

# Progression of Undergraduate Student Advising Needs

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### Who Advises Students?













### What is Academic Advising?

- Process that informs, suggests, counsels, disciplines, coaches, mentors, & teaches students how to develop themselves during higher education
  - Grites, Gordon, & Habley, 2008
- Directing student behavior toward activities that nurture & support success toward:
  - Educational goals
  - Career goals
  - Life goals

Campbell & Nutt, 2008



### **Advising Facts**

- Faculty responsible for 75-90% of academic advising
  - Allen & Smith, 2008
- 88% of undergraduates take advantage of advising services
  - Kuh, 2008
- National studies indicate student satisfaction with academic advising is low
  - Low, 2000



## Why is Advising Important?

- Academic advising in higher education is critical to:
  - Student success
  - Student satisfaction
  - Student retention





#### Theoretical Framework

- Perry's Theory of College Student Development (1970)
  - Cognitive development
- Chickering's Theory of Student Development (1969)
  - Psychosocial development



## Perry's Theory of College Student Development

- Describes how college students progress in thought development
- 3 Stages
  - Dualism
    - Right vs. wrong= 1 answer
  - Multiplicity
    - Everyone entitled to an opinion
    - Students may rebel at faculty criticisms/opinions
  - Relativism
    - Opinions based on values, experiences, reflection, & knowledge



## Chickering's Theory of Student Development

- Describes areas of development in college students
- 7 Vectors
  - Developing competence
  - Managing emotions
  - Autonomy towards independence
  - Mature interpersonal relationships
  - Establishing identity
  - Developing purpose
  - Developing integrity



## Styles of Advising

#### Prescriptive

- top-down approach
- Doctor/patient relationship

#### Developmental

- Focuses on growth of whole student
- Decision making is left to students
- Intrusive
- Strengths-based
- Praxis
- Social constructivist



## Progression of Advising Needs

Earning degree takes multiple years

- Different stages in degree progress require different types of advising
  - Berdahl, 1995







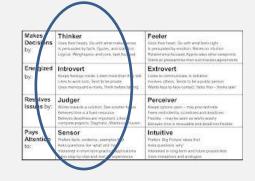


## Who Benefits from Prescriptive Advising?

- Freshmen, sophomores, & transition (Smith, 2002)
- Male students (Light, 2001)
- Sensing & thinking personalities (Crockett& Crawford, 1989)
- Cultures that show high levels of respect for authority (Hispanic, Latino, Non-western, etc.)
- Dualism stage; early vectors of development











## Who Benefits from Developmental Advising?

- Juniors & seniors (Smith, 2002)
- Female students (Light, 2001)
- Intuitive & feeling personalities (Crockett & Crawford, 1989)
- Cultures that are more group oriented (Asian, Pacific Islanders, etc.)
- Relativism stage; later vectors of development











### Comparing General Trends

#### Prescriptive ←

- Lowerclassmen
- Transition students
- Males
- Sensing & thinking
- Cultures that demonstrate high levels of respect towards authority
- Dualism stage
- Early vectors

#### Developmental

- Upperclassmen
- Females
- Intuitive & feeling
- Cultures that are more grouporiented
- Relativism stage
- Later vectors



### **Advising Tips**

- Establish relationships with all advisees
- Recognize/embrace each students' level of development
- Keep records of each advising session
- Be open to informal/non-formal advising sessions
- Discuss student career goals
- Utilize university resources



## Thank You!

Questions?