

Collective supervision



Closing keynote, TAL conference 7 November 2024, SDU

Outline

1. Definition and examples
2. Benefits and challenges
3. Planning and conducting



Definition

Collective supervision:
Supervision of several students who are working and writing on **different** projects

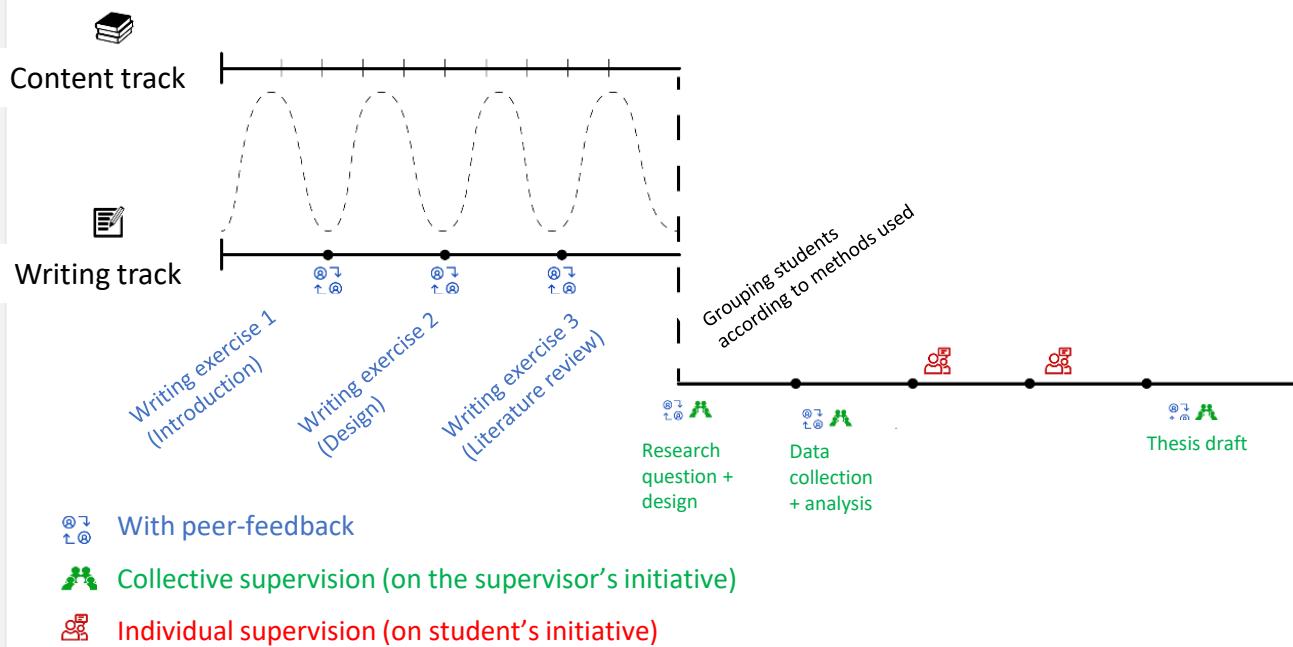
Group supervision:
Supervision of several students who are working and writing together on **the same** project.

Examples

At BA, MA and PhD level, respectively

Part 1: Teaching (2 months)

Part 2: Supervision (2,5 months)

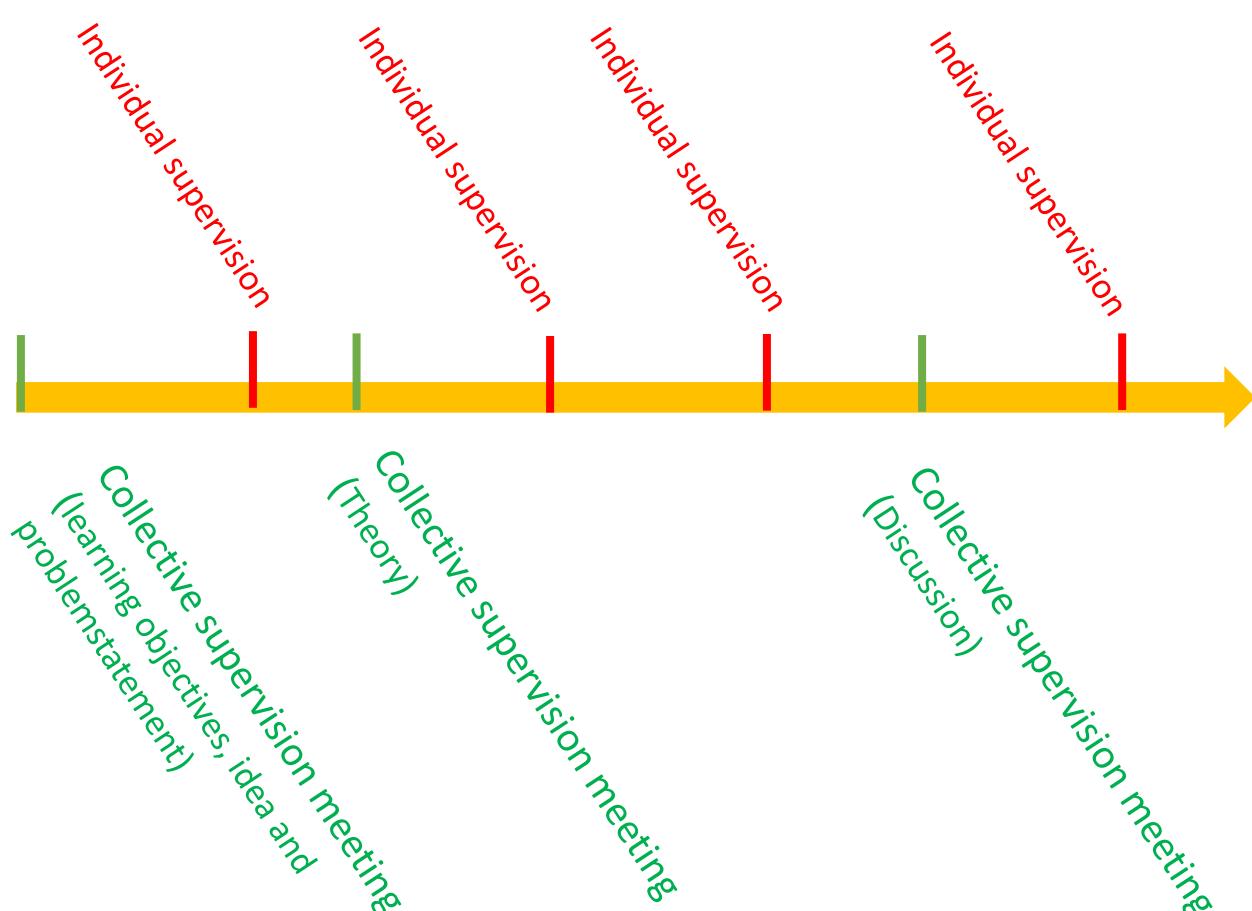


Example (BA)

Political science, AU, Bachelor thesis supervision

[Simonsen & Wichmann-Hansen \(2019\)](#)

4 months



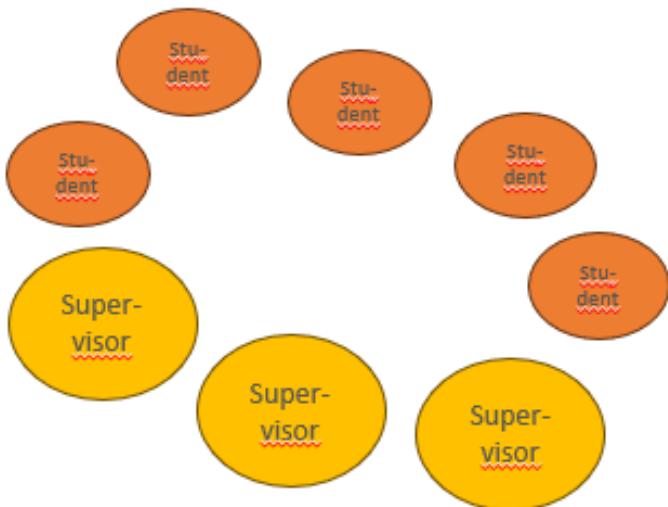
Example (MA)

Psychology, AU, Master's thesis supervision

[Wichmann-Hansen, Jensen, & O'Toole \(2020\)](#)



The hot chair



- Five PhD students (1. year - 3.year), within the same field
- Three main supervisors
- A joint meeting twice per semester; 2-3 hours

Example (PhD)

Department of Culture, Religion and Social Studies, USN, PhD Supervision

[Slåtto et al. \(2024\)](#)

Benefits



- Writing progress (structure, predictability)
- Reduced social loneliness
- Boosted self-efficacy (mirroring)
- More active participation in meetings
- More feedback and inspiration
- Critical reflection and argumentation (peer-review)
- Better insight into scientific criteria



Increased systematic use of time,
calmness, less iteration of information.

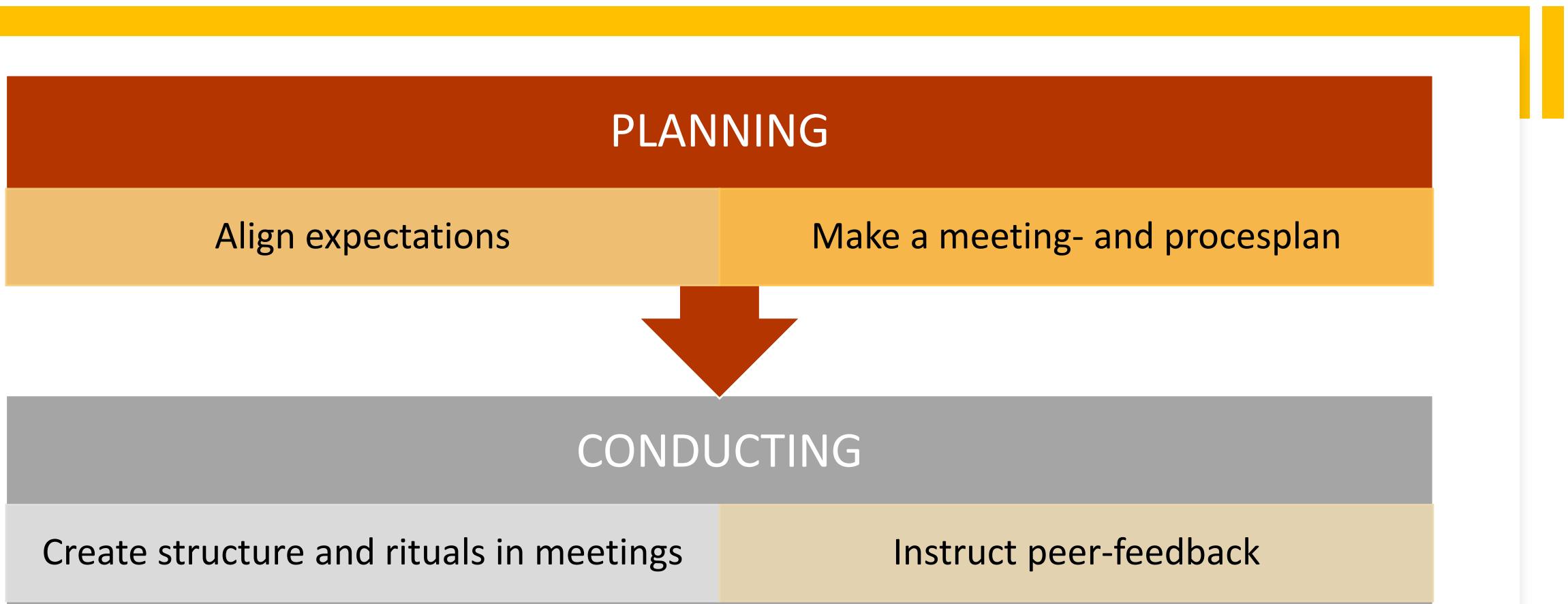
Challenges



- Lack of flexibility and individual needs/pace
- Finding time to invest in peers
- Give qualified/useful feedback to peers
- Unclear how to use comments not coming from the supervisor

Difficult to adapt to different needs and levels, to 'convince' students about the value of peer-feedback, to handle unprepared students, and to plan, prepare and coordinate early on.

Planning and conducting



Align expectations



Clearly communicate why and how you do collective supervision:

- Give a "sales pitch" about the benefits (you are welcome to use my slide ☺)
- Describe the format in a *supervisor letter* (see an example [here](#))
- Inform students about your expectations for them, particularly about participation and preparation

E.g., Absence from a collective meeting is not replaced with an extra individual meeting.

Make a meeting- and process plan

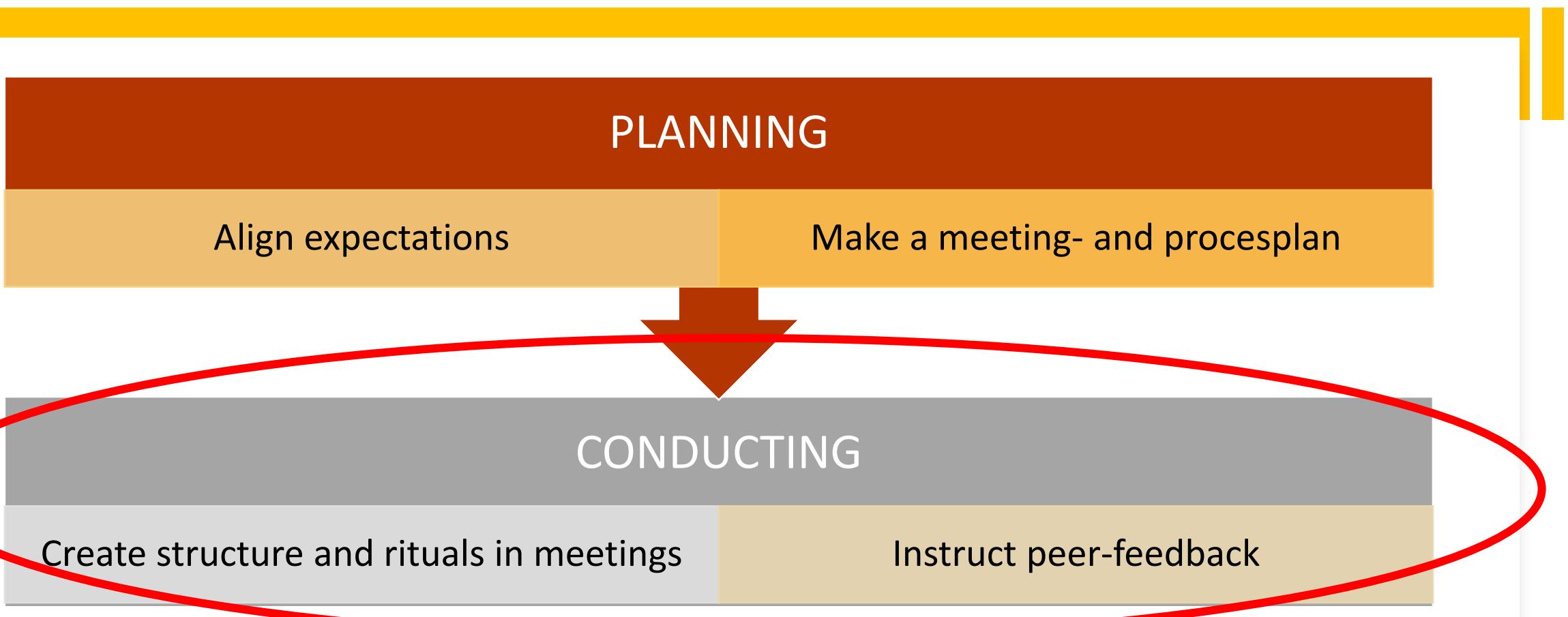


... for the **whole semester/project period**, incl. project milestones and deadlines for drafts

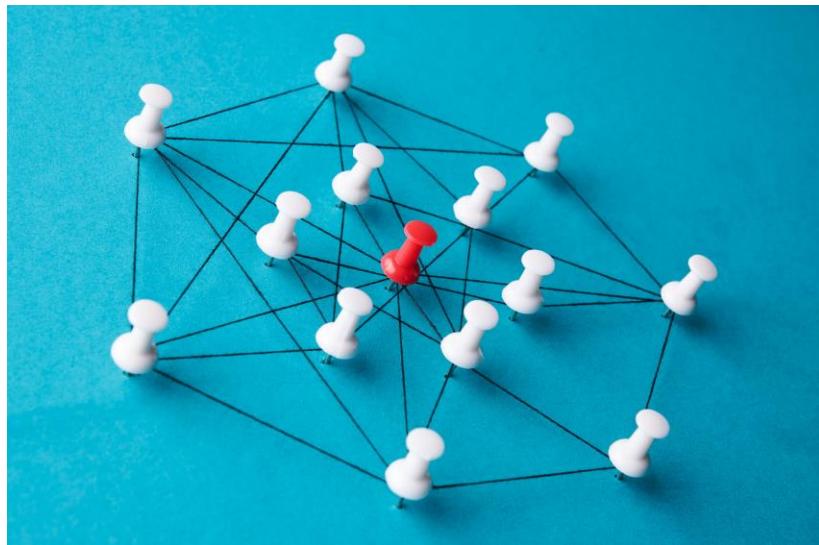
Example of a meeting plan

When?	What?	Preparation
January 10, 13-14 Room x	Introduction seminar: Expectations and "The good thesis"	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Read the curriculum• Read the introductory letter• Answer the 4 questions about your expectations (on Canvas)• Read Rienecker's book "The good thesis", Chap. 10• Write down your three best writing advice and bring them to the meeting
February 5, 10-12 Room x	Choice of topic and problem statement	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Read the online brief intro about a good problem-statement (link)• Upload your draft problem statement by February 2• Read your peers' drafts and prepare feedback, see instructions on Canvas
March 15, 13-15 Room x	Methodology and research design	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• See my brief video on methodology• Upload draft methodology section by 10 March• Write down one key question that puzzles you regarding methodology on the Blog on Canvas
May 15, 13-15 Room x	Analysis and discussion	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• See my brief video on a good discussion section• Upload a draft for your discussion section by May 12• Read one of the drafts and prepare feedback. See instruction on Canvas
June 1 , 11-12 Room x	Info meeting and Q&A about the oral exam	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No preparation

Planning and conducting



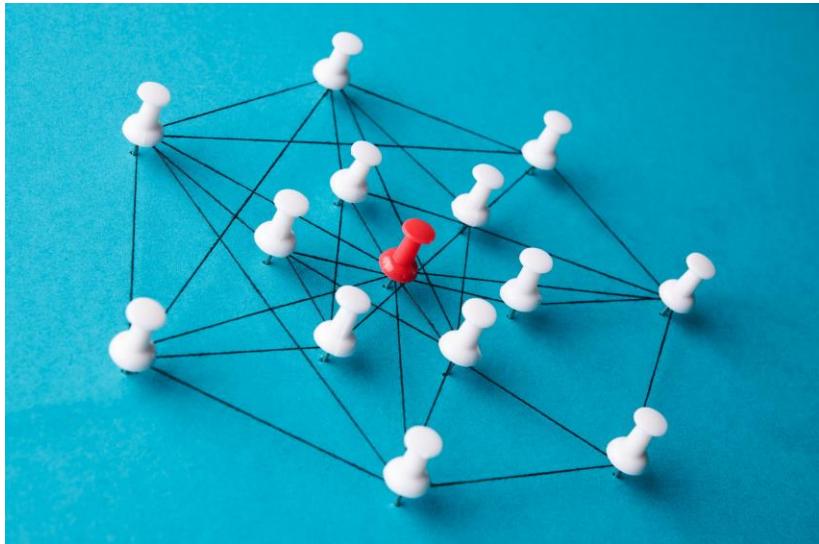
Create structure and rituals in the meetings



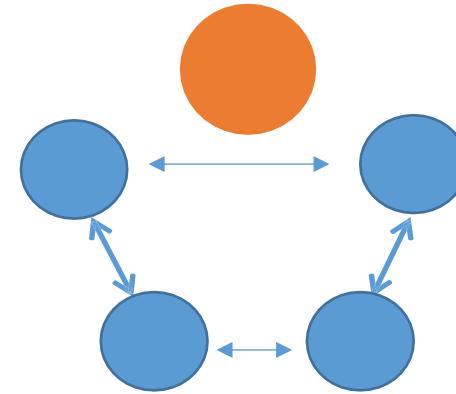
Example

1. Welcome and agenda (5 minutes)
2. Feedback round (15 minutes/person. In total 60 minutes)
3. Individual writing time. Everybody writes on their texts based on feedback from this meeting (20 minutes).
4. Closing round. Everybody answers the question "What is my next step?" (15 minutes)

Create structure and rituals in the meetings



Organise peer-feedback in pairs. Not everyone has to give feedback to everyone!



But ensure that everyone has a role/function:

- *Take notes and debrief for your peer*
- *Note down what you heard that can be transferred to your thesis*

Instruct peer-feedback



- ✓ E.g.: *In case you don't manage to prepare peer-feedback, you are welcome to participate in the meeting anyway, but as an observer and without receiving feedback on your own draft.*
- ✓ Consider to give students different feedback roles: 'devil's advocate', 'supporting mum', 'critical examiner', 'football only giving instructions/advice', ...
- ✓ Inform about good peer-feedback rules early on. See for instance these simple instructions for [download](#):



Home task ☺

- Draw a meeting- and procesplan: When and how often will you meet with the students?
- How will you organise the meetings (structure, rituals,)?
- What kind of drafts – and how many pages – should students give peer-feedback on?



Ressource site

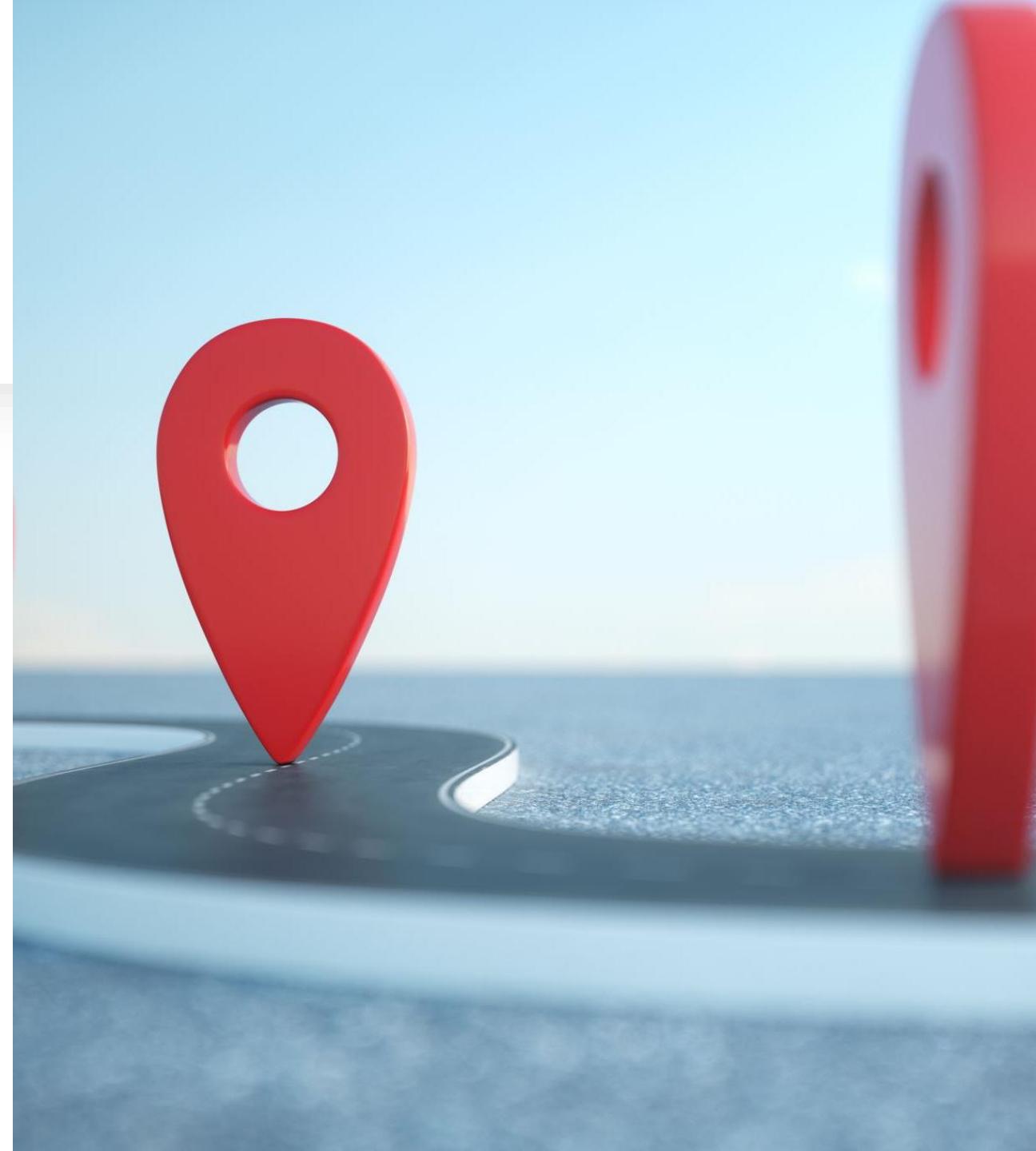
<https://edu.usn.no/utvikle-din-undervisning/veiledning/kollektiv-akademisk-veiledning/>



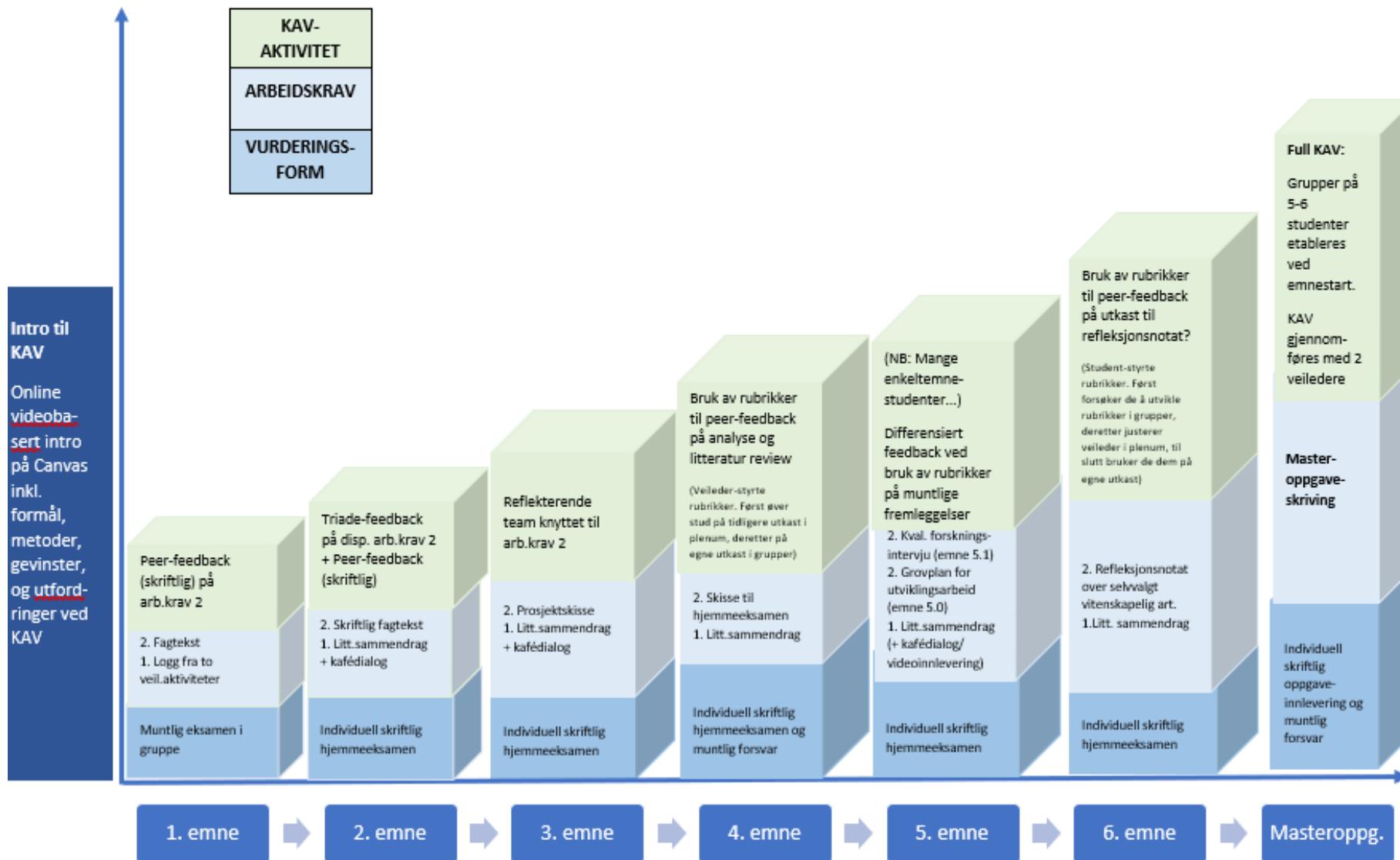
Want to know more
about implementation of
collective supervision?

A DIKU-financed project at USN in Drammen, Norway

[https://www.usn.no/forskning/prosjekter/
andre-prosjekter/kollektiv-akademisk-
veiledning/](https://www.usn.no/forskning/prosjekter/andre-prosjekter/kollektiv-akademisk-veiledning/)



Gradual implementation of collective supervision and peer-feedback in a study programme



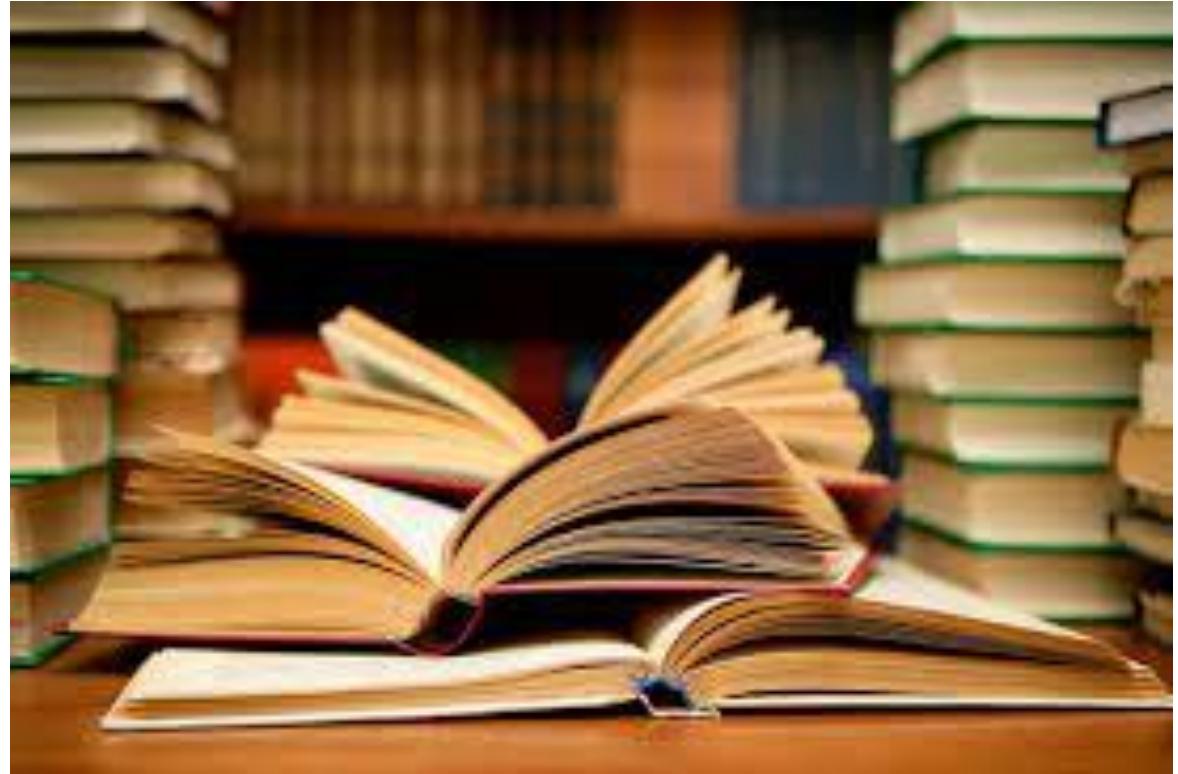
Thanks for listening





Questions?

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