





# Building Your Developmental Mentoring Network for Career Success

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# **Objectives**

To review different models of mentoring

 To understand the elements of developmental networks

 To explore your own developmental network for your career development

# The Role of Mentoring in Academic Medicine

Mentoring relationships are considered to be among the most valuable elements of a productive and successful academic career

Presence of a mentor is predictive of success in:

- producing publications
- obtaining grants and leadership roles
- advancing in academic rank and income
- overall job satisfaction

Tsen LC, Borus JF, Nadelson CC, Seely EW, Haas A, Fuhlbrigge AL. The development, implementation, and assessment of an innovative mentoring leadership program to train faculty mentors. Acad Med 2012 Dec;87(12):1757-61.

### Mentoring Models

- "Traditional" dyadic mentoring: 1:1 relationship with 1 senior and 1 junior individual; senior provides career guidance until the junior person achieves independence
- **Peer mentoring:** Junior individuals provide feedback to each other. A more senior individual may oversee the process
- Reverse mentoring: More junior individual provides guidance to senior individual, particularly common with new technologies
- Functional mentoring: Mentoring focused on a particular area of expertise/content area that mentee needs to master
- Developmental mentoring: A model which assumes that different mentors are needed for different career aspects. The Developmental network consists of several individuals who provide the mentee with different expertise

### It Takes a Network

Kathy E. Kram and Monica C. Higgins

"A New Mindset on Mentoring"

(<a href="https://www.bumc.bu.edu/facdev-medicine/files/2009/12/Kram-Higgins\_A-New-Mindset-on-Mentoring.pdf">https://www.bumc.bu.edu/facdev-medicine/files/2009/12/Kram-Higgins\_A-New-Mindset-on-Mentoring.pdf</a>)

- The Situation: The traditional mentoring arrangement just doesn't work anymore. A single senior colleague can't possibly keep up with all the changes in the fast-moving world of work and life.
- The Solution: People should create and cultivate developmental networks—small groups of people who provide regular advice and support.
- The Strategy: To set up a network, carefully assess your strengths, weaknesses, and goals, and figure out what you need to advance your goals. Then regularly reassess your network as your situation changes—while making sure that you help out your supporters as much as they help you.

# The Developmental Network Exercise for Physicians and Scientists

- Part 1. Identify Career Goals
- Part 2. Map your Developmental Network
- Part 3. Analyze your Network

# Part 1. Identify Career Goals



# Part 2. Mapping your Network

Think back over past 1-2 yrs and consider these 3 types of relationships.

People who help you get the job done

- People who help you advance your career
- People who provide personal support for you

# Mapping your Network

People who help you get the job done: helpful and useful in doing your work, may work directly with you, and/or have provided leads to others who helped you with important information, scientific or technical advice, professional expertise, or other resources to do your work.

# Mapping your Network

### People who help you advance your career:

contribute to your professional development/career advancement; give you career guidance/direction, arrange exposure to critical people, provide political advice, help you get important opportunities/ assignments (such as appointments on hospital or national Committees, journal editorships, or grant panels), advise you on promotion, provide advice on funding opportunities, and/or advocate for you.

# Mapping your Network

### People who provide personal support for you:

people you go to for your emotional well being and psychosocial support; ones with whom you share both positive and negative experiences, consult about decisions or concerns that are important to you, vent/commiserate with, debrief critical experiences with—people with whom you can be yourself.

# Your Developmental Network Table

My career goals are:		-
Types		
Getting the Job Done: People who he technical advice, introductions, expert		. They provide
Close Relationship	Moderate Relationship	Distant Relationship
"sponsors" to help you get important a	ssignments, and advocate on your b	
Close Relationship	Moderate Relationship	Distant Relationship
Close Relationship	Moderate Relationship	Distant Relationship
Getting Personal Support: People you support.		
Getting Personal Support: People yo		

Adapted from the work of Kathy Kram, PhD, Boston University

# Mapping your Network: Instructions

- 1. Use <u>Squares</u> for Getting the Job done, <u>Triangles</u> for Advancing your career, <u>Circles</u> for Getting Personal Support. Add those in your network by their initials/name. Add twice if fill more than 1 role.
- 2. Indicate how close/distant they are from you by length of line that connects the 2 of you. Use dotted line if outside institution. Place Mentor under name of mentors. Place Mentees under name of mentees.
- 3. Peers should be placed on horizontal line with you, seniors above that line, and juniors below.
- 4. Indicate by a star (★) those people whom you see as very well connected in your department, hospital or professional circle, including someone who "sponsors" you.

# Sponsorship

A sponsor is a senior, influential person in the organization who performs specific career-related functions for junior faculty such as:

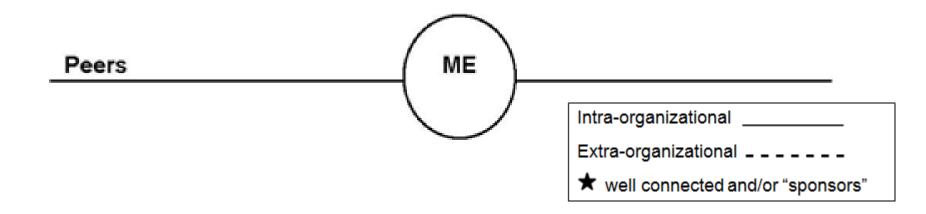
- advocating for them
- opening doors to challenging assignments and key committee memberships
- increasing visibility, networking, and high-profile advancement opportunities

"Although mentors may act as sponsors, mentors' and sponsors' roles are very different. First and foremost, sponsors must be highly placed in an organization and have significant influence on decisions regarding advancement. In contrast, mentors can be at any level in the organization."

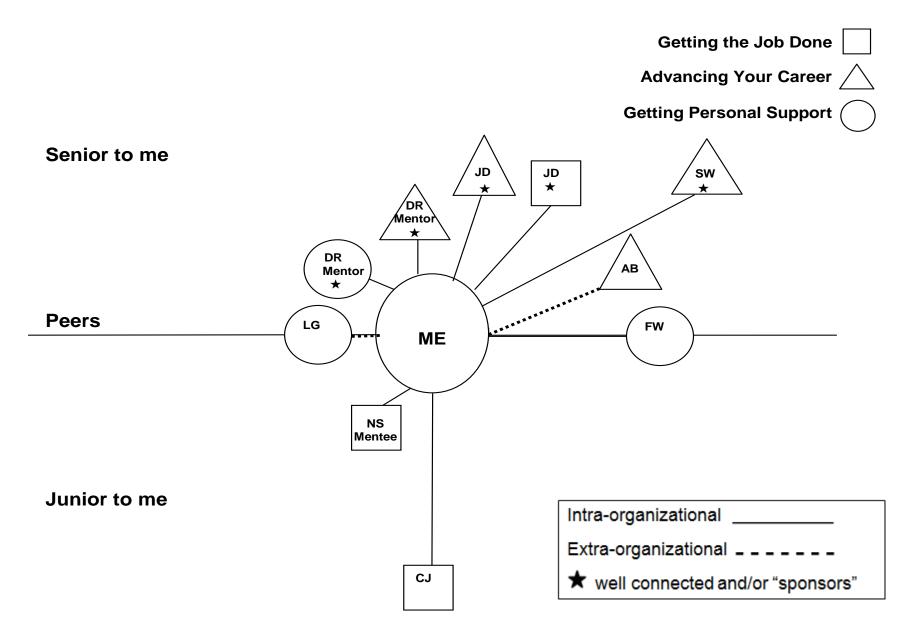
(Travis EL et al. Acad Med. 2013)

# Your Developmental Network Table and Map

- 1. Plot those in your network using symbols with initials/name. Add twice if fill more than 1 role.
- 2. <u>Peers</u> should be placed on horizontal line with you, <u>seniors</u> above that line, and <u>juniors</u> below.
- 3. Indicate closeness/distance from you by length of line between 2 of you. Dotted line if outside institution.
- 4. Place <u>Mentor</u> under name of mentors. Place <u>Mentee</u> under name of mentees.



# A Developmental Network Map Example



# Part 3. Analyzing your Network

Research **demonstrates** that networks vary in structure, content, and quality of relationships.

- **-Diversity**. How similar or different are these individuals (in terms of gender, race, function, geography, organizations) to each other and to me?
- -Redundancy. How much overlap is there?
- -Interconnectivity. How closed is the network in the sense that most of the people know each other?
- **-Strength of Connection.** What is the spread of people in terms of closeness and distance?
- -Balance. Is your network balanced or in danger of tipping?
- -Connections to Power and Influence. How many would you characterize as influential in the department or hospital or field?
- **-Size.** How large or small is your network? Does the size fit your goals? Is the network a size that you can maintain?

### **Developmental Network Exercise: Analyzing your Network**

With the person sitting next to you, take **15 minutes** (~7 minutes each) to present your career goals, analyze the roles of people in your network and how they came to be there, and what is missing

- •Diversity How different are these individuals from me?
- •Redundancy How much overlap is there?
- •Interconnectivity Do most of the people know each other?
- •Strength of Connection What is the spread of people in terms of closeness and distance?
- •Balance Is your network balanced or in danger of tipping?
- •Connections to Power and Influence How many would you characterize as influential in the department or hospital or field?
- •Size Does the size fit your goals? Can you maintain it?

#### **Developmental Network Exercise: Analyzing your Network**

With the person sitting next to you, take **6 minutes** (~3 minutes each) to describe how you would add someone to your network

**Group Discussion:** 

Participants at each table will then be asked by the Moderator to share common themes, crucial gaps, and ways to add people to their network

#### **Action Plan**

Reflect on the concepts and content of the lectures and workshops in this course

- Review your career goals
- Identify a gap in your network
- Identify a person who might fill this gap, and plan when and how you would approach that person, keeping mutual benefits in mind

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Thanks!

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