

FPHLPing THE SCRIPT ON MENTORING: MENTORSHIP AS A PUBLIC HEALTH INVESTMENT

Michigan Premier Conference

October 17, 2019



OVERVIEW

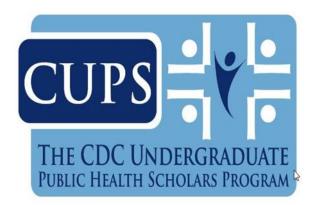
- Background of the CDC Undergraduate Scholars Programs
- Describe the Future Public Health Leaders Program (FPHLP)
- Describe FPHLP's Mentor Model
- Discuss Preceptor and Mentor Outcomes
- Discuss Lessons Learned from the FPHLP Mentor Model

FUTURE PUBLIC HEALTH LEADERS PROGRAM

FPHLP

BACKGROUND





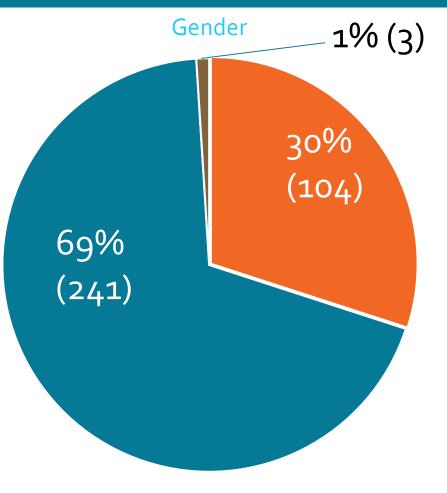
UCLA PUBLIC HEALTH SCHOLARS TRAINING PROGRAM

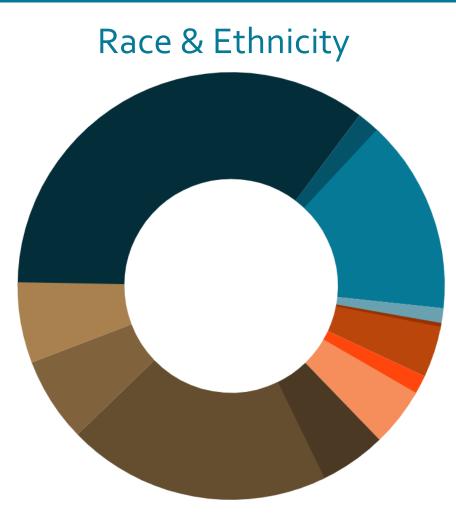






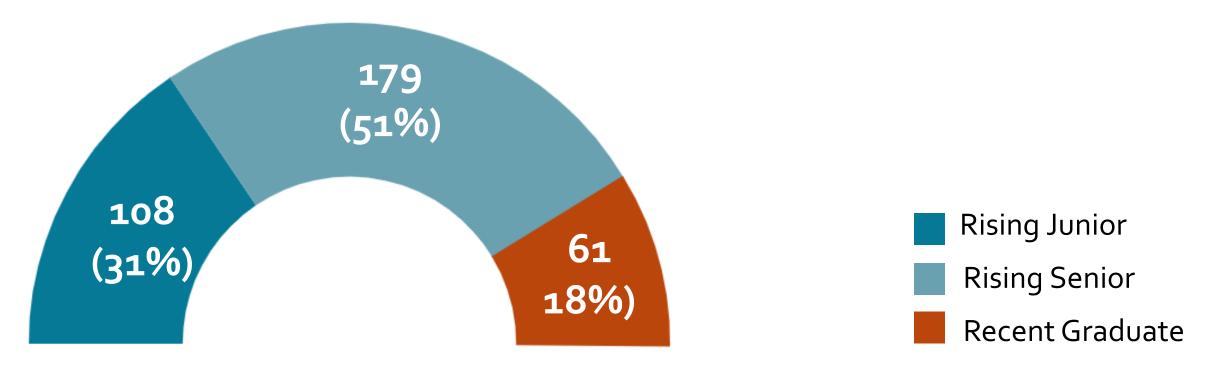
OVERVIEW OF FPHLP PARTICIPANTS



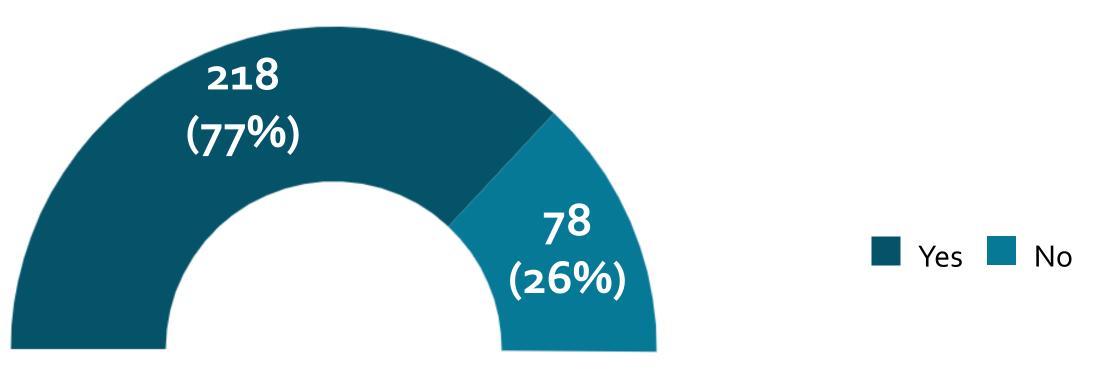


African American, Non-Hispanic (35.16%) African American, Hispanic (1.73%) Asian, Non-Hispanic (14.70%) Middle Eastern, Non-Hispanic (1.15%) Middle Eastern, Hispanic (0.29%) Native American, Non-Hispanic (3.75%) Native American, Hispanic (1.44%) Native Hawaiian, Non-Hispanic (4.32%) White, Non-Hispanic (5.19%) White, Hispanic (19.88%) Multiracial, Non-Hispanic (6.34%) Multiracial, Hispanic (6.05%)

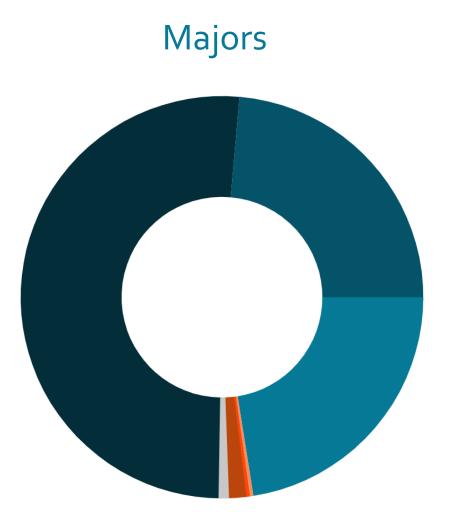
Class Standing



First Generation College Students



* First Generation data not collected Year 1 (2012)



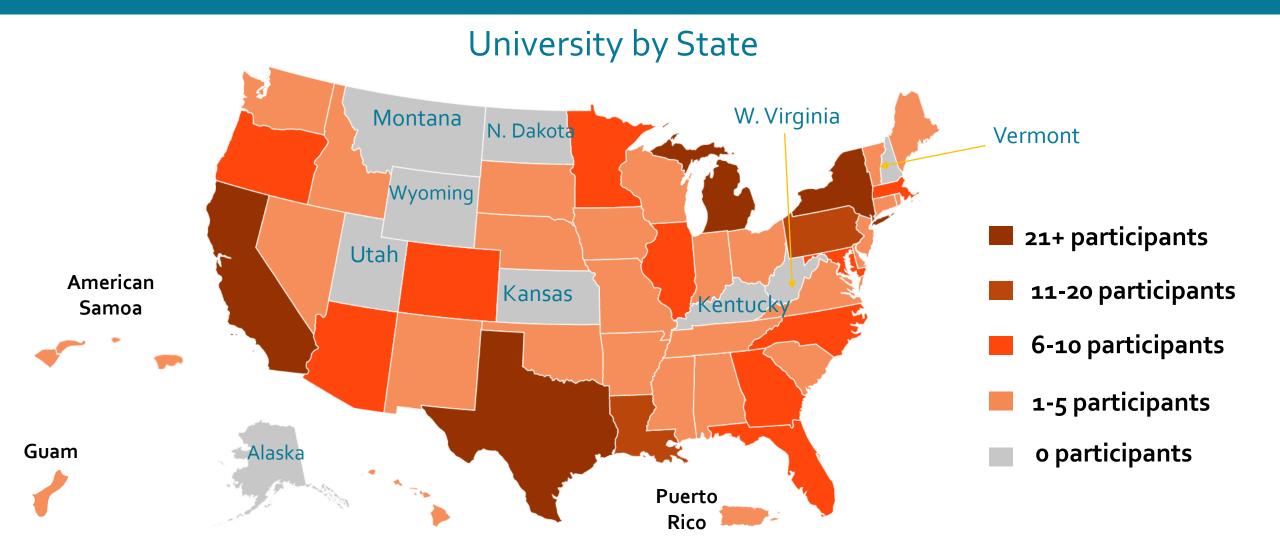
Disciplines



- Health Professions (51.15%)
- Natural Sciences (23.85%)
- Social Sciences (22.41%)
- Business & Marketing (o%)
- Engineering & Technology (0.29%)
- Education (0.29%)
- Humanities & Arts (1.44%)

Undecided (0.57%)





FPHLP PROGRAM

FPHLP PROGRAM COMPONENTS



MENTORSHIP

A WORD ON MENTORING

MENTORING



Mentoring Relationship – experienced person providing guidance for development of a less experienced person (formal or informal).

MENTORSHIP

Few studies focus on public health mentorship

Public health students focus on formalized training programs for recent MPH graduates

Only recently have studies begun to focus on the benefits for mentors (rather than mentees)

MENTORSHIP BENEFITS

For the Mentee

For the Mentor

Positive Psychological Outcomes (i.e. self-esteem)

Career- related achievements

Academic-related achievements

Networking/Collaboration

Professional development

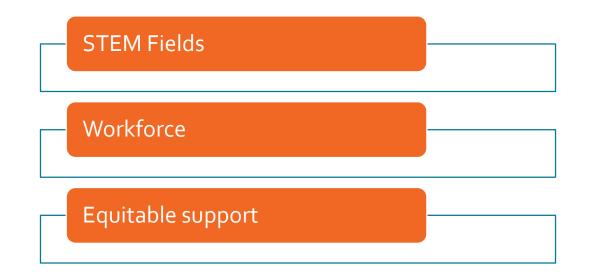
Personal satisfaction

Increased job satisfaction

Career advancement

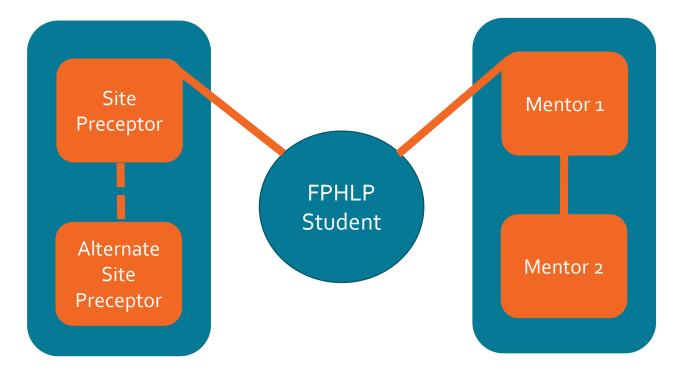
Beltman & Schaeben, 2012; Ehrich, 2004; Rhodes and Lowe, 2008; Tong & Kram, 2013

MENTORSHIP FOR DIVERSIFICATION

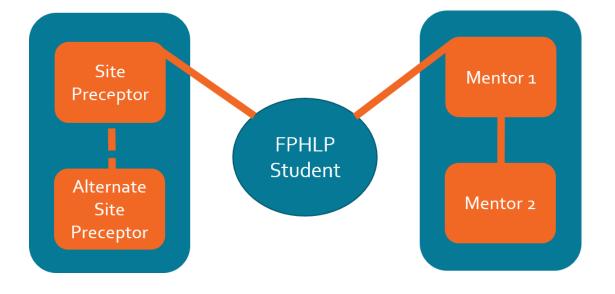


Slovacek, 2011; Baker, 2016; Tovar, 2014

MICHIGAN FPHLP MENTORED MODEL (M³)



MICHIGAN FPHLP MENTORED MODEL (M³)



Allows us to focus on the role and outcomes of practitioners within the field of public health

Examines workplace and individual levels of mentorship

FPHLP PRECEPTORS & MENTORS





The primary reason for serving as a preceptor was to advance the field

"I believe that it is imperative that students have the opportunity to receive mentorship in their chosen field." - Preceptor The primary reason for serving as a mentor was personal experience with positive mentorship

"I was blessed enough to have phenomenal mentors from high school until now and I want to have the same effect my mentors had on me, on the mentees in the program. Also, since I did not have a traditional path to getting my MPH I thought this would be a good opportunity to impart some wisdom and show that note everyone has a cookie-cutter journey to success." - Mentor

Mentoring provides an opportunity to share knowledge and experiences in public health.

It is always incredibly enriching the moment the "light comes on" in the heads of the students. In my case this year, several students really got excited about social epidemiology and were thrilled to learn they could do the work/make the impact they desired in this field. - Preceptor "I enjoy working with students interested in public health, specifically sharing information with them about social determinants of health and opening their eyes to the diversity of public health careers available to them." - Mentor

Mentoring enriches their own public health work.

"I benefit from the observations and insights of the interns about our agency's programs and services and ways we can do things better." - Preceptor

"The most enriching experience was the ability to explain our work and have the students bring new ideas and strategies that enable us to complete projects successfully."

- Preceptor

Mentoring for career direction

"I wanted them to gain an appreciation of how public health work plays out in the field vs. an academic environment. It will help them determine their level and area of interest as well as help them to have a context for their academic work from the start if they go on to seek an advanced degree."- Preceptor

[I wanted the students to know] "The versatility of the degree (public health) and ways to use it to mobilize for health/social change; and even if not public health, the transferable nature of skills, knowledge, etc."- Mentor

Mentoring as a contribution to the workforce

"The students bring a diverse and fresh perspective to the work, and make meaningful contributions to our programs in a short period of time. It is also a great way to contribute to workforce development within the field." -Preceptor "The ability to help drive public health career interest and enthusiasm for the students. Being a valuable resource for driving home the working realities of various positions and educational experiences." - Mentor

LESSONS LEARNED

LESSONS LEARNED: MENTORING & PROGRAMMATIC

Strengthening the current and future workforce

Giving Back

Relationships

Communication

Structure

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Future Public Health Leaders Program

- University of Michigan School of Public Health
- 1415 Washington Heights
- Ann Arbor, MI 48109-2029
- Phone: (734)-763-8688
- Email: fphl.program@gmail.com
- Website: <u>http://sph.umich.edu/fphlp</u>
- Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/FuturePublicHealthLeadersProgramfphlp
- Twitter: <u>https://twitter.com/fphlp</u>

REFERENCES

Baker, 2016, Undergraduate research as a pedagogical tool in business education: Perspectives on Undergraduate Research and Mentoring, https://blogs.elon.edu/purm/2016/09/13/undergraduate-research-as-a-pedagogical-tool-in-business-education-the-lesson-of-doing-well-and-doing-good-purm-5-1/ Beltman, S., & Schaeben, M. (2012). Institution-wide peer mentoring: Benefits for mentors. International Journal of the First Year in Higher Education, 3(2), 33-44. Dopson, S. A., Griffey, S., Ghiya, N., Laird, S., Cyphert, A., & Iskander, J. (2017). Structured mentoring for workforce engagement and professional development in public health settings. *Health Promotion Practice*, 18, 327-331. Eby, L. T., Durley, J. R., Evans, S. C., & Ragins, B. R. (2006). The relationship between short-term mentoring benefits and longterm mentor outcomes. Journal of Vocational Behavior, 69, 424-444. Ehrich, L. C., Hansford, B., & Tennent, L. (2004). Formal mentoring programs in education and other professions: A review of the literature. Educational Administration Quarterly, 40, 518-540. Ghosh, R., & Reio, T. G. (2013). Career benefits associated with mentoring for mentors: A meta-analysis. Journal of Vocational Behavior, 83, 106-116. Rhodes, J., & Lowe, S. R. (2008). Youth mentoring and resilience: Implications for practice. *Child Care in Practice*, 14(1), 9-17. Slovacek, SP, Peterfreund, AR, Kuehn, GD, Whittinghill, JC, Tucker, S, Rath, KA, Reinke, YG. 2011, Minority students severely underrepresented in science, technology, engineering and math. Journal of STEM education, 12(1-2), 5-16. Tong, C., & Kram, K. (2013). The efficacy of mentoring: The benefits for mentees, mentors, and organizations. In J. Passmore, D. Tovar, E, 2014, The role of faculty, counselors, and support programs on Latino/a community college students' success and intent to persist. Community College Review. https://doi.org/10.1177/0091552114553788