



Helping parents help
their children
successfully
transition to college

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Origins of our Research

- The Team
 - Director of Student Orientation
 - Director of Student Engagement and Retention
 - Author of "Becoming a Learner"
 - Communication Studies Scholars
- What is Communication Studies?
 - Family Communication and Relationships Lab
 - Student adjustment cross-culturally
 - Homesickness



Transitioning to College: Predictors of Success

- Cole, Kennedy, and Ben-Avie (2009) argue for the importance of PRE-COLLEGE information about:
 - Family environments
 - Interpersonal Skill
 - Social Support



Family Communication Patterns

- Conversation Orientation
 - Open communication about a variety of topics
- Conformity Orientation
 - Homogeneity of attitudes, values, and beliefs



Communication Confidence/Apprehension

- Anxiety students experience surrounding real or anticipated communication with others serves as a barrier to students'
 - Academic achievement
 - Retention
 - Leadership
 - Adaptability
 - Multicultural appreciation



Support

- Effective support is related to:
 - Improved self esteem
 - Mental well-being
 - Physical well-being
 - Reduces negative affect
 - Decreases feelings of loneliness
 - Increases feelings of optimism
- Social support from friends and family are particularly important



Transitioning to College: Staying Ahead of the Curve

- Transitions create chronic uncertainty
- Reducing **concerns** can create more
 - Getting a job decreases financial uncertainty
 - Increases academic success uncertainty
- We were interested in what concerns students expressed DURING college instead of reasons they gave for leaving after-the-fact



| First-Year Student Stress Categories | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|-----------|
| Label | Definition | Example | Frequency |
| Tests/ Homework | Concerns about grades, testing, and homework. Differences in class/test structure from high school, working on assignments outside of class | "The way classes and tests are structured is very different than the way I was used to in high school" "Figuring out how different professors test!" | 204 (76%) |
| Time | Not enough time, concerns about being self-guided and motivated, finding a balance between school, social and work, prioritization. | "Time-- I feel like I do not have enough time to do all the things I need to." "Trying to fit in social time, school time, work, and sleep." | 138 (51%) |
| Friends | Not being able to find friends, not having people to go to campus/social events with. Finding your own group (anxiety associated with this), putting yourself out there | "I expected to make a lot of friends since I was living in the dorms but I've only really made friends with my roommates." | 119 (44%) |
| Indepen- dence | Detaching yourself from your legal guardians, learning about yourself in a new environment, change in lifestyle and responsibility. Not living at home, having to grow up. | "Getting used to being on your own, you have to grow up and become your own person." | 86 (32%) |
| Finances | Paying for school, employment status, not having enough money, navigating financial aid, paying for housing | "Probably expenses. I can handle classes and homework, but it's harder for me to balance paying for my schooling. I need to know when tuition is due, when to accept my scholarship, when to apply for FAFSA etc." | 53 (20%) |
| Room- mates | Roommate conflict, not being accepted, negative living situation, having different moral/ethical standards from roommates. | "Difficult roommates who don't respect me, my stuff, or my privacy" | 44 (16%) |

Participants

- Pre-test – January
 - 269 first-year students in second semester
- Time 1 – April-June
 - 2,252 students **about to start their first year** of college
 - Orientation sign up survey
 - 60.4% female, 88.5% White, 11% first generation students

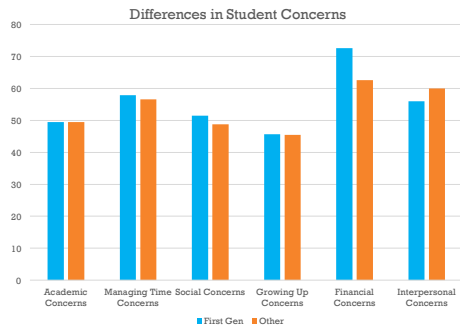


Measures

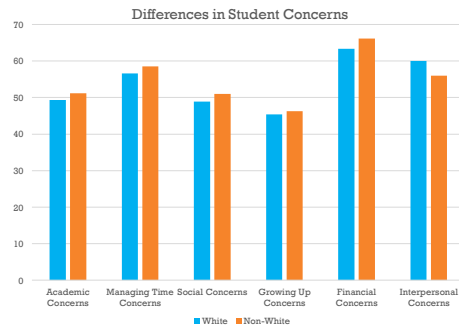
- Student Concerns (Belle & Paul, 1989; Zajacova, Lynch, & Espenshade, 2005)
 - Academic environment, academic performance, managing time, financial, and interpersonal concerns
- Family Communication Patterns (RFCP-SF, Wilson et al., 2014)
 - Conversation: "I can tell my parents almost anything"
 - Conformity: "My parents feel it is important to be the boss"
- Support (Zimet, Dahlem, Zimet, and Farley, 1988)
 - Family: "My family really tries to help me."
- Resilience (Smith et al., 2008)
 - "When I face a challenge I reach out to my social network for advice"



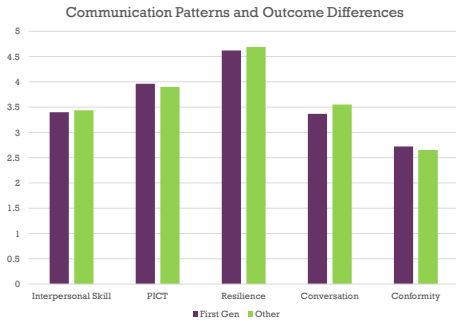
First Generation Students



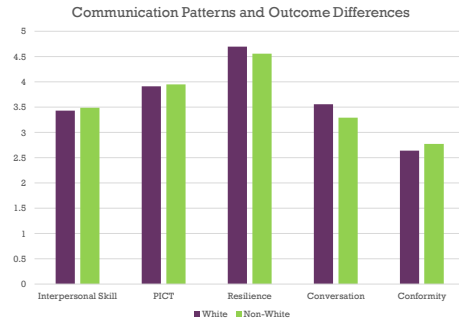
Students of Color



First Generation Students



Students of Color



College Student Support and Resilience Results

Higher resilience → Lower concerns
Not true of family support

Higher conversation orientation → Lower academic concerns
Not true of conformity

Higher conversation orientation → higher family support
Higher conformity orientation → lower resilience

Conversation → higher resilience → lower student concerns
Conformity → lower resilience → higher concerns



Transitioning to College: Adjustment Outcomes

Attitudes Matter

Success depends on how a person interprets that transition such that those who believe a transition will help them grow are more likely to be satisfied, develop more, and be ultimately more successful.

Attitudes are a better predictor of academic success when compared to skill or study habits

Perceived Impact of the College Transition

Pre-College Students (N = 2,252)



Additional Measures

Communication Apprehension/Confidence (Wrench et al., 2008)

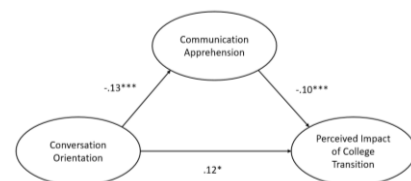
"I always feel anxious in social situations"

Perceived Impact of the Transition (Zinnbauer & Pargament, 1998)

"I think the transition to college will alter my general outlook on life"



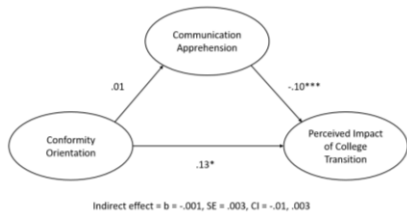
Model Testing Results: Conversation Orientation



Indirect effect = $b = .01$, $SE = .003$, $CI = .01, .02$



Model Testing Results: Conformity Orientation



Adjustment Outcomes

- Resilience is the ability to bounce back from adversity
- More resilient people experience a variety of advantageous outcomes such as:
 - Overcoming mental health issues
 - Persistence in college
 - Ability to positively adapt to adversity in marriage
- Resilience
 - Students ($n=436$) across time

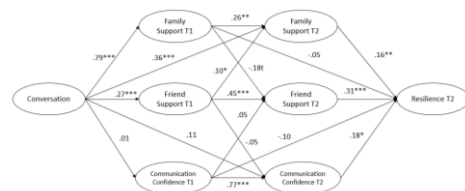


Additional Survey and Measures

- Time 2 – November
 - Follow up with first-year students in first semester
 - 436 students who completed T1 and T2
 - 65.1% female, 89.9% White, 7.3% first generation students
- Support (Zimet, Dahlem, Zimet, and Farley, 1988)
 - Friend: “I can count on my friends when things go wrong” (T1 & T2)



Model of Transition Resilience



Paths not pictured: Conversation → Friend Support T2 $b = .36$, Communication Confidence T1 → Family Support T2 $b = -.002$, Family Support T1 → Communication Confidence T2 $b = -.19^*$, Conversation → Resilience T2 $b = -.03$, Friend Support T1 → Resilience T2 $b = -.132^*$

Note: All beta weights are standardized. Resilience at T1 was included as a covariate (not pictured).



Implications for Student Affairs Professionals

- For Students
 - Communication apprehension interventions
 - Assess students' CA to raise awareness
 - Communication courses
 - Visualization intervention
 - Conflict workshop at USU
 - Social support training (for faculty, staff, parents)
- For Families
 - Parent orientation
 - Communicate openly about a wide variety of topics (tends to encourage lower communication apprehension)



Conflict Workshop at USU: Addressing Communication Skill

- Matt Sanders, Associate Dean for Undergraduate Studies, College of Humanities and Social Sciences, Utah State University



Social Support Training for First-Generation Mentors

- “Verbal and nonverbal behavior produced with the intention of providing assistance to others perceived as needing that aid”
 - (Mac George, Feng, & Burlison, 2011)
- We addressed:
 - Seeking Supportive Communication
 - Processing Supportive Communication
 - Providing Supportive Communication



Social Support Training

- The Costs of Seeking Support
 - Interpersonal and Intrapersonal Costs
- Types of Social Support
 - Nurturant (Emotional, Esteem, & Network)
 - Action-Facilitating (Informational & Tangible)
 - Celebratory
 - Social Presence Support
- Matching Hypothesis



Qualities of Good Providers

- High-Person Centeredness
 - Refers to how much the message behavior reflects an awareness of and adaptation to the subjective, affective, and relational aspects of communicative contexts.
 - Explicitly recognize and legitimate other's feelings.
 - Empathetic
 - Good listener



Parent Orientation Intervention

- Infographic/Fact sheet
 - Emerging adult transition and identity (re)negotiation
 - Conversation orientation - importance of open communication
 - With parents and other network members
 - Small talk and relational maintenance
 - Conformity – reinforcing the belief that college is important and worthwhile
 - MATCHING the support they need
 - Perceived support availability
- Helicopter parenting
 - Impact differs by culture



Questions? Contact us!

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