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Pre-meeting Workshop: New to doctoral education

Irma Grdzelidze, associate professor | Department of Education at TSU, GEORGIA (EUA-CDE) Pirjo Nikander, research director, Doctoral School, Tampere University, FINLAND (EUA-CDE)



Today's session themes & activities



Welcome

- 1. EUA-CDE IN NUTSHELL (30 MINS.)
- 2. DIFFERENCES IN DOCTORAL EDUCATION ORGANISATION ACROSS EUROPE (15 MINS)
- 3. SUPERVISION AS THE CORNER STONE OF DOCTORAL EDUCATION (15 MINS.)
- 4. DISCUSSION ON THE TOP-DOWN & BOTTOM-UP BEST PRACTICES AT YOUR INSTITUTIONS (30 MINS)
 - WHAT DO YOU ALREADY DO WELL?
 - WHERE ARE THE AREAS FOR DEVELOPMENT?



Doctoral education in Europe

- The doctorate plays a central role in the history of European Universities
- Salzburg Principles 2005 Salzburg II 2010 Salzburg III 2016
- Increased importance for the European Research Area
 - Innovation Union 2010
 - Principles for Innovative Doctoral Training 2011
- National legislation and best pratices
- Much of this is connected to the discourse regarding the knowledge society as a driver for growth
- Doctoral education: From a "privatised relation" to the center of the university endeavour



A bottom-up process leading to the reform of doctoral education in Europe

BOLOGNA SEMINAR DOCTORAL PROGRAMMES FOR THE EUROPEAN KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY Salzburg, 3-5 February 2005

SALZBURG II RECOMMENDATIONS

EUROPEAN UNIVERSITIES' ACHIEVEMENTS SINCE 2005 IN IMPLEMENTING THE SALZBURG PRINCIPLES

DOCTORAL EDUCATION –
TAKING SALZBURG FORWARD

IMPLEMENTATION AND NEW CHALLENGES



Conclusions and Recommendations from the Bologna Seminar on "Doctoral Programmes for the European Knowledge Society" Salzburg, 3-5 Feb 2005

- 1. Advancement of knowledge through original research
- 2. Embedding in institutional strategies and policies
- 3. The importance of diversity
- 4. Doctoral candidates as early-stage researchers
- 5. The crucial role of supervision and assessment

- 6. Achieving a critical Mass
- 7. Duration: 3 to 4 years full-time
- 8. The promotion of innovative structures
- 9. Increasing mobility
- 10. Ensuring appropriate funding



The aim(s) of doctoral education

"The core component of doctoral training is the advancement of knowledge through original research.

At the same time, it is recognised that doctoral training must increasingly meet the **needs of an employment market** that is wider than academia."

(Research & Researchers!)

Salzburg Principles 2005.

"The goal of doctoral education is to cultivate the **research mindset**, **to nurture flexibility of thought, creativity and intellectual autonomy** through an original, concrete research project. It is the practice of research that creates this mindset."

Salzburg Recommendations 2010.

EUA-CDE VISION PAPER 2022

Where are we today

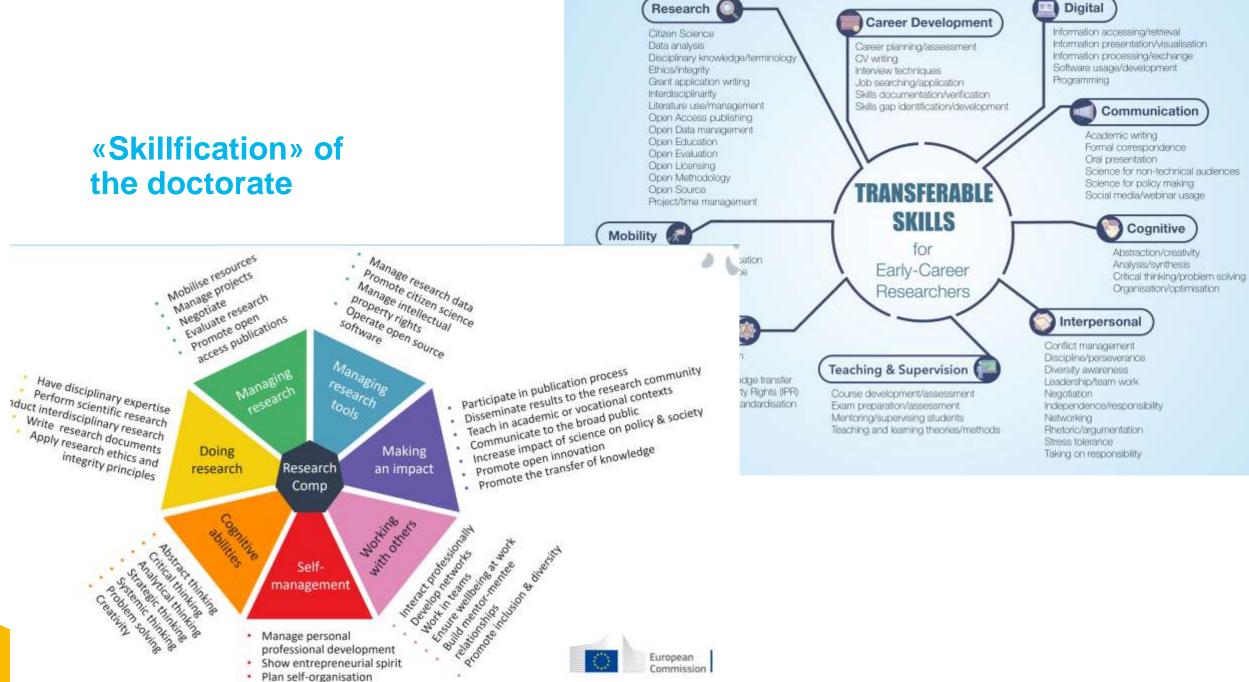


Diversity in conditions, practices and contexts

 Diverse organisation: ¾ of universities organised in programmes (taught courses, milestones etc.) and 40% with centralised doctoral schools. Only 5% without any institutional oversight.

Credits, Supervision, Admission criteria etc.
Increased inter-institutional collaboration. Increased role of professionals

- Diverse practices of doctoral education: Different kinds of doctorates: "traditional doctorates" (most cases), professional doctorates, doctorates in the arts; different outcomes (book, journal articles, artefacts). digital defences, but also increased relevance of postdoctoral researchers as target groups.
- Diverse conditions: Funding and status of doctoral candidates, duration of the doctorate, legal frameworks,...
- Diverse activities of doctoral candidates: Besides research proposal writing, teaching, data collection and management, scientific collaboration and publishing, science communication, ...
- A multiplicity of (transversal) skills trainings is offered to doctoral candidates



Cope with pressure



Shared understandings

- A shared understanding of the relevance of research as the base of doctoral education (see also forthcoming 2022 vision paper)
- A shared understanding of the doctorate as a transformation phase from a student toward an independent researcher. Doctoral candidates as early-stage researchers.
- A shared understanding of the institutional responsibility of the university
- A shared understanding about the importance of supervision and supervision training



Introducing EUA-CDE



- Membership service of the European University Association (EUA), founded in 2008
- The largest European Doctoral Education Network bringing together 289 European universities and rectors conferences from 39 European countries and representing doctoral education in Europe

Steered by a Steering Committee comprising of 10 doctoral education leaders from 10 European countries (chair Prof. Aleksandra Kanjuo-Mrcela, University of Ljubljana)

Promotes cooperation and exchange of good practices on issues of common interest and *drives* doctoral education policies

Identifies and monitors the trends in doctoral education

Organises regularly events, addressing fundamental and emerging topics of doctoral education and publishes surveys and policy papers

Serves as the voice of doctoral education in Europe

	7	П	COUNCIL FOR DOCTORAL
U (.		EDUCATION

Year	Thematic Workshop (January) ~ 100 participants	Place	Annual Meeting (June) ~ 230 participants	Place
2008	Enhancing of Supervision	London	Launch Conference	Lausanne
2009	Structuring Doctoral Education	Zagreb	Second Annual Meeting	Lausanne
2010	Researchers' Careers Support and Development	Ghent	Third Annual Meeting	Berlin
2011	Mobility – international and inter-sectoral	Budapest	Promoting Creativity	Madrid
2012	Supporting Individual Paths of Doctoral Candidates	Dublin	Funding Doctoral Education	Stockholm
2013	Interdisciplinary Doctoral Programmes	Turin	From Student to Researcher: are we on the right track?	Warsaw
2014	Education – Mindset, Research, Innovation	Izmir	Doctoral Education: Thinking globally, acting locally	Liverpool
2015	Regional Engagement and Doctoral Education	Marseille	Education –where do we go from here?	Munich
2016	Doctoral Supervision	Delft	Doctoral Education: a dilemma of quality and quantity?	Tarragona
2017	Ethics and Integrity in Doctoral Education and Research Training	Lisbon	Digitalisation: A game changer for doctoral education?	Tallin
2018	The Impact and Outcomes of Doctoral Education Reform in Europe	Malta	Excellence through diversity: doctoral education in a globalised world	Ljubljana
2019	Inter-institutional collaboration in doctoral education	Amsterdam	The societal dimension of doctoral education	Brescia
2020	Academic Career Development	Tbilisi	The role of doctoral Education for Europe's Universities	ONLINE
2021	Artificial intelligence, data management and the digital world of doctoral education	ONLINE	Doctoral Education in a post-Pandemic world	ONLINE
2022	Focus group	ONLINE	Time and Timing in doctoral education	Manchester
2023	Sustainability in doctoral education: developing a strategic approach	Cluj-Napoca	Engaged research - the role of communication in doctoral education	Lahti



The Salzburg documents

BOLOGNA SEMINAR

DOCTORAL PROGRAMMES FOR THE EUROPEAN KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY

Salzburg, 3-5 February 2005

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DOCTORAL PROGRAMMES FOR THE EUROPEAN KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY

Salzburg, 3-5 February 2005

Selected EUA-CDE reports and documents

THE PUBLICATIONS 2813

Quality Assurance

By Joseph Byrne, Thomas Jargenson, Tie Loukkola

in Doctoral Education -

results of the ARDE project

SALZBURG II RECOMMENDATIONS

EUROPEAN UNIVERSITIES' ACHIEVEMENTS SINCE 2005 IN IMPLEMENTING THE SALZBURG PRINCIPLES

DOCTORAL EDUCATION -TAKING SALZBURG FORWARD

> IMPLEMENTATION AND NEW CHALLENGES





euacde

Building the Foundations of Research

N UNIVERSITY ASSOCIATION

RINCIPLES AND PRACTICES FOR INTERNATIONAL **DOCTORAL EDUCATION**

CODOC - COOPERATION

ON DOCTORAL EDUCATION BETWEEN

AFRICA, ASIA, LATIN AMERICA AND EUROPE

COLLABORATIVE DOCTORAL EDUCATION IN EUROPE: RESEARCH PARTNERSHIPS AND EMPLOYABILITY FOR RESEARCHERS

REPORT ON DOC-CAREERS II PROJECT

BY LIDIA BORRELL-DAMIAN, RITA MORAIS AND JOHN H. SMITH

Postdoctoral researchers at European universities: profiles, roles and institutional support structures

universities: concept, aims

Doctoral education in Europe: current developments and trends

















EUA Council for Doctoral Education

The European voice for doctoral education, bringing together a community of academic leaders and professionals



Events

26-28 Jun 2024 Annual meetings

The role of data in shaping doctoral education

Hosted by Polytechnic University of

Catalonia, Barcelona

All events

News

20 Mar 2024 **EUA-CDE** news

Call for contributions: 2024 EUA-CDE

Annual Meeting

14 Mar

EUA-CDE news

2024

New EUA-CDE report - Postdoctoral researchers at European universities:

profiles, roles and...

30 Jan 2024 **EUA-CDE** news

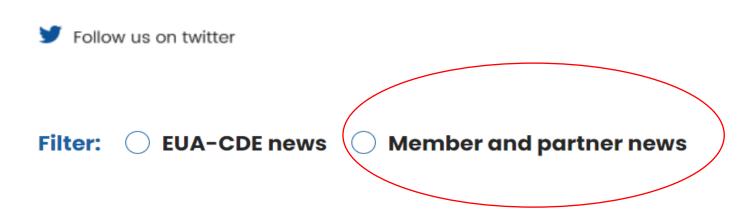
Reforming Academic Career Assessment (ACA): a survey from the CoARA Working

(ACA): a survey from the CoARA Work Group on ACA

Stoup on A

All news

News



MAR. 20 EUA-CDE news

Call for contributions: 2024 EUA-CDE Annual Meeting

A call for contributions for the EUA Council for Doctoral Education's 2024 Annual Meeting is now open. This year's Annual Meeting, entitled "The role of data in shaping doctoral education", will take place in Barcelona, Spain, from 26-28 June, hosted by the Polytechnic University of Catalonia. During the next Annual Meeting, the EUA-CDE community and other stakeholders will come together to

Read more

EUaCde FOR DOCTORAL EDUCATION

28 March 2024

EUA-CDE

NEWSLETTER

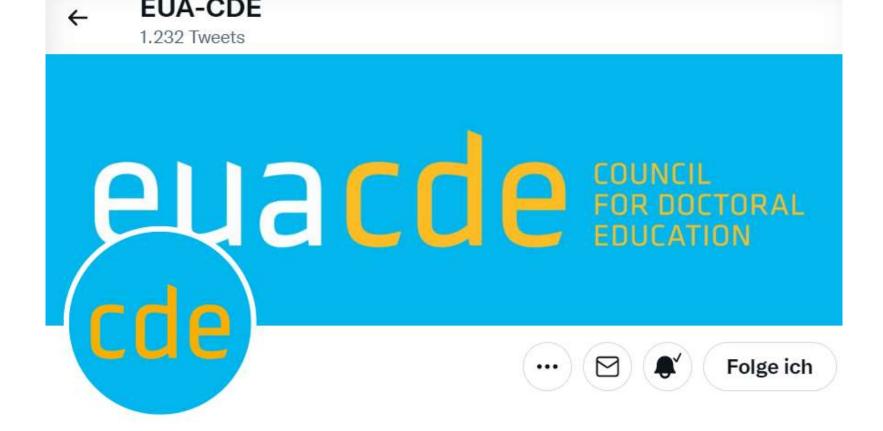


The Doctoral Debate

"The Doctoral Debate" is an online platform featuring original articles with commentary and analysis on doctoral education in Europe. Articles focus on trending topics in doctoral education and state-of-the-art policies Search

Q

Tags



EUA-CDE

@EUACDE Folgt Dir

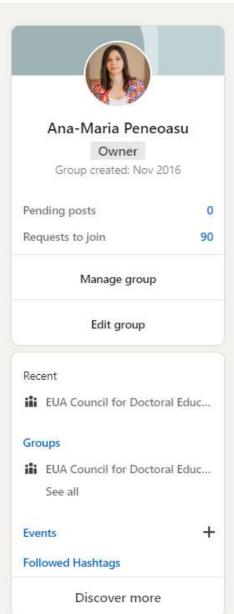
Part of @EUAtweets, the Council for Doctoral Education (EUA-CDE) is the European voice for doctoral education with more than 250 members in 36 countries

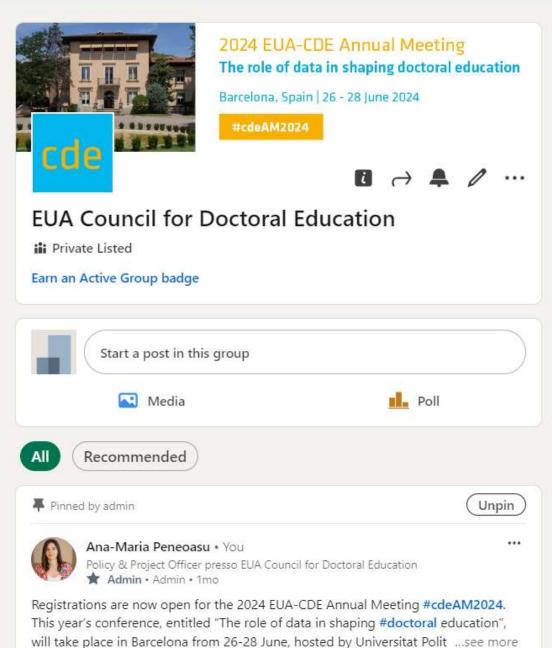
Biografie übersetzen

🖹 Bildung 🔘 Geneva, Switzerland 🔗 eua-cde.org

Seit Oktober 2016 bei Twitter

231 Folge ich 1.276 Follower







Thank you for your attention

Pirjo Nikander pirjo.nikander@tuni.fi

www.eua-cde.org











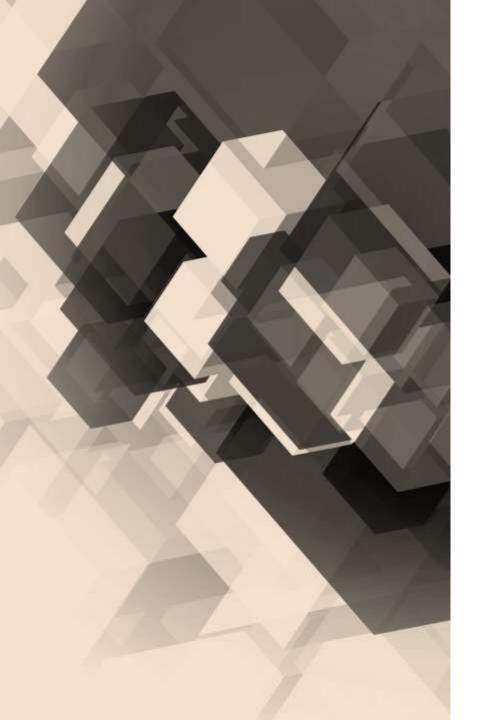


Overview of Doctoral Education

- Definition and significance
- Importance of understanding different organizational models

Purpose of the Presentation

- Explore diverse approaches across Europe based on the EUA reports
- Highlight key differences and similarities



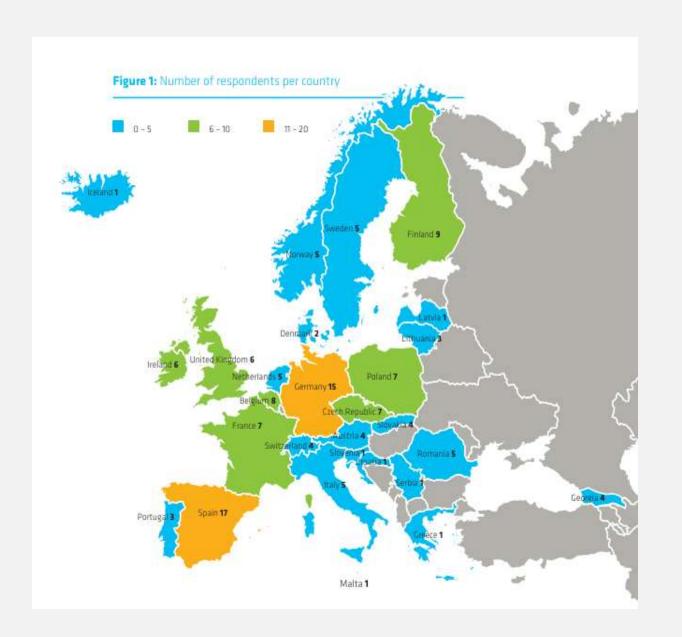
European Higher Education Area (EHEA)

What is EHEA?

- Aim: Harmonize higher education systems in Europe
- Bologna Process and its impact on doctoral education

Standardization vs. Diversity

 Common framework but diverse implementations





SURVEY

Doctoral education in Europe: current developments and trends

Ny Alexander Hasgell and Ana-Maria Peresass

April 2022

In 2021, the EUA Council for Doctoral Education launched a Europe-wide survey with the aim of discussing the current state of doctoral education. Based on the survey results, this report serves as a follow-up publication to the large-scale EUA-CDE study "Doctoral education in Europe today: approaches and institutional structures" conducted in 2017-2018, and addresses several topics, including the situation of postdoctoral researchers in Europe, current priorities of European universities and the effect of the pandemic on doctoral education. (138 institutions in 28 countries)



SURVEY

Doctoral education in Europe: current developments and trends

By Alixanian: Hasgali and Ano-Maria Periodsa

April 2022



EURVEY

Doctoral education in Europe: current developments and trends

By Missantin Hospiti and Box-Mains Plantages

April 2022

- Number of doctoral candidates registered at their universities— About 52% of the respondents indicated having up to 1000 doctoral candidates, 29% reported between 1001 and 3000 candidates, and 11% had between 3001 and 5000 candidates.
- Regarding postdoctoral researchers, 43% of the institutions had 0-100 postdocs, 23% had 101-500, and 24% had 501-2000 postdocs, with 9% lacking precise data.
- The survey also highlighted the staffing in doctoral education, where 46% of institutions had 1-10 full-time staff members, 33% had 11-25, and 13% had up to 50.
- Universities offer significant skills training for doctoral candidates, focusing on research ethics, methodology, and thesis writing, with varying levels of mandatory and optional components.
- Institutions also plan to expand training in areas like research data management and open science.
- The increasing support structures and dedicated staff reflect the growing emphasis on enhancing doctoral education and ensuring comprehensive training for future researchers.



SURVEY

Doctoral education in Europe today: approaches and institutional structures

By Alexander Haspall, Biegt Spenen and Lidia Borrell-Damian
Co-authors:
Freek Van Deynze,
Marco Seeber,
and Joseph Huisman

Developed by: EUA-CDE in collaboration with CHEGG of Ghent University

Duration: Survey open from November 2017 to February 2018

Participants: 311 valid responses from European higher education institutions

Key Aspects Surveyed:

- Doctoral candidates' qualifications, funding, and completion rates
- Organization, application, and admission processes
- Supervision, training, and activities
- Quality assurance and career development
- Decision-making powers and strategic priorities

Representativeness:

- Included a variety of institutions (comprehensive, specialized, research)
- 21% of doctorate-awarding institutions in 32 countries
- Represents 40% of doctoral candidates in these countries

Key Challenges and Strategic Goals

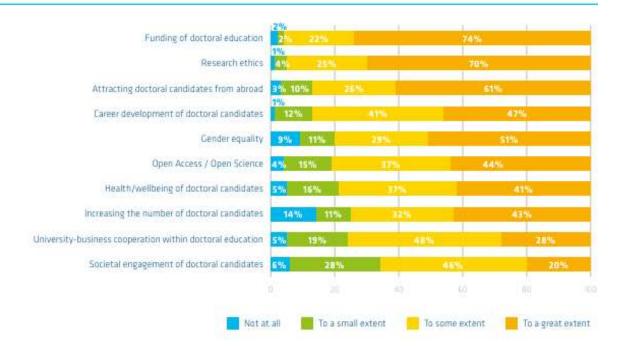
Doctoral education faces unique challenges in higher education and research.

Priorities require action to meet strategic goals for:

- Doctoral candidates
- University research activities
- Institutional growth

Figure 20: Strategic priorities

To what extent are the following issues currently considered a strategic priority in doctoral education within your institution?





SURVEY

Doctoral education in Europe today: approaches and institutional structures



Structures and Strategy in Doctoral Education in the UK and Ireland

The important findings, outlined in the report, cover issues related to:

- graduate school identity,
- leadership,
- access to resource,
- space
- new ways of working,
- responses to the pandemic
- and the evolving policy agenda related to diversity and inclusion and health and well-being.

CR Council for Groctware Education

Structures and Strategy in Doctoral Education in the UK and Ireland

Dr Rebekah Smith McGloin and Carolyn Wynne

New to doctoral education: Supervision as the corner stone for doctoral education

Pirjo Nikander - Research director,

Tampere University Doctoral School, FINLAND

Pirjo.Nikander@tuni.fi



Joint European EUA - CDE understanding revisited:

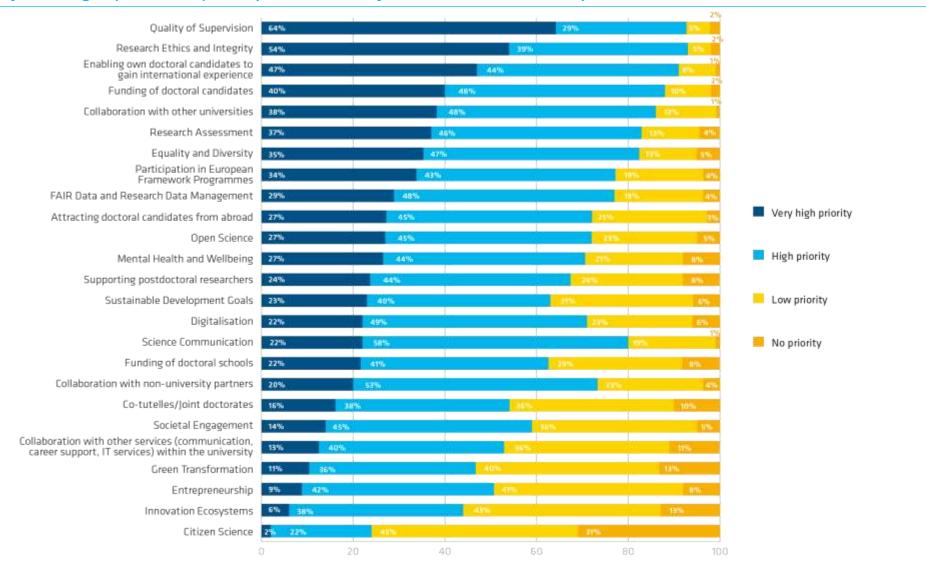
- "Supervision must be a collective effort with clearly defined and written responsibilities of the main supervisor, supervisory team, doctoral candidate, doctoral school, research group and the institution, leaving room for the individual development of the doctoral candidate.
- "Providing professional development to supervisors is an institutional responsibility, whether organised through formal training or informal sharing of experiences among staff. Developing a common supervision culture shared by supervisors, doctoral school leaders and doctoral candidates must be a priority for doctoral schools. Supervisors must be active researchers."
 (Salzburg II, 2010, emphasis added)
- Supervision is crucial. Its form adapts to the needs and resources of an institution. Universities should invest in the training of supervisors, enabling them to embrace fully their roles and ensure that the doctoral school or environment plays its appropriate supportive role. (Vision for DE 2022)





Institutional priorities

Which of the following topics are a priority in the area of doctoral education at your institution?

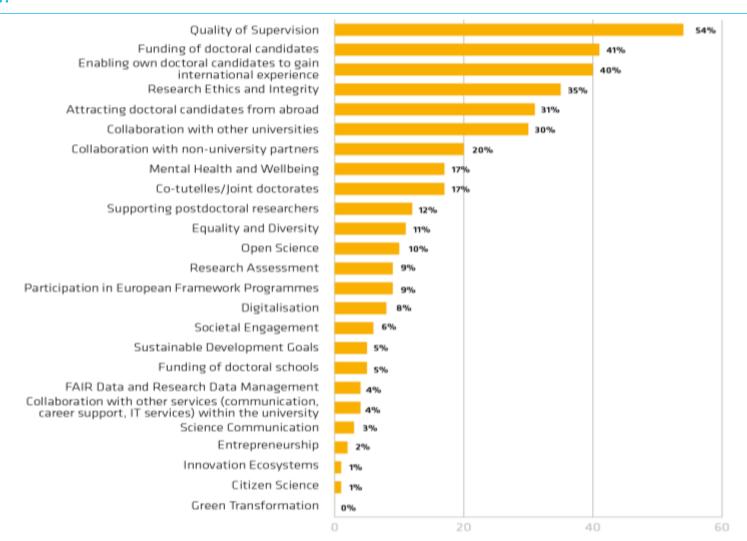






Top priorities

Please identify which of the following topics you consider most important for doctoral education at your institution. Please indicate max. 3-4.





Key challenges in supervision:

- 1. Doctoral education in a transition point between older masterapprentice –model and a mixed model that also include formal course work and shared supervisory responsibilities.
- 2. Keeping up with the widening demands on researcher or transferable skills, e.g. Al
- 3. Supervision needs to prepare for work also outside the academia: career supervision, intersectional supervision?
- 4. Cohort differences in the group of supervisors
- 5. Targeting the right groups for training?
- 5. Wellbeing and online or hybrid supervision firmly on the agenda
- 6. Conflict management & power relations
- 7. Sufficient transparency: the rights and responsibilities, supervisory contracts, ethics, roles etc.
- 8. Induction of new supervisors





From master-apprentice to "it takes a village"

- Elements of collective & cooperative supervision and mentoring are increasingly becoming the norm
- Benefit: the expertise base of supervision is strengthened.
- Broad supervisory engagement with stakeholders, joint research projects & programs with industry, national and international networks.
- Simultaneously the scope of researcher/ transferable skills is broadening (open science, AI, data management, intellectual property rights, research ethics, communication and media skills, policy skills, entrepreneurship etc.)



Research 0

Citizen Science

Data analysis

Disciplinary knowledge/terminology

Ethics/integrity

Grant application writing

Interdisciplinarity

Literature use/management

Open Access publishing

Open Data management

Open Education

Open Evaluation

Open Licensing

Open Methodology

Open Source

Intercultural awareness/communication

Intersectoral awareness/experience

Mobility

Foreign language skills

Project/time management



Career Development

Career planning/assessment CV writing

Interview techniques

Job searching/application

Skills documentation/verification

Skills gap identification/development



Information accessing/retrieval
Information presentation/visualisation
Information processing/exchange
Software usage/development
Programming



Communication

Academic writing
Formal correspondence
Oral presentation
Science for non-technical audiences
Science for policy making
Social media/webinar usage



for

Early-Career Researchers



Cognitive

Abstraction/creativity
Analysis/synthesis
Critical thinking/problem solving
Organisation/optimisation

Enterprise

Commercialisation Entrepreneurship Innovation/knowledge transfer Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Legal/business standardisation Patenting

Teaching & Supervision

Course development/assessment Exam preparation/assessment Mentoring/supervising students Teaching and learning theories/methods

EUA-CDE Barcelona 26.6.2024



Interpersonal

Conflict management
Discipline/perseverance
Diversity awareness
Leadership/team work
Negotiation
Independence/responsibility
Networking
Rhetoric/argumentation
Stress tolerance

Taking on responsibility





Questions & aspects to address:

- Format & contents of the training + resources?
- Training for whom: the young/ beginning vs. more mature, discipline specific or generic? Compulsory or voluntary?
 - Healing the heathy opening the eyes of the "ignorant"
 - Time allotment: short events longer training
- The contents and width of training: university pedagogical vs. practical induction profile
- Clear division of labour between individual supervisors, the doctoral programmes & the Doctoral School
- Top-down and bottom-up formats combined.
 - E.g. doctoral supervisors' coffees
 - Faculty lunches around a topic
 - Young supervisors' club/peer group for postdocs etc.





Existing resources

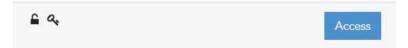
- The DocEnhance doctoral supervision course offers videos, teaching and reading resources, and formats for peer group-work.
- I You can use this resource online, face-to-face, or as self-training material, and tailor it for the beginning and more mature supervisors.
- In the resource is flexible to allow adding further elements to better cater for local needs.
- DocEnhance courses available http://docenhance.eu



Open Course

PhD Supervision

Up-to-date, systematic, and high-quality PhD supervision is the crucial tool that supports impactful doctoral education and prepares doctoral candidates to contribute to research and society. This PhD supervision resource consists of videos, essential reading materials, peer-group working materials and exercises. The resource can be used as part of organized, taught doctoral supervision courses both face-to-face, or online, and tailored to the needs of different supervisory target groups (beginning, young supervisors, more mature, or mixed groups, and industry supervisors).



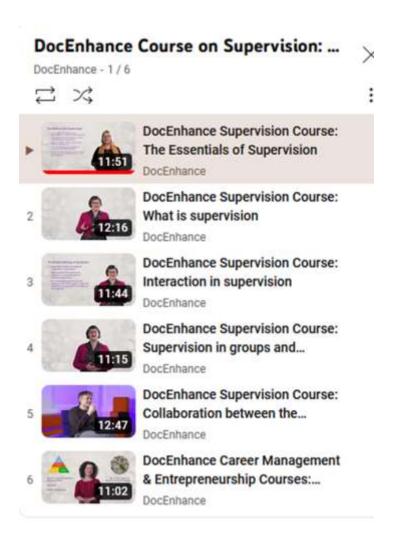




Course structure



- I PhD supervision training practice remains heterogeneous across European universities.
- Course on PhD supervision was designed as a malleable resource bank that can be tailored towards various local and national needs. Not "one size fits all"
- Built around 6 short videos, assignments, peer group discussions, key readings, and exercices





The DocEnhance Platform

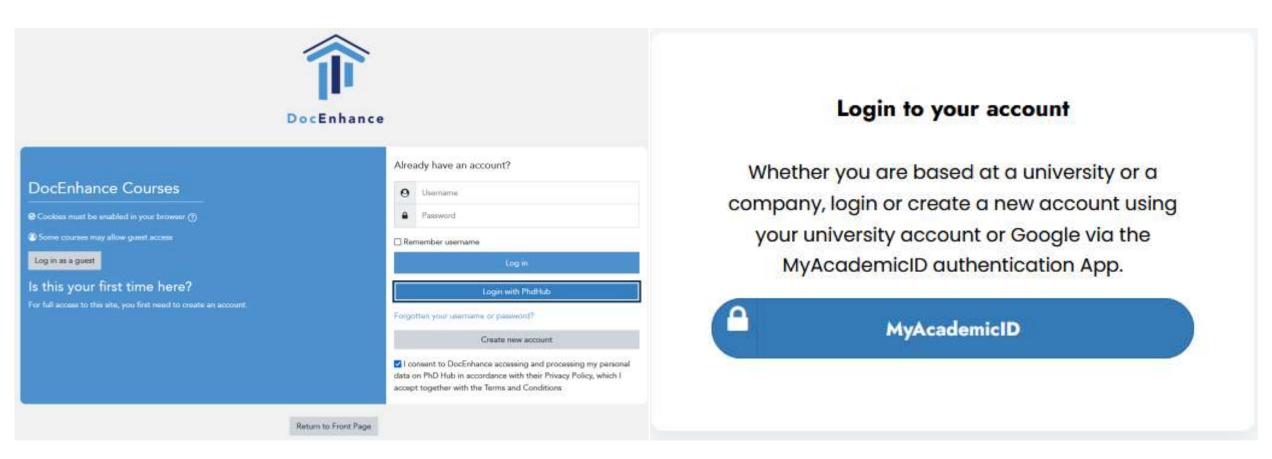
https://courses.docenhance.eu/







Log into PhDHub + click MyAcademicID



0. Welcome: a short overview of the course

Doctoral education and doctoral candidates across European HEIs, and globally, have a key role in new knowledge, and social, theoretical, and technical innovations production. Up-to-date, professional, and high-quality PhD supervision is repeatedly identified as the crucial tool that supports impactful doctoral education and prepares doctoral candidates to contribute to research and society, and to find employment also outside the university.

This DocEnhance PhD supervision course was designed as a malleable resource bank that can be tailored towards various local and national needs. The core of the course consists of 6 short (10-14 mins) videos that can be used as introduction into the three parts of the course, or, alternatively, dropped off the course structure depending on the intended focus, target group and key goals of the local executions of the course.

The objectives of the supervision course are:

- . to provide crucial information on institutional frameworks, resources, and guidelines for supervisory practices in your local university, and internationally,
- · to discuss essential pedagogical, as well as the widening research/transferable skills that are part and parcel of supervision,
- to break the solitude of supervision perceived as master-apprentice practice behind closed doors, and encourages a more collegial, shared supervision & peer support culture,
- · to help participants identify key tensions and dynamics, reflect on local practices, and
- · to provide tools and practical resources for participants to further develop their own skills and well-being as supervisors.

The course resources can be used:

- · as a base for taught courses both online and face-to-face,
- as 24/7 online self-study materials used individually independent of time and place,
- to spark joint or facilitated conversation between PhD supervisors on various aspects concerning supervision on the university, faculty or doctoral programme level.

As the local teacher, you can select from existing materials and videos, add your own locally relevant materials, and decide on the best format for the course execution.

In the following sections, you get an overview of the resourses, get ideas on how to use them individually, or to target different supervisor groups, and much more to spark your thinking when designing a course at your institution.



DISCUSSION ON THE TOP-DOWN & BOTTOM-UP BEST PRACTICES AT YOUR INSTITUTIONS





Introduce yourselves

Discuss what kinds of top-down resources you have in place: charter/guidelines for best practices, supervisory resources, rights and responsibilities in supervision...?

Discuss how you could make use of bottom –up practices, like peer groups, informal coffees, article clubs etc.

What do you do well – is there room for improvement?