

A Study on the Impact of COVID-19 on International Students

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Abstract: The COVID-19 crisis has had a profound impact on the overseas study of high school students in mainland China, especially those planning to study abroad this year. The study looked at how secondary school students in mainland China are planning their overseas study in response to the COVID-19 crisis. During the COVID-19 crisis, I conducted research from four typical aspects: national policies, school choice during the epidemic, psychological and physical health protection, and learning protection behavior. Based on these typical behaviors, this paper analyzes the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on prospective students who are going to study abroad. In particular, under the global health crisis, the research was carried out from the perspective of mainland Chinese middle school students' personal hearts, their social adaptability, whether they go abroad or not, and various psychological reactions and life attitudes to cope with them were analyzed and studied. According to the results of the study, although the COVID-19 crisis had a negative impact on the overseas study of middle school students in mainland China, the study showed that most students did not give up the idea of going abroad because of the epidemic.

1. Introduction

COVID-19 broke out in an unanticipated outbreak at the start of 2020. The number of global infections had surpassed 10 million as of June 30, 2020, and the number of cases was increasing by more than 100,000 every day, spreading to 188 countries and territories around the world and resulting in more than 500,000 deaths."

According to UNESCO, more than 928,000 Chinese students went abroad to study in 2019. According to data released on 25 May 2020, more than 150 countries have implemented national school closures to date, leaving 68% of students globally unable to continue their education. In addition, several countries have implemented partial school closures to prevent or contain the spread of COVID-19.

As COVID-19 continues to spread around the world, many Chinese students who have made plans to study abroad, especially those who plan to study abroad this year, are in a dilemma. Sun, president of New Oriental Vision Overseas, pointed out in his research that the impact of the epidemic on overseas study can be understood from both immediate and long-term perspectives. First of all, the epidemic will affect those currently studying or about to study abroad, as well as those who are going to apply to study abroad and disrupt their previous plans and rhythm. Second, in the long run, parents and students will choose to study abroad more carefully, and some families will postpone or even give up their plans to study abroad due to the epidemic.

According to many analysts, the epidemic may put overseas students under more pressure to work on campus. Many international students struggle to access support systems and find affordable housing as dormitories close and travel restrictions are imposed, according to one reporter. Another reporter mentioned that many international students are afraid of contracting the disease if they return home. They are also compelled to live in constant worry for the safety of their families. Some Chinese students and graduates say they are becoming increasingly uneasy as racist reports become more common, and some are beginning to doubt their future prospects in the United States. Those who have been able to return home face requests that they be barred from returning to the US in the event that they carry diseases back with them. In general, IN this study Rane paid particular attention to the

experiences of international students currently enrolled at Portland State University [1]. To stop the pandemic from spreading, educational institutions must either close or transfer some classes online. A huge number of experts did research on college students in their individual countries in response to the changes brought about by the pandemic's closure of educational facilities. The impact of the pandemic and the lockdown measures on students in higher education has been documented in studies. This study used three online questionnaires to assess the mental health of Chinese postgraduate students during COVID-19: the Self-Rating Anxiety Scale, the Self-Rating Depression Scale, and the Social Avoidance and Anxiety Scale. Based on the major, class, degree type, and style of communication with counselors and students, one-way ANOVA revealed that participants' mental health state was divided into subgroups [2]. While technology is said to play a key role in efforts to deliver medical courses, online education still has flaws, especially given the importance of hands-on learning experiences in medical education. According to medical studies, only a small percentage of students believe that online learning can be employed in clinical settings. Overall, the COVID-19 pandemic has had a negative impact on medical education in every way. The goal of this study was to use a series of OSCEs to assess the influence of COVID-19 and supplemental training on medical students' learning outcomes [3]. The COVID-19 pandemic has thrown traditional mobile experiences into disarray, a situation that has far-reaching implications for the demographics of higher education in the United States. The impact of COVID-19 and pandemic Sinophobia on Chinese students' educational decision-making is investigated in this research. The study claims that the United States is progressively losing its allure to Chinese students owing to disenchantment with a romantic vision, concerns about unpredictable policies, and security concerns, based on focused interviews with 21 Chinese undergraduates [4].

During the COVID-19 lockdown, the researchers wanted to see if there were any changes in health behavior among students at a university in France. At the conclusion of the COVID-19 lockdown, students at the University of Rouen-Normandy were given an online retrospective survey. The factors associated with negative changes in smoking and positive changes in high-intensity physical activity were concerned about non-recognition of the school year and stress connected to changes in teaching method, respectively, according to logistic regression analysis. Negative changes in each health behavior were linked to increased levels of depression, and health promotion measures aimed at adopting or maintaining positive mental health and encouraging physical activity should be developed for college students in order to better handle future lockdown times [5]. Both learners and educators suffer from the disadvantages of distance learning. Some of the negative aspects of remote learning include mental health, accessibility influenced by socioeconomic category, technological equipment availability, and a lack of social interaction. Create accurate statistics on the impact of restricted action measures on student perception and performance using surveys and other statistical techniques. The findings highlighted their emotions of isolation and confinement, which had a negative impact on their perception and performance in Hong Kong. Walking fitness is number twelve. It is important to note that the rapid evolution of online courses makes it difficult for students to adjust to the new educational norm. [6]. The viral outbreak has had a negative, sometimes severe, impact on mental health, particularly among health-care workers. Higher levels of depression, anxiety, insomnia, stress, pain, fear, burnout, and post-traumatic symptoms have been found in studies. Objective The purpose of this study was to see how COVID-19 affected the mental health of medical students. Methods The study was designed using a convergent mixed method approach, which included self-report and qualitative interviews. Conclusion In the face of viral epidemics, this study discovered and investigated the anxiety and coping strategies of the undergraduate adm population. Many children can adapt successfully to the consequences of the pandemic and the subsequent lockdown if they use a variety of positive coping mechanisms [7].

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic lockdown in the UAE, the goal of this study was to assess the perceived performance of design students enrolled in online distance learning. As a post-evaluation tool for students, an online survey was used. Teachers engaging with burst remote learning were interviewed in two focus groups. The findings demonstrated a comprehensive grasp of students' emotions and how those emotions impacted their performance during the pandemic. The study looks

at the pandemic's influence, changes, and challenges, as well as how instructors might profit from it in the future. The way design is taught and delivered has changed thanks to online courses. Blended learning is seen to be a fun and innovative way to learn [8]. Due to the epidemic, traditional exams have been canceled, and there are concerns that students may be unfairly graded (Arden University 2020) or would join university with a diminished comprehension of topics, leading to an increase in drop-out rates. Universities employ diagnostic examinations to assess mathematical competence. This study compares the entry ability of students who enrolled at a UK institution in October 2020 to students who enrolled in prior years, utilizing the same diagnostic tests for all students as a comparison approach. To provide a fair comparison for the class of 2020, students who received an A in their entering year are compared to those who received an A in previous years. Furthermore, the ability of students in various grades. Students who achieved an A grade in their entry year are also compared with those who achieved an A grade in previous years to make a fair comparison for the class of 2020. In addition, the ability of students in different grades was compared [9]. The impact of the Covid-19 epidemic on international students in Portugal is examined in this study, which focuses on their experiences during the lockdown in Spring 2020. The debate opens with an overview of the research environment, as well as an acknowledgement of the underlying precarity of much of foreign student life. As a result, these study questions examine not just at the pandemic's immediate influence on internationalized learning, but also at the pandemic's exacerbated pre-existing economic vulnerability among many of the research subjects. The university recounts their experiences, including the problem of maintaining communications and managing with social isolation, and looks at how the epidemic has harmed the financial integrity of foreign studentship, using data from 27 interviews. Finally, it argues that, in addition to widespread stress and anxiety, the pandemic has created additional forms of precarity for this cohort, necessitating the incorporation of better support measures into tertiary education mobility governance [10].

Since COVID-19 will affect the behavior of international students studying abroad, it should be seen that most students should cancel their overseas study based on the current situation of the epidemic, but the reality is that a large number of students have not canceled their overseas studies. The research will conduct research from four typical aspects: national policies, school choice during the epidemic, psychological and physical health protection, and learning protection behavior. Based on these typical behaviors, this research analyzes the relationship between COVID-19 events and the behavior of international students.

2. Methods

In order to explore the impact of COVID-19 on overseas students' study behavior, the research method is a questionnaire survey and regression analysis based on the basic data. In addition, public data were cited to further analyze and explore the short-term and long-term impact of COVID-19 on overseas students.

The design of the questionnaire, mainly from three aspects; The first is from the perspective of personal heart: "I want to go abroad, or I want to go abroad", from the perspective of the personal heart. The second is from the perspective of personal social interaction, because in such a serious situation of the epidemic, whether a person can carry out social activities normally determines his or her social adaptability, especially in the future, in a strange and uncertain situation, whether a person can survive and learn well, which is very critical. The third is whether to go abroad or not, which is a directional problem. If you go abroad, you should actively prepare for going abroad.

In this questionnaire survey, a total of 39 copies were issued, 34 copies were actually recovered. Effective recovery rate: 87%; There are 20 male students and 14 female students. Male to female ratio: 58:41; through this questionnaire, the regression analysis method is used to determine the future state of things.

3. Results

3.1 The national policies on COVID-19

By means of the questionnaire survey, the students who plan to study abroad are surveyed, and the regression tool of data analysis is used for the linear fitting analysis of going abroad and not going abroad. According to the parameter requirements of linear fitting, let y value be going abroad and X value is not going abroad, and the following linear fitting graph is obtained. Despite the COVID-19 pandemic, most students chose to go abroad.

According to the regression probability graph, as shown in the Figure 1, only a very small number of students chose not to go abroad during the COVID-19 pandemic.

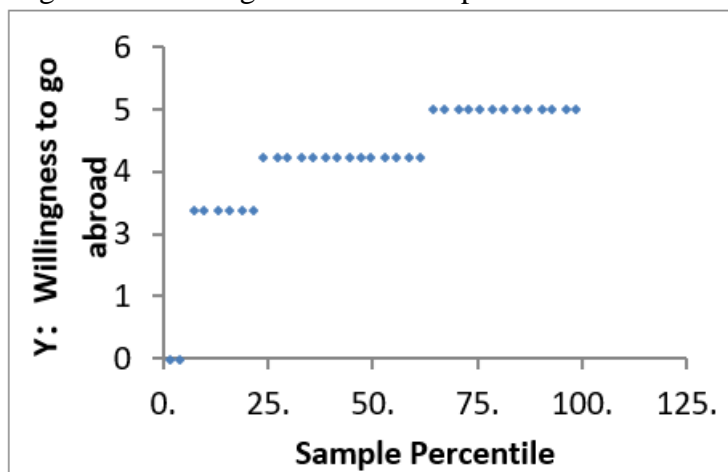


Figure 1 Regression Positive probability graph of whether go abroad on students.

3.2 School selection during the epidemic

The impact of the epidemic on Chinese students is summarized in the following aspects: more than half of Chinese students are somewhat interested in online courses, while 37 percent are not, due to recent policy fluctuations on online courses. Health care is the top concern of Chinese students studying abroad. When Chinese students were asked what measures universities should take to control the epidemic, 56 percent said they should move more courses to online teaching. Sixty percent are more concerned about schools' protection of students' physical and mental health.

Chinese students want to know more about university information. During the pandemic, Chinese students expect universities to provide a variety of information and materials for application and college selection. More than 30 percent of them are concerned with project selection, essay writing, and scholarships. While 36 percent want to know more about the diversity of learning styles in colleges and universities. According to the above data, although international students have many concerns about the epidemic, they have not wavered in their decision to study abroad, especially Chinese students.

3.3 Mental and physical health protection on people affected by COVID-19

According to the parameter requirements of linear fitting, the y value is set as normal communication, the x value is solitary, and the following linear fitting Figure 2 is obtained. This shows that despite the COVID19 pandemic, most of the students still chose to communicate normally. From the positive probability Figure 3, it can be seen that only a very small number of students will choose to live alone.

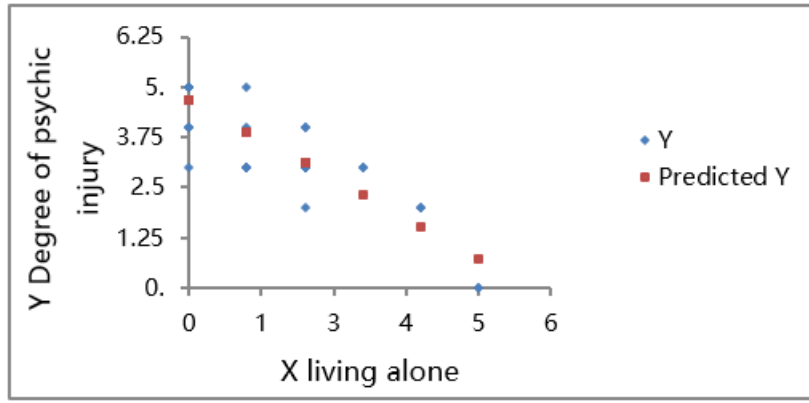


Figure 2 Regression linear fit for daily interaction of students.

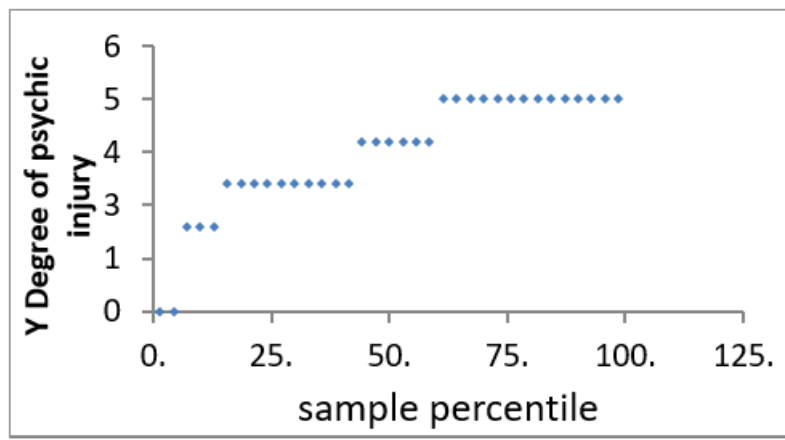


Figure 3 Regression Positive probability graph - association of psychic injury.

In the linear fitting diagram, it can be seen that there are not only data points generated according to the requirements, but also predicted data points after fitting and processing. The parameters of the fitting line will be displayed in detail in the data table. Through regression linear fitting analysis results, the actual selection of normal communication data displays and through the predicted results are relatively consistent. The trend of actual data and forecast data are still converging. It shows that students in the situation of the pandemic, in the psychological aspect, have a certain tolerance.

3.4 Learning guarantee

According to the parameter requirements of linear fitting, the y value is set as having confidence, the x value is set as lack of confidence, and the following linear fitting Figure 4 is obtained. This shows that despite the COVID-19 pandemic, most of the students are still confident that they will eventually overcome the pandemic. Through the normal probability Figure 5, some students are distributed at each level, but most students still carry out their studies and life optimistically. It shows that students also need to temper their will quality through study and life.

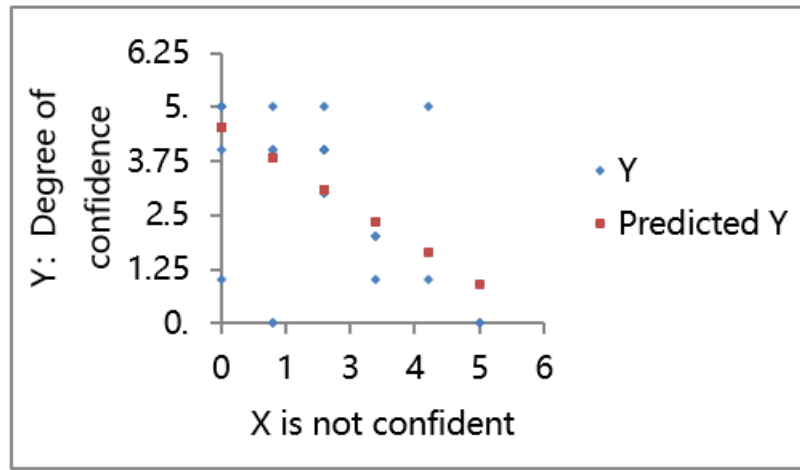


Figure 4 Regression linear fit of students' confidence

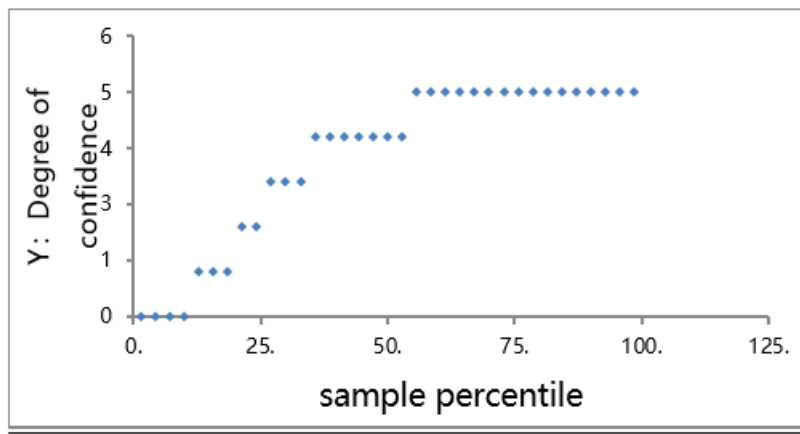


Figure 5 Regression normal probability graph of confidence.

In the linear fitting diagram, it can be seen that there are not only data points generated according to the requirements, but also predicted data points after fitting and processing. The parameters of the fitting line will be displayed in detail in the data table. According to the results of regression linear fitting analysis, the actual data showing an optimistic attitude towards study and life is relatively consistent with the predicted results. The trend of actual data and forecast data are still converging. It shows that most students are still able to cope with the changes in the environment, and at the same time, students can continue to temper their will quality in study and life.

4. Conclusion

Since the beginning of 2020, the outbreak of COVID-19 has been the biggest impact of a sudden public health event in China and globally.

Since the outbreak of the epidemic, TOEFL, IELTS, SAT and other tests have been canceled, increasing the difficulty of studying abroad; Online classes at home, affecting the efficiency of college students; The epidemic has made it more difficult for college students to find jobs. COVID-19 campus lockdown, affecting the freedom of college students;

According to the prevention and control requirements, the epidemic will affect students currently studying or about to study abroad, as well as those who are about to apply to study abroad and disrupt their previous plans and rhythm. Second, in the long run, parents and students will choose to study abroad more carefully, and some families will postpone or even give up their plans to study abroad due to the epidemic.

According to the survey of school students that asked them whether they lacked confidence during the epidemic, whether they gave up the idea of going abroad and whether they could still communicate

with people normally. After inputting the data into excel, this research is used Excel to work out the regression models of several of my investigations. Most of the students were not affected at home for a long time because of the epidemic. However, there are a small number of students who do not get good grades because they study at home for a long time with low learning efficiency, and some of them give up the idea of going abroad and return to ordinary high schools to accept domestic courses because their grades do not meet expectations. COVID-19 is still having an impact on students.

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