

**School of Health Professions Education** 





# Reconsideration of initial study choice. A structural equation modeling approach.

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#### Introduction

- Student dropouts in higher education are a major problem in Europe
- In the Netherlands, an erroneous study choice is the main reason why students drop out in the first year of higher education.
- A deeper understanding is needed of how choices about a study programme develop after entering higher education.
- To address this, it is crucial to view study choice not as a one-off event, but as part of a broader process of identity formation that occurs within a wider context of transition from secondary to higher education.

## Theoretical model Broad Exploration in-Orientation Commitment exploration exploration depth (reconsideration) Student-related factors: School-related motivation, self-efficacy, factors: curriculum, academic & social coaching integration

#### Theoretical background

- Study decisions as part of identity formation: a lifelong process of finding out who you are and who you want to become
- Research into study choice before enrollment distinguishes between five decisional tasks
- Research shows that students continuously negotiate their initial choice through engagement with their new learning environment as part of the transition to higher education
- This can be considered a reconsideration of the initial choice
- Whereas educational choices before enrollment have been studied extensively, reconsideration of educational choices within the first year remain a relatively understudied area
- Our study fills this gap by combining theories of study choice as part of identity formation, with theories on the transition from high school to higher education.

### **Research question**

How do students explore the first year before they arrive at the decision to continue the programme or not and how are school-related and student-related factors associated with this process?

### Methods and materials

- Participants: 303 first-year students from 5 bachelor programmes: Health Care | Economics | Tourism | Engineering | International Studies
- ❖ Measures: 10 reliable and valid instruments combined; Cronbach's  $\alpha$  > 0.66 < 0.81
- ❖ Data-analysis using R, model testing with Lavaan package
- ❖ Missing data estimated using FIML
- SEM: structural equation modeling

### What is Structural Equation Modeling?

- Combines confirmatory factor analysis with path analysis
- Measurement model: CFA. Per factor: did I measure what I wanted to measure? Do my items load on my latent factors?
- Structural model: how are relations among latent factors? Do effects significantly differ from 0?
- Correction for measurement error, results are less biased

#### References

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