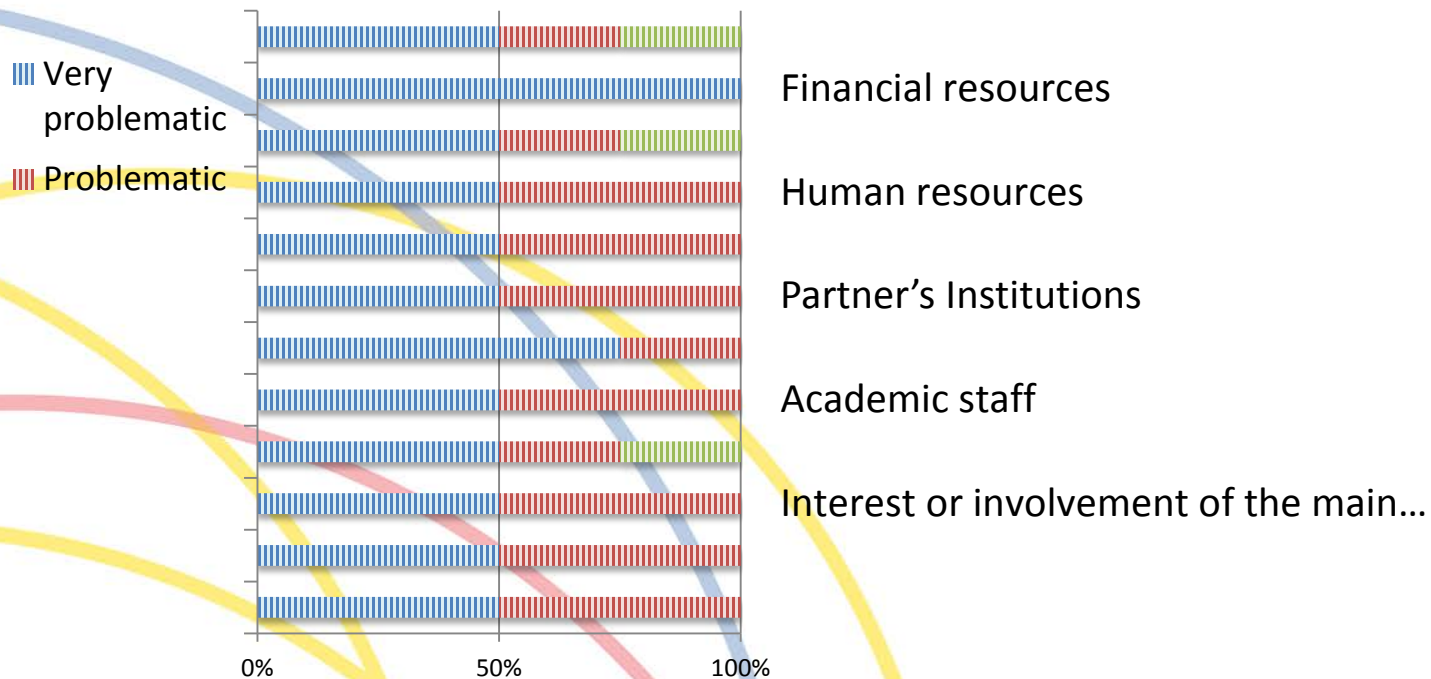
# Credit Transfer: HEI perspective



Policy Dialogue

Jakarta, 24-25 August 2015

## MAJOR OBSTACLES IN THE IMPLEMENTATION AND FUNCTIONING OF THE CREDIT SYSTEM





# Lessons learned for SHARE

- Main motivation/benefits should be used in communication on intra-ASEAN and ASEAN-EU mobility
- Traditional ways of communication do not reach the target groups (HEIs not always aware)
- Next to modern communication tools peers should be used to promote studying abroad/ASEAN
- Provide clear, simple and fast application procedures for students
- Get commitment from universities to standardise procedures (esp. for short term mobility)
- IROs play an important role in overcoming challenges
- Credit transfer is seen as an issue and it can cause study delay
- No consensus on what a credit transfer system should include or exclude
- Many perceived obstacles, especially when it comes to resources