



Facilitating Success in Graduate Advising through Stakeholder-Centered Assessment

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Learning outcomes

1. Distinguish key factors associated with success of graduate advising.
2. Describe the role of different stakeholders in supporting the advising relationship.
3. Assess local institutional factors that promote good advising relationships.

Session timeline

- Context – why is this important?
- Project background
- Survey instrument
- Results
- Response plan
- Key takeaways
- Looking ahead

Context of Graduate Education

- Graduate students are important members contributing to the academic and research community.
- Recruiting students is expensive (time and money)
- Graduate advising can make or break a student's experience.
 - Poor advising is a top reason for attrition
 - Supportive advising relationships can mitigate the adverse effects of burnout caused by mental health challenges
- Graduate students are a vulnerable population
 - Funding usually tied to advisor (and advisors are typically determined before students arrive on campus)
 - Often students and employees, but roles are not clearly delineated.



Context of Graduate Education, OSU

- Graduate program administration is decentralized
 - Difficulty overseeing and resolving graduate advising issues
 - Students can 'get the runaround'
 - Lots of offices dealing with graduate students
- Replete with resources, however fewer options may exist for Graduate Students vs Undergraduates
 - Difficult for students and faculty to find resources when needed
 - Can be unclear whether resources are available to graduate students



Project background – Summer and Fall 2023

- CFAES Office for Research and Graduate Education (developed in 2019)
 - No direct oversight of graduate programs, this is done at the department level
 - Little control to create new policy, this is done at the department or university level
 - Supervise the college Graduate Student Advisory Council
- Held formal listening sessions in Wooster
 - Students named advising relationships as a top concern, but it was difficult to pinpoint the source of these challenges.
- Informal Columbus campus feedback from students



Why do an assessment?

- Faculty perspective is typically given more weight, while student experiences aren't consistently monitored
 - We were getting conflicting information from different stakeholders
- Other surveys and reports were not showing the full picture
 - CFAES Campus Climate Survey (2022)
 - OSU Ombuds Report (2023)
 - Grad Student Experience in the Research University (SERU) survey (2023)
- Needed more information to target solutions



Key stakeholders

- Graduate Students
 - CFAES Graduate Student Advisory Council (GSAC)
- Graduate Faculty
- Program level administrators (faculty & staff)
- College level administrators
 - Office for Research and Graduate Education
 - Office of Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion
- University level administrators
 - Graduate Student Ombuds
 - Counseling and Consultation Services (CFAES embedded counselors)
 - The Graduate School



Grad SERU Results

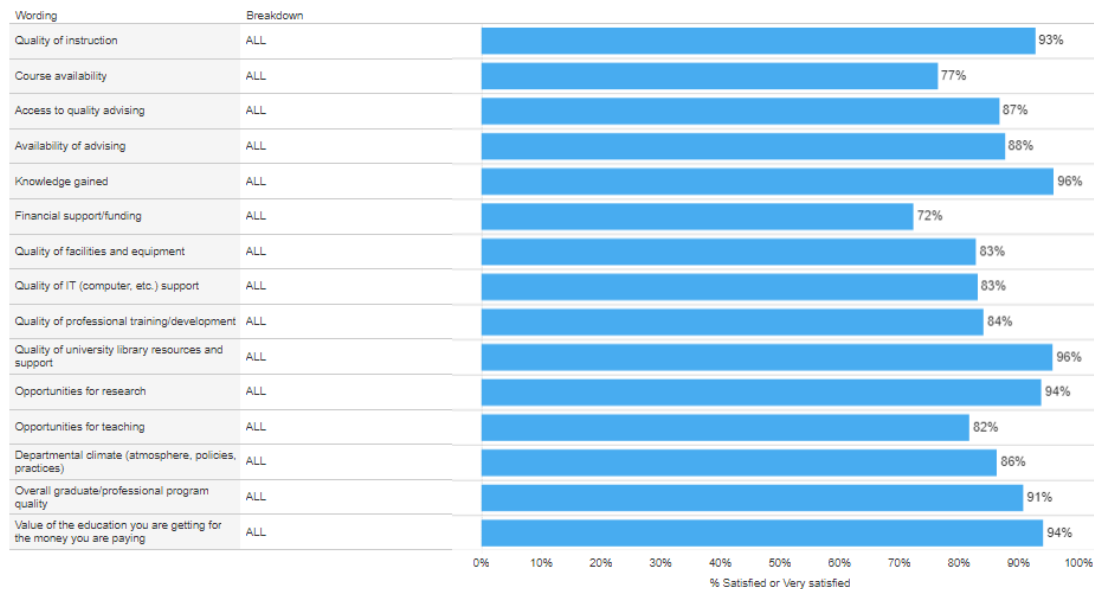
Our college has programs represented in different 'colleges' as well as two main campus locations



"To what extent are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the following aspects of your graduate/professional program?"

Campus: COL
 College: Graduate Agriculture
 Program: All
 Breakdown: NO SELECTION
 Number of Respondents: 87 to 99

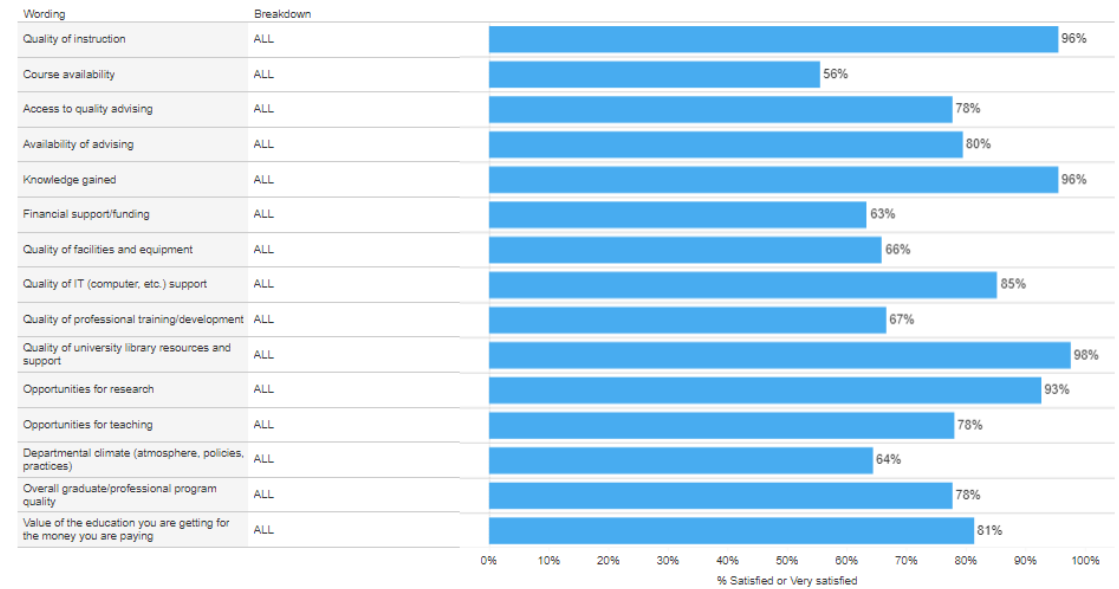
Note: If there is no data in the chart below, the number of responses is too small to display.



"To what extent are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the following aspects of your graduate/professional program?"

Campus: COL
 College: Grad Environment & Natural Res
 Program: All
 Breakdown: NO SELECTION
 Number of Respondents: 32 to 45

Note: If there is no data in the chart below, the number of responses is too small to display.

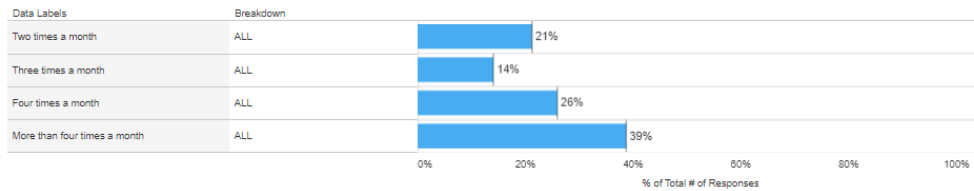


Grad SERU Results

"How often do you meet with your current, primary advisor in a typical month?"

Campus: COL
 College: Graduate Agriculture
 Program: All
 Breakdown: NO SELECTION
 Number of Respondents: 12 to 33

Note: For this item, while the minimum number of respondents to the prompt is set to 5, the characteristics of the question type (multiple choice: single option) allow for specific response to be displayed with fewer than 5 responses as long as there were 5 people within a subgroup answering the question.

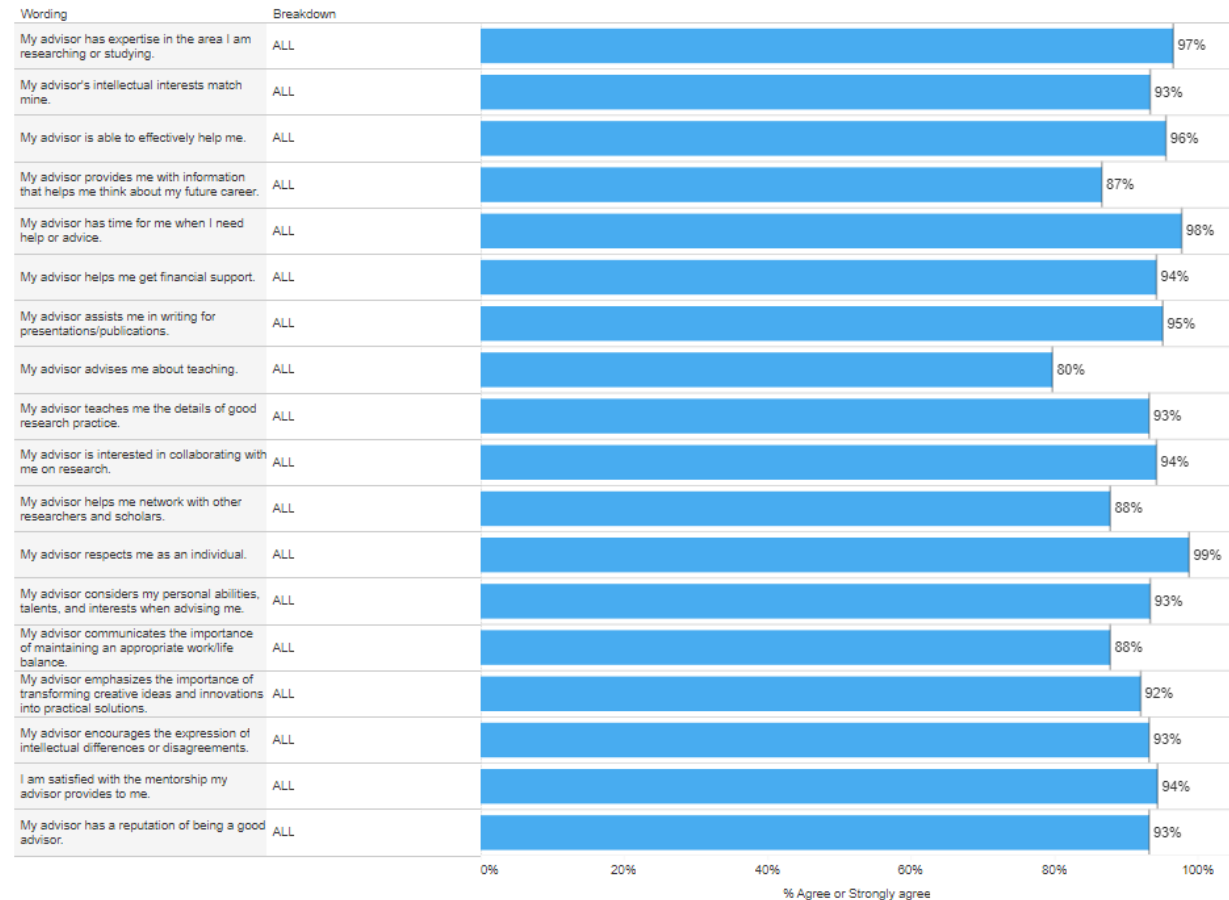


No ability for students to select less than 2 times per month; notice low response numbers

"To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements concerning your current, primary advisor?"

Campus: COL
 College: Graduate Agriculture
 Program: All
 Breakdown: NO SELECTION
 Number of Respondents: 69 to 91

Note: If there is no data in the chart below, the number of responses is too small to display.



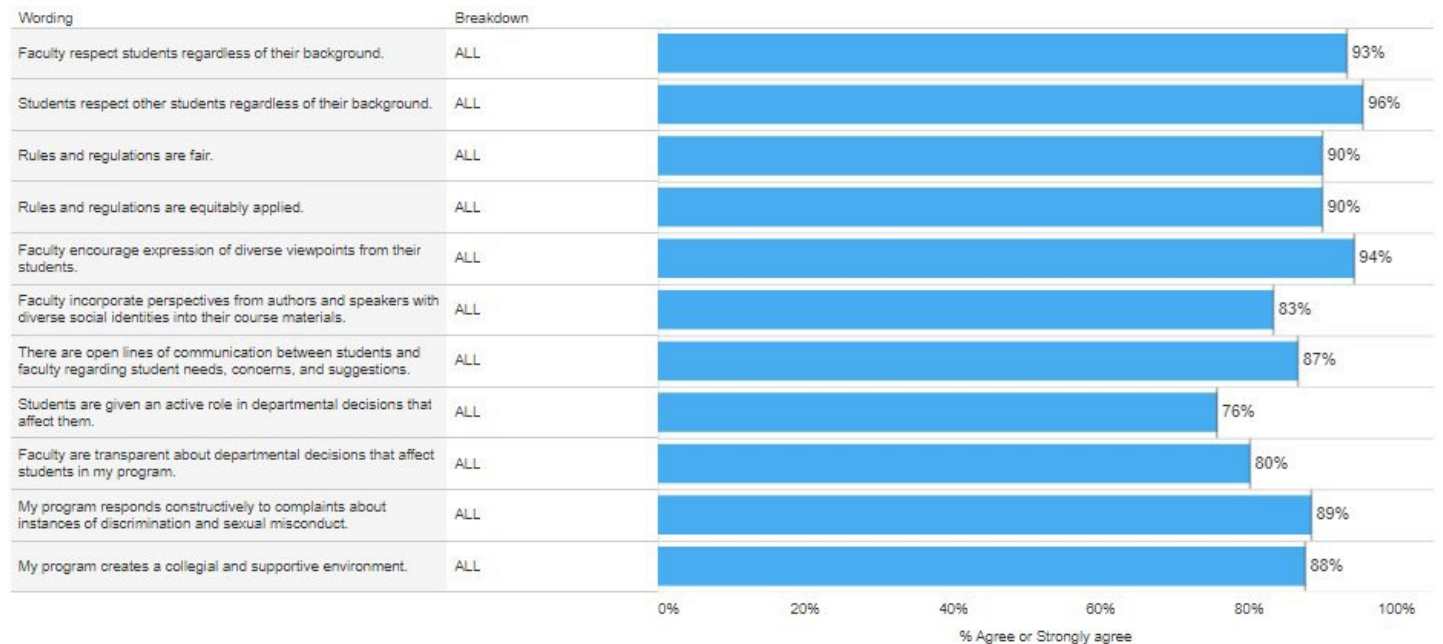
Grad SERU Results

Overall these results seem good - so how to pinpoint what we were hearing outside of this survey?

"To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about your current graduate/professional program?"

Campus: COL
 College: Graduate Agriculture
 Program: All
 Breakdown: NO SELECTION
 Number of Respondents: 87 to 91

Note: If there is no data in the chart below, the number of responses is too small to display.



OSU Grad Student Ombuds Report (2023)

- "Students reported several challenges with their advisors, **including toxic behavior**, lack of timely feedback, insufficient exam guidance, and **non-constructive criticism**. They felt **disrespected and unsupported**, particularly regarding mental health issues and necessary accommodations.
- Conflicts often arose from heavy workloads and perceived hindrances to their research progress. Many students **feared retribution** if they raised concerns, leading some to seek advice from the GPS ombuds or consider formal complaints, sometimes waiting until after graduation to do so."



Graduate Student Survey

- Purpose: Assess the quality of graduate student advising in the College of Food, Agricultural, and Environmental Sciences (CFAES)
- 23 Likert scale items
- 1 open-ended question
- Open from January 31, 2024 – March 1, 2024
- 152 completed responses (23% response rate)



Faculty Survey

- Purpose: Assess the quality of graduate student advising in the College of Food, Agricultural, and Environmental Sciences (CFAES)
- 21 Likert scale items
- 8 multiple-choice questions
- 3 open-ended questions
- Open from April 22, 2024 – May 10, 2024
- 99 completed responses (30% response rate)



Major Findings

Differences between groups (e.g., gender, race, campus)

I am comfortable sharing my professional goals with my advisor.

- Men graduate students felt more comfortable when compared with the overall mean ($p < 0.05$)
- Columbus students felt more comfortable than Wooster campus ($p < 0.05$)



Major Findings

	Mean	SD
I feel that graduate students begin their program with the academic rigor they need to succeed.	3.37	1.08
I know how to direct international graduate students to appropriate resources (e.g., visa questions, work requirements).	3.08	1.20
I know the resources available for international graduate students.	3.03	1.11

Major findings – Dept Differences

	CFAES	Dept
I am supportive of my advisee(s) taking time away from graduate work for occasionally outside activity (e.g., doctor's appointment, family emergency).	4.75	4.67
I provide a safe environment for my advisee(s).	4.68	4.67
I am able to meet with my advisee(s) in a timely manner.	4.67	4.73
I provide guidance to my advisee(s) on producing publications and presenting research.	4.63	4.80
I support professional development opportunities (e.g., involvement in professional associations, networking) for my advisee(s).	4.58	4.80
It is important to advise students based on their specific needs/wants.	4.54	4.67
I am supportive of my advisee(s) taking time to manage school-life balance.	4.50	4.53
My advisee(s) are comfortable sharing their professional goals with me.	4.47	4.67
I allow for flexibility for my advisee(s)' work/lab schedule (e.g., work from home, flexible hours).	4.45	4.13
My advisee(s) respect me.	4.34	4.40



Differences Between Students and Faculty

	Mean
Faculty: It is important to advise students based on their specific needs/wants.	4.54
Student: I feel comfortable approaching my advisor when I need personal support (e.g., mental health, family emergency).	3.88

	Mean
Faculty: I provide clear expectations to my advisee(s).	4.32
Student: My advisor provides clear expectations.	3.78

	Mean
Faculty: I provide guidance to my advisee(s) on producing publications and presenting research.	4.63
Student: I feel my advisor provides guidance to produce publications and present research.	4.08

Dissemination of Survey Results

- Meetings with departmental leadership and faculty
- Graduate Program Coordinators and Faculty Administrators
- Graduate students
 - Presented results to CFAES GSAC
 - Orientation



	Mean	XX	Range
I know my advisor's expectations for taking time away from lab work.	3.88	3.29	3.29 – 4.83
Comfortable approaching my advisor when I need personal support (e.g., mental health, family emergency).	3.88	3.50	3.50 – 4.50
My advisor has helped me to integrate into the profession.	3.88	3.50	3.39 – 4.83
I am given timely feedback by my advisor on progress towards graduation.	3.86	3.57	3.22 – 4.50
My advisor provides clear expectations.	3.78	3.29	3.29 – 4.50
My department has provided me opportunities to serve the department or university in various capacities outside of teaching or research.	3.73	3.64	3.33 – 4.22
I am satisfied with the quality of advising I have received from my department.	3.64	3.07	3.07 – 4.13



	SD, D	SD, D, N	A, SA
I know my advisor's expectations for taking time away from lab work.	28.8	49.9	50.1
Comfortable approaching my advisor when I need personal support (e.g., mental health, family emergency).	28.5	49.9	50.1
My advisor has helped me to integrate into the profession.	21.4	57.1	42.9
I am given timely feedback by my advisor on progress towards graduation.	28.5	35.6	64.3
My advisor provides clear expectations.	28.6	42.9	57.2
My department has provided me opportunities to serve the department or university in various capacities outside of teaching or research.	14.2	35.6	64.4
I am satisfied with the quality of advising I have received from my department.	35.7	50.0	50.0

Targeted Response Plan

Survey Identified: Misaligned expectations

We are:

- Disseminating results
- Developing Rights and Responsibilities documents for students and faculty

Survey identified: Knowledge gaps for faculty

- Developing resources and workshops to target skills (i.e. resources for faculty to support international students)
- Encouraging further mentoring training
 - [Ohio State Mentoring Initiative](#)

Survey Identified: Skill gaps for students

- Developing first-year series
 - Communication
 - Time management
 - Resilience and Mental Health
 - Career development
- Centralizing educational opportunities online

Targeted Response Plan

Survey Identified: Strain on Faculty Time

We are:

- Enhancing resources to streamline advising
 - Mentoring plans
 - Assessment
 - International scholars
- Sharing college and university resources
 - SLDS
 - DEI coaching

Survey identified: Unclear consequences for bad behavior

- Speaking with college and departmental leadership so they understand their options
- Clarifying grievance procedures and consequences



Graduate Student Professional Rights and Responsibilities (summary)

This document serves to outline expectations for graduate students within the College of Food, Agricultural, and Environmental Sciences at The Ohio State University. It was developed in 2024 by the CFAES Graduate Student Advisory Council in coordination with the CFAES Office for Research and Graduate Education. Full details can be found on the CFAES Graduate Education webpage: <https://grad.cfaes.ohio-state.edu/>

1. Responsibilities of Graduate Students

As a graduate student, you have several key responsibilities that are crucial for your academic and professional development. As a student, you are expected to meet the following standards:

- **Knowledge of Policies:** You are primarily responsible for knowing the rules and policies outlined in the [Graduate School handbook](#) and your [Graduate Program handbook](#), as well as monitoring your progress throughout your degree. It is crucial to stay informed and compliant with institutional guidelines.
- **Academic Progress:** You should make satisfactory progress in your academic program. This includes meeting all program requirements, maintaining a good academic standing, and adhering to timelines for degree completion.
- **Professional Conduct:** You are expected to exhibit professionalism in all academic and research activities. This includes maintaining integrity, being respectful in interactions, and adhering to ethical standards in research and scholarship.
- **Respect for Diversity:** Embrace and respect the diversity of the academic community, including differences in ideas, backgrounds, and perspectives.
- **Communication:** You are expected to maintain open and timely communication with your advisor and other members of your academic committee. This includes regular updates on your progress, seeking feedback, and discussing any issues that may affect your academic journey.
- **Engagement:** Active participation in your academic community is essential. This includes attending seminars, workshops, and conferences, contributing to research projects, and engaging with peers and faculty. Take initiative in your academic and professional development. Seek out opportunities for learning, networking, and skill development.

2. Rights of Graduate Students

Graduate students are granted certain rights that protect their interests and ensure a

Student Rights and Responsibilities

- University of Colorado Graduate Student Bill of Rights and Responsibilities, 2010 - [link](#)
- Pennsylvania State University Graduate Student Bill of Rights, 2012 - [link](#)
- CFAES Graduate Student Advisory Council, 2024 - [link](#)

Professional Rights and Responsibilities (PRR)

Introduction

The foundation for the *Professional Rights and Responsibilities of Faculty Members and Roles and Professional Responsibilities of Academic Leaders* was first developed by the faculty at CU Boulder in the early 1980s. The PRR describes the professional standards faculty members are expected to maintain and provides a mechanism for addressing allegations that a faculty member has failed to meet those standards.

PRR Documents & Links

- ★ The [Academic Affairs policy on the PRR](#) gives force and effect to the provisions of the PRR as approved by the Boulder Faculty Assembly (BFA) on March 4, 2010, and as amended subsequently.
- ★ The [PRR](#) comprises the procedures of this policy and applies to anyone classified as faculty, including tenured, tenure-track, instructional, research, and clinical faculty. Please see the preamble for more details on the application of the document, plus types of official and working titles.
- ★ There is [Skillsoft training for the PRR](#) available. All academic leaders are mandated by the provost to complete this, and all are welcome to learn more about faculty rights and privileges and concomitant professional expectations and responsibilities.
- ★ Additional information on the PRR can be found on the [BFA Resources webpage](#).

PROFESSIONAL RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF FACULTY MEMBERS
AND
ROLES AND PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF ACADEMIC LEADERS
(PRR)
Revised 2012

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Professional Rights and Responsibilities of Faculty Members & Roles and Professional Responsibilities of Academic Leaders - Approved by the Boulder Faculty Assembly 04/16/2010

Faculty Rights and Responsibilities

- University of Colorado, Boulder: Professional Rights and Responsibilities of Faculty Members and Roles and Professional Responsibilities of Academic Leaders, early 1980s ([link](#))
- Pennsylvania State University Faculty Rights and Responsibilities, 1973 - [link](#)
- CFAES working on this

What did we learn?

- Faculty think they are doing a better job than is perceived by the students
- Advising vs. Mentoring mindset
- Poor advising relationships can create a toxic culture. Environment also important
- Stakeholder groups and expectations vary
- Need for improved oversight
 - Who is responsible to resolve issues? More clearly defined levels of administrative authority
 - Promotion and tenure or faculty P status
 - Annual assessment processes
 - Two-way performance evaluations



Faculty Reactions Varied

- Deflect
 - Validity of survey
 - There is nothing we can do
 - We are not trained to address mental health issues
 - Students lack preparation and work ethic
- Accept
 - We can do better
 - Champions for the students



Looking ahead

- Understand that a power dynamic (financial, academic, visa) exists but should never be exploited.
- Provide individualized advising without sacrificing standards.
- Acknowledge that student preparation and expectations can be issues.
- Regularly meet with and provide feedback to advisees.
- Appropriately address conflicts.



Looking ahead

- Balancing critical feedback with encouragement
- Some advising philosophies are not appropriate
 - Sink or swim
 - Frustration/fear is good
- Most graduate students will not become faculty
- Mental health issues are more prevalent
- Faculty “badges of honor” can negatively impact graduate advising
 - International travel, service duties, invited lectures, etc.
 - Must make provisions for your absence



Looking ahead

- New funding requirements and revamped training
- CITI RCR Training: Mentoring and Healthy Research Environments
- NSF Mentoring Requirements ([PAPPG \(Chapters VII.B.7 and VII.D.1.b\[iv\]\)](#))
 - Mentoring Plans created by faculty ([OSU specific templates](#))
 - Individual Development Plans created by trainee



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