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Templates for PowerPoint Success in Mentoring January 19, 2018



Colorado Public Health Mentoring Program

Be The Change

You want to see in the world.

Webinar Outline

Mentor Introductions CPHMP Vision **Mentoring Defined Phases of the Mentoring Relationship Inspiration & Action** Support

Colorado Public Health Mentoring Program









colorado school of public health

UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY UNIVERSITY OF NORTHERN COLORADO

Mentor Introductions

Name

Current Organization and Role How long have you been a public health professional?

Areas of Expertise

Public Health Passion(s)

Why did you want to mentor for CPHMP?

What do you hope to gain through mentoring? Are you willing to be a resource to other participants in the program?

Imperative for Mentoring

The Future of the Public Health Workforce:

- 48% over 50 years old
- 25% plan to retire by the year 2020
- 25% less than 5 years of experience
- Only 52% are familiar with Health in All Policies
- In 2014, 25% of the United Sates population was served by local public health agencies

CPHMP Vision

To contribute to an

ENGAGED

CONNECTED

COMPETENT

public health workforce in Colorado that effectively prevents, promotes, and protects the health of Coloradans.

CPHMP Goals

- To provide opportunities for mentors to enrich their contributions to public health and further develop as leaders;
- To enhance the professional development of the public health mentee;
 - And to strengthen the public health professional workforce network in Colorado.

Mentoring is <u>NOT...</u>

- A "quick fix"
- A casual arrangement
- Therapy
- A job search
- A one way street where:

The mentee passively receives instruction or information from the mentor

The mentor gives the mentee "all the answers"

MENTORING IS...

A DEVELOPMENTAL RELATIONSHIP in which one person nurtures the professional development of another.

A **PROCESS** by which one assists another in clarifying professional goals and creating. an action plan to achieve those goals.

FORMS OF MENTORING

Highly Structured

Formality of Realationship

Î	Highly structured, short term. The relationship if formally established for a short period of time, often to meet specific objectives. For example, learning a new software application.	Highly structured, long term . Often used for succession planning, grooming someone to take over a departing person's position or master a craft. For example, learning the art of glass blowing.	
Virtually No Structure	Informal, short term. This type of mentoring ranges from spontaneous advice to as-needed counseling. There may be no ongoing relationship.	Informal, long term. Often referred to as "friendship mentoring" it consists of being available as needed to discuss problems, to listen or share special knowledge.	
	Short-Term Spontaneous Length of I	Long-Term Even for Life	

Forms Mentoring May Take Adapted from: Shea, Gordon, Mentoring, 2002

Two Main types of Professional Mentoring

- Developmental mentoring: The mentor assists the mentee in developing new skills and abilities. The mentor is a guide and a resource for the mentee's growth.
- Sponsorship mentoring: The mentor is more of a career influencer than a guide. In this situation, the mentor takes a close interest in the progress of the mentee. The mentor "opens doors", influencing others to help the mentee advancement.

As a mentor for CPHMP, you may do BOTH!



What Do Mentors <u>DO</u>?

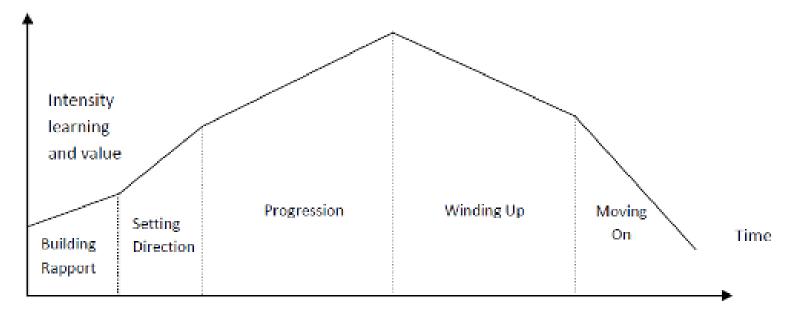
- Develop and Manage the Mentoring Relationship
- Survey the Professional Environment
- Sponsor and Advocate for Your Mentee
- Guide and Be a Dialogue Partner
- Teach, Skill Development
- Model Leadership
- Motivate and Inspire



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PHASES OF THE MENTORING RELATIONSHIP



Phases of the mentoring relationship

Clutterbuck & Lane, 2004

Building the Mentoring Relationship: Rapport

As the mentor, SET THE EXAMPLE
Agree on Details
Establish Trust
Confidentiality

StrengthsFinder in Mentoring WHY???

- Provides a common language
- Inspires interactive learning
- Increase appreciation and clarity
- Encourages mutual goal-setting
- Articulates your value
- Offers ideas for action planning and goal setting

Strengths-Based Mentoring is:

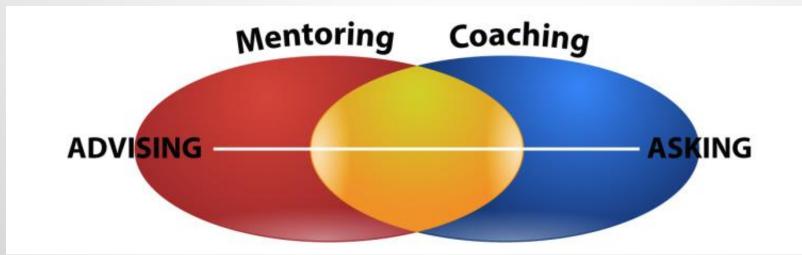
ART OF LISTENING ART OF BUILDINING TRUST ART OF CAPTURING THE JOURNEY ART OF ASKING ART OF ADAPTING ART OF ASKING FOR SUPPORT

Building the Mentoring Relationship: Setting Direction

The mentor should facilitate the mentee taking ACTIVE RESPONSIBILITY for his or her own development, with the mentor serving as a facilitator of that growth by *coaching*, *asking powerful questions* and *active listening*.



TAKE US TO DEEDED DI ACES OF INSIGHT

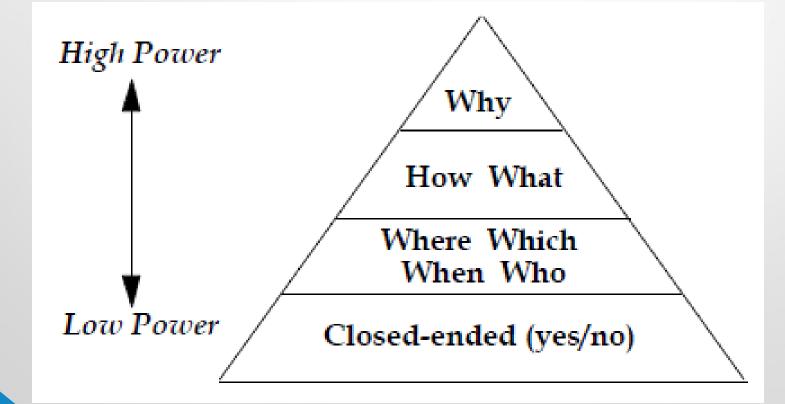


Powerful questions provoke breakthrough thinking





Powerful Questions



Active Listening

The biggest communication problem is we do not listen to understand. We listen to reply.

And the Mentee...

Effective:

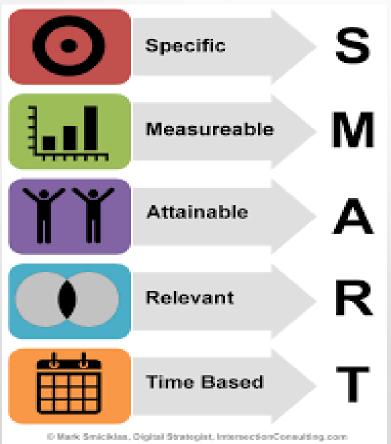
- Goal-Oriented
- Seeks Challenges
- Takes Initiative
- Shows Eagerness to Learn
- Accepts Personal Responsibility

Ineffective:

- Too Busy
- Overly Dependent
- Too Self-Promoting
- Lacks Focus
- Doesn't follow-through
- Disinterested

If you are working harder than your mentee, then you are working TOO HARD!

Building the Mentoring Relationship: Setting Direction



"Bar Graph" icon by Ecolt Lewis, Iron the NouriProject.com collection "Calendar", "Prophe" and "Target" icons from the RoseProphet.com collection

Shared Action Plan

Goals Identify and date shared goals for the mentorship.	Tasks What do you need to do to reach your goals?	Success Criteria How will you identify your success?	Time Frame When will the task be completed?	Resources What or who can help you reach your goals?	Outcome Document and date measure of progress toward goals.

Sustaining the Mentoring Relationship: Progression

Shifting roles More collaborative Comfortable with Challenges Revisiting GOALS and PROGRESS

Sustaining the Mentoring Relationship: Progression

Mentees who *perceived* their mentor was <u>highly</u> <u>committed</u> to the relationship were:

- More satisfied with the quality of the relationship
- Reported learning more from their mentors
- More likely to stay engaged

Key Predictors of Mentoring Success

- Clarity of Purpose and Intention
- Clear expectations
- Reciprocal
- Shared values
- Management of Details
- Follow-up and Follow-through
- Gratitude
- Clear Boundaries

WE RISE BY LIFTING OTHERS

~ROBERT INGERSOLL

Inspiration for Mentors

WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS OF MENTORING?

MENTOR INTERVIEW

Support for Mentors

•CPHMP is committed to providing training and ongoing support to set mentors up for success

•CPHMP is committed to assisting mentors with questions and needs throughout the cycle





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