

PhD Without Residence Supervisor Development Programme

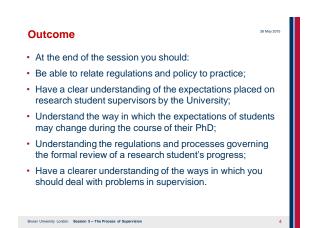
Brunel University London Session 5 = The Process of Supervision

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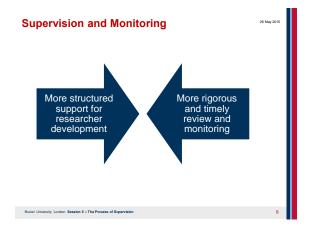
Content Discussion about completion rates Examination of the relationship between interpersonal skills, regulations and supervision; Setting expectations of supervisors and research students; Exploration of the attributes and good and bad supervisors and research students; Role of a supervisor; Discussion of key support areas at different stages of a PhD; Formal review processes; Dealing with problems: The big picture.



Definition of Completion Rates: HEFCE: "A student is defined as qualifying when they have been awarded a research degree and the qualification obtained....typically up to one year after submission" BRUNEL: "Submission within 4 years >90% by end 2016/17

Current Completion Rates PhD (WR) All students on the programme are Full-Time and so should submit a thesis with 4 years of their start Completion rate for PhD (WR) is 20% Completion rate for Brunel is 49% Average withdrawal rate for PhD(WR) is 19% Average withdrawal rate for Brunel is 22% Currently 13% of students on PhD (WR) are outside maximum period Currently 13% of Brunel students are outside Maximum period of registration

The Supervisory Team For new students commencing on or after 1st October 2014 · Supervisory Team consists of: · A Principal Supervisor, with main responsibility for the student; A further research-active member of academic staff who will provide supervisory support for the student; A member of staff who is not directly involved in the supervision of the research and will be assigned the role of Researcher Development Advisor; External experts or industry representatives may be included as further additional members of the supervisory team where



Development · Supervisory teams for new entrants to include a member Advisor in addition to the Principal Supervisor and Supervisor • Review process encouraging regular reflection upon research and professional skills development using the

Structured Approach to Researcher

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Setting Expectations Role of supervisory team? Primary point of contact? What level of support can you provide? How often will you meet? How and when can you be contacted? Exercise 1 Exploring researchers' expectations in supervision nel University London Session 5 - The Process of Supervision

Responsibilities of Supervisors I · At least 60 hours to each of their PhD student per 8 would be formally recorded or other means of communication. Giving guidance about expected standards (planning of the research, literature and sources, methodologies including arranging for instruction where necessary); · Maintaining contact through regular meetings; Ensuring (where appropriate) notes of meetings with the student are kept;

Responsibilities of Supervisors II

 Ensuring a formal record is kept of at least 8 supervisory meetings each year;

- Being accessible to the student at appropriate times when advice is needed;
- · Continuously reminding the student of completion targets;
- Requesting written work, and returning it with constructive criticism in and agreed reasonable time frame;
- · Critique work through the formal and informal meetings;
- · Providing general advice and support of a pastoral nature.

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Responsibilities of Students I

- Discussing with his/her supervisors the type of guidance and comments s/he finds most helpful, and agreeing a schedule of meetings.
- Keeping written notes of such meetings.
- Identifying and taking part in appropriate training.
- Taking the initiative in raising problems or difficulties.

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Responsibilities of Students II

- Maintaining the progress of the work in accordance with the stages agreed with the supervisors.
- Presenting his/her work to staff or at graduate seminars and research conferences.
- Providing annually a formal report to his/her supervisors for discussion.
- Deciding when s/he wishes to submit, taking due account of the supervisors' opinions which are, however, advisory only.

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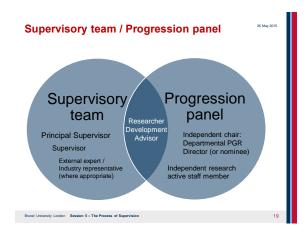


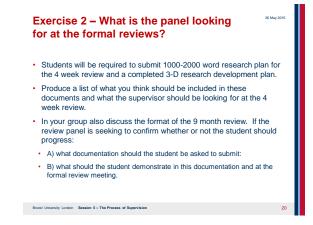
More rigorous and timely review and monitoring

- New 4-week review for new entrants
- · Updated research proposal
- Brunel 3D Researcher Development Tool© Plan
- \bullet Formally recorded supervision meetings for \underline{all} research students every 6-8 weeks
- New 9-month Progression Review for new entrants with a panel independent of the Principal Supervisor and Supervisor
- · Annual Review with independent Progression Panel
- Regular developmental review meetings with the Supervisory Team

Total Control of The Person of Engelder

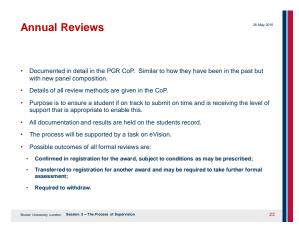
Timeline (FT PhD) When? What? Who? Progression review Supervisory team 4 months Review of progress Supervisory team 9 Months Progression review Progression panel 14 Months Review of progress Supervisory team 20 Months Annual review Progression panel 25 Months Review of progress Supervisory team 30 Months Annual review Progression panel 35 Months Review of progress Supervisory team 36 Months Expected submission 40 Months Annual review Progression panel

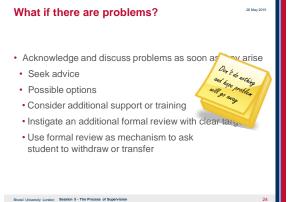


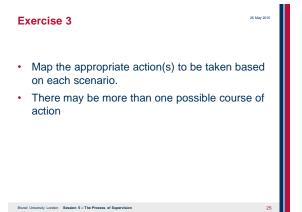




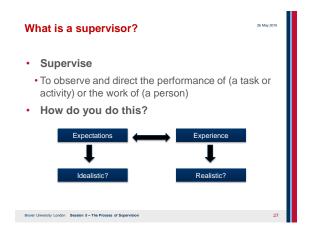


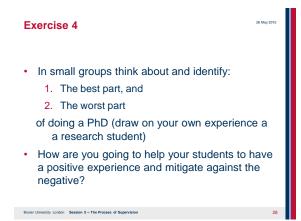




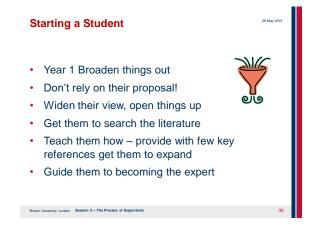










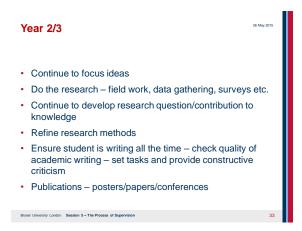


Ensure they read original journals Follow reference links Make sure they are not just searching Google or

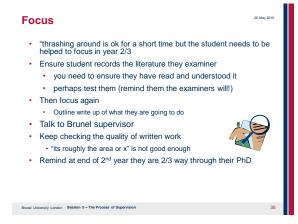
- Make sure they are not just searching Google or wikipedia
- Get them to summarise the literature in writing and to discuss with you what they have found
- Work with them to identify the gaps?

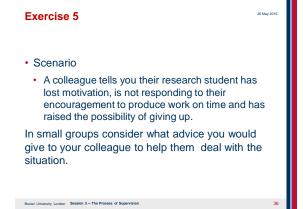
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Literature chapter (evolving) Outline contents of a thesis Research question being developed Research methods established Contribution to knowledge Plan for rest of work data collection/analysis/writing Abstract development Potential to complete PhD on time! Need to emphasise that student is 1/3 of way through









Possible advice to Colleague No single solution Treat seriously and urgently it may be a cry for help Each student is different and working under different conditions Open, no holds barred discussion with student to jointly diagnose the problem and identify issues Set up meetings with other students who are a later stage of their research, possibly illustrate from own experience, invite to return for further discussion Raise possibility of withdrawing and moving to alternative career, stopping may be the right thing to do

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Point out the possibility of abeyance
Very important to listen

Don't impose a solution - Many supervisors can immediately spot a solution and it is often tempting to try to impose it on the student

The student often needs to 'get their emotion out' about the situation by talking 'at' the supervisor

Supervisor needs to listen and show they recognise the issues

Language the student uses can help you spot where s/he begins to shift from seeking empathy, to being open to advise about a possible solution

