Student international mobility: How do we know we are meeting more than just student and university needs?

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International student mobility programs are increasing, in 2016 students from 35 Australian universities undertook 44,045 international study experiences (15.5% increase from 2015) (Department of Education and Training, 2018).

1 in 5 domestic undergraduate students undertook international experiences.

76% of placements for less than one semester, and included experiences such as study tours (22%), Internship work placement (19%), Student exchange (37%), other eg. Research, volunteering (22%) (Department of Education and Training, 2018).

• Government, University and student, host country/organisation drivers
• Resource initiatives to support students, eg New Colombo Plan mobility grant
“The New Colombo Plan is intended to be transformational, deepening Australia's relationships in the region, both at the individual level and through expanding university, business and other links” (Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, 2018).

“Over time, the Australian Government wants to see study in the Indo-Pacific region become a rite of passage for Australian undergraduate students, and as an endeavour that is highly valued across the Australian community” (Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, 2018).

2014 – 40 scholars, 1,300 mobility students
2018 – 120 scholars, 13,000 mobility students
Impact
Curtin University Bali program
How do we ensure we meet our host organisations needs?

Canadian Occupational Performance Measure (COPM) (Law et al., 2005) was used to identify:
(i) the client / organisation’s occupational performance needs
(ii) to detect change in client’s self perception of occupational performance over time

Participants: n=21 (staff, managers, parents, carers) across four (4) host organisations

Student led programs, using Learning Management System (Blackboard ™) to document and record project outcomes.

12 months post intervention – re-assessment using COPM
Examples of Productivity, Self care, Leisure for Indonesian organisations and individual clients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Self care</th>
<th>Productivity</th>
<th>Leisure</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Young children’s before and after school routines</td>
<td>Play skills development education for parents, caregivers, organisations</td>
<td>Sport teams development</td>
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<tr>
<td>Children self feeding</td>
<td>Culturally appropriate play resources</td>
<td>Reading and craft activities – development of resources</td>
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<td>Self management of dressing</td>
<td>Organisation planning / scheduling for children to access therapy</td>
<td>Music opportunities</td>
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<td>Older children transitioning out of care – budgeting, shopping, meal preparation</td>
<td>Older children transitioning out of care – job search preparation, interviewing, time management</td>
<td>Social skills development for peer interaction</td>
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Findings - Satisfaction and Performance
Conclusion

Occupational therapy student international mobility programs can be evaluated to investigate the outcomes and impact of these programs for the host organisations and their client’s perspectives.

This study demonstrated the clinical utility of the Canadian Occupational Performance Measure as an outcome measure at the individual and organisation level to evaluate service outcomes.

Although we need to consider all stakeholder needs in student mobility programs, we as occupational therapy educators coordinating student placements have an ethical and professional responsibility to ensure mobility programs are undertaken collaboratively with a client centred approach to ensure that the host organisations and their clients voices are heard and needs met.
References


Thank you

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