Graduate Studies Committee

July 10, 2014
POP’s Conference Room (2306, HPNP)

Members:  Dr. Hendrik Luesch (MC), Dr. Ian Tebbett (MC-Forensics), Dr. Jason Frazier (PD), Dr. Tony Palmieri (PC), Dr. Almut Winterstein (POP), Dr. Taimour Langaee (PTR), Dr. Bill Millard (ORGS), Donna Rivera (SP)

Guests:

Absent:

---

AGENDA TOPICS

- **Accept Minutes** – accept the minutes from the April meeting. There were no meetings in May or June.

- UF Graduate School Information Day

- Grant Writing Course for Graduate Students

- McKnight Annual Fellows Meeting

- Fall 2014 Campus Visitation Program

- Presentation on Fraudulent Admissions Documents

- Article: Using Publication Metrics & Success on the Academic Job Market

- Fall TA Assignments
Graduate Studies Committee

Minutes from July 10, 2014

Members:
Dr. Hendrik Luesch (MC), Dr. Ian Tebbett (MC-Forensics), Dr. Jason Frazier (PD), Dr. Tony Palmieri (PC), Dr. Almut Winterstein (POP), Dr. Taimour Langaee (PTR), Dr. Bill Millard (ORGS), Donna Rivera (SP)

Guests:

Absent:

Accept Minutes – the minutes were accepted from the April meeting. There were no meetings in May or June.

UF Graduate School Information Day – The Graduate School is hosting an Information Day for student from North – Central Florida on September 26th from 9am – 2pm. Dr. Millard asked that a representative from each department be present for this event. Each department must register by July 31st, registration link provided in handout.

Grant Writing Course for Graduate Students – There are a few colleges across campus that require their students to take a grant writing course as part of fulfilling their requirements towards their degree. Some departments even require their students to prepare a grant application regardless if it’s submitted or not. Dr. Millard asked the committee if their department requires something similar in the line of preparing a proposal or if we should inquire about having our students being able to register for an existing course by another college. The committee was in agreement for our students taking an existing course. Dr. Millard will talk with Dr. Gullig.

McKnight Annual Fellows Meeting – The annual meeting will be held in Tampa on November 7th - 9th. This meeting is statewide and is largely senior graduate students or junior faculty in attendance. It may be an opportunity to recruit minorities to the college. Dr. Odedina who lives in the Tampa area may be an excellent person to represent the College.

Fall 2014 Campus Visitation Program – The Office of Graduate Minority Programs is also hosting its annual Campus Visitation on November 6th – 7th. Dr. Millard asked that a representative from each department be present. Please refer to the handout for additional information. Another excellent mechanism to recruit minorities into our graduate programs. Dr. Tebbett has contacts through ADEC that may be beneficial to our minority recruitment activities.

Presentation on Fraudulent Admissions Documents – On July 31 at 1pm in Weil Hall, a Mr. Jason Williams from the Department of Education – Office of the Inspector General and Ms. Emily Tse from the International Education Research Foundation will be presenting a one-and-a-half hour session on fraudulent documents. Dr. Millard asked that a representative/staff member from each of the departments be present.

Article: Using Publication Metrics & Success on the Academic Job Market – FYI only
Fall TA Assignments – The Fall TA assignments have been finalized. Debbie will email out to each graduate coordinator, course coordinator, and department chair the final version for your file. The letters to the students will be sent out by the end of next week.

Other items: Dr. Luesch asked about college support/funding for our students PharmD/PhD students. This will be a discussion item at a future GSC meeting as it is a mechanism to grow this program.
From: William Millard  
Sent: Tuesday, July 08, 2014 5:19 PM  
To: Debbie Bambarola  
Subject: FW: Fall 2014 Campus Visitation Program

For GSC meeting this week as an announcement.

**********************************************************************************************************

From: All Graduate Associate Deans [mailto:ALLASSOCGRADDEANS-L@LISTS.UFL.EDU] On Behalf Of
gradschool@aa.ufl.edu
Sent: Tuesday, July 08, 2014 5:00 PM  
To: ALLASSOCGRADDEANS-L@LISTS.UFL.EDU  
Subject: Fall 2014 Campus Visitation Program

MEMORANDUM

Date: July 8, 2014

To: Graduate Deans, Department Chairs, Graduate Coordinators and Graduate Staff

From: Dr. Tyisha Hathorn
Associate Director of the Office of Graduate Minority Programs Graduate School

RE: Fall 2014 Campus Visitation Program

The Graduate School is requesting your assistance in announcing the Fall Campus Visitation Program.

The UF Office of Graduate Minority Programs (OGMP) is hosting its annual Campus Visitation Program on November 6-7, 2014. We are calling all underrepresented students who have a desire to pursue a doctoral degree at the University of Florida. The University of Florida will provide lodging for two nights, and most meals. We will also reimburse the UF Graduate School Application fee and a portion of travel-related expenses to student participants. This two-day event is aimed at giving prospective PhD students the opportunity to engage with the UF community as well as gain insight on graduate admissions, financial aid, and graduate social life. Information and applications are available on our website at http://graduateschool.ufl.edu/finances-and-funding/supplemental-retention-scholarships

**Deadline: APPLICATIONS will be accepted until September 19, 2014**

Click here for a PDF flyer: http://graduateschool.ufl.edu/files/cvp-spring-2014.pdf

Click here for a PDF "save the date" card: http://graduateschool.ufl.edu/files/cvp-spring-2014-std.pdf

If you have questions concerning the Campus Visitation Program please contact Britney Sheffield at bsheffield@aa.ufl.edu or at 352-392-8359. Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

Graduate School  
PO Box 115500  
Phone: 352-392-6444  
115 Griner Hall  
Fax: 352-392-3773  
Gainesville, FL 32611-550
From: William Millard  
Sent: Friday, June 06, 2014 2:32 PM  
To: Debbie Bambarola  
Subject: FW: F31 awards

For next GSC meeting and discussion.
- Grant writing course for graduate students.....

From: Gulig, Paul A.  
Sent: Tuesday, June 03, 2014 7:34 AM  
To: Limacher, Marian  
Subject: RE: F31 awards

Marian:

I believe that the biggest change was the growth in our grant writing courses offered to our PhD students, GMS 5905. Each concentration has one, and the final product is an F31 application. Since the students had just written one for the course, they often fix them up a little more and submit them.

We have also encouraged them more vigorously over the past few years. This year we started a project where students who obtain significant individual extramural support, such as an F31, receive a $1,000 bonus each semester (technically a scholarship) funded by the IDC returns designated to the program by the faculty.

In the past, only one or two relevant institutes allowed F31s, so most of our students were handicapped. However, this year essentially all of the institutes opened the door, so I am hoping that we will see an explosion on F31s from IDP-BMS students.

Paul

Paul A. Gulig, Ph.D.  
Professor, Department of Molecular Genetics and Microbiology  
Associate Dean for Graduate Education  
University of Florida College of Medicine  
Box 100229  
Gainesville, FL 32610-0229  
TEL 352-273-8603  
FAX 352-846-3466

From: Limacher, Marian  
Sent: Monday, June 02, 2014 12:26 PM  
To: Gulig, Paul A  
Subject: F31 awards

Hi Paul, I’m working with an internal group trying to develop an analysis and recommendations of training grants for the Health Science Center. I have reviewed some of our data and noticed that the COM F31/F32 new awards jumped up in 2010 and have maintained at about 6-7 per year since then. Can you share with me any change in the policies or recommendations for the IDP graduate programs at that time? What do most IDP students do now – are they encouraged and/or required to apply for an F31 after exams?

Thanks. Best,  
Marian

Marian Limacher, MD  
Senior Associate Dean for Faculty Affairs and Professional Development  
AHA Endowed Professor of Cardiovascular Research  
University of Florida College of Medicine  
1600 SW Archer Road  
PO Box 100215  
Gainesville, FL 32610-0215  
Phone: 352-294-5343  
Fax: 352-273-9108
Dear Dr. Millard:

On November 7-9, 2014, over 300 McKnight Fellows and professors will meet in Tampa for our 30th McKnight Annual Fellows Meeting and 18th Annual Graduate School Conference. We invite you and your school or business to participate as an exhibitor and recruiter at the Conference.

Founded in 1984, today the McKnight Doctoral Fellowship Program supports record numbers of African American and Hispanic students with innovative practices designed to help fully develop their talents and expertise. The Annual Fellows Meeting is just one in a series of conferences, year-round online workshops and an annual research and writing institute that inform, train, and connect our doctoral Fellows. Our continual efforts to evaluate and refine the support system contribute to the development of scholars who are among the brightest in the nation, highly motivated and prepared to meet the divergent needs of communities, academia, and industry.

At this year’s Meeting, we will feature a “Dialogue with Exhibitors” dinner on Saturday, November 8th. Here you will be able to meet and mingle with potential faculty members and industry experts from the Program’s current doctoral students, recent graduates, and established professionals. Other compelling benefits of this recruitment opportunity include:

- Exhibition space available for the duration of the Conference.
- Available face-to-face or Skype pre-screening interviews for prospective applicants.
- Multiple networking opportunities, enhanced by:
  - entrée to all additional Conference events and plenary sessions and
  - receipt of a diskette containing curriculum vitae and resumes of select Fellows and graduates
- Access to the Doctoral Fellowship Program directory of students and graduates from September through December 2014, if registered by August 30, 2014.
- Official Meeting Recruiter listing on the FEF website with a hyperlink to your institution’s website from September through December 2014, if registered by August 30, 2014.
- The chance to observe our doctoral students and professors during formal and informal discussions elucidating their research interests, strengths, and expertise.

To receive these benefits, visit our website at www.fefonline.org/fefexhibitafrm.html and complete the Exhibitor Registration Form, indicating your preferred participation level. Please note, of the three levels described on the form, Plan B includes the most opportunities to interact with Doctoral Fellows.

A summary of the program will be available closer to the time of the meeting. If you have questions, please call us at (813) 272-2772.

Sincerely,

Lawrence Morehouse, Ph.D.
President and CEO

Best regards,
Kaelene Sengsoulya
Administrative Assistant

Florida Education Fund
201 E. Kennedy Blvd. Suite 1325
Tampa, FL 33602
Ph: 813-272-2772 Fax: 813-272-2781
Website: fefonline.org
For this week's GSC meeting

ANNOUNCEMENT

Date: July 8, 2014

To: All Graduate Associate Deans, Department Chairs, Graduate Coordinators and Graduate Staff

From: Dr. Mark Law, Associate Dean, College of Engineering
Ms. Nancy McIlrath-Glanville, Chair, Graduate Engineering Advisory Council

RE: 7/31/14: Presentation on Fraudulent Admissions Documents

On July 31, 2014 from 1 p.m. to 3 p.m. in 270 Weil Hall, Mr. Jason Williams from the Department of Education-Office of the Inspector General and Ms. Emily Tse from the International Education Research Foundation, Inc. will be presenting a one-and-a-half hour session on fraudulent documents with time for Q&A at the end. This presentation (abstract below) was recently delivered at the National Association of Graduate Admissions Professionals (NAGAP) conference in San Diego, CA in May. Nancy attended the session at the NAGAP conference since the Department that she represents has encountered a situation or two in regards to discovering fraudulent documents and she wanted to know the legality of the situations as they were presented. She was so impressed with the presentation that she felt the UF campus would benefit from the information.

Please plan on attending the presentation as it will open your eyes to many issues that impact our day-to-day operations from admissions to financial aid and beyond. The seating capacity for 270 Weil Hall is 184. Please send your RSVP to nancy.mcilrath@essie.ufl.edu and we hope to see you there!

Title

Crackdown on Fraud

Abstract

The age of the internet has precipitated the rise of fake diplomas and transcripts, allowing many to be duped. Unfortunately, these fakes have aided thousands of applicants in gaining admission to university. Further confusion is added when the qualifications being presented are from educational institutions located outside the United States. For this reason, we must become more vigilant against the submission of fraudulent documents, particularly when they also lead to the granting of financial aid. This session will cover the different types of forgeries and how international credentials evaluators search for clues and detect fraud. The presenters will also share anecdotes and discuss how these problems are exacerbated by the prevalence of diploma mills and accreditation mills. In addition, the U.S. Department of Education, Office of Inspector General will explore the ramifications of fraud and abuse as well as provide tips and resources.
Can Publication Records Predict Future PIs?

Researchers present a tool that uses a scientist’s PubMed data to estimate the probability of becoming a principal investigator in academia.

By Tracy Vence | June 2, 2014

The odds of a scientist becoming an academic principal investigator (PI) can be predicted with publication data, according to Lucas Carey from Spain’s Pompeu Fabra University and his colleagues. The team developed an online tool, dubbed PIPredictor, which uses a machine-learning approach to analyze a user’s PubMed data and that has already churned out more than 800 career-success estimates to date. Carey and his colleagues describe their tool in Current Biology today (June 2).

“We show that becoming a research professor is highly predictable, [and] we analyze the features that are predictive” of success, Carey told The Scientist in an e-mail. The algorithm can predict who might become a PI and how long it could take for them to do so with an area under the curve (AUC), a measurement of accuracy, of 0.83 and 0.38, respectively.

While he was a postdoc in Eran Segal’s lab at the Weizmann Institute of Science in Rehovot, Israel, Carey and two then-PhD students, David van Dijk and Ohad Manor, decided to apply the machine learning-based approaches they were using to predict molecular mechanisms from gene expression data to guess who among them might one day become a PI. “There was quite a bit of debate at the beginning over if it would work, or if becoming a PI would turn out to be entirely non-predictable,” said Carey. “I was quite skeptical that we would be able to predict much, and we are all quite surprised [by] how predictable the entire process turned out to be.”

While having papers in Nature and Science can certainly help, it turns out that high-profile publications are not the only factors that determine whether an early-career scientist will one day lead her own academic lab, the team found. Rather, it’s the total number of publications, the impact factors of the journals in which they’re published, and whether each paper meets or exceeds the average number of citations for a given manuscript in that journal that seem to matter most. In other words, quantity and quality count. Overall, the researchers noted, higher h-indices—metrics that attempt to quantify the productivity and impact of a scientist’s publications—are predictive of a greater chance of academic career success, lending support to a concept first proposed in 2012 by Rehabilitation Institute of Chicago’s Daniel Acuna and his colleagues in Nature.

“However, both the scientist’s gender and the rank of their university are also of importance, suggesting that non-publication features play a statistically significant role in the academic hiring process,” Carey and his colleagues wrote in their paper. The researchers found that, given the same publication record and all else being equal, male authors are more likely to become PIs than their female counterparts. Their model controls for both gender and institution rank.

Randall Ribaudo, CEO and cofounder of the career training firm SciPhD.com, spent five years as a PI at the National Cancer Institute’s Laboratory of Immune Cell Biology in Bethesda, Maryland, before moving on to work in industry. According to PIPredictor, he currently has a 59 percent chance of becoming a PI, Ribaudo told The Scientist. He questioned whether the team’s tool could account for factors such as the academic job.
market, which has changed considerably during the last few decades. “Over the past 20 years, hiring for tenure-track positions has gone down a lot,” he wrote in an e-mail. “If [the authors] are using longitudinal data and not considering that downward trend over time, the better statistical likelihoods in earlier years could be giving artificially high numbers.”

Paula Stephan, who studies the scientific workforce at Georgia State University, agreed. “The times are changing, and with that, the underlying probability of becoming a PI,” she wrote in an e-mail to The Scientist.

Stephan added that while the model is “based on a well-constructed bibliometric database,” publication records alone cannot account for “factors that reflect the scientist’s ability to produce the type of research that may be funded, such as innovativeness [and] creativity.”

Even so, in an increasingly competitive job market, it could be beneficial for a young scientist to get a feel for where her publication record stands. “The tool provides one benchmark that early career scientists can use to see their relative position based on publication metrics and reputation of university,” said Stephan. “I suspect that many young scientists already have a good idea of where they are, and some a more accurate idea than this [tool] can provide within their narrowly defined research world.”

D. van Dijk et al., “Publication metrics and success on the academic job market,” Current Biology, 24(11), 2014.

http://www.the-scientist.com/?articles.view/articleNo/40118/title/Can-Publication-Records-Predict-Future-PIs-/)
Publication metrics and success on the academic job market

David van Dijk1,4, Ohad Manor2,4, and Lucas B. Carey2,4

The number of applicants vastly outnumbers the available academic faculty positions. What makes a successful academic job market candidate is the subject of much current discussion [1–4]. Yet, so far there has been no quantitative analysis of who becomes a principal investigator (PI). We here use a machine-learning approach to predict who becomes a PI, based on data from over 25,000 scientists in PubMed. We show that success in academia is predictable. It depends on the number of publications, the impact factor (IF) of the journals in which those papers are published, and the number of papers that receive more citations than average for the journal in which they were published (citations/IF). However, both the scientist’s gender and the rank of their university are also of importance, suggesting that non-publication features play a statistically significant role in the academic hiring process. Our model (www.pipredictor.com) allows anyone to calculate their likelihood of becoming a PI.

In order to quantify precisely if and when individual authors will become a principal investigator (PI) we generated a set of 25,604 uniquely identifiable authors (Figure 1A and Supplemental information). We then quantified more than 200 different metrics of publication output for authors who became PIs and for those who didn’t. We find that whether or not a scientist becomes a PI is largely predictable by their publication record (Figure 1B,C), even taking into account only the first few years of publication (Figure 1D–G). In order to quantify the effect of each publication feature independent of other confounding variables, we developed a statistical model (Supplemental information). This model is able to predict with relatively high accuracy who becomes a PI (held-out test AUC = 0.63), and how long this will take ($R^2 = 0.38$). We note that a minimal model that uses only the five most predictive features still has significant predictive power (AUC = 0.74; Supplemental information).

As expected, authors with more first author publications, and with more papers in high impact factor journals, are more likely to become PIs (Figure 1B). In addition, they have a higher h-index (h papers with at least h citations each), consistent with the idea that current h-index is predictive of future scientific success[4]. However, the actual number of citations is less predictive of becoming a PI than journal impact factor (Figure 1B), suggesting that currently, the perceived quality of a publication (i.e., journal impact factor) is given more weight than its actual quality (i.e., number of citations). Because the number of citations a publication will receive is correlated with the impact factor of the journal, we examined the number of citations divided by the impact factor (cites/IF). We find that in a linear model, cites/IF is the fourth most predictive feature after impact factor, number of publications and gender (Figure 1B; Supplemental information). This suggests that hiring committees also take into account excessive papers published in lower impact factor journals.

We found that many scientists who do not become PIs never published in high impact factor journals. In order to better understand how these authors manage to become PIs we analyzed separately the group of authors who become PIs but have very low impact factor publications (lower than 75% of all non-PI authors). We find that these authors have a two-fold increase in their first-author publication rate compared to authors who do not become PIs, suggesting that more first-author publications per year can compensate for lack of high impact factor publications.

While authors with more first or second author publications are more likely to become PIs, we find that more middle (non-first and non-second) author publications are of no help unless they are published in high impact journals (Figure 1B). In addition, authors who are middle author on papers with many co-authors are less likely to become PIs (Figure 1B). While staff scientists and technicians may cause much of this effect, it still holds for the first author. The small negative correlation between the number of co-authors and the probability of becoming a PI suggests that first authors on papers with many co-authors are given less credit for these publications.

By almost all metrics, PIs differentiate themselves from authors that eventually will leave academia in the first years of their career (Figure 1D–G). However, while around half of authors become PIs less than seven years following their first publication, short pre-PI career scientists show different publication behavior than longer pre-PI career authors. Authors who take longer than seven years to become a PI have more citations per paper than authors who become PIs more quickly (Figure 1F), suggesting that scientists who publish important papers in low impact factor journals can still become PIs, but that this route takes more time.

The set of PIs is highly enriched for scientists who attended higher ranked universities, and university ranking is highly correlated with many other features. However, we find that university rank is predictive of becoming PI independent of other publication features (university rank adds, on average, 0.04 to the AUC in cross-validation, t-test $p < 0.01$). In addition we find that PIs, but not non-PIs, increase their university ranking (as ranked in the Shanghai Jiao Tong Top 500 research universities) in the first five years of their careers (Figure 1G), suggesting that they do their postdoc (or collaborative work) at a university that is better than the one in which they completed their PhD. A decline in the mean university rank among future PIs with longer careers suggests that, on average, scientists from higher ranked institutions become PIs before scientists from lower ranked institutions (Figure 1G).

Men are overrepresented as PIs, yet even after correcting for all other publication and non-publication derived features, being male is positively predictive of becoming a PI (increase in AUC = 0.02, t-test $p < 0.01$). Given the same publication record, men are more likely than women to become PIs.

This is the first study that quantifies what is predictive of an academic career in terms of becoming a principal investigator. While the journal impact factor and the number of publications are the most predictive features, the data suggest that outstanding work will be noticed, regardless of the impact factor of
Figure 1. Publication features, prior to becoming a PI or leaving academia, accurately separate future PIs from non-Pis. (A) In our data set of 25,604 authors, 1583 (6.2%) become a PI (A, left). (A, right) Histogram of the distribution of time to PI for all authors that become PIs. (B) Shown are publication features that separate PIs from non-Pis. The blue bar shows the total fraction (6.2%) of authors that become PIs. Green, red, cyan, magenta, orange and yellow bars show the fraction of authors in the top 10% for a given grouping that becomes a PI. Error bars show the standard deviation for this calculated fraction following 100 bootstraps. For each author, only non-last author publications prior to becoming a PI are used for the calculation. (B, cyan bar) Authors are grouped according to the mean number of citations per IF (Journal impact factor) for publications in which they are first author (left cyan bar) or middle author (right cyan bar). (B, magenta bar) Authors are grouped according to the mean number of citations for publications in which they are first author (left magenta bar) or middle author (right magenta bar). (B, orange bar) Authors are grouped according to their average number of co-authors, for papers in which they are either first (left yellow bar) or middle (right yellow bar) author. (B, yellow bar) Authors are grouped according to their h-index. (C) Principal component analysis is shown in which the first two principal components explain 92% of the variance. Future PIs are shown in blue circles, future non-Pis in green triangles. (D–G) Shown are the trajectories of various publication features in time, for authors that will eventually become PI and for authors that will eventually leave academia. Dotted lines are error-bars obtained by bootstrapping. Authors who will eventually become PI (red lines) show, on average (compared to authors who will eventually leave academia, blue lines), already in early career, an increased rate of publication (D, mean publication rate in time), and an increased journal impact factor (E, mean IF in time). Authors that have longer pre-PI careers show an increased number of citations per IF (F, mean number of citations per IF in time). Authors who will eventually become PI go to higher ranked universities (G, mean university rank in time). In addition, for authors that will become PI, university rank appears to increase within the first 5 years of their careers (G, arrow).

the journal in which it is published. Perhaps surprisingly, the number of co-authors has a slight negative effect. Indeed, measures of scientific impact that take co-authorship into account may be preferred [5,6]. The h-index has significant predictive power of becoming a PI, supporting previous findings in which h-index was able to predict future scientific success [4]. Better universities attract better people and it is therefore expected that they produce more PIs. But we found that this effect persists even after correcting for publication success. Either university rank correlates with some non-publication features (e.g., ‘soft’ skills) or names of highly ranked universities look good on applicants’ CVs. In addition, we find a bias in favor of men who come from highly ranked universities, but cannot differentiate bias in the hiring process from a self-selective one in which men from high ranked universities prefer to become PIs. In addition, our model measures correlation, not causation. Our results suggest that currently, journal impact factor and academic pedigree are rewarded over the quality of publications, which may dis-incentivize rapid communication of findings, collaboration and interdisciplinary science.

Supplemental Information
Supplemental Information including experimental procedures, figure and one table can be found with this article online at http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jcb.2014.04.039.

Acknowledgements
We thank Eran Segal for comments on the manuscript and suggestions with analysis, and for support during the writing of this manuscript.

References

1Department of Computer Science and Applied Mathematics, Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot 76100, Israel. 2Department of Genome Sciences, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, 98195, USA. 3Department of Experimental and Health Sciences, Universitat Pompeu Fabra (UPF), E-08003 Barcelona, Spain.
4These authors contributed equally to this work.
5E-mail: lucas.carey@upf.edu
From: William Millard
Sent: Friday, June 13, 2014 11:12 AM
To: Debbie Bambarola
Subject: FW: September 26, 2014 9 a.m.: UF Graduate School Information Day. REGISTRATION OPEN

Reminder for GSC meeting...

From: Graduate Faculty UF [mailto:GRADFACTULTY-L@LISTS.UFL.EDU] On Behalf Of gradschool@aa.ufl.edu
Sent: Friday, June 13, 2014 11:02 AM
To: GRADFACTULTY-L@LISTS.UFL.EDU
Subject: September 26, 2014 9 a.m.: UF Graduate School Information Day. REGISTRATION OPEN

ANNOUNCEMENT

Date: June 11, 2014
To: All UF Graduate Staff and Coordinators
From: UF Graduate School
RE: UF Graduate School Information Day Department Registration

Please register your department for UF Graduate School Information Day! The event will be held on September 26, 2014 from 9am-2pm in Emerson Alumni Hall. This year we are inviting students from North- Central Florida to participate in the event. This means your department can connect with and recruit prospective graduate students from UF, as well as universities such as FAMU, FSU, UCF, USF, and Bethune Cookman University (BCU).

To register, please click HERE or on the flyer below and fill out the department registration form. The registration deadline is July 31, 2014 at 4:30 pm. Register early to guarantee your department a spot!

If you are registering more than one department please submit ONE FORM PER DEPARTMENT (If your college has more than one department that would like to participate, please fill out one form for each department.)

Registration for STUDENTS will open on July 1, 2014.

Should you have any questions concerning the contents of this email, please email us at OGMP@ufl.edu.