Growing Effective Research Supervision Cultures



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► Understanding the context

What makes your culture of supervision?





Elements of the cultural web	for graduate research supervision
Stories	What do people say about supervision:CandidatesSupervisorsHDR Coordinators
Control Systems	What control systems do you have? Workload allocation models WAM, supervision metrics/indicators, scholarship allocations, load controls, student experience surveys
Power Structures	Who signs off on arrangements? le there a hierarchy in supervision teams? Policies
Org Structure	Roles and responsibilities, principle, co-, associate, external. HOD, HDR Coordinator, Dean of GR
Symbols	Are there visual cues for supervision? What role might "awards" play? Which column is it in for the WAM - it teaching or research time?
Rituals and Routines	Ways of working, where does supervision occur, local practices

Registration and maintaining supervision rights



Eligibility: Qualifications, experience and current research activity

Registration: Eligible and complete compulsory Integrity, Respect at Deakin,

Intro to Supervision

Maintain: Participate in supervision development at least once every three

years

Central team keeps records and system provides a health report on the register. People are reminded when their registration may be close to expiring.





Responding to challenges and changed circumstances



New programs – eg Pathway Masters programs, new Cotutelle partners

New guidelines - Primary prevention of sexual harm in the university sector

New strategies – Growth in recruitment needs to be met with increased supervision capacity



Fast Track supervision program



1. Complete all compulsory online modules including:

Research integrity training,

Introduction to Graduate Research Supervision (Epigeum),

Respect at Deakin

2. Attend at least two of a specified list of HDR candidate workshops

Fast Track supervision program cont.



3. Significant involvement (ie about 5-10 hours) with a candidate across at least 4 activities of candidature with at least one in each of the following stages:

Early stage activities – writing a proposal, completion of candidature engagement form, defining the research questions

Mid-stage activities – analysis of data, preparing for a conference, writing a publication

Late stage activities – ie towards preparation of the thesis, choosing examiners, responding to examiner comments

4. A statement about each of the activities and what you learned from the experience.

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Who is involved in supervisor development?

What is recognized?

