

Time to Breathe: Doctoral Students' Emotional Well-being and Academic Performance

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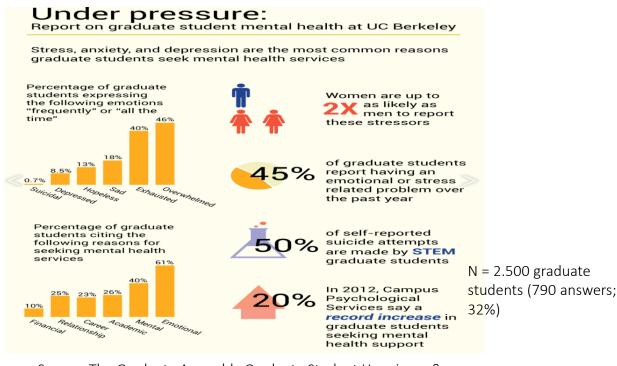
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Background to the research

- In the last few years, interest in doctoral students' emotional well-being and mental health has grown substantially
- Doctoral students are involved 2) in a characterized high dynamic bv а workload, frequent assessments, to publish in competitive pressure employment journals, economic & precariousness and an uncertain future.
- Mentorship and thesis supervision has a great influence on the well-being of doctorate students

(Guthrie et al., 2017; Levecque et al., 2017; Nature: 20 April, 2017, Nature, 29 March, 2018; Nature, 06 May, 2019; Schmidt & Hansson, 2018; Walker, 2015; Woolston, 2017).



Source. The Graduate Assembly Graduate Student Happiness & Well-Being Report 2014. University of California, Berkeley

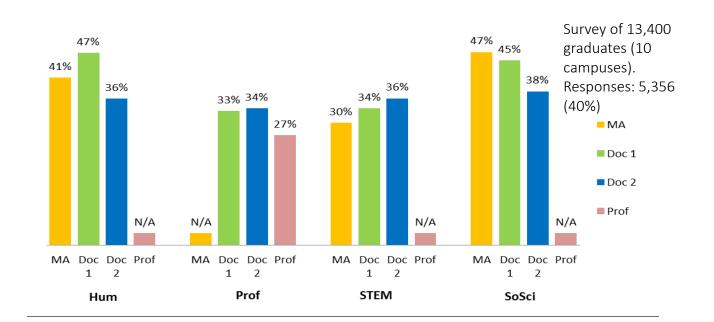


Background to the research

 Symptoms of anxiety and depression are a frequent cause of difficulties in concentrating at work and when making decisions, and have an important influence on the performance of doctoral candidates.

2016 Graduate Student Well-Being Survey. General Report. University of California, San Diego Significant correlations between satisfaction (+) commitment to studies and academic performance and (-) with symptoms of depression.

Sample: 1.596. Answers, 750; 50% men; 48% women.



 The prevalence of these symptoms in doctoral candidates is higher than in community population.

The University of California Graduate Student Well-Being Survey Report. May 2017



Aim of the research

- It is an institutional initiative, launched in 2018 (before the COVID-19 pandemics), aimed at assessing and launching, if it were needed, an action plan
- The whole process: participation in the study, preparation of the questionnaire and data processing, complies with the RGDP and has been endorsed by the <u>UB's ethics</u> <u>committee</u>
- Participation in the survey was on a voluntary basis
- To analyze the relationships between difficulties in concentrating and taking decisions and the writing of the doctoral thesis, its supervision, and the psychological symptoms in a group of doctoral students at the University of Barcelona (UB).
- 2) To set up an **initial "snapshot" to assess** whether the reality at the UB was similar to that reflected in the literature and...
- 3) Based on the results, to launch an initial plan of action.



Technical aspects

- 1) The sample was composed by 917 doctorate students from the second year onwards (334 men; 567 women; 3 non-binary, 3 others and 10 no answer), which completed a survey about emotional well-being, academic performance and the thesis supervision process.
- 2) Participants were divided in two groups: G1 (n = 405; 44.2%), which present concentration, memorizing and decision-making problems due to mental or emotional difficulties and G2 (n=512; 55.8%), without these difficulties.
- 3) The study presented here is a cross-sectional one, but the followings will be longitudinal. Panel design (Kenny, 1998)



Study Variables

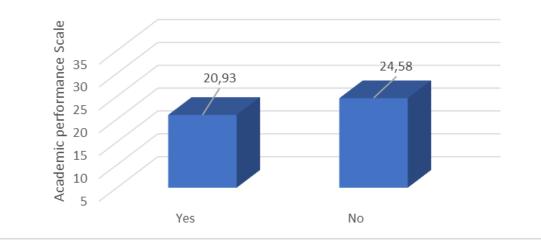
- 1) Variables under analysis:
 - a) Socio-economic and academic data
 - b) Data related to wellbeing and stress symptoms (Different scales)
 - c) Satisfaction with life (Diener, 1984; Diener et al, 1985; Dienet and Larsen, 1993)
 - d) Life events (own elaboration)
 - e) Anxiety symptoms (GAD7 Scale, Spitzer et al., 2006)
 - f) Depression (Scale CDED-R; Van Dam & Earlywine, 2011)
 - g) Health issues in the last academic year (own elaboration)
 - h) Physical and mental well-being (own elaboration)
 - i) Academic performance and thesis related work (own elaboration)
 - j) Mentoring and thesis supervision process (own elaboration)



Selected results

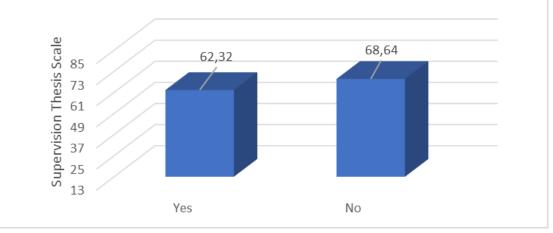
Academic performance decreases (medium intensity)

Problems of concentration, memorizing and decision-making due to mental or emotional difficulties



Perception of the direction of the thesis has a strong influence on the doctoral candidate (low intensity)

Problems of concentration, memorizing and decision-making due to mental or emotional difficulties

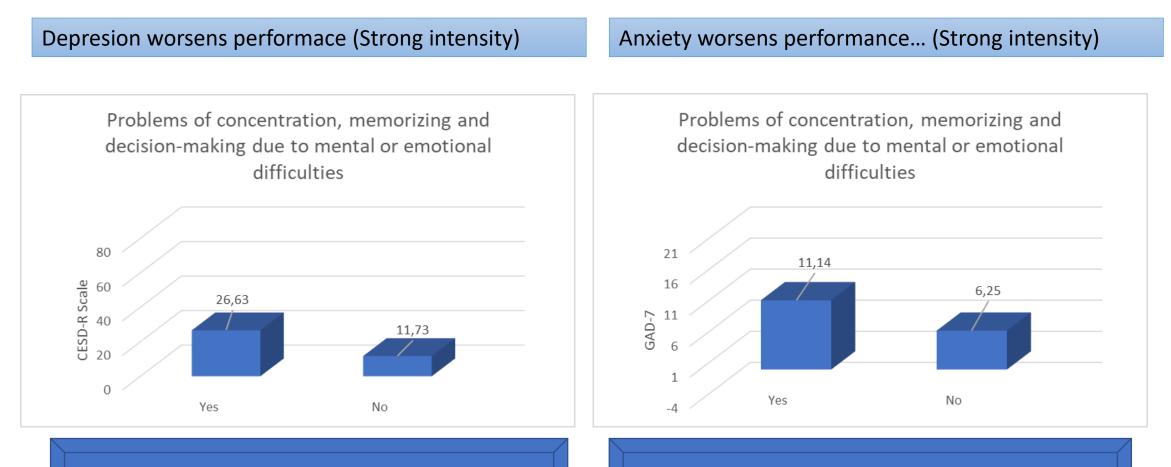


t(899) = 9.16; p < .001; r = .292

t(797.57) = 5.18; p < .001; r = .180



Selected results



t(646.79) = 16.23; p < .001; r = .538

t(897) = 15.18; p < .001; r = .452



Conclusions: within a framework...

- 1) University education is a crucial period for the mental health of students, who report **higher levels of distress compared to the general populatio**n.
- 2) University students showed concerning levels of distress, particularly concerning **anxiety**, and depression.
- **3)** Doctoral students, presented higher percentage of symptoms of anxiety and depression than other graduate students.

UB's cross-section snapshot shows that our reality is quite similar to the one stated in the literature and surveys (Even slightly better...)



Conclusions

1) There are significant positive correlations between satisfaction with studies and academic performance and negative with symptoms of depression.

2) Strong, supportive and positive supervising relationships between graduate students and their PI/advisors correlate significantly with less symptoms of anxiety and depression:

- a. a) in our sample, a **44.2% stated that they had a lot of difficulty** concentrating, remembering things or making decisions, **due to a mental health problem** (G1), compared to **55.8% who did not have these problems (G2)**.
- b. b) Students in the **G1** group presented:
 - higher scores on depressive and anxiety symptoms than the G2 group
 - **lower scores on the scales of academic performance and satisfaction** with thesis supervision than G2



Plan of action

- 1) Setting up a **training plan**
- 2) To draw up a **document of commitment/expectations** between doctoral students and directors
- 3) To grant scholarships to two doctoral candidates to dwell in the **University residence hall to act as mentors** (Buddy program)
- 4) To **renew the Senate of Doctors, to host mentoring programs** between young and senior PhDs and PhD trainees.



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Thank you for your atention!!

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