





The effectiveness of study coaching during the first year of higher education

Workshop EFYE 2016

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Outline

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Research project
- 3. Research results The recipe for successful study coaching
- 4. Conclusion



1. Introduction



Artevelde University College

One of Flanders' largest university colleges

- 13 000 students
- 1000 staff members

16 bachelor programmes in:

- Business management
- Teacher training
- Communications
- Graphic education
- Health care
- Social work





Study coaching@Artevelde University College

Long tradition!

All first-year students

Embedded in the curriculum

- Course (unit of study at 3 ECTS credits)
 - First-year course
 - Study track with three levels:
 - Introductory course
 - Advanced course
 - Specialized course



Study coaching@Artevelde University college

Goals:

- Monitoring study progress
- Providing academic support
- Enhancing students' academic integration:
 - Study motivation
 - Study commitment
 - Reflective thinking
 - Self-efficacy
 - Academic self-concept

Three formats of study coaching

Group sessions

- +/- 15 students
- Focus on collaborative learning
- Topics: study motivation, self-concept, transition, timemanagement, well being, learning skills, ...

Individual sessions

- One-to-one coaching
- At least 2 sessions per semester
- Same topics

Combination of group sessions and individual session(s)



Taking the train to Ghent...



But....

Is our study coaching effective?

Do we achieve our goals?

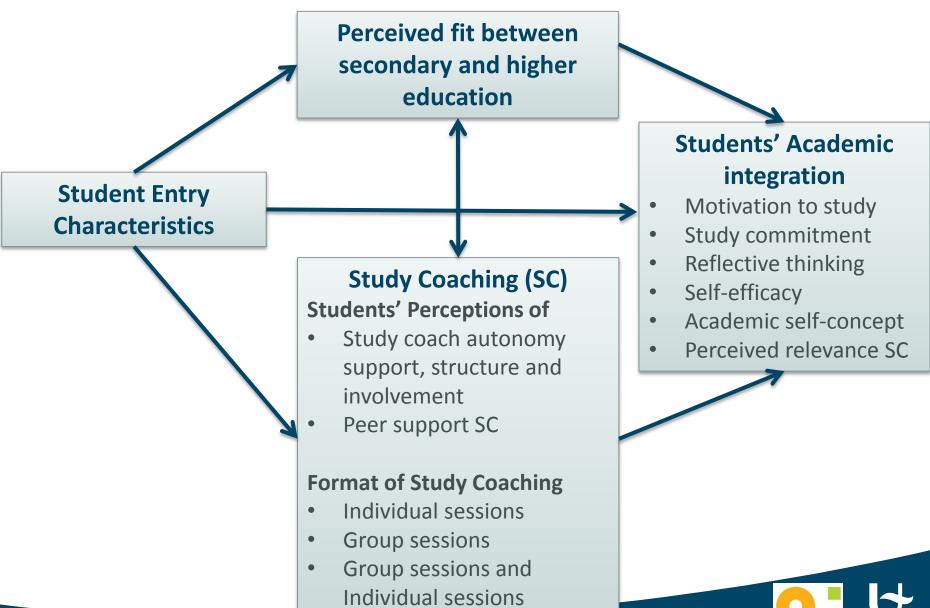
Which format of study coaching is most effective for supporting students' academic integration?

Which **characteristics of study coaching** (ingredients) are crucial **to foster students' academic integration** during the first year of higher education?

2. Research project



Research project - Conceptual framework



Research Project - Aim

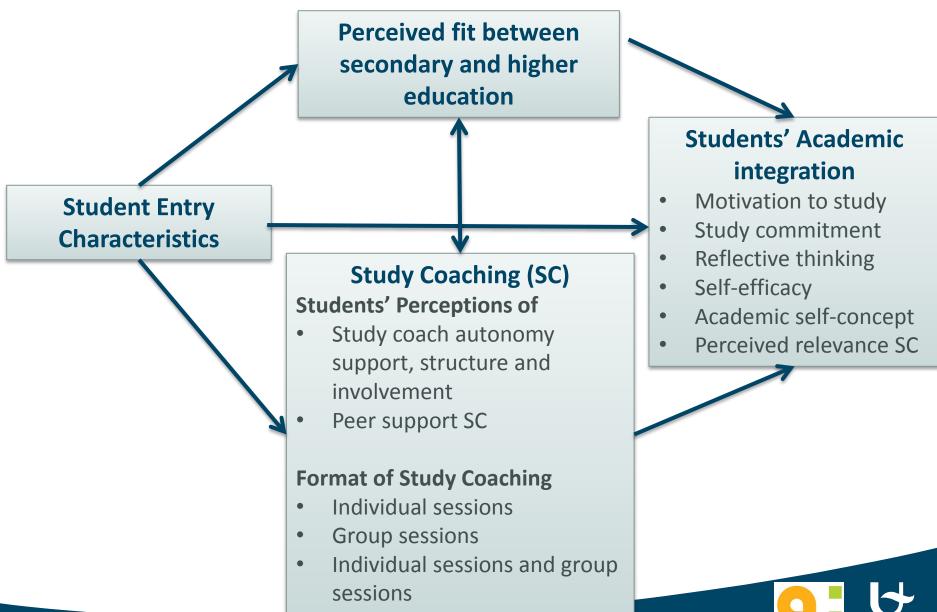
The effectiveness of study coaching

Research questions:

- How do students experience the study coaching environment?
- What is the differential impact of study coaching on students' academic integration in the first year of higher education?



Research project - Conceptual framework



Research Project - Method

Longitudinal survey study (3 waves of data collection)

Sample:

- 1344 'fresh' first-year students
- 8 bachelor study programs

	Wave 1	Wave 2	Wave 3
	November 2014	February 2015	May 2015
Absolute response rate	980	820	598
Relative response rate	40%	34%	25%





3. Research results





Group work: Create your recipe for successful study

coaching by using following ingredients:

Coaching in group

Study coach who gives students freedom of choices

Well structuring study coach

Very involved study coach

Controlling study coach

Individual coaching

High peer support in the group sessions

Homogeneous grouping of students

Study coaching starting in the first semester

Heterogeneous grouping of students

Study coaching starting after the first examination period (second semester)

Optimal for study coaching

Less optimal for study coaching



Study coach who gives students freedom of choices

Well structuring study coach

Controlling study coach

Optimal for study coaching Less optimal for study coaching



Self-determination Theory (Ryan & Deci, 2000; Sierens, 2010)

Basic needs for:

- Autonomy
- Competence
- Relatedness

Motivation:

- Autonomous motivation
- Controlled motivation
- A-motivation

Learning environment:

- Autonomy support
- Structure
- Involvement

Research results

Study coaching (Wave 1) Academic integration (Wave 2) **Autonomous motivation** Perceived autonomy Study commitment support and structure from the study coach Reflective thinking Perceived relevance SC

Research results

Study coaching (Wave 1) Academic integration (Wave 3) **Autonomous motivation** Perceived autonomy A-motivation support and structure from the study coach Reflective thinking Perceived relevance SC

The role of the study coach

Importance of **creating an autonomy- and structure supportive** study coaching **environment**

Fostering students' academic integration process

What can study coaches do to support students' autonomy and to provide structure during the group and individual sessions?

Very involved study coach

High peer support in the group sessions

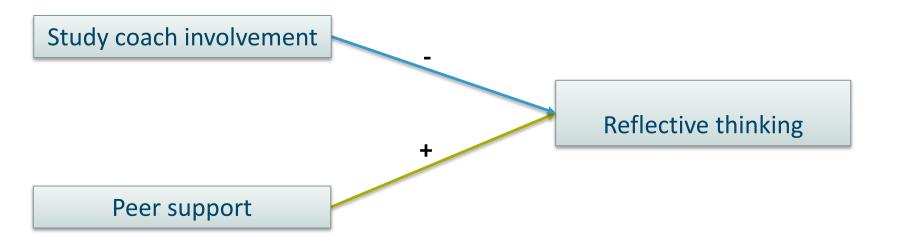
Optimal for study coaching	Less optimal for study coaching



Research results

Study coaching (Wave 1)

Academic integration (Wave 3)



The role of study coach and peer involvement

Obtaining a high involvement and support from peers during the study coaching sessions plays a crucial role in fostering students' reflective thinking

- A very involved study coach has a negative influence on students' reflective thinking
- Importance of promoting the role of peers in the study coaching sessions

Study coaching starting in the first semester

Study coaching starting after the first examination period (second semester)

Optimal for study coaching Less optimal for study coaching



The timing of study coaching

Students experience the study coaching as **more relevant in first semester** (wave 1), compared with the second semester (wave 2 and wave 3)

- Importance of supporting students at the start of the first year
- Make an inventory of the current study coaching contents and reflect on how a further variation of these contents can be provide during the first year of higher education

Coaching in group

Individual coaching

Optimal for study coaching	Less optimal for study coaching



Coaching in group or individual coaching?

Academic integration Format study coaching Individual coaching Controlled motivation Group coaching Academic self-concept Group sessions and individual sessions

Heterogeneous grouping of students

Homogeneous grouping of students

Optimal for study coaching Less optimal for study coaching





What about group composition?

Results indicate that **not all students** have the **same need for coaching**

- Male students
 - More controlled motivation, more a-motivation, experience less support from the study coach
- Students who experience more feelings of adaptation to their study programme in higher education
 - Less social integration, experience study coaching as extremely relevant, less reflection
- → need for more differentiating in study coaching



4. Conclusion



Study coaching during the 1st year works best if...



- There is group coaching
- With high peer involvement
- With an autonomy-supportive study coach
- With differentiated learning activities
- It starts in the first semester

Implementation of the results

Experiments

- Group composition
- Group coaching
- To increase peer involvement
- Autonomy-supportive learning activities



Future research

Research on the impact of:

- Academic integration → first-year study success
- Study coaching → first-year study success, after controlling for:
 - Pre-entry characteristics
 - Perceptions of fit between secondary and higher education



Thank you for your interest



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