

An Impact of Online FYE Programs on Student Successful Transition

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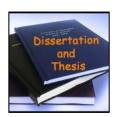
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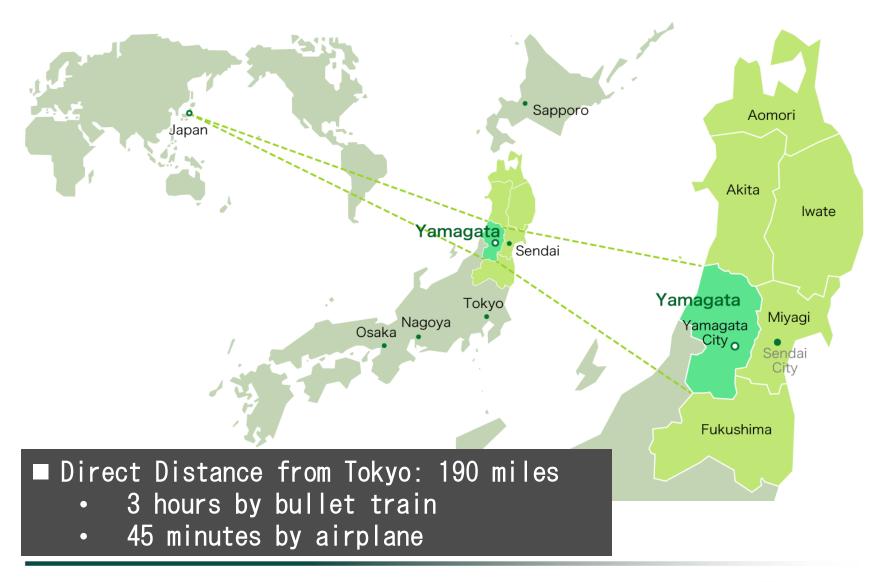


Agenda

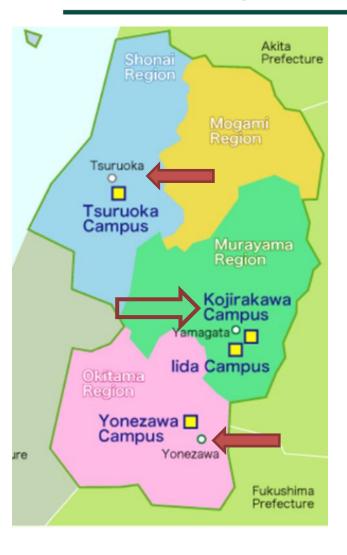
- Yamagata University (YU) and Higher Education in Japan
- Tendencies among New University Students in Japan
- FYE Program at YU
- IPSD Course Objectives and Activities
- Assessment Methods and Results
- Conclusions and Future Research



1. Where is Yamagata, Japan?



1. Yamagata University (YU)



■ Type: National University

- Year Founded: 1878
- Multi-Campus (4 campuses)
 - 1. Kojirakawa Campus (K)
 - 2. Iida Campus (I)
 - 3. Yonezawa Campus (Y)
 - 4. Tsuruoka Campus (T)

■ Six Colleges:

- Agriculture (T)
- Education, Arts and Science (K)
- Engineering (Y)
- Literature and Social Science (K)
- Medicine (I)
- Sciences (K)

- Kojirakawa Campus Tsuruoka Campus: 60 miles
- Kojirakawa Campus Yonezawa Campus: 30 miles



1. YU Quick Fact (AY2021)

Current Enrollment

8,720



Undergraduate: 7,398 (% Women: 35.6%)

Graduate: 1,237 (% Women: 22.2%)

Special Program: 40 Non-Degree Seeking: 45

International Student

234



% Women: 34.6%

New First Year Student

1,690



% Women: 37.5% % In-State: 24.7%

Degrees Awarded

2,153 (AY2020)



Baccalaureate: 1,636

Masters: 468 Doctoral: 49



1. YU Quick Fact (AY2021)

Job Placement Rate Undergraduate Alumni

99.5%



Student-Faculty Ratio

11:1



Faculty

788

% Women: 15.7%



Staff

1,455

% Women: 59.9%



1. Key Characteristic of H.E. in Japan

■ The academic year begins in April and ends the following March.

Typical High School Senior Graduating Students:

- Middle of March: Graduation
- Beginning of April: Start New Univ. Student Life



They do not have enough time for making transition from high school to university.

1. Key Characteristic of H.E. in Japan

- University Admission
 - Students must decide on their major when they apply for admission.
 - Can't change the major after enrollment
 - No double or more majors
 - No pre- program (e.g., Pre-Med, Pre-Vet, etc.)
 - Almost impossible to
 - Transfer to another university
 - Have flexible study plan
- High expectation to graduate in four years

- 2. Tendencies among new university students in Japan
- In Japan, new university students tend to lack confidence in their ability to:
 - 1. adapt to university life
 - 2. make appropriate career choices
 - 3. communicate with others





- IPSD at YU aims to help new students by boosting their:
 - 1. self-esteem
 - 2. self-efficacy in making career decisions

through class activities.

XIPSD = Interpersonal Skills Development Course (We will explain the details later.)

3. FYE Program at YU

YU provides two types of FYE courses:

- 1. Academic Skills Development Course (mandatory)
- ①Hashizume, T., et al. (2021) 1700 FYE students taught by three faculty members, The 40th Annual Conference on The First-Year Experience (Online)
- ②Fujiwara, K, (2020) A Strategy to Motivate Students to Improve Their Presentation Skills, International Forum on The First-Year Experience, Washington, DC.
- ③Matsuzaka, N., et al. (2020) Including Career Planning Activities in the FYE Program, Washington, DC.
- 4 Hashizume, T., et al. (2019) Evolution of the FYE Course at Yamagata University, The 38th Annual Conference on The First-Year Experience, Las Vegas, NV.
- ⑤ Hashizume, T., et al. (2018) Redesigning the FYE Course at Yamagata University: Our Challenging Journey, The 37th Annual Conference on The First-Year Experience, San Antonio, TX.
 - 2. Interpersonal Skills Development Course (IPSD, elective)
 - Students learn about human skills and career exploration.
 - Today's presenters are in charge of IPSD at YU.



4. IPSD Course Objectives

- Boost the self-esteem of new students
- Help new students gain a sense of self-efficacy in making career decisions (career decision self-efficacy)

5. Why is self-esteem important? (1)

- > Self-esteem
 - good indicator of a student's ability to adapt to (new) student life
 - Literature Review:
 Individuals with high self-esteem:
 - ➤ have good relationships with other people (Griffin & Bartholomew, 1994)
 - develop higher quality social support structures and larger networks (Marshall, Perker & Heaven, 2014)

5. Why is self-esteem important? (2)

- Literature Review : (cont.)
 Individuals with high self-esteem:
 - exhibit good academic performance (Hattie, 1992)
 - > tend to choose professions that match their personalities and interests (Korman, 1966)
 - ➤ Individuals with low self-esteem do not exhibit this tendency.

- 6. Why is career decision self-efficacy important? (1)
- <u>Literature Review</u>:
 Individuals with high career decision self-efficacy:
 - ➤ tend to appropriately carry out career decisionmaking tasks (Taylor & Betz, 1983)
 - Career Decision-Making Self-Efficacy Scale (CDMSE)
 - measures the confidence in their ability to complete tasks necessary for career decisionmaking.
 - ➤ Boosting CDMSE is effective in reducing vocational and career indecision (Taylor & Popma, 1990)

6. Why is career decision self-efficacy important? (2)

> CDMSE and new students

Boosting CDMSE:

- raises academic performance
- promotes a greater enjoyment of university life
- leads to a more positive attitude regarding career decisions

7. IPSD Course at YU: pre/post Covid-19

Pre-covid

- Face-to-face
- 90 minutes
- Meet once a week (15 weeks)
- 1,200 students (4 sections)
- # of faculty: 1 (2012~2016), 2 (2017~2019)

Post-covid

- Online
- 90 minutes
- Meet once a week (15 weeks)
- 900 students (4 sections)
- # of faculty: 2 (2020~)



8. IPSD 2012~2019 (face-to-face)

- The 90-minute classes were conducted in four steps:
- (1) Review of previous class and clarification of goals of present class
- (2) Students undertake individual work on class theme
- (3) Group work (groups of 5-6 students)
- (4) Summary and review of key points of present class, assigning of homework



9. IPSD 2020~ (online)

- The 90-minute classes were conducted in four steps:
- (1) Students view instructional video on key points and goals of present class
- (2) Students read class text and undertake individual work on class theme
- (3) Students take part in online class chat (asking questions and sharing opinions)
- (4) Students view instructional video summarizing key points of present class, and are assigned homework



10. How we enhance student self-esteem (1)

- Course Activities
 - Reframing
 - seeing things from a new perspective

Examples of reframing:

- restless → having the capacity to take action
- sloppy → forgiving, easygoing
- anxious → mindful and cautious



Individual work → group work → individual work

10. How we enhance student self-esteem (2)

- Course Activities
 - Strength Finding
 What are your strengths?



- > Find your strengths and accept yourself
- searching for one's strengths, working on self-approval
 - ➤ Look at your present strengths and engage in selfapproval
- Individual work → group work → individual work

11. Enhancing student self-efficacy

- Strengthening career decision self-efficacy through
 - Vocational Aptitude Test (RIASEC by Holland, J.L., 1986)



- The test determined six vocational personality types upon the premise that knowing one's personality type can allow individuals to understand the type of profession they are suited for.
- ➤ Career decisions can be guided by one's personality.

11. Enhancing student self-efficacy

- Group work
 - Students share their test results and discuss the different types of professions and their personality types.
 - → Students build awareness and communication skills in preparation for the future.



12. Assessment Methods

■ Two Scales

- 1. Self-Esteem Scale
 - Developed by Rosenberg, 1965
 - 10 items
 - "strongly agree" (5) to "strongly disagree" (1)
 - maximum score = 50
 - Assessed twice
 - Pre: April, 2021 (beginning of the semester)
 - Post: August, 2021 (end of the semester)
 - 574 students responded to both the pre and post surveys.

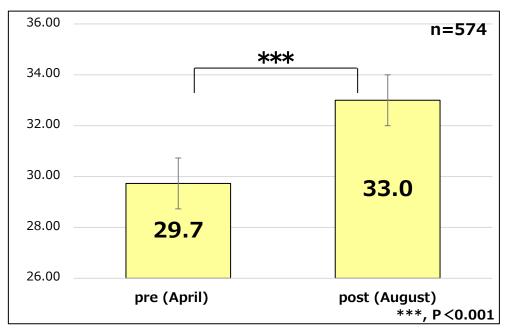
12. Assessment Methods (cont.)

- 2. Career Decision-Making Self-Efficacy Scale (CDMSE)
 - Developed by Taylor & Betz, 1983
 - 30 items
 - "complete confidence" (4) to
 "no confidence at all" (1)
 - maximum score = 120
 - Assessed twice
 - Pre: April, 2021 (beginning of the semester)
 - Post: August, 2021 (end of the semester)
 - 574 students responded to both the pre and post surveys.

13. Results: Self-Esteem Scale (paired t-test)

Self-Esteem Scale

10 items (5-point scale), Total Score: 50 points

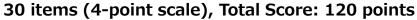


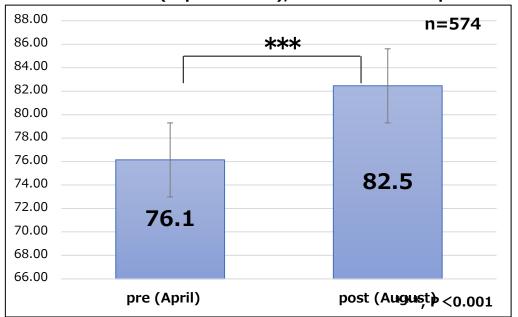
effect size: d=.47

The IPSD course helps to boost the self-esteem of students.

14. Results: CDMSE (paired t-test)

Career Decision—Making Self—Efficacy Scale





effect size: d=.48

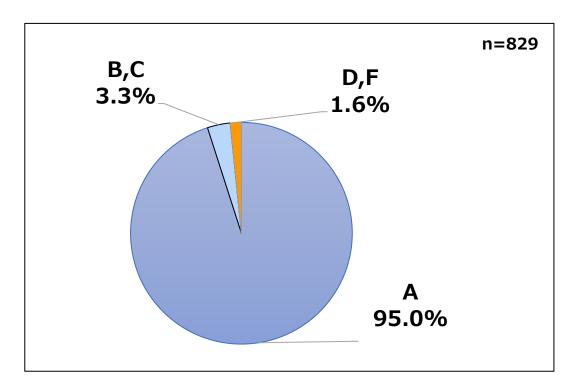
The IPSD course helps students gain a sense of self-efficacy in making career decisions.

15. Assessment in AY2020 and AY2019

- We analyzed the 2020 online IPSD course (April 2020 - August 2020) data using the same methods and found similar results.
- We analyzed the 2019 face-to-face IPSD course (April 2019 - August 2019) data using the same methods and found similar results.
- The IPSD course is working!

16. IPSD: Indirect Assessment

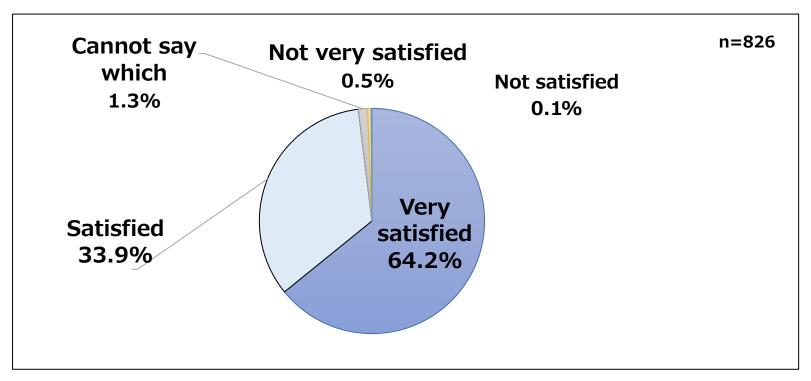
Course Grade: AY2021



Almost all students successfully completed IPSD!

16. IPSD: Indirect Assessment

- Student Satisfaction Survey: AY2021
 - At YU, a course evaluation survey is compulsory, and 98% of the students who took the IPSD course indicated that they were satisfied.



16. IPSD: Student Comments

- "The individual work tasks helped me to understand my personality and individual qualities."
- "The on-demand online format allowed me to listen to the material numerous times."
- "We learned from instructional videos as well as a class textbook, which helped the lessons learned to be deeper and more lasting."

17. Conclusions (1)

- In Japan, new university students tend to lack confidence in their ability to:
 - 1. adapt to university life
 - 2. make appropriate career choices
 - 3. communicate with others

- IPSD at YU aims to help new students by boosting their:
 - 1 self-esteem
 - 2. self-efficacy in making career decisions

through class activities.

17. Conclusions (2)

■ The assessment results suggest that the IPSD course is working!

AY2021 (April 2021 – August 2021) data

- significant increase in Self-Esteem Scale (29.73 → 33.00 points, d = 0.47)
- significant increase in CDMSE (76.14→82.46 points, d = 0.48)
- 98% of students successfully completed IPSD.
- 98% of students indicated satisfaction with IPSD.

18. Future Plan (1)

- The current assessment plan:
 - determines student self-esteem
 - determines student CDMSE
 - determines the course completion rate
 - determines satisfaction in the course
 - At present, we do not assess how the IPSD course helps to improve student communication skills.
 - In the future, an assessment related to student communication skills will be needed.
 - Interpersonal Communications Skills Test?

18. Future Plan (2)

■ Follow-up Analysis

- Conduct Self-Esteem/CDMSE survey in subsequent years at YU.
- Conduct Self-Esteem Test/CDMSE at the time of graduation.
- How does the IPSD course relate to the graduation status of students?
- How does the IPSD course relate to the jobplacement status of students?

19. References

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THANK YOU!

ANY QUESTIONS, COMMENTS OR SUGGESTIONS?

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