









Conference on Credit Transfer Practices in Higher Education: Partnership for Success

Parallel Sessions – Institution 's Perspective

Challenges and Support for Transfer Practices in Hong Kong Higher Education

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Background



- Transfer/articulation from community college to university
 - Highly complicated process with academic and social adjustments
- Academic and social involvement/integration
 - Important notions of student involvement (Astin 1984) and student attrition (Tinto, 2012)
- Research findings in three aspects:
 - Academic/students' performance, Social, Mental Health



Academic Aspect



- Heavier study workload
 - Higher award GPA and Lower dropout rate when compared to non-SYA.
- Insufficiently structured and supported Transfer pathway
 - Inadequacy of agreements on credit transfer and articulation
- Differences between sub-degree & degree
 - Learning mode
 - Critical thinking / evidence-based
 - General Support



Academic Aspect (Cont.)



- Transfer Shock
 - Similar to foreign research results
 - Drastic drop of GPA in 1st semester
 - Change of teaching and learning mode
 - Change of schooling experience
 - Heavier study load
 - Individual factors



PLOS ONE



RESEARCH ARTICLE

Differences in study workload stress and its associated factors between transfer students and freshmen entrants in an Asian higher education context

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Table 7. Comparisons between 2yCCT students and freshmen entrants in eight factors.

Factors	2yCCT Students	Freshmen Entrants	Overall	p-value for T-test
	Mean (SD)	Mean (SD)	Mean (SD)	
Teaching for understanding & encouraging learning	3.58 (0.63)	3.64 (0.54)	3.61 (0.58)	.038
Peer support	3.75 (0.66)	3.83 (0.62)	3.79 (0.64)	.010
Alignment & constructive feedback	3.53 (0.63)	3.59 (0.60)	3.56 (0.62)	.056
Deep & organized approach	3.54 (0.51)	3.54 (0.50)	3.54 (0.51)	.760
Surface approach	3.24 (0.61)	3.12 (0.62)	3.17 (0.62)	<.001
Self-efficacy	3.50 (0.68)	3.58 (0.61)	3.54 (0.65)	.015
Generic skills	3.67 (0.59)	3.71 (0.52)	3.69 (0.55)	.080
Study workload stress	3.45 (0.77)	3.23 (0.76)	3.33 (0.77)	<.001



Original research Open access

BMJ Open Challenges of university nursing transfer students in an Asian context: a qualitative study



Shirley S Y Ching, Lillian Weiwei Zhang, Gwendoline Yuanyuan Guan,

Open access

Table 2 Summary of categories and subcategories					
Categories	Subcategories				
Expectation at the beginning of the programme	 ▶ Setting a clear goal to become a professional nurse ▶ Aiming at a high academic performance ▶ Anticipating university life 				
Challenges during transition	 Similarity between community college and university studies facilitated adjustment Heavy study workload but limited time Transition from passive to independent learning 				
Coping by prioritising	 Understanding of curriculum arrangement Prioritising of the scope of subject materials to study Prioritising based on the their goal and GPA 				
Our world is small	 Mental exhaustion Limited exposure and enjoyment of university life 				



Social Aspect



- Challenges to self-identity & social integration
 - Self-stigmatization
 - Campus culture shock
 - Inactive participation in social activities
 - Limited social connection at university
 - Insufficient university support





MDPI

Article

Factors Affecting Direct and Transfer Entrants' Active Coping and Satisfaction with the University



Kin Cheung 1,*, Jeremy Ng 1, Hilda Tsang 1, Kelvin K. L. Pang 2, C. L. Johnny Wan 2 and Kristin Moser 3

Table 8, Comparison in experience

Table 8. Comparison in experience and perceptions between 2yTEs and DEs.

Factors	Overall	2yTEs	DEs	Sig. t-Test
Perceived disparity: transfer vs non-				
transfer students a				
Resources and stigma	2.94 ± 0.72	3.03 ± 0.73	2.87 ± 0.70	< 0.0001
Academic study	3.17 ± 0.77	3.40 ± 0.77	2.97 ± 0.71	< 0.0001
Adjustment process at the university				
Social adjustment	3.26 ± 0.58	3.23 ± 0.59	3.29 ± 0.56	0.025
Transition adjustment	3.07 ± 0.69	3.20 ± 0.67	2.95 ± 0.68	< 0.0001
University support				
General support and advising	2.85 ± 0.58	2.76 ± 0.57	2.92 ± 0.59	<0.0001
Academic experience and	2 80 ± 0 56	2.85 ± 0.55	2 03 ± 0 56	0.002
advising	2.09 ± 0.30	2.65 ± 0.55	2.93 ± 0.36	0.002
Institutional attributes	2.90 ± 0.53	2.86 ± 0.54	2.94 ± 0.53	0.001
Overall university satisfaction b	2.96 ± 0.63	2.89 ± 0.67	3.01 ± 0.59	< 0.0001
Coping style at the university				
Coping style: avoidance	2.74 ± 0.83	2.73 ± 0.83	2.74 ± 0.83	0.775
Coping style: emotional	3.10 ± 0.72	3.07 ± 0.72	3.12 ± 0.72	0.115
Coping style: active ^c	3.53 ± 0.55	3.50 ± 0.56	3.55 ± 0.53	0.042
Coping style: escape	2.78 ± 0.79	2.78 ± 0.78	2.78 ± 0.80	0.996
Social support at the university				
Social connections	3.34 ± 0.54	3.30 ± 0.55	3.37 ± 0.53	0.008
Sense of belonging	3.31 ± 0.81	3.28 ± 0.85	3.34 ± 0.77	0.083



Mental Health Aspect



- Psychological challenges
- Higher stress, anxiety and depression level



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Journal of Affective Disorders

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/jad

Research paper

Depression, anxiety and stress in different subgroups of first-year university students from 4-year cohort data

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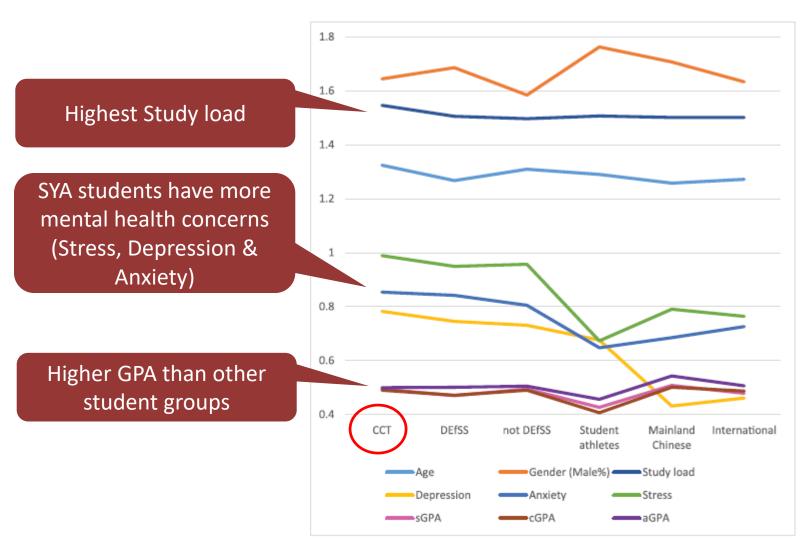


Figure 1. Comparisons of age, gender, study load, mental health profiles and academic performances among the six student groups.

Note: y-axis value in logarithmic scale Top panel: Gender, study load, age

Middle panel: DASS score Bottom panel: GPAs



Summary / Implications



These study results showed SYA students have:

- 1. Higher academic achievement
- 2. Higher study workload
- 3. Higher risk of mental health issues including study-related stress
- 4. Poorer transition to university
- 5. Less resources or support

Implications and Discussion:

- 1. Collaboration between sending & receiving institutions
- 2. Roles and responsibility of sending & receiving institutions
- 3. Collaborative and transfer receptive culture
- 4. Credit transfer practices
- 5. Preparation of prospective SYA students to experience U experience
- 2. SYA students' transition process of becoming a university student should receive more attention



References & Publications



Reference:

- Astin, A. W. (1984). Student involvement: A developmental theory for higher education. Journal of college student personnel, 25(4), 297-308.
- Tinto, V. (2012). Moving from theory to action: A model of institutional action for student success. College student retention: Formula for student success, 2, 251-266.

SYA Project Publications:

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- Cheung, K., Yip, T.L., Wan, C.L.J., Tsang, H., Zhang, L.W.W., & Parpala, A. (2020). Differences in study workload stress and its associated factors between transfer students and freshmen entrants in an Asian higher education context. PLOS One, 15(5):e0233022.
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- Ching, S.S.Y., Zhang, L.W.W., Guan, G.Y.Y., & Cheung, K. (2020). The challenges of university nursing transfer students in an Asian context: A qualitative study. BMJ Open, 10:e034205.
- Ching, S.S.Y., Foung, D., Zhang, L.W.W., Guan, G.Y.Y., & Cheung, K. (2020). Perceptions of English use of college transfer nursing students in a non-English speaking city: A qualitative study. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 17, 462.



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Thank You!

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