

# Credential Essentials: China, India, Vietnam, & the Americas

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Good morning! My name is Shelby Cearley, and I am a senior evaluator at International Education Evaluators, a NACES-accredited credential evaluation company based in North Carolina. Prior to IEE, I worked in graduate and undergraduate international admissions for sixteen years. Today's session will include a brief overview of education in China, India, Vietnam, and the Americas. Due to time length, sample credentials are available in the handout which accompanies today's presentation. Please leave me your business card or contact information if you would like a copy of the PowerPoint and the handout. There should be time for questions and answers at the end of the session, so please hold your questions to the end.

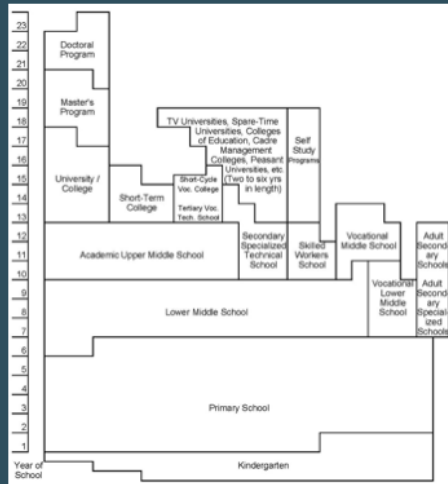
# China



Source: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/attachments/maps/CH-map.gif>

We will begin with China, the top-sending country to the United States according to IIE Open Doors.

# China



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Source: AACRAO EDGE Profile: China



- 1.38 billion (July 2018)
- 23 provinces, 5 autonomous regions, 4 municipalities
- Mandarin main language; ethnic languages in autonomous regions
- Compulsory education: 9 years
- Primary (6 years)
- Secondary (6 years)
  - Lower Middle (3 years)
  - Upper Middle (3 years)

Per the Compulsory Education Law of the People's Republic of China in 1986, compulsory education in China consists of Primary School (6 years) and Lower Middle School (3 years), which is a total of 9 years, lasting from ages 6 to 15. Compulsory education is tuition free.

Following lower middle school is upper middle school. It is divided into two tracks: academic given in general senior secondary schools and vocational given in secondary specialized schools, vocational schools or technical schools. Academic track programs are 3 years in length, and graduation is based on provincial/municipal exams (either the Huikao or Academic Proficiency Test). Vocational track programs are between 2-4 years, and graduation is based on school-administered subject exams.

## China – Secondary Academic Education

- Secondary Graduation
  - General Senior Secondary Graduation Examination (*Huikao*)
- OR
- Senior Secondary Academic Proficiency Test (APT)
- Tertiary Entrance
  - National College Entrance Examination (*Gaokao*)

Most Common Secondary Grading Scale			
90-100	优/ 优秀	Excellent	A
80-89	良/ 良好	Good	B
70-79	中/中等	Fair/Average/ Medium	C
60-69	及格	Marginal	D
0-59	不及格	Fail	F
Pass/Fail Grading Scale			
合格/ 通过		Qualified / Pass	
不合格/ 不通过		Not Qualified / Fail	
Different Grades for Some Courses Possible			
Chinese, Mathematics, Foreign Language		Max grade=150	



In order to enter university-level programs, a student must complete one of the secondary graduation exams (Huikao or APT) **AND** pass the national college entrance exam.

The Huikao and APT are taken at the end of 12 years of primary and secondary education. They are administered at a unified provincial level. The test contains both theoretical and practical components to ensure both academic and hands-on proficiency of subject matter. Tests are conducted once the course of study is complete for a certain subject (at the end of both junior and senior year of upper middle school). Successful passing of all designated tests results in the student receiving the high school graduation certificate. APT results are now sometimes being taken into consideration for university admission.

The National College Entrance Examination, also known as the Gaokao, is a uniform exam administered nationwide once a year; since 2003, the test is administered in June. Scores determine which higher education institutions and what type of program (short-cycle or long-cycle) the student can attend. Currently, there are two streams: Science and Humanities. There are three subjects common to both streams: Chinese, Mathematics and a Foreign Language. The Science stream also requires Physics,

Chemistry and Biology. The Humanities stream requires History, Geography and Politics. The Gaokao is currently undergoing reforms since 2017, and this reform will eliminate the streams as of 2022. Instead there will be a single 3+3 mode: the 3 common Gaokao exam subjects (Chinese, Mathematics and Foreign Language) plus 3 Academic Proficiency Test subjects.

If the course indicates that the highest grade is 150, then we suggest the following grading scale:

127-150 – A

112-126 – B

90-111 – C

0-89 - F

## China – Higher Education

### Short-Cycle *Zhuanke* Programs

- Based on completed senior secondary education
- 2-3 years in length (all lower-level)
  - Some appear to be 5 years
- Junior colleges & degree-granting institutions
- Leads to Graduation Certificate only

### Long-Cycle *Benke* Programs

- Based on completed senior secondary education
- 4-5 years in length
- *Zhuanke* graduates can be admitted to the 3<sup>rd</sup> year of a *benke* program
- Leads to Graduation Certificate *and* Degree Certificate (if all requirements have been met)



Undergraduate academic education in China is divided into short-cycle *Zhuanke* and long-cycle *Benke* programs. The *Zhuanke* requires completed secondary senior education for admission. Programs are 2-3 years in length, although some may appear to be 5 years; these “5” year programs are in fact 3 years of upper secondary and 2 years tertiary level study. All courses are lower-level, even the ones that are three years in length. *Zhuanke* programs can be taken at junior colleges and degree-granting institutions. The *Zhuanke* leads to a Graduation Certificate only since this is not a degree program. Students will also have an academic transcript.

*Benke* programs also require completed secondary senior education for admission. Programs are 4-5 years in length. *Zhuanke* graduates can be admitted to the third year of a *Benke* program, which is how we know that *Zhuanke* courses are all lower-level. The *Benke* leads to a Graduation Certificate and a Degree Certificate, if all requirements have been met; if requirements are lacking, then there may only be a Graduation Certificate. Students will also have an academic transcript.

## China – Higher Education

### Graduation Certificate

- Completion of an undergraduate or graduate program
- Type of program (*Zhuanke*, *Benke*, master's, doctoral)
- Program length
- Academic major
- Program format (in some cases)

### Degree Certificate

- Type of program (*Zhuanke*, *Benke*, master's, doctoral)
- Academic major
- Award of the degree
- Type of degree



Nowadays, students should submit both the Graduation Certificate and Degree Certificate to confirm completion of the program and graduation. Both will have the student identifying information and institution name. So what are the differences between the two? A graduation certificate confirms completion of the course requirements of an undergraduate or graduate program, the type of program, the length of the program, the academic major, and, in some cases, the program format. The degree certificate confirms the type of program, academic major, the awarding of the degree, and the type of degree.

If the student has only a graduation certificate (and the certificate has been issued after 1991), it is highly likely that the student completed the coursework requirements but has NOT satisfied all of the degree requirements, such as completing the thesis, required foreign language proficiency, maintaining a certain GPA, et cetera).

## China – Tertiary Grading Scales

**5-Tier Grading System**

Percentage	Descriptor	US Grade
90-100	Excellent	A
80-89	Good	B
70-79	Fail/Average/ Medium	C
60-69	Marginal/Pass	D
0-59	Fail	F

**4-Tier Grading System**

Percentage	Descriptor	US Grade
85-100 80-100	Excellent	A
70-84 70-79	Good	B
60-69	Fail/Average/ Medium	C
0-59	Fail	F

Chinese schools typically use either a 5-tier grading scale or a 4-tier grading scale. However, other scales may be possible, so check the grading scale on the transcript, if a scale is provided. Sometimes the scale is only on the Mandarin version.



# India

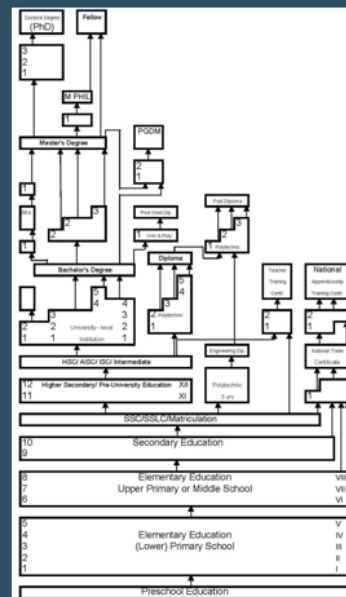


Source: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/attachments/maps/IN-map.gif>

Now we will briefly discuss education in India.

# India

- 1.294 billion (July 2018)
- 29 states, 7 union territories
- 30+ official languages, including English
- Compulsory education: 8 years (5 years lower primary and 3 years upper primary/middle)
- Primary (8 years) and Secondary (4 years – 2 years secondary and 2 years upper/higher secondary)



Source: AACRAO EDGE Profile: India



India currently has an estimated population of 1.294 billion people. It consists of 29 states and 7 union territories. English is a subsidiary official language. However, there are 30 official languages. These languages are the languages of everyday usage. English is used in schools but with varying levels of proficiency. Also, at the higher education level, English is technically the language of instruction. However, most institutions will allow courses to be taught in the local language if a majority of students request it.

Compulsory education consists of 8 years of lower primary (5 years) and upper primary or middle school (3 years). Secondary education is divided into secondary (2 years) and senior or higher secondary (2 years). Education oversight is the responsibility of the Ministry of Human Resource Development. At the secondary level, there are several bodies which administer school leaving examinations: Central Board of Secondary Education, the Council for the Indian School Certificate of Education, and the National Institute of Open Schooling, in addition to state boards of secondary education and of higher secondary or intermediate education.

## India – Secondary School Examinations

### Standard X Examinations

- Typically taken at the end of BOTH grades 9 and 10
- Can be called:
  - Secondary School Examination
  - Secondary School Certificate
  - Matriculation Examination

### Standard XII Examinations

- Typically taken at the end of BOTH grades 11 and 12
  - Allows access to university admission
- Can be called:
  - Higher Secondary School Certificate
  - Senior School Certificate
  - Pre-University Examination
  - Intermediate Examination



There are two primary secondary examinations: Standard X and Standard XII. Standard X is taken at the end of both grades 9 and 10. It can be called Secondary School Examination, Secondary School Certificate, or Matriculation Examination. This is the end of secondary studies for students in technical/vocational schools. Standard XII examinations are taken at the end of grades 11 and 12. This is the credential that allows for access to university admission. This can be called several things, depending on what state or exam body is responsible.

Some students who complete only Standard X exams (typically in technical fields) are eligible to enter three-year diploma programs at technical institutions. If they successfully complete the three-year diploma program, they are eligible to transfer into the second year of a four-year bachelor's degree program. Otherwise, students must complete the Standard XII exams to be eligible to enroll in university programs.

Marks statements are issued by whichever body conducted the exam, NOT the school the student attended. Recent exam results are often verifiable on the body's website. Older exam results are seldom archived.

This is a high-stake examination-driven system. The academic year is 30 weeks,

typically from June to March/April, and is divided into 3 terms. The language of instruction is one of the regional languages, although Council for the Indian School Certificate Examinations schools teach in English.

## India – Tertiary Education Institution Types

### Affiliated Colleges

- Responsible for classroom instruction
- Affiliated to a university
- Differ in size and scope

### Autonomous Colleges

- UGC-authorized to create own admission standards, curricula, assessment methods
- Conduct own exams
- Degrees awarded by affiliated university

### Universities

- Establish curricula
- Usually conducts exams
- Always award degrees

Many universities have more than 250,000 students, which makes it difficult to house them on a single campus. Instead, most students attend either an affiliated college or an autonomous college. Affiliated colleges they provide the instruction for university-established curricula and exams. However, marksheets and degree certificates for students at affiliated colleges should be issued by the university. Autonomous colleges have more autonomy than affiliated colleges, since they have University Grants Commission authority to create their own admissions standards, curricula, and assessment methods. They conduct their own exams, but the degree is awarded by the affiliated university. For students at autonomous colleges, the college is able to issue its own marksheets but degree certificates are issued only by the university. Some students do attend the actual university, which establishes its own curricula and exams, and it issues its own marksheets and degree certificates.

## India – UGC vs AICTE

### University Grants Commission

- Established in 1945
- Statutory body in 1956
- Advises gov't on university establishment; maintains list of approved universities
- Maintains standards in higher education
- Distributes funding
- Established National Assessment and Accreditation Council in 1994

### All India Council for Technical Education

- Established in 1945 to oversee technical education standards
- Diploma, undergraduate and post-graduate levels
- Approves start of new technical/business schools and programs
- Established National Board of Accreditation in 2014



There are two statutory bodies which oversee the creation of new tertiary schools/programs: UGC and AICTE. Recognition from one of these bodies is equivalent to regional accreditation in the US. Please note that UGC or AICTE recognition is mandatory under Indian law, except for certain special purpose schools. However, both bodies have created accreditation arms. NAAC, which is under UGC, is voluntary accreditation, so it is possible to be UGC-recognized but NAAC-unaccredited. AICTE's NBA accreditation is mandatory as of 2014, but due to the sheer volume of AICTE schools (more than 10,000), most AICTE schools are not yet NBA-accredited. However, NBA accreditation is required if the institution is seeking autonomous status or an Association of Indian Universities equivalence of a post-graduate diploma in Business to an MBA.

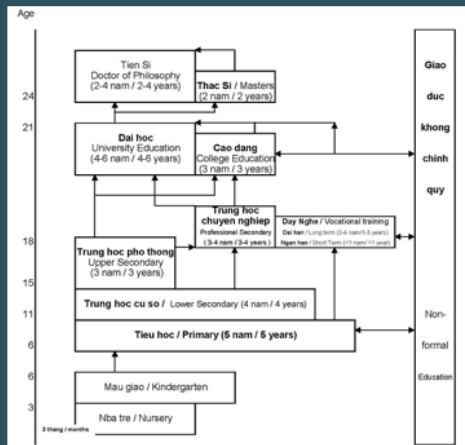
UGC and AICTE are the *usual* bodies responsible for higher education oversight. However, in rare situations, an institution will not appear on either entity's list of approved institutions because it is a special purpose school under the authority of a different ministry. Examples include certain agriculture schools under the control of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farm Workers and some hospitality-related schools are under the control of the Ministry of Tourism. The handout for today's session has additional recognition sources for India.

# Vietnam



Next we will quickly discuss Vietnam.

# Vietnam



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Source: AACRAO EDGE Profile: Vietnam



- 97 million (July 2018)
- 58 provinces, 5 municipalities
- Official language: Vietnamese
- Compulsory education: 9 years (5 years primary and 4 years lower secondary)
- Primary (5 years), Secondary (4 years lower secondary and 3 years upper secondary)

Now we will discuss education in Vietnam. Vietnam has a population of 97 million. It has 58 provinces and five municipalities. The official language is Vietnamese.

Compulsory education consists of 9 years: 5 years of primary education and 4 years of lower secondary. Primary and secondary education is a total of 12 years: 5 years primary, 4 years lower secondary, and 3 years of upper secondary education. The academic year is typically from September through May. The government body with educational oversight is the Ministry of Education and Training (MOET).



## Vietnam – Secondary Education

Academic	Technical/Vocational	Vocational Training
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 3 years</li><li>• Certificate of Secondary School Graduation</li><li>• Allows access to tertiary education</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 3-4 years</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 1- to 3-year long programs</li><li>• &lt;1-year short programs</li></ul>

Secondary education in Vietnam has three tracks: Academic, Technical/Vocational, and Vocational Training. For the academic track, students complete the Secondary School Leaving Examination at the end of grade 12 and receive the Certificate of Secondary School Graduation upon completion. They can then sit the National University Entrance Examination. The technical/vocational track is 3 to 4 years. The vocational training track consists of two types of programs: long programs, which are 1 to 3 years in length, and short programs, which are up to 1 year in length.

Grading is typically on a 10-point scale, although you may also see a 40-point scale.

## Vietnam - Colleges

Vocational Education Graduation Diploma	Junior College Graduation Diploma	Associate Degree
1-2.5 years following upper secondary OR 3-4 years after lower secondary	2-3.5 years (most are 3 years)	2-3.5 years at a junior college
Graduates eligible to continue to university. May receive up to 2 years of transfer credit.		

Vietnamese undergraduate education is similar to the US in that there are formal opportunities for both vocational and academic higher education. Vietnamese higher education institutions are separated into Colleges and Universities. Colleges can offer one of three diplomas. First is the Vocational Education Graduation Diploma. This can be earned after 1 to 2.5 years following upper secondary or after 3-4 years following lower secondary. The second is the Junior College Graduation Diploma, which can last between 2 and 3.5 years, although most are 3 years in length. Finally, Vietnam offers an Associate's Degree, which is between 2 and 3.5 years and offered at a junior college. Graduates of all three diplomas are eligible to transfer into a university program and may receive up to 2 years of transfer credit.

## Vietnam - Universities

Bachelor's Degree	Master's Degree	Doctor of Philosophy
4-6 years	1.5-2 years	4+ years
4 years: 180-210 credits 5 years: 270 credits 6 years: 320 credits	40 credits plus thesis	Requires dissertation
Two phases: 1. Phase I – General Education 2. Phase II – Specialized Education	Requires bachelor's degree and entrance examination for admission	If admission based on bachelor, then program is 4+ years and includes an integrated master's degree



Vietnam's universities offer bachelor's, master's, and doctoral degrees. These are very similar in format to those offered in the US. Bachelor's degrees are between 4-6 years and are divided into two phases: General Education and Specialized (or major-specific) Education. The credit value of the degree depends on the length and the institution. Master's degrees are between 1.5 and 2 years and require 40 credits and thesis for completion. Students must have a bachelor's degree and take a required entrance examination for admission consideration. Doctoral degrees start at 4 years and require a dissertation. Direct admission after the bachelor's degree is possible, but then the program is more than 4 years and requires an integrated master's degree.

Issuing body for all credentials are universities (*Trường Đại học or Đại học*). Minimum duration in years is set by Ministry of Education and Training, although it is common for universities to add requirements to programs.

Grading is typically on a 10-point scale, although some schools have adopted a US-style 4-point scale.

# The Americas



Source: [https://f4.bcbits.com/img/a4004258143\\_10.jpg](https://f4.bcbits.com/img/a4004258143_10.jpg)

Now we will briefly discuss education in the Americas.

## The Americas – Geographic Breakdown

North America	Central America	South America		Caribbean Community	
United States of America Canada Mexico France*	Belize Costa Rica El Salvador Guatemala Honduras Nicaragua Panama	Argentina Bolivia Brazil Chile Colombia Ecuador France*	Guyana Paraguay Peru Suriname Uruguay Venezuela United Kingdom*	Anguilla Antigua & Barbuda Aruba The Bahamas Barbados Cuba Dominica Dominican Republic France*	Grenada Haiti Jamaica The Netherlands* St Kitts & Nevis St Lucia Trinidad & Tobago United Kingdom* United States*
					

“The Americas” is a rather generic descriptor, so it’s easier to think about the Americas in terms of geographic regions: North America, Central America, South America, and the Caribbean.

This chart shows the breakdown by those regions.

Why are France, the Netherlands, the UK, and the US on here? France has the overseas department of St Pierre et Miquelon in North America; French Guiana in South America; and Guadeloupe, Martinique, St Barthelemy, and St Martin in the Caribbean. The United Kingdom has the Falkland Islands and South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands in South America and Anguilla, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Montserrat, and Turks & Caicos Islands in the Caribbean. The Netherlands has Aruba, Bonaire, Curacao, Saba, St Eustatius, and St Maarten. The US has Puerto Rico and the US Virgin Islands in the Caribbean.

## The Americas – North America

Country	Primary	Secondary
Canada <i>Alberta, Northwest Territories, Nunavut, Prince Edward Island, Quebec</i>	6 years	6 years
Canada <i>Manitoba, Ontario</i>	8 years	4 years
Canada <i>New Brunswick, Saskatchewan</i>	9 years	3 years
Canada <i>Nova Scotia</i>	7 years	6 years
Canada <i>Yukon</i>	7 years	5 years
Mexico	6 years	6 years
St Pierre et Miquelon	5 years	7 years (academic) 6-8 years (technical)

Primary and secondary education in North America is primarily 12 years, though it is 13 years in Nova Scotia and between 13-14 years for technical secondary school in St Pierre et Miquelon. Mexico has different tracks at the secondary level which lead to different school leaving credentials based on the particular track.

## The Americas – Central America

Country	Primary	Secondary
Belize	8 years	4-6 years
Costa Rica	6 years	5 years (academic) 6 years (vocational)
El Salvador	9 years	3 years
Guatemala	6 years	5 years (academic) 6 years (vocational)
Honduras	9 years	2 years (academic) 3 years (vocational)
Nicaragua	6 years	5 years
Panama	6 years	6 years

Primary and secondary education in Central America tends to be between 11 and 12 years, although since Belize uses the Caribbean Examinations Council examinations, theirs is slightly different. We will discuss CXC exams later in this presentation. Also, there is a distinction between academic secondary and technical/vocational secondary education in most Central American countries, so it is possible to have more than one secondary leaving credential in a country.

## The Americas – South America

Country	Primary	Secondary
Argentina	6-7 years	3-4 years
Bolivia, Chile	8 years	4 years
Brazil, Paraguay	9 years	3 years
Colombia	5 years	6 years
Ecuador, Uruguay	6 years	6 years
Falkland Islands, Guyana	6 years	Secondary: 5 years Pre-University: 2 add'l years
French Guiana	5 years	7 years (academic) 6-8 years (technical)
Peru	6 years	5 years
Suriname	6 years	Secondary: 6 years Pre-University: 7 years
Venezuela	9 years	2 years

South America is similar to Central America in that there is generally 11-12 years of primary and secondary education. Like Central America and Mexico, most countries allow students to go into an academic track or a vocational track. There can be different school leaving credentials for those tracks.

The South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands are also a part of South America and belong to the UK, but these islands are scientific outposts and do not have a permanent population. Consequently, there are no schools on these islands.



## The Americas – Caribbean (Non-CXC)

Country	Primary	Secondary
Aruba, Bonaire, Curacao, Saba, Sint Eustatius, Sint Maarten	6 years	4 years (vocational) 5 years (academic) 6 years (pre-university)
The Bahamas	6 years	5 years
Bermuda (US Pattern)	6 years	6 years
Cuba	6 years	6 years (academic) 5-7 years (technical/vocational)
Dominican Republic	8 years	4 years
Guadeloupe, Martinique, St Martin, St Barthelemy	5 years	7 years (academic) 6-8 years (technical)
Haiti	6 years	7 years
Montserrat	6 years	Secondary: 5 years Pre-University: 2 add'l years

Most countries in the Caribbean use the Caribbean Examinations Council examinations as their secondary school leaving exam. We will discuss them on the next slide. However, there are a few countries on this slide which have their own secondary school leaving requirements.

## The Americas – Caribbean (CXC)

Participating Countries			
Antigua & Barbuda	British Virgin Islands	Guyana	St Lucia
Anguilla	Cayman Islands	Jamaica	Turks & Caicos
Barbados	Dominica	Montserrat	St Vincent & the Grenadines
Belize	Grenada	St Kitts & Nevis	Trinidad & Tobago

- Caribbean Secondary Education Certificate (CSEC)
- Caribbean Advanced Proficiency Examination (CAPE)
  - CAPE Certificate
  - CAPE Diploma
  - CXC Associate Degree
- Caribbean Vocational Qualification (CVQ)



The Caribbean Examinations Council, known as CXC, offers a series of examinations throughout 16 nations of the Caribbean, plus Saba, St Maarten, and Suriname. These exams include the CSEC, CAPE and CVQ.

The CSEC, first offered in 1979, is the exam taken at the end of primary and lower secondary school. This represents the equivalent of completion of high school in the US. The CSEC is graded on a 6-point scale of Grade I through Grade VI.

After CSEC, students can continue for an additional two years in Form 6 upper secondary/pre-university schools, community colleges and private institutions and can sit for the CAPE, which replaced the British A-levels in 1998. There are three CAPE qualifications:

1. CAPE Certificate – successful completion of any CAPE Unit
2. CAPE Diploma – successful completion of six CAPE Units
3. CXC Associate Degree – successful completion of ten CAPE Units in a specific course of study; prior to 2018, only eight units were required. There are nine subject areas and 21 possible majors.

CAPE qualifications are graded on a 7-point grading scale, Grade I to Grade VII. CAPE subjects are structured as 1-Unit or 2-Unit courses. Each unit consists of three modules, which is allocated 150 hours. Each 2-Unit course consists of two –Unit courses. Individual modules carry no credit. Only 1-unit and 2-unit CAPE courses should be considered for advanced standing credit, not the individual modules taken as part of the unit. Some school transcripts may list unit modules as courses with credits attached, but these represent institutional grades and are **NOT** comparable to CXC grades. Therefore, only the official results from CXC should be considered when awarding advanced standing credit. **Partial credit for completion of individual modules is not recommended.**

Grading scales for CSEC and CAPE are available in the handout of today's presentation.



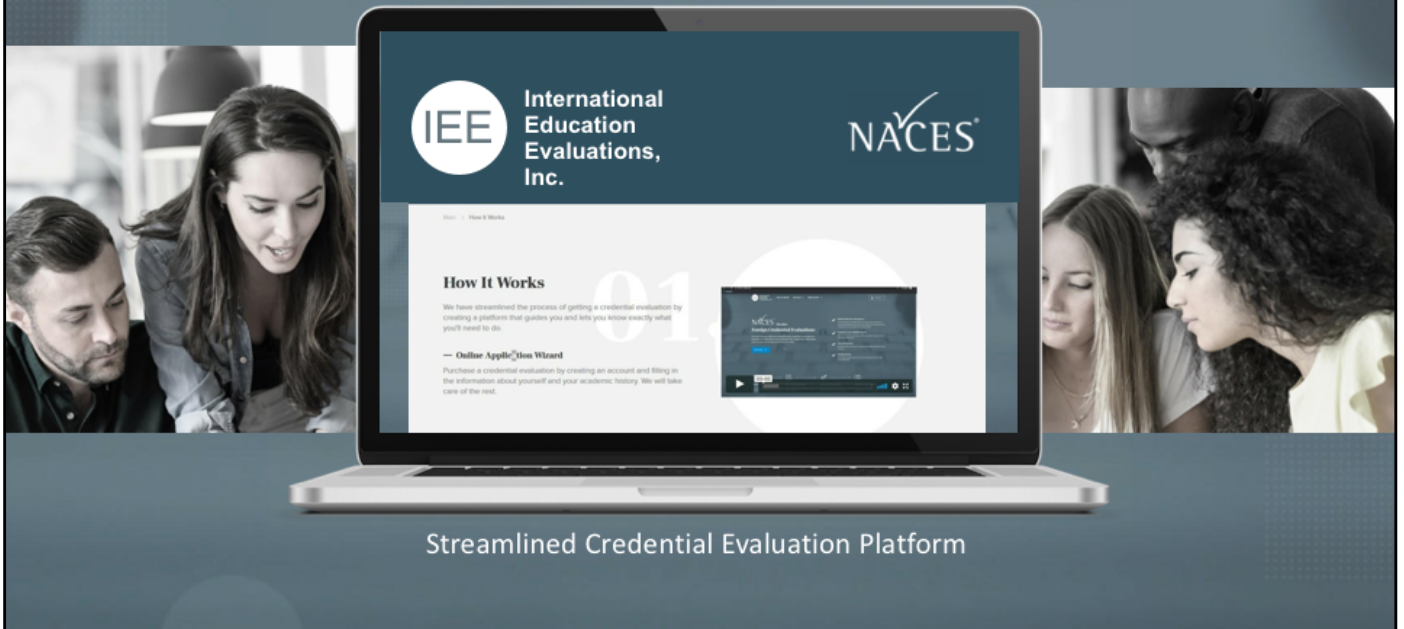
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# Introduction

As I mentioned, I work for International Education Evaluations, a NACES-accredited foreign credential evaluation company. We work with both individuals and institutions, and today I'd like to take a few minutes to introduce IEE plus a new service we now have for institutions.

# Website Overview



Streamlined Credential Evaluation Platform

IEE recently launched a new streamlined website, available at [myiee.org](https://myiee.org).

# Online Application Process

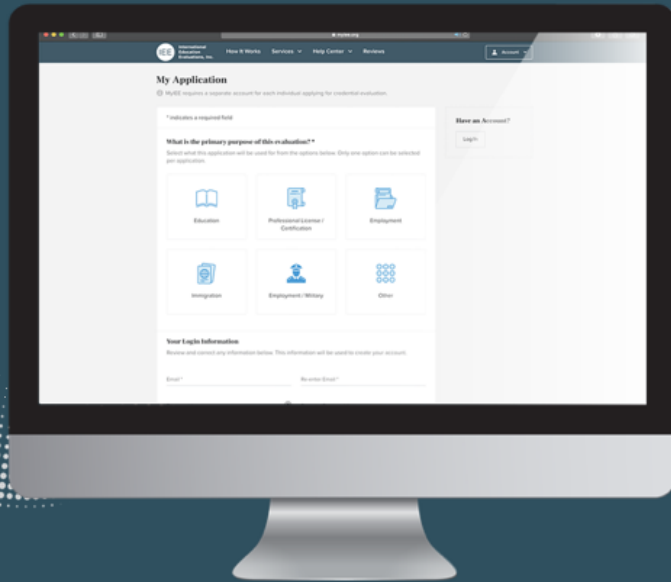
Step by step process

Save Progress

Review Document Requirements

Live Chat Assistance

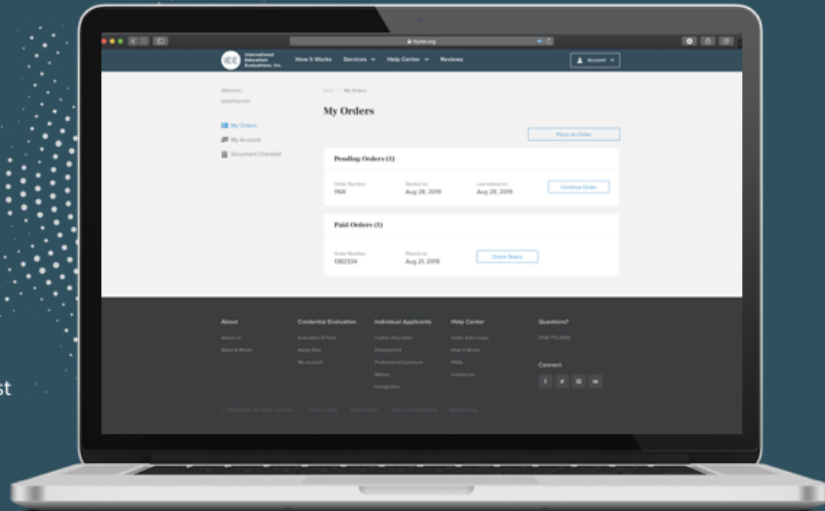
Accepts PayPal, Credit Card,  
Money Order



Individuals and institutions can now apply for evaluations online, save their progress, and see a customized list of documents required. Live chat assistance is available, and the site accepts PayPal and credit/debit cards, or applicants can send a money order.

# Secure Student Portal

- Check Status
- Place additional orders
- Review Custom Document Checklist



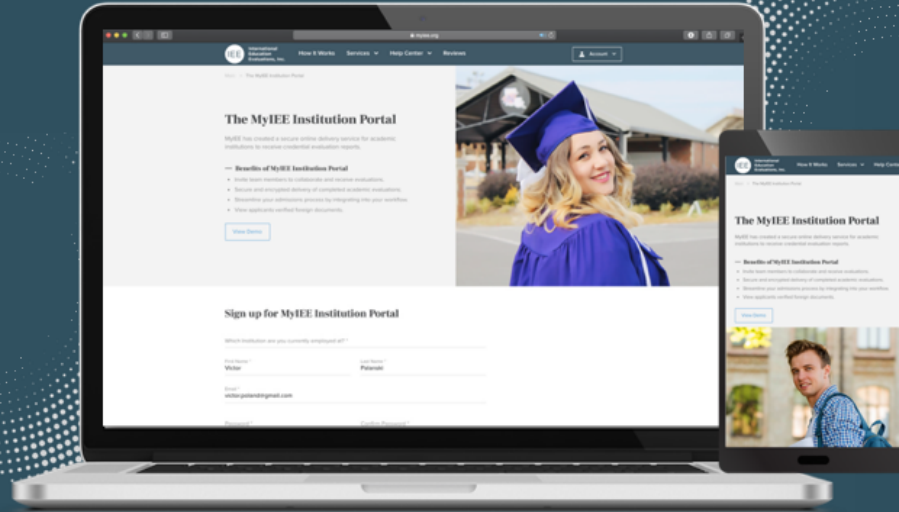
Upon submission, individual applicants have access to the secure Student Portal, where they can check the status of their evaluation in real-time, review their custom document checklist, and place additional orders.



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# MyIEE Institution Portal



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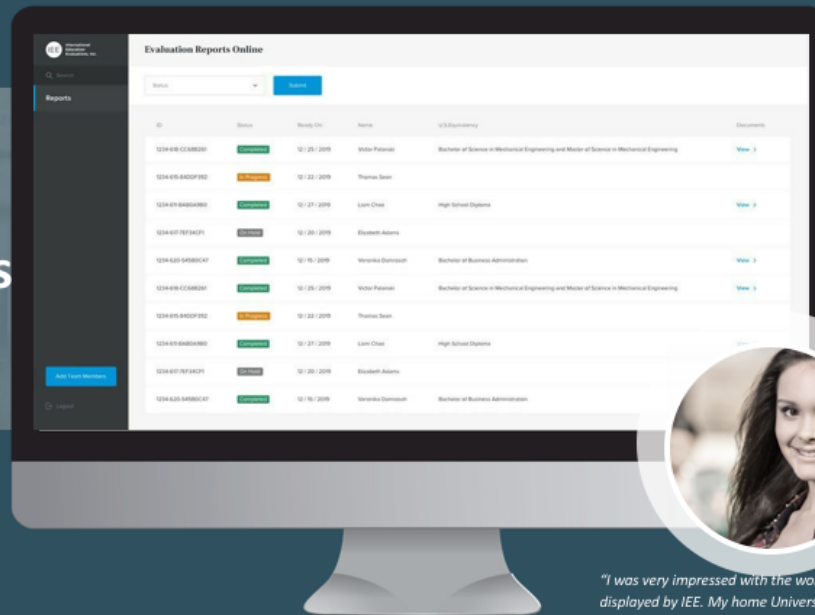


## Portal Access

Register to review all of your reports in one place, and streamline your application process. Check status, review documents, and securely receive the evaluation report from your dashboard.



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*"I was very impressed with the work ethics and interest displayed by IEE. My home University was very tardy and IEE reached out to them a couple of times in order to have my evaluation successfully done. Great Job! Helpful. Suzette Williamson (Verified Buyer)"*



Register to review all of your reports in one place. Check the status of your orders, review documents, and securely receive the evaluation report from your dashboard.



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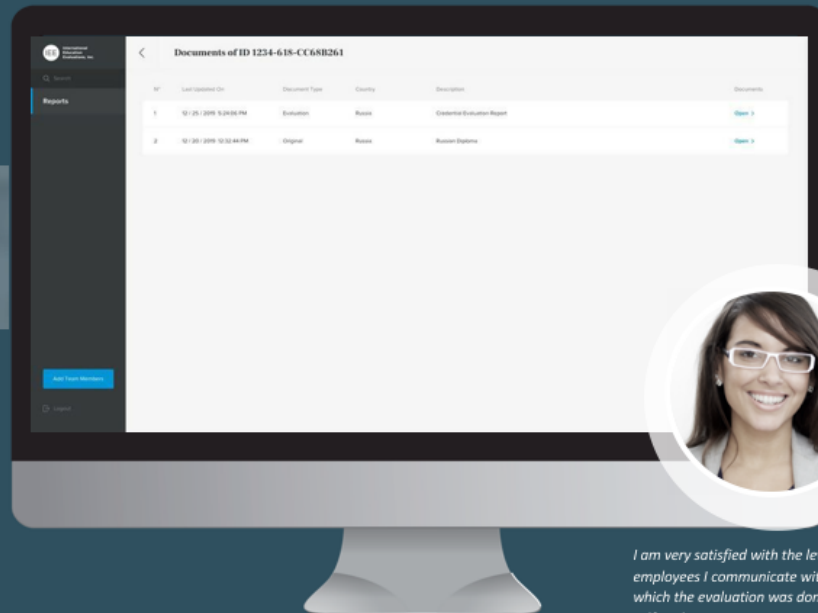
## Review Reports

Ability to review the original documents, as well as the completed evaluation.

In addition, an Account Manager is available via Chat to verify any information.



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*I am very satisfied with the level of professionalism the employees I communicate with portray and speed with which the evaluation was done. The information was also self explanatory.*

*Alfia Sawyers (Verified Buyer)*



In the portal, you have the ability to review the verified documents (as the scanned documents are uploaded to the student's file after verification) as well as the completed evaluation. Also, an account manager is available via the chat feature to answer any questions.



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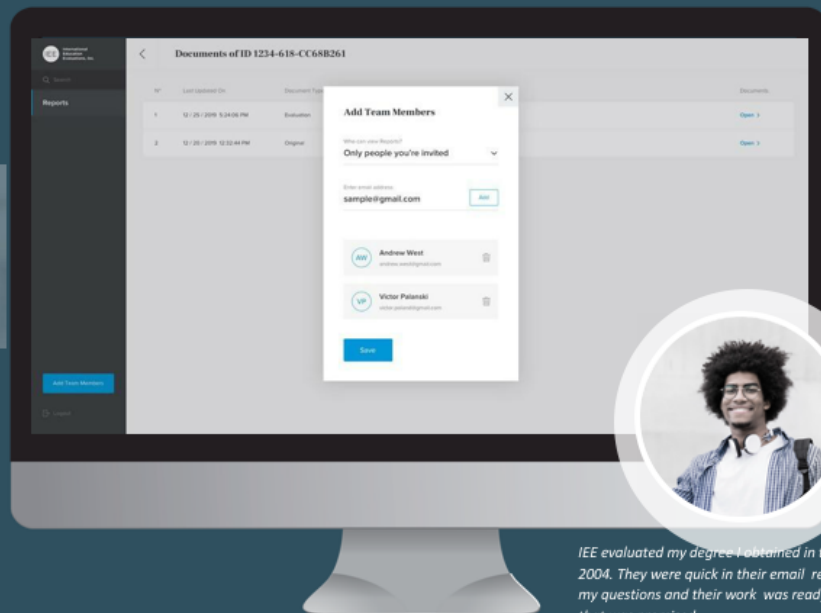


## Add Team Members

Add an unlimited amount of individuals to your school or businesses Portal, so that others can check on students reports.



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## Questions?

- Thank you for attending today's session!
- Please leave your business card if you would like a copy of today's presentation plus a handout with additional information.

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International Education Evaluations, Inc.

