Chemical Engineering Peer Advisors (ChEPAs)

# ENHANCING PEER ADVISING SKILLS



Herbert Wertheim College of Engineering

UNIVERSITY of FLORIDA

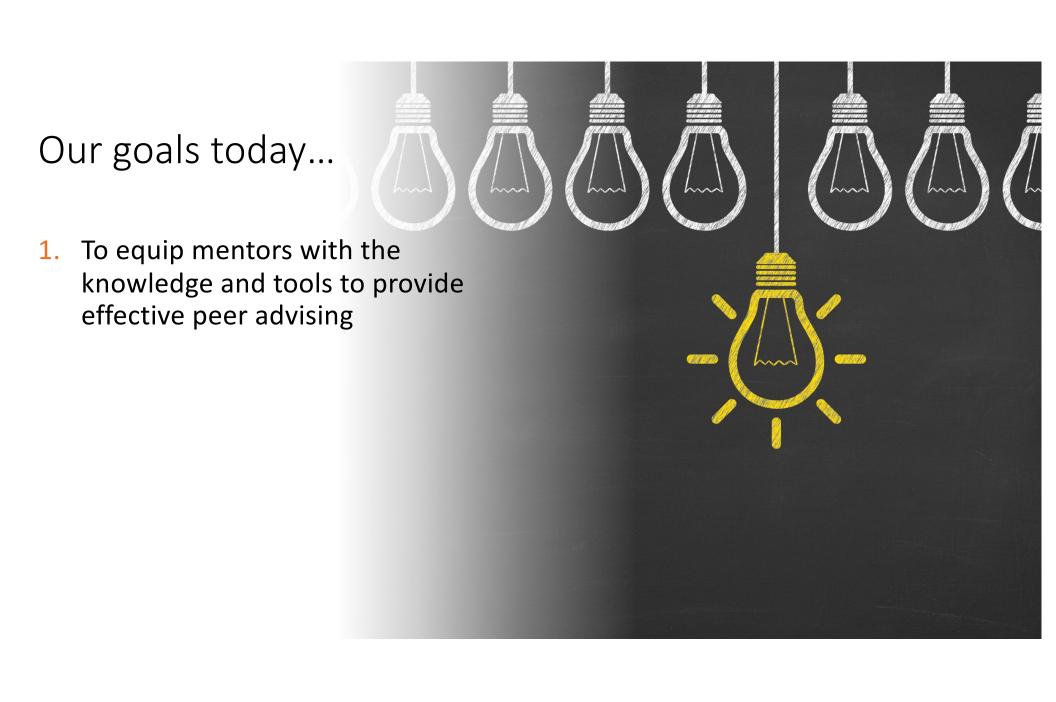
Sindia M. Rivera-Jiménez, Ph.D.

Assistant Professor, Department of Engineering Education
Affiliate Faculty, Chemical Engineering Department
Affiliate Faculty, Institute of Higher Education, College of Education
University of Florida



riverajimenez.com





# DEFINING ADVISING

INFORMAL CONVERSATIONS

IT CAN TAKE MANY FORMS THAT FALL ALONG THIS SPECTRUM

FORMAL COUNSELING SESSIONS

#### THINK, PAIR, SHARE,

- 1. Take a moment to silently reflect on a memorable advising experience you've had, whether as an advisor or an advisee.
- 2. Think about the context of the interaction, the role of the advisor, and the outcome of the interaction.
- 3. Consider what made the advising experience significant or memorable to you.

Grey, D., & van den Wijngaard, O. (2023). The Academic Advising Continuum: A Tool for Reflecting on the How and Why of Advising. The Mentor: Innovative Scholarship on Academic Advising, 25, 23-35.



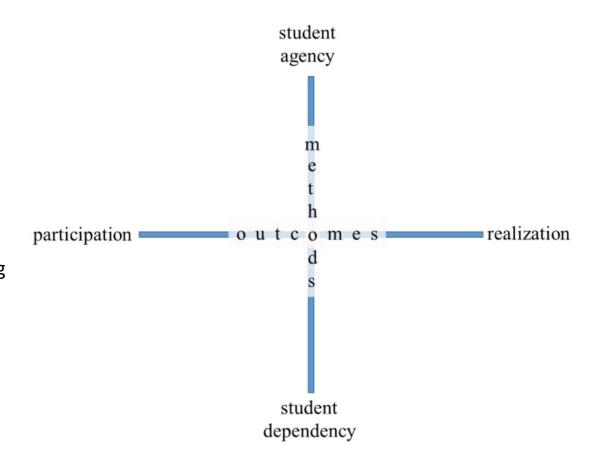
#### Advising is

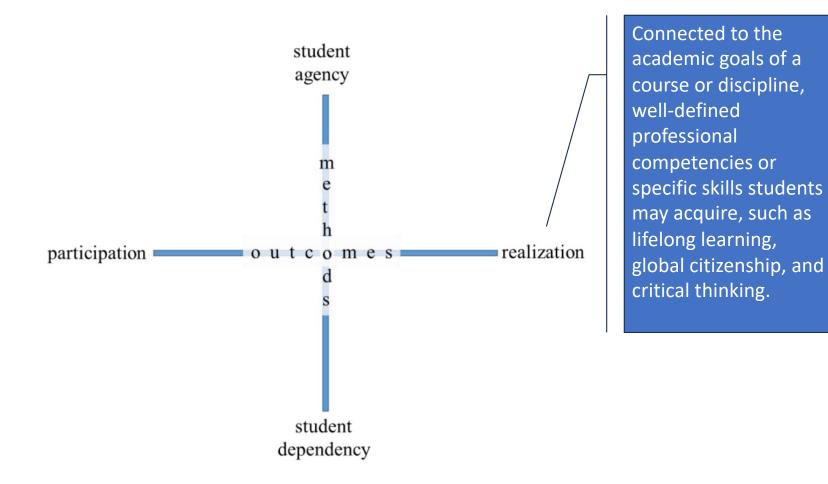
A dynamic process of guidance and support occurs along a spectrum, ranging from informal conversations to formal counseling sessions. The aim is to assist individuals in clarifying goals, exploring options, and making informed decisions to achieve personal and academic success.

## THE WHY

## HORIZONTAL AXIS: INTENDED OUTCOMES OF ADVISING

- Outcomes can be described in terms of the ultimate educational goals of a degree program, desired attributes of graduates, or institutional strategies.
- Example: Supporting students in attaining such goals is somewhat similar to supporting employees in a company towards achieving some tangible outcome: the creation of a product, the delivery of certain services, etc.



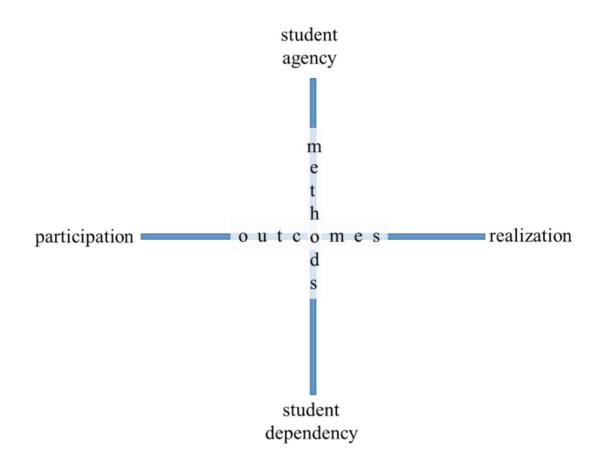


student agency Related conditions that impact students' ability to engage include alleviating mental health participation | = realization challenges, lack of belonging, socio-economic barriers, literacy gaps, etc. student dependency

## THE HOW

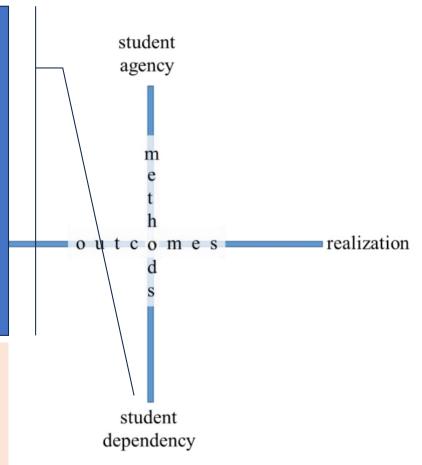
# VERTICAL AXIS: METHODS OF DELIVERY

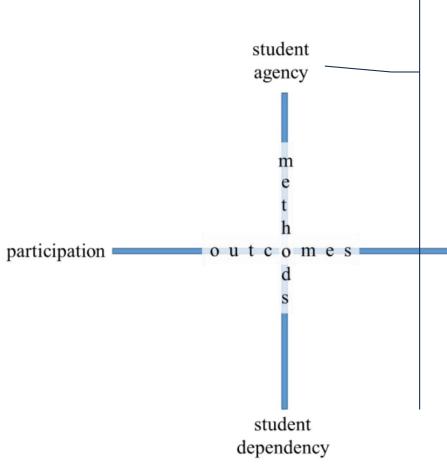
- Way we choose to get to an outcome
- This distinction as solving problems for students versus empowering students to solve problems themselves.



- Providing basic information that helps students navigate institutional procedures is commonly accepted as an integral feature of advising.
- However, it may be helpful to reflect on the extent to which students should take responsibility for themselves to be informed.
- Example: making sound decisions on matters related to the curriculum or future careers

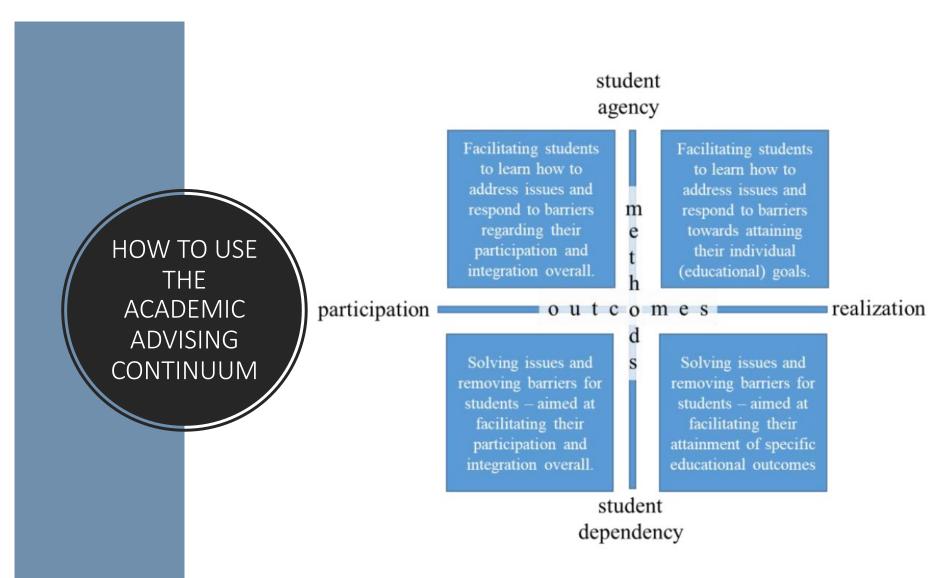
Many issues and challenges merit intervention aimed at resolution for the student, such as cases of acute mental distress or illness. Advising in such cases emphasizes caring and is diagnostic, responsive, and ad-hoc.



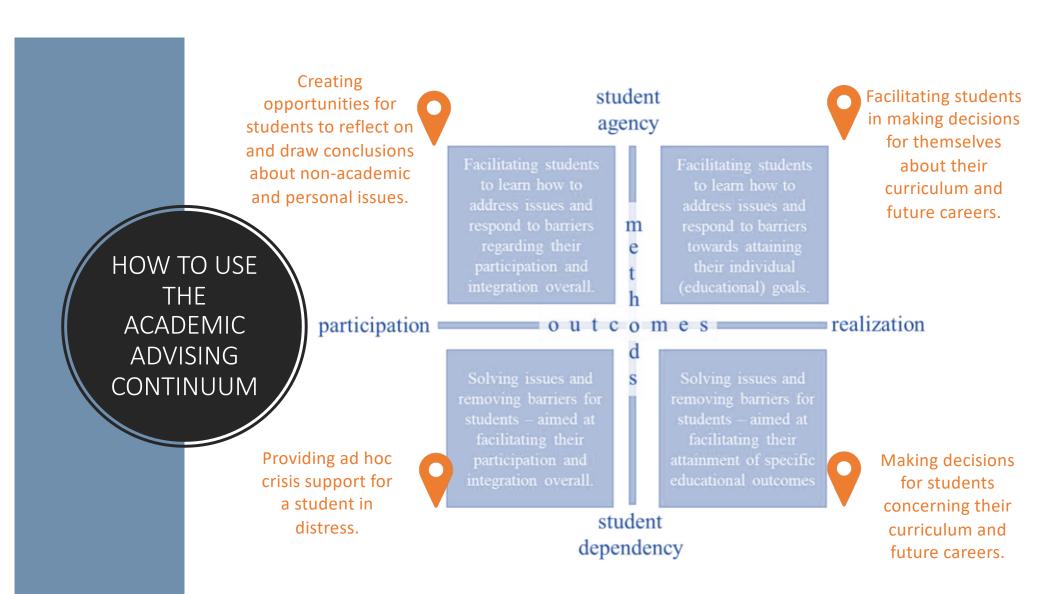


- Advising takes on a learning and teaching approach, and the necessary expertise for advisers is pedagogical.
- Works with predefined student learning outcomes, organized as an implicit or explicit advising curriculum and supported by an intentionally provided series of interactions.
- When it comes to making decisions about their studies and future goals, there are likely longterm benefits for students that arise from providing them with the means to develop ownership.

However, at times of acute personal crisis, a strong emphasis on agency may do more harm than good.



Ad hoc: used to describe something that has been formed or used for a special and immediate purpose, without previous planning



Ad hoc: used to describe something that has been formed or used for a special and immediate purpose, without previous planning



Mentor

An individual who provides guidance, support, and wisdom based on their own experiences to help another person navigate their personal and professional development.

Full-time adviser

Professional staff member employed by an educational institution who assists students in academic planning, course selection, and navigating institutional policies and procedures to support their overall success.

Student/peer

A fellow student who provides guidance, support, and resources to their peers based on their own experiences and knowledge of campus resources often serves as a relatable and approachable source of assistance.

Academic/faculty advising role

Involves guidance provided by academic faculty members to students within their field of study, helping them navigate course requirements, research opportunities, and career pathways related to their academic discipline.

Counsellor

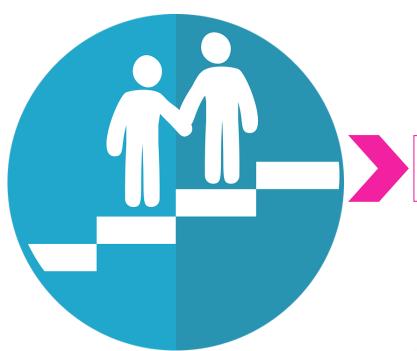
A trained professional who offers confidential support, guidance, and resources to help students address personal, emotional, and mental health concerns that may impact their academic and personal well-being.

Career coach

An individual specializing in helping students and professionals identify career goals, develop skills, explore career options, and navigate the job search process to achieve career success and satisfaction.

#### EXAMPLES POSITIONED ON THE ACADEMIC ADVISING CONTINUUM

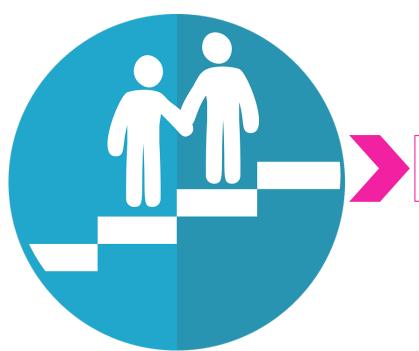
by Method(Agency-Dependency) and Outcome (Participation-Realization)



Intervention	Outcome	Role
One-on-one goal-setting conversations	Equity in access to education	Mentor
Workshops on time management	Definition of personal goals	Full-time adviser
Individual assistance with course registration	Understanding of intended outcomes of academic curriculum	Student/peer
Peer-to-peer first- generation student orientation sessions	Timely and relevant registration for courses	Academic/faculty advising role
Online information about institutional procedures	Student ability to adopt a metacognitive stance	Counsellor
Workshops on setting career and life goals		Career coach

#### EXAMPLES POSITIONED ON THE ACADEMIC ADVISING CONTINUUM

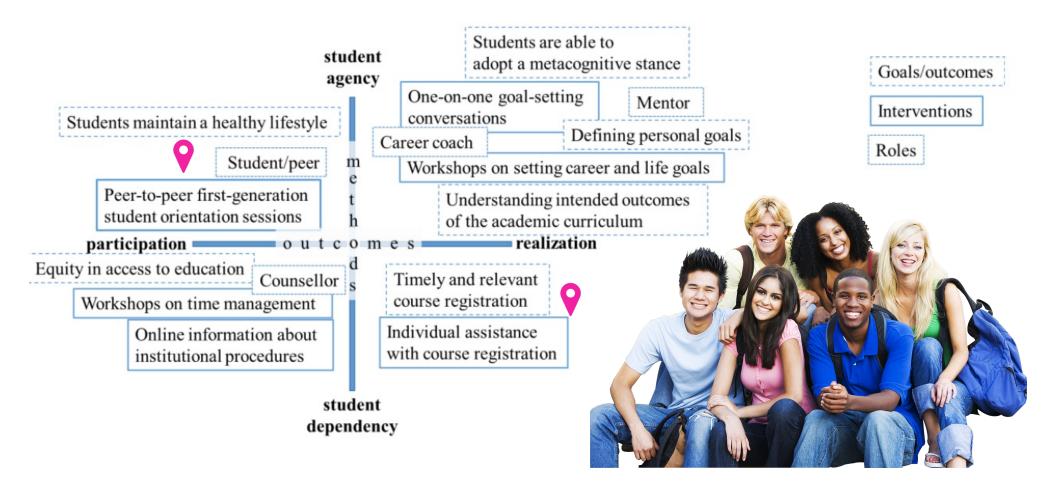
by Method(Agency-Dependency) and Outcome (Participation-Realization)



Intervention	Outcome	Role
One-on-one goal-setting conversations	Equity in access to education	Mentor
Workshops on time management	Definition of personal goals	Full-time adviser
Individual assistance with course registration	Understanding of intended outcomes of academic curriculum	Student/peer
Peer-to-peer first- generation student orientation sessions	Timely and relevant registration for courses	Academic/faculty advising role
Online information about institutional procedures	Student ability to adopt a metacognitive stance	Counsellor
Workshops on setting career and life goals		Career coach

#### ADVISING APPROACHES

Outcomes, Interventions, and Roles





# **GROUP ACTIVITY**

#### STEP 1: LIST INTERVENTIONS, GOALS, AND ROLE (FORMAL/INFORMAL)

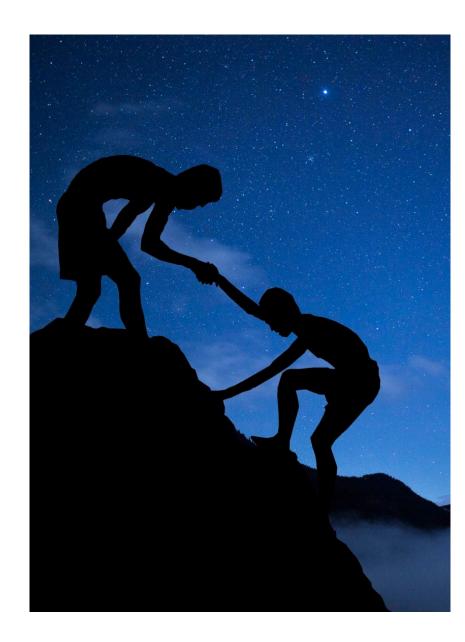


#### STEP 2: REFLECT ON YOUR VISION

- 1. Do we have a coherent vision of advising?
- Are we predominantly caring or teaching through our advising?
- 3. Are we caring (or teaching) the appropriate issues (or are we pampering or abandoning our students)?
- 4. What do we see as (the boundaries of) our individual and institutional responsibilities?
- 5. How connected is our advising to disciplinary learning and teaching?
- 6. Is there mostly congruence or divergence between the perspectives and expectations of various stakeholders?
- 7. To what extent are perspectives a matter of transparency and clear communication?
- 8. Which aspects of our advising do we want to strengthen and develop further?

#### STEP 3: TAKE ACTION!

• Select at least one intervention to improve or develop







#### SUBSCRIBE, REVIEW AND SHARE TO HELP THIS COMMUNITY GROW!









THEENGINEERINGPROFESSOR.ORG







#### References

- Acker, Joan. 2006. "Inequality Regimes: Gender, Class and Race in Organizations." Gender & Society 20(4):441-464.
- Social Sciences Feminist Network Research Interest Group. (2017). The Burden of Invisible Work in Academia: Social Inequalities and Time Use in Five University Departments. Humboldt Journal of Social Relations, 39, 228–245. <a href="http://www.jstor.org/stable/90007882">http://www.jstor.org/stable/90007882</a>