

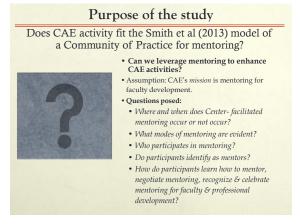
Overview of the Session

- ♦ Introductions
- Underlying Concepts
- Our Case Study
- ♦ Shared Activity & Conversation
 - Conceptual mapping activity
- Final Thoughts
 - Participant Takeaway:
 - 1. Identification of current and potential approach to faculty work
 - Leveraging mentoring to support their own and colleague's work as faculty



Underlying Concept: Modes of Mentoring

- General Definition of Mentoring
 - A process that occurs within a relationship that has as its basis the development of expertise or other cultural competence for at least one of the participants.
- ♦ Dyadic Mentoring
 - Paired partnership of experienced and novice (or newcomer) colleagues in which the senior partner shares expertise and guidance with the less experienced partner, for the benefit of the junior partner to gain expertise and other cultural competencies within the community of practice. This is generally sustained over an agreed upon timespan.
- ♦ Co-Mentoring
 - Engagement of peers in mutual, reciprocal mentoring to gain expertise and other cultural competencies within the community of practice. This is generally sustained over an agreed upon timespan.
- Networked Mentoring
 - Episodic interaction with others (within or outside the community of practice) for specific needs (for information, advice, guidance, entrée to a community of practice...) Activated and quieted on an as-needed basis.



Inquiry Mode: Critical Self Study

Qualitative approaches to support grounded theory building (Strauss & Corbin, 1990), such as content analysis of Center documents and artifacts, and various aspects of participant observation.

Calderwood & Klaf (2014). Fairfield University.

Findings & Implications

- CAE activities facilitate and/or catalyze three modes of mentoring, regardless of whether mentoring is the stated purpose of the activity
 - Capitalizing on Center as a mentoring catalyst within a CoP respects and celebrates faculty and professional staff, interrupts expert/novice divides, breaks down some of the barriers between staff & faculty roles.
 - - Organize activities to catalyze mentoring Make mentoring processes and mentoring opportunities explicit
- ♦ Faculty participants of all ranks and tenure status (including contingent faculty) participated in Center activities and in mentoring, regardless of their orientation toward faculty work
 - Further analyze patterns of engagement and non-engagement in CAE activities so that the Center can more robustly support the development
 - of a mentoring culture on campus

 * Action Steps: Leverage collaborations with other campus CoP's for faculty work and faculty development to deepen and broaden a mentoring culture on campus

Mentoring within a CoP for Faculty Development

·co-mentoring, dvadic networking embedded within Center's activity

·Mentoring and mentoring leadership can be an impetus to or outcome of shared practice

Development of group & individual identity

•New faculty mentors - formal identified traditional dyad & co-mentoring group

·Participants identify explicitly as co-mentors

•Mentoring and mentoring leadership identity are contextualized by sociocultural factors, formal roles and role-related identities

·Leadership identity can be

Norming, Negotiating & Celebrating the CoP

·Shared meaning and valuations of mentoring and mentoring leadership are

•Transitions, changes and continuity in mentoring and mentoring leadership configurations and practices within the CAE's activity within the CoP

•Participants expect to gain access to mentoring or to learn how to mentor, be mentored and to lead through mentoring through participation in CAE

3 Models of Faculty Work

Traditional

Porous

Integrated

Traditional Notion of Faculty Work 1



Disciplinary Scholarship

• Scholarships of Discovery and Application

Focused on content knowledge and pedagogical skill sets

Service

- · Co-construction of one's scholarly discipline
- Campus citizenship

Collegiality

- Implicit process in scholarship, teaching & service
- Explicit personal characteristic

Porous Categories of Faculty Work



Scholarship

- Traditional Disciplinary Scholarship
- Discipline-specific SoTL

Classroom teaching

· Focus is on student learning outcomes

Service

- Profession
- · Service to university

Collegiality

- Explicit or implicit process in scholarship, teaching & service
- · Explicit personal characteristic

Integrated Faculty Work



Disciplinary Scholarship

- Scholarships of Discovery and Application
- Discipline-Specific SoTL
- ·CES (community engaged scholarship)
- · Generalized SoTL
- ·Public Scholarship

Teaching

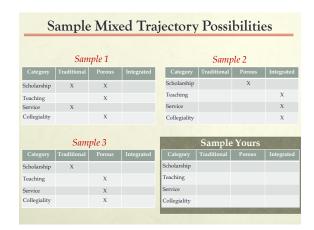
- · Disciplinary and pedagogical knowledge
- ·Engaged teaching
- and skills serve student learning
- Scholarly engaged teaching
- · Scholarly teaching

- · Co-construction of one's scholarly discipline
- ·Public citizenship
- · Campus citizenship
- Community engagement

Collegiality

- Implicit process in scholarship, teaching & service
- Explicit personal characteristic
- engagement
- Explicit process in peer review of teaching
- ·Element of community

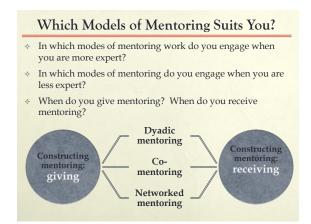
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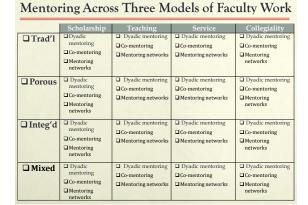


Which Model of Faculty Work Fits You?

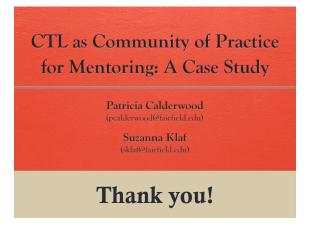
- What has been your predominant model of faculty work?
- Has your model of faculty work changed over time?
- Do you expect to change your model of faculty work?

| | Scholarship | Teaching | Service | Collegiality |
|-------------|-------------|----------|---------|--------------|
| Traditional | | | | |
| Porous | | | | |
| Integrated | | | | |
| Mixed | | | | |
| | | | | |









Calderwood & Klaf (2014). Fairfield University.