

Revitalizing a Mentoring Program for Academic Librarians

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Many new employees naturally seek out coworkers and informal advisors as a way of learning about their new positions and organizations. However, a formalized mentoring program is a way to meet the needs of new employees and effectively impart the information and advice in a coordinated, ongoing process. This paper focuses on the process of revitalizing a formalized mentoring program in an academic library. Included are details of the process developed by one institution, an extensive bibliography, sample checklists, and assessment tools.



Individuals embarking on a new professional position bring with them a wide range of professional skills and experiences. Some are fresh out of a degree program, and others have worked in the profession for many years in varying capacities. However, all individuals starting a new position can use help in getting to know the specific expectations, routines, standards, and organizational culture. Many new employees naturally seek out coworkers and informal advisors as a way of learning about the new position and the surrounding organization. Unfortunately, the informal method leads to a patchwork of input of varying effectiveness. A formalized mentoring program can meet the needs of the new employees and more effectively impart the information and advice in a coordinated, ongoing process.

Since it is acknowledged that mentoring can be delivered in a wide variety of

ways, how does an organization go about developing an effective program that fits the needs of the institution and individuals? This paper describes the process and evaluation of revitalizing a mentoring program at K-State Libraries (KSL).

Background/History

Kansas State University is a land-grant institution with approximately 23,000 students. Tenure-track librarians have faculty status, at the ranks of assistant professor, associate professor, or professor. There is a rich history of K-State librarians as faculty.

There has been a formalized mentoring program at the K-State Libraries for about 20 years. The main purpose for the program was to guide junior faculty through the promotion and tenure process, with one of the key responsibilities being to help pretenured faculty members prepare their portfolios for an annual

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review. This program required that each tenured faculty member be assigned to one or more pretenured faculty in a mentoring relationship. There were loose guidelines suggesting topics each mentor should “cover” with the new faculty member, and care was taken to ensure that the mentor and mentee were from different departments within the library. This arrangement was followed to allow confidentiality in the relationship and a safe environment to discuss issues that the new hire did not want to discuss with his department or supervisor. The level of relationship development and mentoring activities were left up to each faculty member, since there were no standards or expectations for activities between mentor and mentee.

As the program aged, it was obvious that the level of mentoring was inconsistent. Some pairs had very good relationships that were truly meeting the needs of the mentee and were rewarding for the mentor. Other pairs had mentors who did not necessarily have the time or inclination to provide adequate mentoring, and the result was frustration for both parties. In 2004, there were fifteen tenured and sixteen pretenured faculty participating in the mandatory mentoring program when the Professional Development Committee (PDC) of the Libraries Faculty Association decided to revise and improve it. The PDC embarked on a literature review and a series of meetings focused on restructuring and redesign.

Literature Review

The initial review of the literature was limited to library science databases, indexes, and abstracts. The search was further limited to starting or revitalizing mentoring programs in academic libraries for the primary purpose of promotion and tenure. This resulted in a limited number of articles. The two most useful were those by Annalisa R. Van Avery¹ at the University of Albany and Lois Kuyper-Rushing² at Louisiana State University. Van Avery primarily discussed the difficulties of getting

promotion and tenure criteria accepted, and the article attachments influenced our revised documents. Kuyper-Rushing provided a step-by-step process for setting up a program and included what she said were previously undocumented parts of a program. Basic concepts that we adopted from these articles included the following:

- Mentors should be volunteers.
- Activities should include group events.
- The pairs should not be from the same department.
- Mentoring should be focused on the service, research, and creative activities of the mentee.
- Assessment and adjustment of the program should occur regularly.

Most of the retrieved articles focused primarily on the issues of faculty status and tenure for librarians at academic institutions. Many articles discussed informal mentoring within the profession, while others discussed formal mentoring programs sponsored by professional organizations (such as ALA, ACRL, SLA, and AALL). There were also a growing number of articles on fostering leadership within the profession through mentoring. These articles emphasized the need to encourage “new” librarians to develop skills and explore ideas outside the traditional role of librarians. Two articles on this topic that influenced the philosophy of the program developed at K-State Libraries were those by Linda Marie Golian-Lui³ and Harriet Swain.⁴ Both articles advocated mentoring that developed careers different from the careers of the mentors. Swain discussed the need to respect individual work styles and encourage mentees to develop research ideas, including opportunities for collaboration. Golian-Lui stated that, ideally, successful mentoring is about exercising good leadership skills, challenging both mentor and mentee and creating a cycle of support.

While the library literature was helpful in identifying many of the elements needed for successful mentoring relation-

ships, little additional information on establishing or revitalizing a program in an academic institution was found. Nor did the library literature identify and describe the skills necessary to be an effective mentor or how to keep a program vital for both mentors and mentees.

At this point, the literature search was broadened to include literature in the education, management, human resources, career development and youth counseling disciplines. The broadened search resulted in retrieval of the desired information, including program establishment, mentoring skills, program evaluation, establishing benchmarks, and use of group mentoring.

The Web was also searched for information about mentoring programs, both institutionwide and in academic libraries. An excellent resource, the comprehensive EDUCAUSE Mentoring Information Kit, was located in this search. All sites consulted are included in the literature review bibliography. (See Appendix A.)

Revitalized Program

Prior to efforts to revitalize the program, the responsibilities of the Professional Development Committee were minimal. Committee activities in the mentoring program were to assign a mentor to each new hire and to offer a "tenure workshop" at the beginning of each academic year. That fall, the committee changed the format and content of the tenure workshop. The success of the updated workshop encouraged the committee to continue their plans to revitalize the mentoring program. The PDC developed the framework for a more structured mentoring program.

The draft proposal subsequently presented to the library faculty included the following major changes:

- Mentors should be volunteers—faculty members who have a real interest and commitment in helping junior faculty grow professionally. There was a risk that this revision could result in a shortage of mentors, but the committee felt it

was important that mentors be actively involved rather than viewing mentoring as an "assignment."

- The committee changed the program focus from "attaining tenure" and guidance through that process, to development of the person in all aspects of professional life. The committee felt strongly that this type of relationship would be more rewarding for both the mentor and the person being mentored.

- Every effort would be made to match pairs with similar interests and/or complementary strengths and weaknesses. The new guidelines included a timeline for determining the best match.

- Written guidelines, which included regular meetings and relationship expectations, were made available as support for the mentors. The committee knew that these guidelines would meet resistance from long-time mentors simply because change can be difficult.

- Each person in the program would be free to ask the committee for reassignment without guilt if the relationship was not deemed productive or circumstances changed for either member. Requests for changes had happened occasionally in the past, but both parties often felt awkward, and some pairs chose to continue in a deteriorating or less than helpful relationship.

The documentation for the revised mentoring program consisted of an outline for the new program, criteria for mentors, responsibilities of both mentors and mentees, timelines, suggested and encouraged activities for the pair, a bibliography, and the role of the supervisor in the mentoring program. Prior to presentation of the draft program to the library faculty, the PDC asked a newly formed mentoring pair to conduct a three-month trial following the draft guidelines and documents. The feedback from the pair was positive and incorporated into the proposal presentation. The committee presented the documents to the library faculty at a session that allowed for thorough discussion of the principles

and the rationales behind the concepts. Concerns of the faculty resulted in more clearly defining the role of the mentee's immediate supervisor as well as other specific language changes in order to reach consensus on the documents. Appendices B.1–B.7 reflect the version of the documents approved at the faculty meeting. As expected, those who had served longest as mentors expressed the most doubts about the significant changes in the program.

Virtually all faculty members agreed that compulsion can create resentment and apathy in certain individuals, resulting in ineffective mentoring. Therefore, there was agreement that mentoring should not be a requirement imposed upon all tenured faculty members.

Shortly after the adoption of the documents, the current tenured faculty members were given the option of volunteering to be a mentor under the new guidelines. This process resulted in a few members opting out. The mentees and mentors who were in an established relationship were encouraged to use the practices outlined in the new documents. The speed of adoption and effectiveness varied according to the commitment of the pair and the inclination to actually adapt to the suggested guidelines.

The PDC initiated quarterly meetings of mentees and mentors to secure feedback from members of each group. The groups met separately to encourage candid conversation about what was and what wasn't working as well as expected. Information gained from the sessions helped guide incremental improvements in encouraged practices and also served to clarify confusing interpretations. For example, one of the original guidelines was for the mentor and mentee to establish goals for their relationship. Because KSL also requires goal-setting as part of performance expectations, some individuals presumed they should be the same goals. Much of this confusion was resolved by the PDC giving examples of appropriate goals for the mentoring relationship

(one example would regularly scheduled meetings).

In the two to three years prior to the implementation of the rejuvenated mentoring program, budgetary constraints, coupled with the transition to a new Dean of Libraries, resulted in faculty vacancies that were not filled. With the new Dean's encouragement and an improved budget, hiring began for these vacancies as well as for newly created positions. Since the new guidelines called for no mentor to have more than two mentees, the numbers of new faculty made it impossible to find enough volunteers in the fall of 2005. As a result, the PDC implemented group mentoring as a new tactic for the new employees. During their first year, the new employees were part of a group mentored by the senior member of the Professional Development Committee. The group mentor developed a series of five sessions to cover the basic information the mentee would need about the university, the KSL, and the differences in practices from those at other institutions. The group mentoring turned out to be very successful. The new mentees had an enhanced opportunity to communicate with each other as well as to have regular meetings with the group mentor. Following the first academic year of group mentoring, the mentees were then assigned individual mentors. This was possible in the fall of 2006 because more tenured faculty volunteered to be mentors.

Analysis

Feedback from both mentors and mentees suggests that the enhanced mentoring program has been a success. Documentation of expectations has provided more structure for both parties. The transition to using only faculty who actually desired to be a mentor has resulted in more positive activities and interactions between the pair.

Following the first year of the program, the PDC conducted formal surveys to gauge the progress of the revitalization efforts. (See Appendices C.1–C.3.)

Mentor Feedback

The relationship profile questionnaire showed that mentors felt they had acted in the following roles:

- advisor
- advocate
- resource

Strengths of the relationship mentioned most often by mentors were these:

- established a good relationship
- mentee feels free to ask questions
- it is a two-sided relationship
- mentee is willing to follow suggestions
- there is open and honest communication

Items listed as weaknesses of the relationship included the following:

- never really developed a relationship
- mentee does not seek advice
- too busy to devote the desired time
- mentee only wants to discuss tenure and promotion process

Mentors listed the following as outcomes of the relationship:

- publications
- presentation/poster at professional conferences
- conducting research
- service activities

Mentee Feedback

The survey on mentoring effectiveness revealed that most mentees either agreed or strongly agreed that their mentor was effective in such areas as:

- accessibility
- professional integrity
- approachability
- supportiveness
- answering questions
- offering constructive criticism

Mentors were seen as counselors, advocates, advisors, and resources. There was reportedly frequent communication between the pair.

Strengths of the relationship perceived by mentees included such comments as:

- had meaningful, relevant discussions

- mentor was encouraging
- mentor was willing to advise and offer guidance
- mentor was honest
- mentor was willing to meet when contacted
- mentor truly cares about mentee's continued professional development.

The weaknesses of the relationship most frequently stated by mentees included:

- time constraints and conflicting schedules
- mentor not proactive
- did not communicate tenure committee's comments well

Mentees listed the same relationship outcomes as did the mentors.

As part of the continuing assessment, the PDC consulted with a professor in the College of Education who specializes in corporate/employee-centered training and participation in adult education. He gave a presentation to the library faculty about mentoring in general and offered specific suggestions to have a successful program. As a follow-up to the presentation, he met with the PDC to offer insight regarding future plans and to review his analysis of the surveys.

The effectiveness of group mentoring was discussed at a meeting of all mentees after completion of the first year of group mentoring. The mentees deemed group mentoring to be beneficial because they were learning together, hearing the same information, and meeting a variety of other faculty who presented at/participated in group mentor meetings. Questions from one person were answered for the benefit of all and often brought up topics that others had not considered at the time. In the spring of 2007, the current PDC realized that new faculty members who have worked in their positions for nearly a year have different questions and needs than those who are newly hired. As a result, the second class of group mentees was divided into two cohorts.

As the need for group mentoring diminishes because of fewer new hires

and more volunteer mentors, lessons learned from the group experience will be incorporated into the regular mentoring guidelines.

Conclusion

Even though the revitalization of the KSL mentoring program was accomplished with broad, sweeping changes to the basic structure and perspective of the program, incremental changes and adjustments are necessary to keep the program vital. Faculty discussion surrounding the proposed changes helped heighten awareness and increase individual commitment to the process of mentoring. The membership of the PDC rotates, with overlapping terms to

provide continuity. The current guidelines emphasize the importance of continuous assessment and feedback to determine strengths and weaknesses of the program. Adherence to the guidelines, along with the flexibility to make improvements, will ensure the vitality of the program.

After working with the new guidelines, it is clear that the majority of the KSL faculty would not be comfortable returning to the old system of mandatory mentoring responsibilities, minimal guidelines, and no real accountability for effective mentoring. Most important, our mentees are clearly receiving far more meaningful mentoring than has been the norm in the past.

Notes

1. Annalisa R. Van Avery, "Facing Personal Evaluation: A Mentoring Program Supports Professional Staff Undergoing Tenure Review," *Reference Librarian* 38 (1992): 121–31.
2. Lois Kuyper-Rushing, "Formal Mentoring Program in a University Library: Components of a Successful Experiment," *Journal of Academic Librarianship* 27:6 (Nov. 2001): 440–46.
3. Golian-Lui, Linda Marie, "Fostering Librarian Leadership through Mentoring," *Adult Learning* 14:1 (Winter 2003): 26.
4. Harriet Swain, "Develop a Career—Not a Clone," *Times Higher Education Supplement* 1699 (July 8, 2005): 58.

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Appendix B. Faculty Mentoring Program Documents

Appendix B.1. Faculty Mentoring Program.

Disclaimer. The mentoring program does not remove from the mentee the responsibility for meeting the criteria for promotion and tenure at K-State Libraries. The mentee must be accountable for his/her levels of performance, professional development, research, creativity, and service. The mentee is also accountable for the quality of his/her annual evaluations and portfolios.

Mentors will not be held responsible for the outcome of any personnel actions involving tenure, promotion, or continuing appointment of their mentees.

Purpose. Provide assistance to untenured faculty pursuing their goal of achieving reappointment, tenure and promotion, and help new faculty become familiar with the workings and environment of the Libraries, the University, and the community. This program is not intended (at this point in time) to mentor those wishing to achieve further promotion after tenure. This program is intended to supplement, not replace, the supervisor as the expected mentor of the new faculty member.

Participation. Participation in the program is voluntary for mentors and mandatory for untenured, tenure-track faculty. An individual mentor/mentee relationship may be terminated by either party, in which case a new mentor will be assigned to the mentee by the Professional Development Committee. The mentor/mentee relationship is expected to officially terminate with the attainment of tenure and/or promotion of the mentee (usually about 6 years).

Procedures for the Professional Development Committee

- Within the first month of employment, the Library Faculty's Professional Development Committee will meet with the new faculty member to learn more about his/her goals, interests, and career plans.
- The Professional Development Committee will then compare what they have learned from the new faculty member to what is known about those who volunteered to be mentors. Realizing that the optimal assignment may not be possible, the Professional Development Committee will assign a mentor to the new mentee. No mentor will have more than 2 mentees during a given academic year.
- The Professional Development Committee will consult with the proposed mentor and the mentee's supervisor prior to making the mentor assignment.
- The Professional Development Committee will inform both the mentor and the mentee of their assignment within 2 weeks of the meeting with the mentee.
- The Professional Development Committee will schedule a meeting with all mentors at least once each quarter to discuss the mentor's experiences and to share ideas. One or more of the Professional Development Committee will be present at these meetings.
- The Professional Development Committee will schedule a meeting with all mentees at least once each quarter to discuss the mentee's experiences and to share ideas. One or more of the Professional Development Committee will be present at these meetings.
- At the discretion of the Professional Development Committee, the mentors and mentees may be contacted to secure feedback.
- In the event that a mentor or mentee wishes to terminate the relationship, the

individual should contact a member of the Professional Development Committee. Specific reasons for the change should be communicated. Within 4–6 weeks, the Professional Development Committee will determine what course of action will be taken.

- The Professional Development Committee will have the option of using the feedback to assess the success of the program and to report any proposed changes to the Library Faculty.

Guidelines for Mentors and Mentees

- The mentor and mentee should set a time for their initial meeting within 3 weeks of the assignment.

- By the 3rd get-together, both parties should discuss, agree, and write up their goals for the mentoring relationship for the year. At this same time, both parties should discuss and agree upon a timetable for ongoing contact (not less than once each quarter) and establish time periods to complete the activities that develop from the initial goals.

- Both parties should reach an agreement on the amount of time each can devote to mentoring activities, taking into consideration the needs of the respective departments involved.

- While many of the details of the interactions between mentor and mentee are confidential, both are encouraged to reference these activities in their annual self-evaluations.

Appendix B.2. Criteria for Mentors.

- Tenured with 3 or more years experience at this Library
- At or above faculty ranking of mentee
- Flexible
- Aware of needs of new professionals
- Skilled in their job responsibilities/respected, well-established
- Active professionally
- Not direct supervisor of mentee
- Not in same department/unit as mentee
- Ability to give effective, constructive critical and positive feedback and to give clear, specific evaluation of progress
- Respectful and appreciative of diversity and possible differences as an individual, in goals and in personal and professional roles
- Approachable
- Willing to make time to mentor
- Objective
- Ability to set realistic goals
- Ability to help mentee and others see when s/he has done a good job
- Willingness to act as a sponsor, ally and/or advocate
- Willingness to be proactive in meeting the needs of the mentee

Appendix B.3. Responsibilities of Mentors.

These are strongly encouraged

- Formulate, in conjunction with the mentee, a program and schedule tailored to the needs of the mentee/developing the mentee's career in desired ways. Modify if/when needs change.

- o Identify professional development activities for mentee such as conferences, committees, publishing opportunities, etc. and introduce mentee to appropriate colleagues, committee chairs, etc. outside the Library

- Inform mentee of appropriate service opportunities
- Assist mentee in locating resources for service or research activities related to promotion and tenure
- Communicate with the mentee and answer mentee's questions about the calendar for library faculty, the promotion and tenure process, annual review/self-evaluation, and about the portfolios/dossiers
 - Arrange, at least quarterly, formal contacts with the mentee during the term of the mentoring relationship to assess progress toward goals. More frequent informal contact is encouraged
 - Supplement the mentee's viewpoint with different perspectives outside the narrower departmental view
 - Work to establish a true relationship with mentee, talk about your career path, what worked, what didn't, how this may relate to the mentee's career and so on
 - Reinforce and assist in the development of a good working relationship between mentee and his/her supervisor

These are required

- Maintain confidentiality of issues discussed with mentee
- Candidly appraise the status of the relationship with mentee and communicate this to the Professional Development Committee
- Attendance at Fall Tenure Workshop

Appendix B.4. Responsibilities of Mentees.

The mentee must be accountable for his/her levels of performance, professional development, research, creativity, and development. The mentee is also accountable for the quality of his/her annual evaluations and portfolios.

These are strongly encouraged

- Formulate, in conjunction with mentor, a program and schedule tailored to mentee's needs. Modify program and/or schedule if and when needs change.
- Ask specific questions about professional activities, your career and goals, the promotion and tenure criteria and process, the faculty calendar, etc.
- Use your mentor and supervisor to help focus career activities in appropriate ways. Pursue committee opportunities and networking activities suggested by your mentor and participate in any other activities as appropriate.
 - Be open to the program; ask questions; keep appointments with mentor.
 - Play an active role in the mentoring process—not merely a passive role.
 - Be responsive to the interactions/discussions/advice of the mentor.
 - Develop a network to meet needs that a sole mentor cannot meet.
 - Develop self-awareness at both personal and professional levels.

These are required

- Maintain confidentiality of issues discussed with mentor
- Develop rapport with supervisor and request information from supervisor for departmental issues
 - Candidly appraise the status of the relationship with mentor and communicate this to the Professional Development Committee
 - Attendance at the Fall Tenure Workshop

Appendix B.5. Timelines/Calendars for Professional Development Committee

New Tenure-Track Faculty

Dates	Actions for committee
D*	Nothing
D + 30 days	Committee meets with new faculty member
D + 42 days	Committee meets to determine assignment of mentor
D + 44 days	Committee informs mentor & mentee of assignment

* D = Start date of new faculty

Calendar of Activities for Professional Development Committee

Months	Actions for committee
August	Committee meets to plan activities for year: Tenure Workshop, presentations, etc.
September	Tenure Workshop
October	Meeting with mentors
October	Meeting with mentees
October	Presentations or seminars??
November	Presentations or seminars??
January	Meeting with mentors
January	Meeting with mentees
February	Presentations or seminars??
March	Presentations or seminars??
April	Meeting with mentors
April	Meeting with mentees
April	Evaluate mentor program. Prepare annual report of activities, suggestions, etc. for May faculty meeting
May	Presentations or seminars??
June	Presentations or seminars??

Appendix B.6. Encouraged Mentoring Activities

- Go to lunch
- Take break together
- Orient to campus, including info/location of McCain, Bramlage, bookstore, meat sale lab, grain science bake sale, recreation center, etc.
- Orient to town, including location of businesses, shopping, schools, clubs/organizations, parks, recreation, etc.
- Inform mentee of local/regional meetings/conferences/workshops which might be of interest
- Inform mentee of community/social activities/events that may be of interest
- Assistance with portfolio/vita

- Provide introduction/overview of Library and University governance and committees
- Assistance with research, writing and publishing
- Assistance with presentations
- Assistance in selection of additional courses, degree-work, etc.

Appendix B.7. Role of Supervisor in Mentoring Program

(These are prescriptive)

- Provide a clear statement of expectations for performance in directed and non-directed service and research and creative activities
 - Help pre-tenure faculty set challenging but realistic goals for directed and non-directed service and research and creative activities that match the mission and resources of the unit and that align with the central mission of the Libraries
 - Formulate, in conjunction with the employee, a program and schedule tailored to the needs of the employee/developing the employee's career in desired ways. Modify if/when needs change.
 - Identify professional development activities such as conferences, committees, publishing opportunities, etc. and introduce employee to appropriate colleagues, committee chairs, etc. outside the Library
 - Inform of appropriate service opportunities
 - Assist in locating resources for service or research activities related to promotion and tenure
 - Communicate with the pre-tenure faculty and answer pre-tenure faculty's questions about the calendar for library faculty, the promotion and tenure process, annual review/self-evaluation, and about the portfolios
 - Provide feedback to the pre-tenure faculty that highlights what is going well, clarify what needs attention and offer concrete suggestions for improvement through discussions and written comment
 - In evaluations, provide clear, honest and constructive feedback.
 - Candidly appraise progress toward tenure through discussions and written comment
 - Build responsibility for nurturing new colleagues into the evaluations of tenured faculty you directly supervise
 - Encourage pre-tenure faculty to be proactive about asking questions, seeking feedback, and making connections with tenured faculty
 - Ensure that adequate/basic resources such as office space, equipment, training, etc. are in place
 - Encourage pre-tenure faculty to look outside the department/library in seeking collaborative and interdisciplinary opportunities for research and creative activities
 - Reinforce and assist in the development of a good working relationship between pre-tenure faculty and his/her mentor
 - Attendance at Fall Tenure Workshop

Appendix C.1. Relationship Profile Questionnaire

(to be completed by mentor)

Part 1: Description of Relationship

1. What *role(s)* did you assume with your mentee in the past year?

- Teacher Counselor Advisor Sponsor
 Advocate Resource Other (explain below)

2. How often did you *communicate*? (e.g., e-mail, in-person, telephone)

3. How *long* have you had this relationship?

4. How would you characterize the *strengths and weaknesses* of your relationship?

Part 2: Outcome Measures

Directions: Please check all of the following that resulted from your interaction with your mentee and specify or describe below. Supporting documents may be attached as appropriate.

1. Publication
2. Presentation or poster
3. Conducting research
4. Service activities (e.g., community service, university committee/service, professional committee/service)
5. Grant writing/submission
6. Professional expertise
7. New method or strategy (in teaching, liaisoning, supervising)
8. New service or extensive revision/expansion of an existing service
9. Job change/promotion
10. Other

Appendix C.2. Relationship Profile Questionnaire

(to be completed by mentee)

Your Name: _____ Mentor's Name: _____

Part 1: Description of Relationship

1. What *role(s)* did your mentor fulfill in the past year?

- Teacher Counselor Advisor Sponsor
 Advocate Resource Other (explain below)

2. How often did you *communicate*? (e.g., e-mail, in-person, telephone)

3. How *long* have you had this relationship?

4. How would you characterize the *strengths and weaknesses* of your relationship?

Part 2: Outcome Measures

Directions: Please check all of the following that resulted from your interaction with your mentor and specify or describe below. Supporting documents may be attached as appropriate.

1. ___ Publication
2. ___ Presentation or poster
3. ___ Conducting research
4. ___ Service activities (e.g., community service, university committee/service, professional committee/service)
5. ___ Grant writing/submission
6. ___ Professional expertise
7. ___ New method or strategy (in teaching, liaisoning, supervising)
8. ___ New service or extensive revision/expansion of an existing service
9. ___ Job change/promotion
10. ___ Other

Appendix C.3. Mentoring Effectiveness

Mentee name: _____

This is to evaluate the mentoring characteristics of your mentor. Indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with each statement listed below. Circle the number that corresponds to your response. Your responses will be kept confidential.

- 0 = Strongly Disagree (SD) 3 = Slightly Agree (SIA) 6 = Not Applicable (NA)
 1 = Disagree (D) 4 = Agree (A)
 2 = Slightly Disagree (SID) 5 = Strongly Agree (SA)

	SD	D	SID	SIA	A	SA	NA
1. My mentor was accessible.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
2. My mentor demonstrated professional integrity.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
3. My mentor demonstrated content expertise in my area of need.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
4. My mentor was approachable.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
5. My mentor was supportive and encouraging.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
6. My mentor provided constructive and useful critiques of my work.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
7. My mentor motivated me to improve my performance in my assigned tasks.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
8. My mentor was helpful in providing direction and guidance on professional issues (e.g., networking).	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
9. My mentor answered my questions satisfactorily (e.g., timely response, clear, comprehensive).	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
10. My mentor acknowledged my contributions appropriately (e.g., committee contributions, awards).	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
11. My mentor suggested appropriate resources (e.g., experts, electronic contacts, source materials).	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
12. My mentor challenged me to extend my abilities (e.g., risk taking, try a new professional activity, draft a section of an article).	0	1	2	3	4	5	6

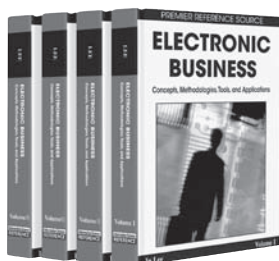


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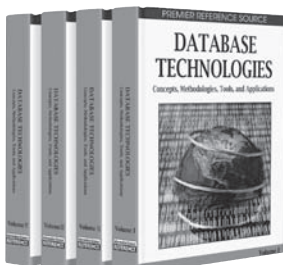
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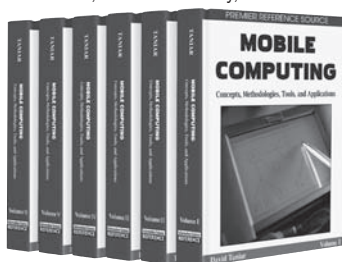
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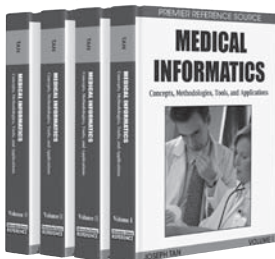
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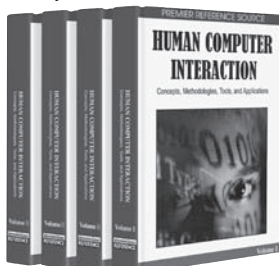
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