



# Training Offerings Survey And Training Needs Assessment for Cultural Mentors

#### **Final Report**

Presented to the Cultural Human Resources Council (CHRC)



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# CONTENTS

ΕX	ECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
1.	Project Context	9
2.	Purpose of the Study	9
3.	Methodology	10
4.	Research Findings	11
5.	Outcomes of Our Training Needs Survey	18
6.	Outcomes of Our Training Offerings Survey	26
App	pendix A: Sample of Mentors and Mentorees	. 34
App	pendix B: Mentorship Programs	35
App	pendix C: Training Organizations	36
App	pendix D: Mentors' questionnaire	37
App	pendix E: Protégés' questionnaire	53
App	pendix F: Training offerings' questionnaire	62
App	pendix G: Mentorship programs	.79
Apı	pendix H: Bibliography	. 83

# **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Commissioned by the CHRC, this study of managerial mentoring in the cultural sector basically sought to shed light on three questions:

- Where do cultural mentors see their training needs in terms of the Competency Chart and Profile?
- Which Canadian educational and training institutions and professional organizations offer training for mentors in cultural management?
- To what extent can these institutions and professional organizations respond to the training needs identified by a sample of cultural mentors in the context of this study?

#### ON THE TRAINING NEEDS OF MENTORS IN THE CULTURAL SECTOR

- Consulted mentors generally believe that they have "what it takes" to be good mentors;
- Consulted mentors believe that the ability to transfer expertise is the mentor's chief competency rather than the ability to manage the mentoring process;
- Which explains the importance that consulted mentors seem to place on communication skills: improvement of one's communication skills was the most frequently stated among expressed needs;
- Consulted protégés have another point of view and are more critical in their assessment of their mentor's ability to establish and maintain an efficient mentoring relationship.



#### ON EXISTING MENTOR TRAINING OFFERINGS

- Mentor training offerings specifically designed for the cultural sector are practically non existent;
- There are general mentor training programs and seminars, however, that are available regionally or nationally, in English and / or in French;
- Among the regular training offerings that we have examined, only one deals with manager mentoring and none is specific to the cultural sector;
- Training in manager *coaching* is available, however, but is not specifically geared toward the cultural sector;
- These training providers generally favour conventional methods, such as conferences and seminars, while some offer the possibility of distance learning, such as tele training;
- We cannot affirm whether the training offerings we collated really develop the required skills or not,<sup>1</sup> even if most providers claim to offer a balance of theory and practical training likely to favour the development of mentors' skills.

#### On the Capacity of Training Offerings to Respond to Identified Needs

- Consulted training suppliers, whether in coaching or in mentoring, believe that their training programs are quite complete and that they adequately contribute to developing nearly all the skills enumerated in the Mentor Competency Chart. The only weakness they acknowledge is the fact that their program may not address the specific needs of the cultural sector, particularly the management of cultural organizations;
- Some training suppliers are receptive to the idea of adapting their training offerings so as to better respond to the specific needs of the cultural sector.

The limitations of this study did not allow us a sufficiently thorough investigation of these training offerings.



# ON THE LIMITATIONS OF TRAINING

- Training is far from being mentors' favoured means of learning or improving their mentoring skills;
- Mentors find experience, self-teaching, and action to be more conducive to learning.



#### **RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **RECOMMENDATION 1**

RAISING MENTORS' AWARENESS OF THE IMPORTANCE OF THEIR ROLE AND OF THE NECESSITY OF PREPARING FOR THIS ROLE.

In view of the fact that:

- mentors consulted did not seem to feel the need for acquiring or improving skills for managing the mentoring relationship as defined by the Mentors' Chart of Competencies;
- protégés consulted had, for their part, identified significant weaknesses in the mentors' ability to establish an efficient mentoring process;

We recommend that the CHRC adopt the following objective:

Raise mentors' awareness in the cultural sector about the significance of their function in a successful mentoring relationship and of the need of preparing for this function.

To this end, the CHRC could:

- Build a support network to address the needs of mentors and protégés;
- Initiate events facilitating meetings and exchanges between mentors.



**RECOMMENDATION 2** 

DEVELOP A STRATEGY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF MENTORS' COMPETENCIES BASED ON THE MENTORS' COMPETENCY CHART AND ON THE TRAINING METHODS FAVOURED BY THE LATTER.

In view of the fact that:

This study has brought to light the significance of an effective management of

the mentoring relationship;

Beyond the mentor's technical expertise, the effectiveness of this relationship

rests on the mentor's ability to establish a structured process that promotes the

protégé's training;

It is essential to keep in mind mentors' expressed reservations with respect to

conventional training;

We recommend that the CHRC develop a two-tier strategy for the development of

competencies: (1) a practical guide for mentors and (2) a data base of training and other

learning resources available to mentors.

A Practical Guide for Mentors

We recommend the development of a modularized mentor's guide based on the Mentor's

Chart of Competencies in the cultural sector. Such a guide can be made available to

mentors either in the form of accompanying guide transmitted by a mentoring program

coordinator, or in electronic form on the CHRC website.

The DACUM system, 2 used to build the Mentor's Chart of Competencies, provides the

possibility of producing a set of activities — reflections, self-assessments, practical

exercises, and even work tools mentor may use throughout the mentoring relationship —

for each of the competencies.

<sup>2</sup> This methodology was used by CARS, which later designed a complete training program for each of the competencies of their chart.

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Final Report Groupe Réseau Conseil December 21, 2005 Various resources may also be made available to assist the mentor in fulfilling his role: mentor discussion groups and support networks, access to a master mentor for

personalized assistance, a mentor's code of ethics, database of resources available

across Canada — lectures, information providers, audio and visual documentation,

suggested activities with the protégés, an so on.3

Such a guide would have the advantage of promoting the Mentor's Competency Chart

and ensuring its wider circulation, both among cultural organizations having formally

implemented a mentoring program and among individual, self-styled mentors.

A Database of Training and other Learning Resources Available to Mentors

Research undertaken in the course of this study has allowed us to identify some

educational institutions and organizations providing structured training and other learning

resources that seems to be appropriate to the needs of management mentorship in the

cultural sector (see Section 6 and Appendix G of the present report)

We recommend that the CHRC:

Help circulate information on these training offerings by steering mentors who

are interested in enrolling in more formal training structures toward resources

that are likely to help them improve their competencies.

We are thinking here of a guide based on the "Career Architect" (Lominger) to help manage by competencies. See "Grow Your Own Leaders: How to Identify, Develop, and Retain Leadership Talent" (William C. Byham, Audrey B. Smith, Matthew J. Paese)



#### **RECOMMENDATION 3**

INFORM CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS ABOUT BEST PRACTICES WITH REGARD TO IMPLEMENTING EFFECTIVE MENTORING PROGRAMS.

In view of the fact that:

- Mentoring is a means of learning usually aimed at helping an individual develop his or her personal or professional objectives;
- Mentoring programs are emerging in the cultural sector that are geared toward the development of cultural organizations rather than solely toward individual development;
- These programs aim to answer the needs of cultural organizations, namely by:
  - facilitating managers' integration and adaptation in organizations in the cultural sector;
  - supporting the organizational development of cultural businesses;
  - preparing a new generation of managers by ensuring the transfer of expertise or the organizations acquired knowledge.
- Managerial mentoring in the cultural sector takes many forms coaching, internships, consultation, etc. that go beyond the strict definition of mentoring;
- The variety and flexibility of offerings with regard to mentoring are a way of satisfying cultural organizations' varied requirements and of broadening the practice.

We recommend that the CHRC approach cultural organizations to inform them of:

- The different kinds of mentorship that are emerging in cultural organizations;
- Selection criteria for mentors;
- A code of ethics for mentors;
- The design of a typical orientation session for mentors and their protégés;
- Mentorship program assessment models.



To reach these objectives, we recommend the publication of a collection of best practices and implementations of mentoring programs for organizations in the cultural sector. Such an instrument would have the advantage of enabling organizations to implement a custom approach to mentoring that satisfies needs specific to the cultural sector.

In preparing such an instrument, the CHRC might be inspired by existing publications, such as:

- Coaching, Mentoring and Succession Planning, from the Cultural Careers Council of Ontario;
- The different publications in la Fondation de l'entrepreneurship's Mentorship series;
- The *Final Report Summary* prepared by Ms Darlene McCue and a paper entitled *Mentoring From A Social Cognitive Learning Perspective: Reflections For The Museum Sector* written by Ms Joy Davis upon completion of the Museum Leadership Development Pilot Project, a learning partnership of the School of Public Administration and the Cultural Resource Management Program at the University of Victoria, the Royal British Columbia Museum, and the Provincial Museum of Alberta;
- The mentoring guide for Quebec civil servants produced by the Centre d'expertise en gestion des ressources humaines at the Secrétariat du Conseil du Trésor;
- The research report produced by the Public Service Human Resources Management Agency of Canada entitled Les programmes de mentorat dans la function publique fédérale: État de la situation et pratiques exemplaires;
- The mentoring guide designed for the Canadian public service.
- The information resources and references made available by the International Mentoring Association (IMA).



#### 1. PROJECT CONTEXT

In response to the difficulty expressed by cultural organizations in recruiting and retaining cultural managers, the Canadian Conference of the Arts undertook the Creative Management Project. The CMP Action Plan, in which mentorship was seen as a very meaningful professional development activity, made the following recommendation:

"The Department of Canadian Heritage and the Canada Council should undertake a study of existing mentors in the Canadian cultural sector, determine the need to train additional mentors, and develop means for doing so. The study should be undertaken in consultation with capacity building, stabilization and organizational development programs, and universities, colleges and specialized training institutions."

(Recommendation 14)

To move forward on the CMP Action Plan recommendation on mentorship, various researches were undertaken. This study is part of the follow-up to this recommendation.

#### 2. Purpose of the Study

Commissioned by the Cultural Human Resources Council (CHRC), this study has the following objectives:

- To determine where, in terms of the Competency Chart and Profile, cultural mentors see their training needs;
- To determine which Canadian educational and training institutions and professional organizations offer training for mentors in cultural management;

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> CHRC, Mentorship Strategy for Managers and Administrators of Cultural Organizations, Creative Management Project, March 2005, p. 2



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■ To assess to what extent these institutions and professional organizations can respond to the training needs identified by a sample of cultural mentors in the context of this study.

## 3. METHODOLOGY

To accomplish this mandate, the following methodology was designed and applied:

TOOLS	OBJECTIVES	TARGET POPULATION	SAMPLE SIZE
WEB RESEARCH	<ol> <li>To conduct documentary research on mentorship training practices;</li> <li>2. To conduct documentary research on available mentoring training offerings.</li> </ol>	Training Providers in Manager Mentoring	Approximately 10
QUESTIONNAIRE ON TRAINING OFFERINGS  1. To survey mentor training practices; 2. 2. To compare mentor training offerings on the basis of the Mentor's Chart of Competencies.		Training Providers in Manager Mentoring and Manager Coaching	Approximately 10
COMPETENCY AND TRAINING NEEDS SELF-ASSESSMENT QUESTIONNAIRE	To identify the training needs of mentors on the basis of the Mentor's Chart of Competencies.	Mentors in the cultural sector	15
QUESTIONNAIRE TO ASSESS THE COMPETENCIES OF INDIVIDUALS EXERCISING THE ROLE OF MENTOR	To identify the training needs of mentors on the basis of the Mentor's Chart of Competencies.	Protégés	5



As a first step, documentary and Internet-based research was conducted on existing and proposed formal mentoring programs in the cultural sector across Canada.

The purpose of our research was three-fold:

- To produce a list of mentors and protégés who would be invited to respond to a training needs survey;
- To collate information in order to compare common and distinct features of existing mentoring programs (see Appendix B);
- To collate information in order to compare common and distinct features of existing training offerings (see Appendix C).

The second step was to produce two surveys: one to identify mentors' training needs, and another to assess training offerings on mentoring and, more particularly, on mentor training. Both surveys were based on the Mentor's Chart of Competencies.

#### 4. RESEARCH FINDINGS

#### 4.1 THE CONCEPT OF MENTORING

"Mentor is a figure in Greek mythology; he is a friend of Ulysses'. Taken by his conqueror and warrior duties, Ulysses asks Mentor to take care of his son Telemachus, for he considers that his friend possesses the wisdom that will enable him to be a good tutor and counsellor."

Le mentorat et le monde du travail: "Mentor : Vieux comme Ulysse"

Across the ages and in all cultures, wise people have initiated and assisted novices. Mentors of the twenty-first century exercise essentially the same role: they are expected to provide guidance, to teach, and to be role models.



Training Offerings Survey and Training Needs Assessment for Cultural Mentors

Mentoring is presently being rediscovered. Contemplating the prospect of baby boomers

soon leaving the labour market or reducing their presence at work, organizations are

worried that they may experience difficulties in recruiting and retaining a qualified

workforce. This context has led to several mentoring projects and programs. These

initiatives all pursue the same goal: to assist young workers in their professional and

personal development.

An increasing number of organizations in Canada and in the United States have

implemented various forms of mentoring programs. These are seen as an important way

"to develop an individual's potential, leading to success and professional accomplishment

for the benefit of both the individual and the organization." Formal mentoring is a

relatively new approach that has been practised alongside other forms of professional

assistance. These approaches bear certain similarities while also possessing distinct

features, which leads to some confusion when it comes to defining the concept of

mentoring, all the more when having to describe the role and responsibilities of a mentor.

Mentoring, coaching, counselling, etc. are all terms that are used to describe the role

exercised by an experienced individual to assist, help, advise, and guide a younger or

less experienced person. However, these terms bear different meanings and we believe

that it is essential to clarify the distinction, in this study, between two emerging forms of

practice in the cultural sector, namely mentoring and coaching.

MENTORING:

Mentoring is defined as personal, voluntary, and confidential assistance provided on a

long-term basis by a mentor who will enable an individual — the protégé — to achieve

personal growth, professional development, and learning objectives in a given work

setting (Grand dictionnaire terminologique 2005). In their book entitled Mentoring: New

Strategies and Challenges, Galbraith and Cohen define mentoring as a learning

approach where the mentor shares his knowledge, his skills and his experience with his

protégé to enable the latter to achieve his own objectives.

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COACHING:

Coaching refers to "a form of individualized support that addresses the development of specific skills required for a given position, on a short- or long-term basis, at any hierarchical level in order to enhance the overall profitability of the organization" (*Grand* 

dictionnaire terminologique 2005).

This type of support may be provided by an employee's immediate superior or by an

experienced individual, within or outside the organization, who is called upon to transfer

his know-how, to provide counselling, to make suggestions on how to accomplish a

particular task or on how to go about achieving a particular goal.

A review of the literature has enabled us to highlight the following similarities and

differences between a mentoring and a coaching relationship.

SIMILARITIES IN MENTORING AND COACHING RELATIONSHIPS

A relationship between two individuals:

An individual whose experience and expertise are formally acknowledged;

A less experienced person who wants to learn.

> A relationship centred on specific needs or objectives;

A support relationship involving a transfer of experience and expertise;

A relationship that promotes and facilitates learning and professional autonomy.



	DIFFERENCES						
	MENTORING	COACHING					
1.	Mentoring focuses primarily on the protégé's personal and professional development.	1.	Coaching focuses primarily on the development of specific skills in order to improve individual and overall organizational performance.				
2.	Learning focuses mainly on cultivating particular behaviour or attitudes.	2.	Learning focuses on skills development (know-how).				
3.	Mentor-type involvement is more social or political in nature.	3.	Coach-type involvement is technical or professional.				
4.	Mentoring aims at the actualization of the protégé's potential.	4.	Coaching aims at enabling the coachee to further develop or make more efficient use of his present skill.				
5.	The mentor-protégé relationship often has an affective as well as a professional dimension.	5.	The coach-coachee interactions are essentially professional.				
6.	It is a long-term relationship.	6.	The coaching relationship is contextual and short term.				
7.	A mentor is primarily a role model.	7.	A coach is primarily a technical expert.				
8.	An employee's immediate superior cannot be his mentor.	8.	The employee's immediate superior may also be his coach.				
9.	In general, mentoring is a voluntary relationship and the mentor is not remunerated.	9.	A coach may be remunerated.				

#### 4.2 MENTORING MANAGERS VS COACHING MANAGERS IN CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

MENTORSHIP AS WELL AS COACHING RELATIONSHIPS

Although the limitations of this project prevented us from making a thorough study and analysis of all existing mentoring programs for managers in the cultural sector, our findings indicate that many of the programs implemented in the cultural sector do not always reflect standard features of a mentoring program. Our research has revealed that the mentoring concept has often been adapted or adjusted to respond to the specific needs of certain cultural organizations or to facilitate a transfer of expertise in the management of cultural organizations.



In our survey, we suggested the following definitions of Mentoring and Coaching and asked respondents to select the one that best described their role and their relationship with their protégé(s).

#### MENTORING AND COACHING

#### **MENTORING:**

An experienced, respected, and credible person (mentor) providing personal and confidential assistance to enhance the learning and professional development of a less experienced person (protégé) through guidance, counselling, role modelling, and by sharing his / her experience, expertise, and vision.

#### **COACHING:**

Individual support and guidance for the purpose of enabling a person to develop his/her talents and professional competencies to their full potential or for the purpose of resolving or addressing specific difficulties or issues.

More than a third of the respondents answered that both definitions would adequately describe their experience as mentors. The remaining respondents were evenly split between the mentoring and coaching definitions. Still, these results confirm our perception that coaching relationships do exist within the mentoring programs offered to cultural managers.

This finding is important in view of one of the present study's goals, namely, to identify the training needs of the individuals providing support and guidance to cultural managers. For those who are inclined to define their role as one of coaching, the emphasis is on the role of expert practitioner; on the other hand, those who see themselves as mentors will emphasize the fact that a mentor is first and foremost a role model. Although these two



roles have much in common, they may require different skills or different levels of proficiency with regard to the skills.

#### BROAD-BASED AND FLEXIBLE MENTORING PROGRAMS

In spite of the growing popularity of mentoring programs in cultural management, we have noticed that most of the programs examined are based on broad objectives that allow for different types of projects:

Program Goals	ORGANIZATIONS
To support organizational development	Flying Squad
projects	Heritage Canada
	Fondation du maire de Montréal
	pour la Jeunesse
	⇒ Fondation de l'entrepreneurship
To offer internship opportunities with the	⇒ Flying Squad
assistance of a mentor	Canadian Film and Television
	Production Association
To facilitate assimilation of the	Grant MacEwan College
organizational culture by new employees	<ul><li>Canadian Film and Television</li></ul>
	Production Association
To facilitate the development of	Heritage Canada
management skills	<ul> <li>Fondation du maire de Montréal</li> </ul>
3	pour la Jeunesse
	<ul> <li>Alliance between University of</li> </ul>
	Victoria (School of Public
	Administration), Royal British
	Columbia Museum, and Provincial
	Museum of Alberta
	⇒ Fondation de l'entrepreneurship



VERY FEW AVAILABLE MENTOR TRAINING PROGRAMS

Our research indicates that very few of the above listed organizations have a specific mentor training component within their respective mentoring program. When asked how they developed their mentoring skills, the vast majority of mentor respondents answered

"through personal / on the job experience."

In Quebec, no one among the consulted mentors received any training in the role of mentor. These individuals were all involved in projects coordinated by the Flying Squad. This organization is very much aware of this gap and intends to correct it within the next year. Other programs in the Quebec cultural sector provide general information on mentoring; for instance, the Fondation de l'entrepreneurship offers information workshops

and provides a variety of documents and practical guides on the role of mentor.

Among the mentor respondents from the other provinces, more than half stated that they had received "information on mentoring and its challenges" and had benefited from the support and assistance of "a resource-person." Some of them could also rely on "a

practical guide for mentors and mentorees."

Research projects conducted in 2001 and 2003 by Ms. Christine Cuerrier, head of the Research department at Fondation de l'entrepreneurship and coordinator of a study on mentoring at Université du Québec à Montréal (UQÀM), provide a series of insights on mentoring practices in Canada. Specifically, these research projects were centred on mentoring in British Columbia, Alberta, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland. In her book entitled *Le mentorat et le monde du travail au Canada: recueil des meilleures pratiques*, Ms. Cuerrier indicates that most training programs offered to mentors aim at introducing them to their role and to provide information on the basic features of the mentoring program in which they will be involved. This mentor training component usually takes the form of an orientation workshop which, in some cases, is completed by informal meetings that mentors are free to attend. 40% of the mentoring

<sup>5</sup>CUERRIER, Christine, *Le mentorat et le monde du travail au Canada : recueil des meilleures pratiques*, Les Éditions de la Fondation de l'entrepreneurship, 2003, 488 p.



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programs offered in these provinces do not have a specific training component for mentors. Because she considers that mentor training can strongly contribute to enhancing the effectiveness and the quality of the mentoring relationship, Ms. Cuerrier recommends that any mentoring program should include a formal training module for mentors which should have at least the following features: an orientation session; a practical guide containing practical exercises and readings on (1) the role and duties of a mentor, (2) on how to establish and maintain a positive and efficient relationship with a protégé (or protégés), and (3) on potential ethics issues. Ideally, a mentor training program should also provide other meeting / training opportunities on career development, communication skills, coaching skills, etc.

First and foremost, mentor training offerings should be based on a systematic analysis of mentors' training needs. The major purpose of our survey was precisely to identify such needs.

#### 5. OUTCOMES OF OUR TRAINING NEEDS SURVEY

#### 5.1 DESCRIPTION OF OUR SURVEY RESPONDENTS

Some 21 individuals responded to our survey, i.e., 15 mentors and 6 protégés, surpassing by one our set target (see Appendix A). We were able to obtain responses from 5 of Canada's main regions, namely the Atlantic provinces (2 respondents), Quebec (8 respondents), Ontario (3 respondents), the Prairies (6 respondents), and British Columbia (2 respondents). With the exception of Ontario, our sample of respondents is very closely proportional to the distribution of the cultural sector labour force across Canada. We also find among our respondents 2 aboriginals and 2 francophones from outside Quebec.

Regarding subsector representation, 5 respondents indicated that they are working in more than one discipline; the remaining 16 are unequally distributed among the four following subsectors: Live Performing Arts, Film and Television, Music and Sound Recording, and Visual Arts.



#### PROFILE OF OUR SURVEY RESPONDENTS

#### PROFILE OF MENTOR RESPONDENTS (TOTAL: 15)

- The majority of mentor respondents are 45 years old or more.
- Most respondents are either Board members or senior-most managers. The remaining respondents are retired executives or private consultants.
- Half of our respondents have exercised the role of mentor for more than 5 years while mentor experience for the other half varies from 1 to 5 years.
- All mentors had more than one experience as mentor. Half of them were involved in more than 5 mentoring projects.
- Only one mentor out of three was directly solicited by the person who was interested in undertaking a mentoring relationship. All other mentor respondents were solicited by a third party such as a client, general manager, or an artist group.

#### PROFILE OF PROTÉGÉ RESPONDENTS (TOTAL: 6)

- The majority of protégé respondents belong to the 25–34 age group.
- They are Board members, general managers, or middle managers.
- Half of protégés have been involved in only one mentorship relationship.
- Most protégés found their mentor through their own personal network of contacts.

# MAIN FEATURES OF THE MENTORING PROGRAMS / PROJECTS IN WHICH OUR SURVEY RESPONDENTS ARE OR HAVE BEEN INVOLVED

- Most projects lasted less than a year.
- Nearly half of our respondents have been involved in both formal and informal mentoring projects. The other half of our respondents is evenly split between formal and informal types of mentorship.
- For nearly half of mentor respondents, transfer of expertise constituted the main goal of their respective mentoring program. A smaller proportion of programs were dedicated to the professional and personal development of high-potential employees or to the development of organizational culture.
- Two third of protégés were involved in a program aiming to facilitate their integration into the organizational culture.
- A majority of mentor respondents skipped the question asking to pick a term that would best describe their relationship with their protégé. Those who did respond either selected the terms "Mentoring" or "Coaching" to describe their relationship.
- Two third of mentors had a contractual agreement involving remuneration. Half of them exercised their mentor role as part of their professional duties. Few did so on a voluntary basis.
- None of the Quebec mentor respondents indicated that they could or had relied on any type of support (whether human or in the form of documentary resources) to assist them in the role of mentor. By contrast, most mentor respondents from the other regions of Canada mentioned that they had taken advantage of various types of assistance, such as information on mentoring and its challenges, a resource person, seminars and training programs, practical guides for mentors and protégés, and training programs for mentors and protégés.



#### 5.2 OUTCOMES OF THE MENTORS' COMPETENCY SELF-ASSESSMENT

To help understand the analysis that we have made of responses to our study, it would seem important to recall the main characteristics of the competency assessment chart that we used:

- This chart duplicates the Mentor Competencies Chart;
- Each section A through J correlates with a General Area of Competence (GAC) in the chart;
- Each field includes a number of statements that correspond to specific skills in the chart;
- As self-assessment (in the case of mentors), or as an evaluation of their mentors (in the case of protégés), each respondent had to rate each of the skills using the following relative scale:

0 – DOES NOT APPLY; I – HAVE NO SKILL WITH THIS COMPETENCY; II – CAN BE IMPROVED; III – ADEQUATE; IV – HAVE FULL MASTERY OF THIS COMPETENCY.

A sample of each of the questionnaires is available in Appendix D and E.

In general, mentors who lent themselves to this self-assessment seem to think they have "what it takes" to competently fulfil their task as mentor. Indeed, in all, only 18% of their evaluations are at a scale of I or II, that is, below "Adequate" (level III, see Table 1). In other words, in aggregate, mentors consulted gave themselves a mark of 82% in the professional competencies expected of mentors.

On the other hand, protégés who answered our questionnaire have a much more critical opinion of their mentors' competencies: 42% of their evaluations are below "Adequate" (see Table 1). Mentors of these protégés would get an average mark of 58%!

Table 1 also reveals significant differences between consulted mentors and protégés with respect to which General Area of Competence (GAC) are most in need of improvement. The only GAC on which there exist some agreement between mentors and protégés is the ability to "complete a mentoring process" (H).



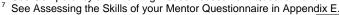
TABLE 1: ASSESSMENT WITH RESPECT TO GENERAL AREAS OF COMPETENCE

MENTORS' SELF-ASSESSMENT (# of respondents: 15)		PROTÉGÉS' ASSESSMENT OF THEIR MENTOR'S SKILLS (# of respondents: 6)				
Number of times mastery of the skills bell particular General Area of Competence considered to be less than adequate (i.e., levels	(GAC) <sup>6</sup> was	Number of times mastery of the skills be particular General Area of Competence considered to be less than adequate (i.e., le	(GAC) was			
Completing the mentoring process	17/ 60	Guide the protégé through the work	21 / 42			
(GAC H)	(28%)	plan (GAC E)	(50%)			
Establish rapport (GAC B)	15 / 60 (25%)	Completing the mentoring process (GAC H)	11 / 24 (46%)			
Ensure resources for mentoring process	12 / 60	Provide growth opportunities	16 / 36			
(GAC C)	(20%)	(GAC G)	(44%)			
Guide the protégé through the work plan	19 / 105	Establish a work plan (GAC D)	8 / 18			
(GAC E)	(18%)	. , ,	(44%)			
Provide growth opportunities (GAC G)	16 / 90	Ensure resources for mentoring	10 / 24			
	(18%)	process (GAC C)	(42%)			
Identify the need (GAC A)	15 / 90	Share industry knowledge	15 / 36			
	(17%)	(GAC F)	(42%)			
Share industry knowledge (GAC F)	10 / 90	Identify the need (GAC A)	14 / 36			
,	(11%)	, ,	(39%)			
Establish a work plan (GAC D)	5 / 45	Establish rapport (GAC B)	7 / 24			
. , , ,	(11%)		(29%)			
TOTAL:	109/600 (18%)	TOTAL:	102/240 (42%)			

N.B.: The denominator equals the number of skills within a particular General Area of Competence (GAC) X the number of respondents, i.e. 15 mentors or 6 protégés. If we use GAC H as an example: there are 4 skills belonging to GAC H: therefore, the denominator for mentors equals the number of skills (4) X the number of respondents (15) = 60

Differences between mentors and protégés are just as clean when it comes to **specific skills** (Table 2). While skills needing improvement most often identified by mentors are at the <u>beginning</u> (B4) and at the <u>end</u> (H1 and H3) of the mentoring process, those identified by protégés largely represent abilities that a mentor must demonstrate <u>during</u> the process (E2, E7, F4, and F5). Convergence does occur, however, on two points of mentors' and protégés' assessments: the need, on the one hand, for mentors to learn how to better "encourage the protégé to balance personal and professional life" (G6) and, on the other, for mentors to improve their overall ability to guide protégés through their

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> See Competency and Training Needs Assessment Questionnaire in Appendix D.





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work plan (GAC E), although mentors (E1) and protégés (E2 and E7) identified different specific skills needing improvement within this area of competence

TABLE 2: ASSESSMENT WITH RESPECT TO SPECIFIC COMPETENCIES

MENTORS SELF-ASSESSMENT (# Of Respondents: 15)		MENTOREES ASSESSMENT OF THEIR MENTOR'S SKILLS (# Of Respondents: 6)		
Skills assessed at a less than adequate level (i or II) by 5 mentors or more	.e., levels I	Skills assessed at a less than adequate level (i or II) by 4 mentorees or more	.e., levels I	
Self assess performance as mentor (H1)	7 / 15 (47%)	Identify the gaps in the protégé's experience and skills (A5)	4 / 6 (67%)	
Encourage protégé to define a balance between work and personal life (G6)	6 / 15 (40%)	Ask challenging questions (E2)	4 / 6 (67%)	
Agree with protégé on reviews of the relationship itself (B4)	5 / 15 (33%)	Provide feedback (E7)	4 / 6 (67%)	
Monitor progress (E1)	5 / 15 (33%)	Introduce protégé to network of individuals (F4)	4 / 6 (67%)	
Evaluate the relationship and the process with the protégé (H3)	5 / 15 (33%)	Recommend industry-specific organizations and professional development activities (F5)	4 / 6 (67%)	
process with the protege (110)	(5570)	Encourage protégé to define a balance between work and personal life (G6)	4 / 6 (67%)	

#### 5.3 Training Priorities Identified by Consulted Mentors

Overall, mentor respondents identified very few convergent training needs (see Table 3). **Communication skills** are the only skills for which a good number of mentor respondents acknowledge a need for some improvement.

**TABLE 3: MENTORS' TRAINING PRIORITIES** 

Skills	#
Communications skills (GAC I)	6 / 15
·	(40%)
Identify the need (GAC A)	4 / 15
	(27%)
Guide the protégé through the work plan (GAC E)	3 / 15
	(20%)



There is no direct correlation between the outcomes of their self-assessment (see Tables 1 and 2), based on the Mentor Chart of Competencies, and the skills that were identified as training priorities (see Table 3). This discrepancy seems to indicate that the respondents do not consider the skills which they rated at a "less than adequate level" in their self-assessment (i.e., level I or level II in our questionnaire) to be critical enough to be identified as training priorities.

# 5.4 THE IMPORTANCE OF PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCIES IDENTIFIED IN THE COMPETENCIES CHART

The structure of the Mentors' Competencies Chart — areas A through H —largely coincides with the process of a mentoring relationship. The organization and content of the chart "suggests" that mastery of each of the stages of the mentoring relationship constitutes a fundamental and necessary requirement for any person acting or wanting to act as mentor. Is this conception shared by consulted mentors? To answer the question, we asked mentor respondents the following complementary question: what, in you opinion, are the 5 most important skills that an individual must possess to be a good mentor?

Skills most often mentioned were:

- The ability to share and to transfer one's knowledge and experience;
- Communication skills, including the ability to provide feedback and active listening;
- The ability to bring passion to the mentoring process, including a willingness to commit to a mentoring relationship;
- The ability to exercise judgement and to go to the core of an issue;
- Analytical skills.

According to mentor respondents, it is the ability to transfer their expertise rather than that of managing the mentoring process that represents the most essential competence required of a mentor. This explains the importance they place on communication skills, on good jugement, on critical thinking, and on the ability to engage enthusiastically in a mentoring relationship — all essential ingredients for effectively sharing and transferring one's knowledge and expertise.



Training Offerings Survey and Training Needs Assessment for Cultural Mentors

That consulted mentors seem disinclined to raise the ability of managing the mentoring

process to the rank of essential competence may be explained by the fact that one

associates "mentoring process" with "formal mentorship," whereas many have said they

practice, and even prefer an informal approach.

The following comment from a respondent seems to support this hypothesis:

"The big question for me is whether a process which is traditionally informal can

be effectively codified and formalized. A good personal relationship

characterized by admiration and respect by the junior partner, and affection and

hope by the senior has been the cornerstone of most mentoring relationships.

Whether these qualities can emerge in a more structured and ordered

relationship is a moot question."

Would the Competency Chart have "exaggerated" the importance of managing the

mentoring process? Such does not seem to be the case, considering results of the

protégés' assessments and as the substance of mentor training programs would seem to

prove. We shall examine these programs and other sources in the following section of

this report.

5.5 ARE THE SKILLS DEEMED MOST IMPORTANT BY MENTORS INNATE, OR CAN THEY BE

DEVELOPED?

There is no consensus among mentor respondents on whether these critical skills are

innate or can be learned. Moreover, for those who believe that it is possible to learn such

skills, formal training is far from being perceived as the only or most efficient means of

doing so! (See Table 4)

Petina Nissar Panail

TABLE 4: HOW MENTORS SEE THE LEARNING OF WHAT THEY IDENTIFIED AS THE MOST IMPORTANT SKILLS?

MOST IMPORTANT SKILLS IDENTIFIED BY MENTOR RESPONDENTS	ARE THEY INNATE OR CAN THEY BE LEARNED?	HOW CAN THEY BE LEARNED?
COMMUNICATION SKILLS	4 respondents: are innate 4 respondents: can be learned	<ul> <li>Training and experience (3 respondents)</li> <li>Self-analysis (1)</li> <li>Evaluation by others</li> <li>Mentoring the mentor (1)</li> </ul>
LISTENING SKILLS	4 respondents: are innate 3 respondents: can be learned	<ul> <li>Experience (1)</li> <li>Mentoring the mentor (1)</li> <li>Participating in a range of activities (1)</li> <li>Practising (1)</li> <li>Seeking advice (1)</li> </ul>
ANALYTICAL SKILLS	3 respondents: are innate 2 respondents: can be learned	<ul> <li>Living, working and participating in a range of activities (2)</li> <li>Practising (1)</li> <li>Self-analysis (1)</li> <li>Evaluation by others (1)</li> <li>Seeking advice (1)</li> </ul>
BRINGING PASSION TO THE MENTORING PROCESS	3 respondents: is innate 1 respondent: can be learned	Training and experience (1)
EXERCISING JUDGEMENT AND GETTING TO THE CORE OF AN ISSUE	1 respondent: innate 1 respondent: can be learned	<ul> <li>Living and participating in a range of activities (1)</li> <li>Practising (1)</li> <li>Seeking advice (1)</li> </ul>

Although literature on *mentoring* emphasizes the importance of training as a key success factor in any mentoring program, individuals exercising the role of mentor often believe that they already have what it takes to be a "good" mentor or cannot commit the time required to develop these skills. In other words, it would appear that, in comparison to protégés, current mentors or mentor-candidates take much less advantage of the available training programs. As a result, more and more experts recommend that various forms of one-on-one support be substituted for formal training programs.



#### 6. OUTCOMES OF OUR TRAINING OFFERINGS SURVEY

Alongside our training needs survey, we undertook a survey to identify training offerings on Manager Mentoring and Manager Coaching. We identified six (6) organizations offering training in mentoring, two (2) in management coaching, and one (1) in management mentoring and coaching. We proceeded to examine and compare the training programs offered by these nine (9) organizations (see Appendix C) and also invited them to respond to another survey that aimed at determining the extent to which their respective programs are dedicated to the development of the skills enumerated in the CHRC's Mentor Chart of Competencies. Six (6) training institutions specifically offering training programs on the roles of Mentor and / or Coach followed up on our invitation (see table 6), namely:

- Coaching and Leadership International Inc. (British Columbia)
- Peer Resources (British Columbia)
- Fondation de l'Entrepreneurship (Quebec)
- Coaching de gestion Inc. (Quebec)
- Innovation Consultants Inc. (Quebec)
- The Mentoring Group (California, USA)

#### 6.1 RESULTS OF OUR INVESTIGATIVE SURVEY

Consulted training providers, whether in coaching or in mentoring, believe that their training programs are quite complete and can adequately contribute to developing nearly all the skills enumerated in the Mentor Chart of Competencies (see Table 5) as well as address the needs identified by the mentor and protégé respondents in the context of the present study. The only weakness they acknowledge is the fact that their program may not address the specific needs of the cultural sectors (see Table 5, Area F. Share Industry Knowledge), particularly the management of cultural organizations. Some training suppliers also recognized a need to improve on Area A (Assessment of a potential protégé's need to engage in a mentoring relationship) and Area H (Completing a



mentoring process — particularly the ability to evaluate the mentoring relationship and its outcomes) (see Table 5).

	TABLE 5	# OF TRAINING INSTITUTIONS COVERING EACH GENERAL AREA OF COMPETENCIES	INSTITUTIO	NS' SELF-AS (*)	SSESSMENT		
			I	II	III		
1-	Identify a potential protégé's need to engage in a mentoring relationship	4/6	2/6	2/6	1/6		
2-	Establish rapport with a protégé	6/6	6/6				
3-	Ensure resources for the mentoring process	6/6	6/6				
4-	Establish a work plan	6 / 6	5/6				
5-	Guide the protégé through the work plan	5/6	5/6		1/6		
6-	Share industry knowledge	2/6	2/6				
7-	Provide growth opportunities	5/6	4/6				
8-	Complete a mentoring process	5/6	2/6	2/6			
9-	Communicate efficiently	6/6	6/6				
10-	Demonstrate personal competencies	6 / 6	5/6				
	(*) I. A strong feature of our program						

II. We could improve in this aspect III. A definite lack in our program

#### This survey also revealed that:

- Types of training most often used are presentations, round-table discussions, and distance training tools.
- Some training providers would be receptive to adapting their program to better respond to the specific needs of the cultural sector.



# 6.2 OTHER INSTITUTIONS OR ORGANIZATIONS OFFERING PROGRAMS AND SERVICES TO MENTORS

This study allowed us to identify other institutions or organizations which, although not having taken part in our survey or not offering training in mentorship or management coaching, have nevertheless developed programs, services, and expertise likely to interest cultural organizations or individuals mentoring or interested in mentoring in the cultural sector:

- The mentoring and management coaching seminars offered by the York University's Schulich School of Business (<a href="www.schulich.yorku.ca/ssb-extra/seecmaster.nsf">www.schulich.yorku.ca/ssb-extra/seecmaster.nsf</a>). Consisting of two training seminars, they mainly target managers, with the objectives of teaching the roles of mentor and coach and of a certain number of abilities and techniques essential to exercising these roles effectively. The two seminars' content seems to match a large part of the areas of competence outlined in the Mentor's Competencies Chart.
- The University of Victoria School of Public Administration had occasion in recent years of consolidating its expertise and acquiring solid new experience in the field of mentorship with its involvement in a pilot project led jointly with the Royal British Columbia Museum and the Provincial Museum of Alberta (<a href="www.uvic.ca/crmp/mldp/">www.uvic.ca/crmp/mldp/</a>). The project's objective was to prepare a new generation of museum managers through a combination of academic training and practical internship supported by a group of mentors.
- Grant MacEwan College also has experience and expertise in mentorship, since it has been managing an internal mentoring program for several years, addressing the needs of its teaching staff (<a href="http://www.facultydevelopment.gmcc.ab.ca/metorDescription.html">http://www.facultydevelopment.gmcc.ab.ca/metorDescription.html</a>). Together with the Alberta Association of Library Technicians (AALT), this institution also manages a mentoring program whose aim is "to promote the Library Technician



profession and the library field in general." (<a href="http://business.macewan.ca/gmcc/">http://business.macewan.ca/gmcc/</a> imlt/Careers/DetailsPage.cfm?id=2094)

- The **Cultural Careers Council of Ontario** has jointly developed a practical guide with the CHRC titled *Human Resources Management Tools. Coaching and Succession Planning* (<a href="http://www.workingculture.on.ca">http://www.workingculture.on.ca</a>). The guide is addressed both to individuals exercising or intending to exercise the role of mentor and to cultural organizations wishing to implement a mentoring program.
- The Association of Canadian Publishers (<a href="http://www.publishers.ca/">http://www.publishers.ca/</a> about-programs.htm) offers a mentorship program to individuals who wish to eventually assume leadership positions in Canadian publishing. One of the main goals of the program is to provide an opportunity for smaller or younger publishers to work in a focused and intensive way with a lager or more senior publisher on a specific aspect of their business.
- CARS, the automotive sector council, developed an excellent mentor and coach training program (<a href="http://204.101.149.153/mentorcoach/english/program.html">http://204.101.149.153/mentorcoach/english/program.html</a>). The courses in this program correspond to the areas of competence outlined in the Mentors' / Coaches' Chart developed under the aegis of CARS. The general content of several courses, the favoured learning method (competency-based learning), and the fact that the program's instigator and manager is also a sector council are all elements that should incite the CHRC to seek collaborations, an alliance, or some form of partnership with CARS for the purposes of mentor training.



- Finally, the **International Mentoring Association** (IMA, www.mentoring-association.org). This association defines itself as "a worldwide organization which unites a broad cross-section of hundreds of individuals, all of whom are interested in the theory and practice of effective mentoring." Its mandate is to:
  - ⇒ Provide a regular, public forum for dialogue and learning about effective mentoring;
  - ⇒ Provide professional development activities for members of the Association and for others interested in mentoring;
  - ➡ Identify, collect, and provide access to the best information on mentoring strategies and programs that research and expert practice have found to be successful;
  - ⇒ Facilitate the growth of *effective mentoring practice* and the implementation of mentoring *programs*;
  - ➡ Create and support mentoring among youth and employees and members of all kinds of institutions, organizations, and agencies;
  - → Provide the leadership for a worldwide mentoring initiative.

This association offers its members, and even non-members, access to an impressive volume of information and documentary sources on all kinds of issues and aspects relating to mentorship.



# TABLE 6- TRAINING INSTITUTIONS HAVING RESPONDED TO OUR SURVEY ON MENTOR TRAINING OFFERINGS

ORGANIZATION	CORPORATE PROFILE	DEFINITION (S)	CUSTOMERS	TRAINING OFFERED	OTHER SERVICES
THE MENTORING GROUP		A Mentor is an experienced person who goes out of his/her way to help a mentee set important life goals and develop the skills to reach them.		The Mentoring Group offers a variety of training options delivered by certified consultants. Most requested courses are:	
www.mentoring group.com 13560 Mesa Drive, Grass Valley, CA 95949, USA Phone: 530.268.1146 Fax: 530.268.3636 Email: info@mentoringgroup.com Contact: Linda Phillips-Jones	The Mentoring group is a division of a not-for-profit corporation, the Coalition of Counselling Centers (CCC).	An informal mentor provides coaching, listening, advise, sounding board reactions or other help in an unstructured, casual manner. A formal or enhanced informal mentor agrees to an ongoing, planned partnership that focuses on helping the mentee reach specific goals over a designated period.		<ul> <li>General Mentoring Orientation (In-Person)</li> <li>Combined Mentor-Mentee</li> <li>Training (In-Person)</li> <li>Mentor Training (In-Person)</li> <li>Mentor Audioconference Orientation</li> <li>Mentee Audioconference Orientation</li> <li>How to Design and Implement a Successful Mentoring Initiative</li> </ul>	A variety of mentoring resources in printed, audio, and video formats.
COACHING AND LEADERSHIP INTERNATIONAL INC.  www.coachingandleadership.com Victoria, BC, Canada Phone: 1.866.254.4357 Fax: 250.652.5390 info@coachingandleadership.com  Contact: Betska K.Burr	CLI is a Canadian for- profit organization that dedicates itself to research and development of programs for accelerated human performance in corporation and communities.	Professional coaching is an ongoing professional relationship that helps people produce results in their lives, careers, businesses or organizations. Through the process of coaching, clients deepen their learning, improve their performance, and enhance their quality of life.	Mainly large Canadian private and public organizations in several sectors.	CLI offers a Certification program for Coaches accredited by the International Coach Federation (ICF)	A variety of coaching resources in printed, audio, and video formats.
www.coaching.qc.ca 37 Place de la Rochelle, Ste-Julie, PQ J0L 2S0 Phone: 450.649.5505 Fax: 450.649.6372 Email: info@coaching.qc.ca Contact: Jean-Pierre Fortin	Founded in 1997, CGI is the first French-speaking coaching school in North America. CGI is accredited by International Coach Federation (ICF)	Coaching is a partnership between a leader and his or her associates. This partnership rests on concrete observations and actions in view of achieving objectives, transformations, or the development of potential and competence more effectively than would be possible without this partnership.	Francophones of all countries who aspire to becoming professional coaches.	The Professional Coaching Training Program is accredited by the International Coaching Federation. In-house certification after completion of 24 modules (126 hours) requires a total of 100 documented and evaluated hours of coaching. Two-part examination: an open-book examination, and supervised onlin-coaching of three case studies.  Different types of training programs:  Telephone and Internet Online-classes with group practice Corporate programs	Choice of two specializations:  Business and professions (Executive business, corporate, entrepreneurial, career change)  Personal growth (youth, adults, retirees)



## TABLE 6- TRAINING INSTITUTIONS HAVING RESPONDED TO OUR SURVEY ON MENTOR TRAINING OFFERINGS

ORGANIZATION	CORPORATE PROFILE	DEFINITION (S)	CUSTOMERS	TRAINING OFFERED	OTHER SERVICES
PEER RESOURCES  www.mentors.ca 1052 Davie Street, Victoria, B.C. Canada V8S 4E3 Phone: 1-800-567-3700 Fax: (250) 595-3504 rcarr@islandnet.com  Contact: Rrey Carr	Peer Resources has been in operation as a non-profit educational corporation since 1975 and has an unequalled record of experienced and published experts in peer, mentor, and coach systems in Canada.	Formal mentorship has the following characteristics:  a deliberate, conscious, voluntary relationship:  it may or may not have a specific time limit; is sanctioned or supported by the corporation, organization, or association (by time, acknowledgement of supervisors or administrators, or is in alignment with the mission or vision of the organization); occurs between an experienced, employed, or retired person (the mentor) and one or more other persons (the partners); typically takes place between members of an organization, corporation, or association, or between members of such entities and individuals external to or temporarily associated with such entities; who are generally not in a direct, heirarchical or supervisory chain-of-command; where the outcome of the relationship is expected to benefit all parties in the relationship (albeit at different times) for personal growth, career development, lifestyle enhancement, spiritual fulfillment, goal achievement, and other areas mutually designated by the mentor and partner; with benefit to the community within which the mentoring takes place; and such activities taking place on a one-to-one, small group, or by electronic or telecommunication means; and typically focused on interpersonal support, guidance, mutual exchange, sharing of wisdom, coaching, and role modelling.	With Associates across Canada, Japan, the United States, Australia, and the United Kingdom, Peer Resources provides used helping resource manuals, technical articles, and curricula around the world.	Mentor leadership programs     Corporate, Business & Organizational Mentor Program Development     Reference to a list of 190 coaching training programs	Peer Resources a North American producer of contemporary literature on peer helping, mentoring and coaching. Research reports, project summaries, annotated bibliographies, and background papers are other documents available from Peer Resources.  • A subscription to our print publication: Compass: The Magazine for Peer Assistance, Mentoring, and Coaching;  • A subscription to our monthly Internet publication: The Peer Bulletin;  • Access to password protected website documents;  • On-line expert consultation through email and toll-free telephone;  • Discounts on workshops and training events;



# TABLE 6- TRAINING INSTITUTIONS HAVING RESPONDED TO OUR SURVEY ON MENTOR TRAINING OFFERINGS

ORGANIZATION	CORPORATE PROFILE	DEFINITION (S)	CUSTOMERS	TRAINING OFFERED	OTHER SERVICES
FONDATION DE L'ENTREPRENEURSHIP Contact: Nicolas Boucher	In its mission to equip economic development organizations and entrepreneurs, Editions de la Fondation de l'entrepreneurship helped 57 economic development organizations in Quebec and in Acadian and French-speaking communities in Canada acquire complete publication series for their documentation centres, and did so thanks to the financial support from the ministère des Régions, the Comité national de développement des ressources humaines, and partners in the PAIE program (Fondation de l'entrepreneurship, ministère de l'Industrie et du Commerce, Canada Economic Development). Launched in July 2000, the mentoring network is a real association of local units of mentors (sponsors) trained and supported by Fondation-accredited organizations (CAE, CLD, Chamber of Commerce, SADC, etc.).	Mentorship is a basic form of development in which a person invests time, energy, and personal know-how to guide another person in the development of his or her competencies and potential.	The network is implemented by gradually establishing local units so as to cover the whole of Quebec.	The Fondation provides training workshops exclusively to develop mentoring skills.  It is also associated with the Mentorat Québec network, which organizes a yearly conference on the mentorship.	Éditions de la Fondation de l'entrepreneurship, with the collaboration of Éditions Transcontinental, created the Entrepreprendre series 13 years ago. Already known for the most the largest specialized collection dealing with SMB management in French-speaking countries, Entreprendre consists of:  More than 170 titles  81 volumes  90 authors, including some outstanding speakers!  15 special selections from co-publisher Transcontinental
INNOVATION CONSULTANTS  Contact:Nicole Vachon  485, rue McGill, suite 500 Montreal (Quebec) Canada H2Y 2H4 Phone: (514) 849-1210, local 42 (IC) Fax: (514) 849-0433 Email: info@icformation.com Web site:	Fonded in 1986, Innovation Consultants is a company specialized in the skills-development of customer service trainers, managers, and employees. IC also offers custom training program development services.  Training provided by Innovation Consultants is accredited by International Coach Federation (ICF)	Professional Coaching is a professional partnership between a qualified coach and an individual or team that supports the achievement of extraordinary results, based on goals set by the individual or team. Through the process of coaching, individuals focus on the skills and actions needed to successfully produce their personally relevant results.	Organization professionals, consultants, inside and external trainers, people changing careers; anyone wishing to acquire a solid background in coaching and to equip himself or herself with references and tools to further the impact of their coaching endeavours.	The International Mozaik program, accredited by the ICF, consists of 4 two-day sessions at 6 to 7 week intervals between them.  Methods and techniques used call upon several aspects of the transactional analysis, from PNL, and from the principles of the Palo Alto systemic approach.	Reference bank of managerial coaches accredited by International Coach Federation.



## APPENDIX A

	MENTORS							
Mentors	Sub-sector	Province						
Doug Laughlan	Arts Administration	Alberta						
Rose Ginther	Arts Administration	Alberta						
Trish Dolman	Film and television	British Columbia						
Heather Redfern	Arts Administration	British Columbia						
Rita Menzies	Arts Administration	Manitoba						
Billie Stewart	Arts Administration	Manitoba						
Vicki Young	Music and Sound Recording	Manitoba						
Élise Desveaux Graves	Live Performing Arts	New Brunswick						
Paul Pope	Film and television	Newfoundland						
Ron Berti	Live Performing Arts	Ontario						
Denise Bolduc	Arts Administration	Ontario						
Yvette Nolan	Live Performing Arts	Ontario						
Laplante, Louise	Live Performing Arts	Québec						
Duguay, Marcelle	Live Performing Arts	Québec						
Marcotte, Céline	Live Performing Arts	Québec						
Rondeau, Jean-Léon	Live Performing Arts	Québec						
Lussier, Caroline	Live Performing Arts	Québec						
Leclerc, Stephane	Live Performing Arts	Québec						
	MENTOREES							
MENTOREES	Sub-sector	Province						
Blackburn, Hélène	Live Performing Arts	Québec						
Joubert, Jean-Philippe	Live Performing Arts	Québec						
Rousseau, Dany	Live Performing Arts	Saskatoon						
Cluer, Sebastian	Film and television	Ontario						
Huda, Afzal	Film and television	Alberta						
Trovao, Susan	Film and television	British Columbia						



### **APPENDIX B**

CULTURAL MENTORS	HIP PROGRAMS	6
Programs	PROVINCE	Practices
Brigade Volante Contact: Francine Guèvremont	Canada	Mentoring/Coaching
Patrimoine canadien	Canada	Mentoring/Coaching
Canadian Film and Television Production Association Contact: Sarolta Csete	Ontario	Internship/Mentorship
Fondation du maire de Montréal pour la jeunesse Contact: Yves Agouri	Québec	Mentoring/Coaching
Association of Canadian Publishers Contact : Megan Burns	Ontario	Internship/Mentorship
Fondation de l'entrepreneurship Contact: Nicolas Boucher	Québec	Mentoring

NON CULTURAL MENTORSHIP PROGRAMS						
Programs	PROVINCE	PRACTICES				
Cars Sector Council (*)	Ontario	Mentoring				
Contact : Jennifer Steeves	Ontano	Wentoning				
Grant MacEwan	Alberta	Internship/Mentorship				
Contact: Rose Ginther	Alberta	internatilp/Mentoratilp				



### **APPENDIX C**

### **TRAINING ORGANIZATIONS**

TRAINING ORGANIZATIONS	Province	PRACTICES
Coaching and Leadership International Inc.	British Columbia	Mentoring
Contact : Betska K-Burr		
Peer Resources	British Columbia	Mentoring
Contact : Rey Carr		
University of Victoria (*)	British Columbia	Mentoring
Contact : Joy Davis		
York University	Ontario	Mentoring
Elaine Gutmacher		
Coaching de gestion Inc.	Quebec	Manager Coaching
Contact : J.P. Fortin		
Fondation de l'entrepreneurship	Quebec	Mentoring
Contact : Nicolas Boucher		
Innovation Consultants Inc.	Quebec	Manager Coaching
Contact : Nicole Vachon		
International Mentoring Association	Michigan, USA	Mentoring
Contact : Cheri Lay		
The Mentoring Group	California, USA	Mentoring
Contact : Linda Philips-Jones		

(\*) Did not respond to the survey but provided documentation on the University of Victoria's training offerings.



#### **APPENDIX D**

#### **CULTURAL MENTORING**

## COMPETENCY AND TRAINING NEEDS ASSESSMENT

OCTOBER 2005



#### IDENTIFICATION AND DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Your completion of the questions in this section will assist us in analyzing the data resulting from this training needs survey.

Researchers will keep your name and personal information strictly confidential, and will not share or distribute this information without your explicit permission.

1.	Na	me:			
2.	Em	ail address :			
3.	Age	Э	6.	Pro	ovince / Territory
		Under 25 Between 25 et 34 Between 35 et 44 Between 45 et 54 Over 55		000000000000	Newfoundland Prince Edward Island Nova Scotia New Brunswick Québec Ontario Manitoba Saskatchewan Alberta British Columbia Yukon Nunavut
5. `	our/	position	7.	Cu	ltural subsector
		Board Member Executive Director Senior Manager Middle Manager Other. Please specify:			Live Performing Arts Film and Television Music and Sound Recording Visual Arts Crafts Writing and Publishing Heritage New Media Cover more than one area



#### YOUR EXPERIENCE AS MENTOR

7.	7. For how many years have you been exercising the role of mentor in the cultural sector?							
		Betw	ars or less veen 6 and 10 years e than 10 years					
8.	In ł	now m	nany mentoring relationships have yo	ou been involve	d as mentor?			
	_ _ _		veen 2 and 5 e than 5					
9. What has been the average duration of these mentoring relationships?								
		Betw Betw	onths or less veen 4 and 6 months veen 7 and 12 months e than a year					
10	. WI	hat typ	pe of mentoring do you practice					
	0	Form Infor Both		you practice m	ost frequently :			
11.	. Is t	here a	a formal mentoring program in your o	organization?				
			Yes		swered Yes, what is (are) the			
			Please specify the title of this program:	apply)	of this program (choose all that			
		<u>-</u>			Board Members Senior-most Manager			
		_			All Senior Managers Middle Manager			
			□ No		Other:			
□ Not applicable								



12.		nvolved as mentor in a formal mentoring program, what is (are) the goal(s) of this (Choose all that apply)
		Development of the organizational culture Transfer of expertise Clarification and confirmation of career choices and goals Professional and personal development of high potential employees Stimulation and perpetuation of the organizational memory Development of a sense of belonging among new employees Other(s):
13.	□ Mei □ Coa	is being used in your organization to describe this learning approach?  Intoring aching er:
14.	How have y	you usually been sollicited to be a mentor? (choose all that apply)
	<u> </u>	Directly by the person who was interested in undertaking a mentoring relationship Through a formal mentoring program Other:
15.	You usually	exercise the role of mentor
	_ _ _	On a volunteer basis As part of your professional duties and tasks On the basis of a contractual agreement involving a remuneration
16.	What are th	ne resources on which you can rely to assist you in your role as mentor ? (choose ly)
		Information on mentoring and its challenges A training program for mentors and mentorees Practical guides for mentors and mentorees Availability of a resource – person Access to seminars and training programs None Other:



A. IDENTIFY THE NEED OF AN INDIVIDUAL TO ENGA RELATIONSHIP	AGE	IN A M	1ENT	ORIN	G
Questions		our As			
1. Àt what level do you assess your ability to	0	I	II	III	IV
<ol> <li>Obtain background information on potential mentoree and his / her professional environment?</li> </ol>					
2. Assess the potential mentoree's motives to engage in a mentoring process?					
3. Clarify the potential mentoree's areas of interest?					
4. Assess if mentoring is the proper approach?					
5. Identify the gaps in the potential mentoree's experience and skills?					
6. Confirm the suitability of the relationship?					
2. You may use the following space to elaborate on the skills that you regarding you ability to <b>IDENTIFY THE NEED OF A POTENTIAL</b>				nprove	)
3. 3. How did you learn to identify the need of a potential mentor	ree ?	(Choos	e all th	nat app	oly)
<ul> <li>Through a formal training program on mentoring</li> <li>Through a training program that did not specifically focus on me</li> </ul>	ntorin	ıg. Plea	ise ela	borate	e:
<ul><li>□ Personal / on-the-job experience</li><li>□ Other means. Please elaborate</li></ul>					



Questions	\	our As	sessn	nent (2	X)
1. Àt what level do you assess your ability to	0	I	II	III `	ÍV
Define roles					
Identify mutual expectations					
Agree with mentoree on ground rules to govern the mentoring relationship					
4. Agree with mentoree on reviews of the relationship itself					
2. You may use the following space to elaborate on the skills that you would wish to improve regarding you ability to <b>ESTABLISH RAPPORT WITH A MENTOREE</b>					
rogarding you do mity to <b>EGT/IDEIGITTO II TOTAL TOTAL</b>		_			
regarding you domity to <b>LOTA DESCRIPTION</b> FOR WITH MIN	LIVIONE	_			
regarding you domey to <b>Lern Delerring</b> Term with	LIVIONE	_			
rogaramy you abmity to <b>LOTA DEIGHT WITH TOTAL WITH THE</b>	<u> ENTONE</u>	_			
rogaramy you abmy to <b>Lorribeion to a lorribeion</b>	<u> </u>	_			
rogaranig you abinty to <b>Lorit Delorita it is to the first to the firs</b>		-			
regarding you domity to <b>Lern Deler to a record</b>	LIVIONE	-			
			apply)		
3. How did you learn to <b>establish rapport with a mentoree</b> ?			apply)		
3. How did you learn to <b>establish rapport with a mentoree</b> ?  ☐ Through a formal training program on mentoring	(Choose a	all that a		borote	
3. How did you learn to <b>establish rapport with a mentoree</b> ?	(Choose a	all that a		aborate	e :
3. How did you learn to <b>establish rapport with a mentoree</b> ?  ☐ Through a formal training program on mentoring	(Choose a	all that a		aborate	e:
3. How did you learn to establish rapport with a mentoree?  □ Through a formal training program on mentoring □ Through a training program that did not specifically focus o	(Choose a	all that a		aborate	<b>&gt;</b> :
3. How did you learn to establish rapport with a mentoree?  Through a formal training program on mentoring Through a training program that did not specifically focus o	(Choose a	all that a		aborate	→:



	C. ENSURE RESOURCES FOR THE MENTOR	ING I	PROCE	ESS		
	Questions	Υ	our As	sessn	nent ()	()
1.	Àt what level do you assess your ability to	0	I	II	III	IV
1.	Assist mentoree to find resources					
2.	Plan time to be committed to the mentoring process					
3.	Establish methods of communication					
4.	Confirm terms of agreement with mentoree					
2.	You may use the following space to elaborate on the skills that y regarding you ability to <b>ENSURE RESOURCES FOR THE MEN</b>					
			- /-			
3.	How did you learn to ensure resources for the mentoring pro-	cess	? (Choc	ose all	that ap	oply)
	Through a formal training program on mentoring Through a training program that did not specifically focus on me	entorir	ng. Plea	ıse ela	ıborate	) <u> </u>
	Personal / on-the-job experience Other means. Please elaborate					
1						



D. ESTABLISH A WORK PLAN					
Questions	Υ	our As	sessn	nent ()	<b>(</b> )
1. Àt what level do you assess your ability to	0	ı	II	III	IV
Enable mentoree to set goals					
2. Enable mentoree to create a critical path					
Agree with mentoree on assessment process					
2. You may use the following space to elaborate on the skills that y regarding you ability to <b>ENSURE RESOURCES FOR THE MEN</b>	ou wo T <b>ORI</b>	ould wis <b>NG PR</b>	sh to ir <b>OCES</b>	nprove S	)
3. How did you learn to ensure resources for the mentoring pro	cess	? (Choo	ose all	that a	oply)
□ Through a formal training program on mentoring □ Through a training program that did not specifically focus on me	entorir	ng. Plea	ase ela	aborate	):
□ Personal / on-the-job experience □ Other means. Please elaborate					



	E. GUIDE A MENTOREE THROUGH A WO	ORK I	PLAN			
	Questions	Υ	our As	sessn	nent (	<b>(</b> )
1. /	Àt what level do you assess your ability to	0	I	II	III	IV
1.	Monitor progress					
2.	Ask challenging questions					
3.	Use / share creativity and problem solving tools and techniques					
4.	Enable mentoree to identify the consequences of a potential course of action					
5.	Enable mentoree to gain self-knowledge of his / her skills and talents					
6.	Encourage the mentoree to reconcile artistic vision and business reality					
7.	Provide feedback					
	You may use the following space to elaborate on the skills that y regarding you ability to <b>GUIDE A MENTOREE THROUGH A W</b>			sh to ir	nprove	)
3.	How did you learn to <b>guide a mentoree through a work plan</b> ?	(Cho	ose all	that a	oply)	
0	Through a formal training program on mentoring Through a training program that did not specifically focus on me	entorir	ng. Plea	ase ela	borate	e :
0	Personal / on-the-job experience Other means. Please elaborate					
1						



	F. SHARE INDUSTRY KNOWLED	GE								
Questions Your Assessment (X)  1. At what level do you assess your ability to 0 I II III IV										
1.	Àt what level do you assess your ability to	0	lli ,	ÍV						
1.										
2.	Provide 'insider' information									
3.	Pass on industry specific tools									
4.	Introduce protege to network of individuals									
5.	Recommend industry specific organizations and professional development activities									
6.	Inform protege on career / business opportunities in the industry									
2.	You may use the following space to elaborate on the skills that regarding you ability to <b>SHARE INDUSTRY KNOWLEDGE</b>	you wo	uld wis	sh to in	nprove	<del>)</del>				
3.	How did you learn to <b>share industry knowledge</b> ? (Choose all	l that ap	oply)							
	Through a formal training program on mentoring Through a training program that did not specifically focus on m  Personal / on-the-job experience Other means. Please elaborate	nentorin	g. Plea	ase ela	aborate	<b>)</b> :				



	G. PROVIDE GROWTH OPPORTUNI	ITIES						
	Questions	Your Assessment (X						
1. Àt what level d	o you assess your ability to	0	III	IV				
1. Encourage hig	n level of commitment							
2. Encourage pro	tege to cultivate and value relationships							
failures)	tege to learn from experience (successes and							
4. Encourage pro	tege to develop a trust in his / her instincts							
<ol><li>Encourage pro</li></ol>	tege to develop an analytical and critical mindset							
6. Encourage pro	tege to define a personal work / life balance							
	the following space to elaborate on the skills that yability to <b>PROVIDE GROWTH OPPORTUNITIES</b>		ould wis	sh to in	nprove	,		
3. How did you le	earn to <b>provide growth opportunities</b> ? (Choose	all tha	at apply	<u>/)                                    </u>				
	mal training program on mentoring ining program that did not specifically focus on me	entorin	ıg. Plea	ase ela	borate	<b>:</b>		
	-the-job experience Please elaborate							



	H. COMPLETE THE MENTORING PRO	OCES	s			
	Questions	Υ	our As	sessn	nent ()	<b>(</b> )
1. <i>F</i>	At what level do you assess your ability	0	I	II	III	IV
1.	Self assess performance as mentor					
2.	Fulfill third-party obligations					
3.	Evaluate the relationship and the process with mentoree					
4.	Recommend next steps to the mentoree					
	You may use the following space to elaborate on the skills that y regarding you ability to <b>COMPLETE THE MENTORING PROCE</b>		ould wis	h to in	nprove	<b>;</b>
3.	How did you learn to <b>complete the mentoring process</b> ? (Cho	ose al	l that a <sub>l</sub>	oply)		
	Personal / on-the-job experience Other means. Please elaborate					



	I. COMMUNICATE EFFICIENTLY									
Questions Your Assessment (X)										
1. À	t what level do you assess your ability to	0		II	III	IV				
1.	Use listening techniques									
2.	Speak clearly and concisely									
3.	Use tone, manner and language compatible with mentor role									
4.	Display tact and diplomacy									
5.	Negotiate									
6.	Use and be sensitive to non verbal communication									
7.	Select means of communication									
8.	Make presentations									
9.	Write assessments									
10.	Write correspondence									
11.	Write proposals and reports									
12.	Facilitate group interactions									
13.	Maintain focus									
ı	You may use the following space to elaborate on the skills that y regarding you ability to COMMUNICATE EFFICIENTLY  How did you learn to communicate officiently 2 (Choose all the			n to in	iprove					
3. 1	How did you learn to <b>communicate efficiently</b> ? (Choose all the	at app	ly)							
	Through formal training. Please specify:									
	Personal / on-the-job experience Other means. Please elaborate									



J. DEMONSTRATE PERSONAL SKILLS  Ougstions  Vous Assessment (X)										
Questions Your Assessment (X)  1. Àt what level do you assess your ability to  0   I   II   III   I										
1. Àt what level do you assess your ability to	0	III	ĺV							
Bring passion to the mentoring process										
2. Empathize										
3. Exercise leadership										
4. Demonstate willingness to transfer one's knowledge and skills										
Demonstrate perceptiveness										
6. See the "big picture"										
7. Apply theory to practice										
8. Set an example (role model)										
9. Demonstrate reliability and stability										
10. Demonstrate respect										
11. Use positive reinforcement										
12. Demonstrate flexibility										
13. Apply analytical skills										
14. Demonstrate thoroughness and attention to details										
15. Solve problems										
16. Exercise creativity										
17. Prioritize and manage time										
18. Make decisions										
19. Stay current										
20. Bring passion to the mentoring process										
1. You may use the following space to elaborate on the personal	l skills	that yo	ou wou	ld wisl	h to					
improve		•								
		نانام مسن	4 1	الا مام						
How did you learn the personal skills for which you have asses     IV (Choose all that apply)	sea yo	иг арши	y at iet	veis III	OI .					
□ Through a formal training. Please specify :										
□ Personal / on-the-job experience										
<ul> <li>Other means. Please elaborate</li> </ul>										



Training Offerings Survey and Training Need	s Assessm	nent for	Cultura	al Me
If you have not received any training on mentoring, go to the section "CNEEDS"	THER TI	RAINII	NG	
Select ( <b>X</b> ) the level that best describes your assessment of the training develop the skills related to each of the following General Areas of Con			receive	ed to
I : Totally inefficient II : Rather inefficient III : Rather efficient;	IV: Verv	efficie	ent	
,				
	You	r Asses	ssmen	t (X)
	I	II	III	ÌV
A. Identify the need of an individual to engage in a mentoring				
relationship				
Establish rapport     Ensure resources for the mentoring process				
D. Establish a work plan				
E. Guide a mentoree through a work plan				
F. Share industry knowledge with mentoree				
G. Provide growth opportunities				
H. Complete the mentoring process				
. Communicate effectively				
J. Demonstrate personal skills				
OTHER TRAINING NEEDS				
If you have other training needs that this self assessment questionnaire indicate, please identify them in the space hereafter:	has not	allowe	d you	to



#### YOUR TRAINING PRIORITIES

Examining the skills which you have positioned at levels I and II and taking into account other training needs that you may have identified, please determine 5 training needs that have the highest degree of priority or urgency (If you select skills listed in the grid, you only have to indicate their coordinates (e.g. A2, B3, ...)

1.		
2.		
 5.		

PLEASE RETURN THIS GRID NO LATER THAN ...

AT ...

**MANY THANKS!** 



#### **APPENDIX E**

#### **CULTURAL MENTORING**

# ASSESSING THE SKILLS OF YOUR MENTOR(S)

OCTOBER 2005



#### **RESPONDENT PROFILE**

1.	Name of respondent :		
2.	Email address :		
3.	Age of respondent  Less than 25 years  Between 25 and 34 years  Between 45 and 54 years  More than 55 years	5.	Province / Territory  Newfoundland Prince Edward Island Nova Scotia New Brunswick Québec Ontario Manitoba Saskatchewan Alberta British Columbia Yukon Nunavut
4.	Your position  Board member General manager Senior manager Middle manager	6.	Cultural Subsector  Live Performing Arts  Film and Television  Music and Sound Recording  Visual Arts  Crafts  Writing and Publishing  Heritage  New Media



#### **MENTORING PRACTICES**

7.	In I	how r	mar	ny mentoring relationships have y	ou bee	en involved as mentoree?
	_ _		wee	en 2 and 4 nan 5		
8.				ng have you been involved in a m been involved in more than one m		ng relationship? (Choose all that apply if ng relationship)
		Bet Bet	wee	hs and less en 4 to 6 months en 7 to 12 months nan a year		
9.				of mentoring was it / is it? (Choos nentoring relationship)	e all th	at apply if you have been involved in more
		For Info				
10.	ls t	here	a n	nentoring program in your organiz	ation?	
				Yes		have answered Yes, what is (are) the group(s) of this program (choose all that
				No	apply	
						Board members General manager Senior management Middle managers Other:
11.				or have been) involved as mentor his program? (Choose all that app		ormal mentoring program, what is (are) the
				Development of the organization Transfer of expertise Clarification and confirmation of Professional and personal devel Stimulation and perpetuation of Development of a sense of below Other(s):	caree opmer the org	choices and goals nt of high potential employees ganizational memory among new employees
12.	Wł	nat te	rm	is being used in your organizatior	to de	scribe this learning approach?
			Co	entoring aching ner:		



13.	mentoring relationship)
	Through my own personal research Through a formal mentoring program Other :
14.	ntor exercised his role as mentor (Choose all that apply if you have been involved in one mentoring relationship)
	On a volunteer basis As part of his / her professional duties and tasks On the basis of a contractual agreement involving a remuneration



#### ASSESSING THE SKILLS OF YOUR MENTOR(S)

Select (X) the level that best describes your assessment of your mentor on the following skills. If you have been involved in more than one mentoring relationship, please make an overall appreciation of your mentors.

0: Did not make use of that skill 1: Need(s) to improve on that skill; II: Adequate; III: Very good

A. IDENTIFYING YOUR NEED TO ENGAGE IN A MENTORING RELATIONSHIP								
Skills Your Assessment (X)								
At what level do I assess my mentor's ability to	0	ı	II	III				
Obtain background information on my professional environment?								
2. Assess my motives to engage in a mentoring process?								
3. Clarify my areas of interest?								
4. Assess if mentoring is the proper approach?								
5. Identify the gaps in my experience and skills?								
6. Confirm the suitability of the relationship?								

B. ESTABLISHING RAPPORT								
Skills	ur Assessment (X)							
At what level do I assess my mentor's ability to	0	I	II	III				
1. Define roles?								
2. Identify mutual expectations?								
3. Lead us into reaching an agreement on ground rules to								
govern the mentoring relationship?								
4. Lead us into reaching an agreement on reviews of the relationship itself?								

C. ENSURING RESOURCES FOR THE MENTORING PROCESS							
Skills Your Assessment (X)							
At	what level do I assess my mentor's ability to	0	I	II	III		
1.	Assist me in finding resources?						
2.	Plan time to be committed to the mentoring process?						
3.	Establish methods of communication?						
4.	Confirm terms of agreement?						



Select (X) the level that best describes your assessment of your mentor on the following skills. If you have been involved in more than one mentoring relationship, please make an overall appreciation of your mentors.

0: Did not make use of that skill 1: Need(s) to improve on that skill; II: Adequate; III: Very good

D. ESTABLISHING A WORK PLAN					
Skills	Yo	Your Assessment (X)			
At what level do I assess my mentor's ability to	0	I	II	III	
1. Enable me to set goals?					
2. Enable me to create a critical path?					
3. Lead into reaching an agreement on an assessment process?					

E. GUIDING ME THROUGH MY WORK PLAN  Skills Your Assessment (X)								
At v	what level do I assess my mentor's ability to	0	I	II	l (A)			
1.	Monitor progress?		•		•••			
2.	Ask challenging questions?							
3.	Use / share creativity and problem solving tools and techniques?							
Enable me to identify the consequences of a potential course of action?								
5.	Enable me to gain self-knowledge of his / her skills and talents?							
6.	Encourage me to reconcile artistic vision and business reality?							
7.	7. Provide feedback?							

F. SHARING INDUSTRY KNOWLEDGE  Skills Your Assessment (X)								
At w	Skills what level do I assess my mentor's ability to	0	ui ASSE	is somen	I (A)			
1.	Pass on history, traditions and rituals?		•		111			
2.	Provide 'insider' information?							
3.	Pass on industry specific tools?							
4.	Introduce protege to network of individuals?							
5.	Recommend industry specific organizations and professional development activities?							
6.	Inform protege on career / business opportunities in the industry?							



Select (X) the level that best describes your assessment of your mentor on the following skills. If you have been involved in more than one mentoring relationship, please make an overall appreciation of your mentors.

0: Did not make use of that skill 1: Need(s) to improve on that skill; II: Adequate; III: Very good

G. PROVIDING GROWTH OPPORTUNITIES								
	Skills	Yo	ur Asse	ssmen	t (X)			
At	what level do I assess my mentor's ability to	0	ı	II	III			
1.	Encourage high level of commitment?							
2.	Encourage me to cultivate and value relationships?							
3.	Encourage me to learn from experience (successes and failures)?							
4.	Encourage me to develop a trust in his / her instincts?							
5.	Encourage me to develop an analytical and critical mindset?							
6.	Encourage me to define a personal work / life balance?							

H. COMPLETING THE MENTORING PROCESS							
Skills Your Assessment (X							
At what level do I assess my mentor's ability to	0	I	II	III			
Self assess performance as mentor?							
2. Fulfill third-party obligations?							
3. Lead us into jointly evaluating the relationship and the process?							
4. Recommend next steps that I should be undertaking?							



Select (X - in the left-end column), among the following list, the 5 communication skills that you consider most critical for a mentor.

Then, indicate (**X**) the level that best describes your assessment of your mentor's ability to perform each these 5 critical skills. If you have been involved in more than one mentoring relationship, please make an overall appreciation of your mentors.

0 : Did not make use of that skill 1 : Needs to improve on that skill; II : Adequate; III : Very good

	I. COMMUNICATE EFFICIENTLY	,			
Most critical skills (X)		Υοι	ır Asse	ssmen	t (X)
/	A mentor must be able to	0	ı	II	III
	Use listening techniques				
	Speak clearly and concisely				
	Use tone, manner and language compatible with mentor role				
	Display tact and diplomacy				
	5. Negotiate				
	Use and be sensitive to non verbal communication				
	7. Select means of communication				
	8. Make presentations				
	9. Write assessments				
	10. Write correspondence				
	11. Write proposals and reports				
	12. Facilitate group interactions				
	13. Maintain focus				



Select (X - in the left-end column), among the following list, the **5 communication skills** that you consider **most critical** for a mentor.

Then, indicate (**X**) the level that best describes your assessment of your mentor's ability to perform each these 5 critical skills. If you have been involved in more than one mentoring relationship, please make an overall appreciation of your mentors.

0 : Did not make use of that skill 1 : Needs to improve on that skill; II : Adequate; III : Very good

	J. DEMONSTRATE PERSONAL SK	ILLS				
Most essentials skills (X)	Questions	Your Assessment (X)				
	A mentor must be able to	0	I	II	III	
	Bring passion to the mentoring process					
	2. Empathize					
	3. Exercise leadership					
	Demonstate willingness to transfer one's knowledge and skills					
	5. Demonstrate perceptiveness					
	6. See the "big picture"					
	7. Apply theory to practice					
	8. Set an example (role model)					
	Demonstrate reliability and stability					
	10. Demonstrate respect					
	11. Use positive reinforcement					
	12. Demonstrate flexibility					
	13. Apply analytical skills					
	14. Demonstrate thoroughness and attention to details					
	15. Solve problems					
	16. Exercise creativity					
	17. Prioritize and manage time					
	18. Make decisions					
	19. Stay current					
	20. Bring passion to the mentoring process					



#### **APPENDIX F**

# ANALYSIS OF TRAINING OFFERINGS IN MENTORSHIP

OCTOBER 2005



#### **GENERAL INFORMATION**

1.	Name of respondent :								
2.	Name of your institution / firm / association :								
3.	rovince / territory								
	Newfoundland Prince Edward Island Nova Scotia New Brunswick Québec Ontario Manitoba Saskatchewan Alberta British Columbia Yukon Nunavut								
4.	What is (are) the specific role(s) targeted by your training offeringsareYour training fferings are centered on what specific roles re offre de formation								
	Mentor for Managers (please answer Question 4A) Coach for Managers (please answer Question 4B) Other:								
	A. To what extent do you agree with the following definition of mentor?								
	An experienced, respected and credible person (mentor) providing personal and confidential assistance to enhance the learning and professional development of a less experienced person (mentoree) through guidance, counselling, role modeling and by sharing his / her experience, expertise and vision.								
	□ Fully agree □ Rather agree □ Rather diagree □ Fully disagree								



	alt	you ''Rather disagree" or "Fully disagree' with this definition and you have an ernative one to suggest, please write it down in the space hereafter:  To what extent do you agree with the following definition of "coach for managers"?  To what extent do you agree with the following definition of "coach for managers"?
		Individual support and guidance for the purpose of enabling a person to develop his / her talents and professional competencies to their full potential or for the purpose of resolving punctual difficulties or addressing specific issues.
	_ _ _	Fully agree Rather agree Rather diagree Fully disagree
		you ''Rather disagree" or "Fully disagree' with this definition and you have an ernative one to suggest, please write it down in the space hereafter:
5.		er of years your institution / firm / association has been offering training in mentorship or in coaching managers
		vears or less ore than 5 years
6.	Your tr	raining program on mentoring / coaching was designed and developed <b>mainly</b> on the of:
		Research on mentoring and coaching The professors' / trainers' expertise and experience A trining needs analysis A competency profile



			Other:		
	-				
7.					offering(s) on mentoring / coaching pertinent to cultural duals working in the cultural sector?
	_	_ _	Yes No	If you ans cultural se	wered YES, how many registrations come from the ector?
					Very few Equivalent to other sectors The cultural sector represents our major client
8.			er of years that your ring / coaching man		/ firm/ association has been offering training in
			rears or less ore than 5 years		



As training supplier in the field of management mentoring or coaching, we are asking you to determine the extent to which your programs / courses address the following needs:

#### **SECTION 1**

1.	•	ity to IDENTI	İFY	spective mentors or coaches which aims A POTENTIAL PROTEGE'S NEED TO HIP?
		YES		NO

If you have answered YES, please fill out the following grid. If you have answered NO, go immediately to Section2 .

1.1 Select (**X**) the level that best describes your training offerings in regards to each of the following skills:

0 : Don't know 1 : Not covered;
II : Knowledge-based training only
III : A training combining theory and practice.

Your assessment (X)

	gg	Tour assessment (7		. (///	
	Skills	0	ı	II	III
1.	Obtaining background information on potential protege and his / her professional environment				
2.	Assessing the potential protege's motives to engage in a mentoring relationship				
3.	Clarifying the potential protege's areas of interest				
4.	Assessing if mentoring is the proper approach				
5.	Identifying the gaps in the protege's experience and skills				
6.	Confirming the suitability of the relationship				

1.2	What type(s) of training do you provide to develop or enhance the ability to IDENTIFY A
	POTENTIAL PROTEGE'S NEEDS TO ENGAGE IN A MENTORING RELATIONSHIP? (You
	may check more than one category)

	Presentations Round-table discussions	Mentoring On-the-job training
_	Lectures Teletraining	Self-learning
_	F-learning	Other type(s) Please specify

1.3 Your overall assessment

**0**: Don't know **1**: A strong feature of our programme;

II: We could improve on this aspect

III : A definite lack in our programme Your Assessment (X)

مناما مسمه المناس

Select (X) the level that best describes your overall assessment of your institution's current training offerings in the following general area of competencies:	0	_	II	III
IDENTIFY A POTENTIAL PROTEGE'S NEEDS TO ENGAGE IN A MENTORING RELATIONSHIP?				
Comments	•			



Training Offerings Survey and Training Needs	Assess	ment to	r Cultur	al Men	
SECTION 2-					
2. Do you offer training to current and prospective mentors or at developing their ability to ESTABLISH RAPPORT WITH A			hich a	ims	
□ YES □ NO					
If you have answered YES, please fill out the following grid. If you have answered NO, go immediately to Section 3  2.1 Select (X) the level that best describes your training offerings in regards to each of the following skills:  0: Don't know 1: Not covered; II: Knowledge-based training only					
III : A training combining theory and practice.		ır Asse		\	
Skills:  1. Defining roles	0	ı	II	III	
•					
2. Identifying mutual expectations					
<ol> <li>Agreeing with protege on ground rules to govern the mentoring relationship</li> </ol>					
4. Agreeing with protege on reviews of the relationship itself					
2.2 What type(s) of training do you provide to develop / improve a mentor's or coach's ability of ESTABLISH RAPPORT WITH A PROTEGE?(You may check more than one category)    Presentations				/ to	
2.3 Your overall assessment					
<ul> <li>0 : Don't know I : A strong feature of our programme;</li> <li>II : We could improve on this aspect</li> <li>III : A definite lack in our programme</li> </ul>	Vau	ır Acco	cemen	4 (V)	
Select (X) the level that best describes your overall assessment of your institution's current training offerings in the following general area of competencies:	0	ır Asse	II	III	
ESTABLISHING RAPPORT WITH A PROTEGE					
Comments				•	
Comments					



SECTION 3						
3. Do you offer training to current and prospective mentors or coaches which aims at developing their ability to ENSURE RESOURCES FOR THE MENTORING PROCESS?						
□ YES □ NO						
go immediately to Section 4	3.1 Select (X) the level that best describes your training offerings in regards to each of the					
<ul> <li>0 : Don't know I : Not covered;</li> <li>II : Knowledge-based training only</li> <li>III : A training combining theory and practice.</li> </ul>	V	A		. (V)		
SKILLS	0	r Asse	II	III		
Assisting protege to find resources	•		-"-			
Planning time to commit to the mentoring process						
Establishing methods of communication				<u> </u>		
				<u> </u>		
Confirming terms of agreement with protege						
3.2 What type(s) of training do you provide to develop / improve a mente ENSURE RESOURCES FOR THE MENTORING PROCESS? (You category)  Presentations	may c	heck n				
3.3 Your overall assessment						
O: Don't know I: A strong feature of our programme; II: We could improve on this aspect III: A definite lack in our programme	You	r Asse	ssment	t <b>(X)</b>		
Select ( <b>X</b> ) the level that best describes your overall assessment of your institution's current training offerings in the following general area of competencies:	0	ı	II	III		
ENSURING RESOURCES FOR THE MENTORING PROCESS?						
Comments						



SEC	TION 4					
4.	Do you offer training to current and prospective mentors or at developing their ability to ESTABLISH A WORK PLAN?	coacl	nes wi	hich ai	ims	
	□ YES □ NO					
_	If you have answered YES, please fill out the following grid. If you have answered NO, go immediately to Section 5  4.1 Select (X) the level that best describes your training offerings in regards to each of the following skills:					
	<ul> <li>0 : Don't know I : Not covered;</li> <li>II : Knowledge-based training only</li> <li>III : A training combining theory and practice</li> </ul>	You	ır Asse	ssment	+ (X)	
	SKILLS:	0	I	I	III	
1.	Enabling protege to set goals	J	•	•		
	Enabling protege to create a critical path					
3.	Agreeing with protege on assessment process					
	Round-table discussions Lectures Teletraining E-learning On-the-job training Self-learning Other type(s) Please  Your overall assessment  0: Don't know 1: A strong feature of our programme;	e spec	ify.			
	II : We could improve on this aspect III : A definite lack in our programme	You	r Asse	ssment	t (X)	
S	Principle (Color) institution's current training offerings in the following general area of competencies	0	I	II	III	
EST	ABLISHING A WORK PLAN?					
Comr	<u>nents</u>					



SEC	TION 5							
5.	Do you offer training to current and prosper at developing their ability to GUIDE THE P							
	□ YES □ N	0						
If you have answered YES, please fill out the following grid. If you have answered NO, go immediately to Section 6  5.1 Select (X) the level that best describes your training offerings in regards to each of the following skills:								
	<ul> <li>0 : Don't know 1 : Not covered;</li> <li>II : Knowledge-based training only</li> <li>III : A training combining theory and practice</li> </ul>	<del>)</del>	You	r Asse	ssmen	t (X)		
	SKILLS:		0	ı	Ш	III		
1.	Monitoring progress							
2.	Asking challenging questions							
3.	Using / sharing creativity and problem solving tools an	nd techniques						
	Enabling protege to identify the consequences of a poaction	otential course of						
5.	Enabling protege to gain self-knowledge of his / her sk	kills and talents						
6.	Encouraging the protege to reconcile artistic vision an	d business reality						
7.	Providing feedback							
5.2	What type(s) of training do you provide to dev GUIDE THE PROTEGE THROUGH THE WO category)							
( ( (	Round-table discussions	Internship Mentoring On-the-job training Self-learning Other type(s) Please	e spec	ify.				
5.3	Your overall assessment							
	0 · Don't know 1 · A strong feature of our program	mme·						

II : We could improve on this aspect

III : A definite lack in our programme

III : A definite lack in our programme			Your Assessment (X)			
Select (X) the level that best describes your overall assessment of your institution's current training offerings in the following general area of competencies			II			
GUIDING THE PROTEGE THROUGH THE WORK PLAN?						
Comments						



SECTION	1 6							
_	you offer training to current and period of the current and period of		<del>-</del>		nes wi	hich a	ims	
	□ YES		NO					
If you have answered YES, please fill out the following grid. If you have answered NO, go immediately to Section 7  6.1 Select (X) the level that best describes your training offerings in regards to each of the following skills:								
	0 : Don't know 1 : Not covere II : Knowledge-based training o							
	III : A training combining theory and	pract	ice		r Asse			
4 December	SKILLS:			0	ı	II	III	
	g on history, traditions and rituals							
2. Providii	ng "insider" information							
3. Passing	g on industry specific documentation and	tool	S					
4. Introdu	cing protege to network of individuals							
	mending industry specific organizations oment activities	and p	professional					
	ng protege on career / business opportu	nities	in the industry					
SH cat	hat type(s) of training do you provide ARE INDUSTRY KNOWLEDGE (You egory) esentations bund-table discussions ctures letraining earning			ine		ach's a	bility to	
6.3 Your	overall assessment  0 : Don't know 1 : A strong feature of our		ramme;					
	<ul><li>II : We could improve on this as</li><li>III : A definite lack in our progra</li></ul>			You	r Asse	ssmen	t (X)	
	Select (X) the level that best describes your overall assessment of your institution's current training offerings in the following general area of competencies			0	_	=	≡	
SHARING	INDUSTRY KNOWLEDGE?							
Comments								



SECTION 7					
7. Do you offer training to current and prospective mentors or coaches which aims at developing their ability to PROVIDE GROWTH OPPORTUNITIES?					
u YES u NO					
If you have answered YES, please fill out the following grid. If you have answered NO, go immediately to Section 8 7.1 Select (X) the level that best describes your training offerings in regards to each of the					
following skills:  0 : Don't know I : Not covered;  II : Knowledge-based training only  III : A training combining theory and practice	You	r Asse	ssment	: <b>(X)</b>	
SKILLS:	0	ı	II	Ш	
Encouraging high level of commitment					
Encouraging protege to cultivate and value relationships					
Encouraging protege to learn from experience (successes and failures)					
4. Encouraging protege to develop a trust in his / her instincts					
Encourage protege to develop an analytical and critical mindset					
6. Encourage protege to define a personal work / life balance					
7.2 What type(s) of training do you provide to develop / improve a m PROVIDE GROWTH OPPORTUNITIES (You may check more ti				bility to	
□ Presentations □ Internship □ Round-table discussions □ Mentoring □ Lectures □ On-the-job training □ Teletraining □ Self-learning □ E-learning □ Other type(s) Pleas	e spec	ify.			
7.3 Your overall assessment					
<ul> <li>0 : Don't know I : A strong feature of our programme;</li> <li>II : We could improve on this aspect</li> <li>III : A definite lack in our programme</li> </ul>	You	ır Assa	ssment	· (X)	
Select ( <b>X</b> ) the level that best describes your overall assessment of your institution's current training offerings in the following general area of competencies	0		II	III	



Comments

**PROVIDING GROWTH OPPORTUNITIES?** 

SE	CTION 8								
8.	Do you offer training to current and prospective mentors or coaches which aims at developing their ability to COMPLETE A MENTORING PROCESS?								
	□ YES □ NO								
_	ou have answered YES, please fill out the following grid. If you immediately to Section 9  Select (X) the level that best describes your training offerings if following skills:								
	<ul> <li>O: Don't know I: Not covered;</li> <li>II: Knowledge-based training only</li> <li>III: A training combining theory and practice</li> </ul>	V	. 4		. ^^				
			r Asse						
1	SKILLS Self assessing one's performance as mentor	0	I	II	III				
	· ·								
2.	Fulfilling third-party obligations								
3.	Evaluating the relationship and the process with protege								
4.	Recommending next steps to the protege								
8.2	What type(s) of training do you provide to develop / improve a mentor's or coach's ability COMPLETE A MENTORING PROCESS (You may check more than one category)  Presentations Round-table discussions Lectures Don-the-job training Teletraining Self-learning Other type(s) Please specify.								
8.3	Your overall assessment  0: Don't know 1: A strong feature of our programme;  II: We could improve on this aspect	V	4		. (V)				
	III : A definite lack in our programme Select (X) the level that best describes your overall assessment of your	0	r Asse:	ssmen 	III				
	institution's current training offerings in the following general area of competencies								
co	MPLETING A MENTORING PROCESS?								
<u>Com</u>	<u>nments</u>								



#### SECTION 9

<b>JL</b>					
9.	Do you offer training to current and prospective mentors or of at developing their ability to COMMUNICATE EFFICIENTLY?	oache	es whi	ch ain	ns
	□ YES □ NO				
_	bu have answered YES, please fill out the following grid. If you mmediately to Section 10  Select (X) the level that best describes your training offerings if following skills				
	0 : Don't know 1 : Not covered;				
	<ul><li>II : Knowledge-based training only</li><li>III : A training combining theory and practice</li></ul>	You	r Asse	ssmen	t (X)
	SKILLS:	0	I	II	III
1.	Using listening techniques				
2.	Speaking clearly and concisely				
3.	Using tone, manner and language compatible with mentor role				
4.	Displaying tact and diplomacy				
5.	Negotiating				
6.	Using and being sensitive to non verbal communication				
7.	Maintaining focus				
8.	Making presentations				
9.	Writing assessments				
10.	Writing correspondence				
11.	Writing proposals and reports				
12.	Facilitating group interactions				
13.	Selecting means of communication				
9.2	What type(s) of training do you provide to develop / improve a m COMMUNICATE EFFICIENTLY (You may check more than one			ach's a	bility to
	□ Presentations □ Internship □ Round-table discussions □ Mentoring □ Lectures □ On-the-job training □ Teletraining □ Self-learning □ E-learning □ Other type(s) Pleas	e spec	ify.		



### 9.3 Your overall assessment

**0** : Don't know **1** : A strong feature of our programme; **II** : We could improve on this aspect

**III**: A definite lack in our programme

Your Assessment (X)

iii . A delinite lack in our programme	Tour Accomment (A			* (* *)
Select (X) the level that best describes your overall assessment of your institution's current training offerings in the following general area of competencies	0	I	II	III
COMMUNICATING EFFICIENTLY?				
<u>Comments</u>				



#### **SECTION 10**

10.	Do you offer training to current and prospective mentors or coaches which aims
	at developing critical PERSONAL COMPETENCIES?

□ YES □ NO

If you have answered YES, please fill out the following grid. If you have answered NO, go immediately to Section 11

10.1 Select (**X**) the level that best describes your training offerings in regards to each of the following skills

0 : Don't know 1 : Not covered;
II : Knowledge-based training only
III : A training combining theory and practice

Your Assessment (X)

				331110111	. (//)
	SKILLS:	0	I	II	Ш
1.	Bringing passion to the mentoring process				
2.	Empathizing				
3.	Exercising leadership				
4.	Demonstating willingness to transfer one's knowledge and skills				
5.	Demonstrating perceptiveness				
6.	Seeing the "big picture"				
7.	Applying theory to practice				
8.	Setting an example (role model)				
9.	Demonstrating reliability and stability				
10.	Demonstrating respect				
11.	Using positive reinforcement				
12.	Demonstrating flexibility				
13.	Applying analytical skills				
14.	Demonstrating thoroughness and attention to details				
15.	Solving problems				
16.	Exercising creativity				
17.	Prioritizing and managing time				
18.	Making decisions				
19.	Staying current				
20.	Displaying a sense of humour				



10.2 What type(s) of training do you provide to develop / improve a mentor's or coach's PERSONAL COMPETENCIES (You may check more than one category)							
<ul> <li>Presentations</li> <li>Round-table discussions</li> <li>Lectures</li> <li>Teletraining</li> <li>E-learning</li> </ul>		Internship Mentoring On-the-job training Self-learning Other type(s) Please	entoring n-the-job training				
10.3 Your overall assessment							
<b>0</b> : Don't know <b>I</b> : A strong feature of our p <b>II</b> : We could improve on this aspe <b>III</b> : A definite lack in our program	ect	amme;	You	r Asses	ssment	t (X)	
Select (X) the level that best describes your overa institution's current training offerings in the follow competencies	all as		0	I	II	Ì	
PERSONAL COMPETENCIES?							
Comments							



### **SECTION 11**

### **OTHER TRAINING OFFERINGS**

If your institution / firm has other training offerings that this questionnaire has not enabled you to specify, please do so in the following grid:

Course / Programme Title	FOCUSING ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF WHAT SKILL(S)?	Type(s) of Training

PLEASE RETURN THIS QUESTIONNAIRE AT  $\dots$  NO LATER THAN  $\dots$ 

### **MANY THANKS!**



# APPRENDIX G: CULTURAL MANAGEMENT MENTORING PROGRAMS

Program	CULTURAL SUB- SECTOR	PROGRAM OBJECTIVES	DEFINITION OF MENTORING	TRAINING OFFERED	Notes
FLYING SQUAD	Dance Music Theatre Visual arts Media arts Inter-arts	The objectives of the program are to:  Assist professional artistic organizations in targeted organizational development;  Assist individuals working in artistic management organizations in developing skills, networks, and support systems by mentoring an in-service arts professional or specialist at another organization (internship);  Assist associations of non-profit artistic organizations that propose innovative organizational development activities.	Internship with a mentor  Consultation  Partnership of or collaboration between organizations  Professional development for executive staff	No training	Candidates present a project in line with one of the program's objectives. Such projects are evaluated according to the following criteria:  Clarity of objectives Relevance of the choice of consultant / mentor with respect to need Quality of the work plan presented Project impact
FONDATION DE L'ENTREPRENEURSHIP	Targeted to entrepreneurs in all sectors of activity	increases young businesses' chances of survival;      facilitates growth;      highlights experienced or retired entrepreneurs' know-how and abilities and involves them in local economic development.	Mentorship is a relationship characterized by mutual assistance, sharing, and concern. It is a relationship in which an experienced business person shares his or her know-how so as to develop the skills and knowledge of a new entrepreneur.  Mentors, what are they?  People who have good business sense and experience; People who can advise and give feedback; People who can listen and communicate; People who are available to help a less experienced entrepreneur.	Provides a library for mentors and protégés.  A few training seminars:  1. Development of mentoring skills for mentors in business; 2. Mentors' role as conveyers of standards and values.	Organized as accredited units throughout Quebec.



Program	CULTURAL SUB- SECTOR	PROGRAM OBJECTIVES	DEFINITION OF MENTORING	TRAINING OFFERED	Notes
CANADIAN FILM AND TELEVISION PRODUCTION ASSOCIATION (CFTPA)	Offer short-term placement to youth from 18 to 30 with technician and professional from Film and television	Create opportunities for young cineasts to develop management production and technical skills.  Different programs are offered:  International program  National program  CTV Program Global Program  Aboriginal Program  Corus Entertainment Filmaker Program	Internship program to gain practical experience in:  Production Administration Accounting Communication Marketing The interns receive a wage.	No training	The projects are presented by the mentors and the interns submit their request to participating companies.
MUSEUM LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	Museum workers	The Museum Leadership Program is a mentored learning experienced designed to meet specific needs through a combination of formal course and workplace activities for selected museum workers.  Objectives are:  to enable the museums to strengthen management capacity;  to facilitate a smooth transition;  to achieve greater management capacity;  to meet some of their succession needs;  to retain corporate memory.	Mentorship program	Program orientation materials  Mentorship workshop hosted in each museum to prepare their institution	Mentors are assigned by the partner museums  Protégé application and selection



Program	CULTURAL SUB- SECTOR	PROGRAM OBJECTIVES	DEFINITION OF MENTORING	Training offered	Notes
CANADIAN HERITAGE CANADIAN ARTS AND HERITAGE SUSTAINABILITY PROGRAM	<ul> <li>Professional not-for-profit arts or heritage organizations</li> <li>National professional not-for-profit arts or heritage service organizations</li> <li>Provincial professional, not-for-profit, heritage service organizations</li> <li>Municipal or regional governments and agencies of provincial/territorial governments (Heritage only)</li> <li>Aboriginal organizations / governing bodies</li> </ul>	The Capacity Building Component supports arts and heritage organizations in their efforts to strengthen their organizational, administrative, and financial circumstances. It provides financial assistance to a wide range of projects aimed at improving how an organization functions by addressing key areas, such as:  • Examine and change/improve your organization's governance structure or practices;  • Re-assess organizational strengths and weaknesses as a first step toward improving organizational capacity;  • Develop a new business plan or strategic plan;  • Review and develop new management policies and procedures in core management areas, i.e. financial services, human resources (including succession planning), marketing, communications, outreach or audience development;  • Seek new collaborations and partnerships for the development of organizational efficiencies or new models of organizational structure;  • Examine new ways to broaden markets or networking potential;  • Develop new revenue-generation strategies;  • Re-examine your organization's position within the community and develop strategies to improve accessibility and reach new and diversified audience.	Consultation projects addressing different issues	No training	



Program	CULTURAL SUB- SECTOR	PROGRAM OBJECTIVES	DEFINITION OF MENTORING	TRAINING OFFERED	Notes
FONDATION DU MAIRE DE MONTRÉAL POUR LA JEUNESSE (ENTREPRENEUR AND ARTISTIC SECTION)	Grant applicants from all sectors wishing to become better entrepreneurs	The Fondation can provide candidates with a mentor, whose role will be:  To offer assistance and help the candidate identify and clarify his or her problems;  To help identify the most appropriate solutions.	Mentoring/coaching	Receives the Fondation de l'entrepreneurship's training assistance.	
Association of Canadian Publishers	<ul> <li>Publishing</li> </ul>	Main goals of the program are:              To help younger publishers assume leadership positions in Canadian publishing;              To provide an opportunity for smaller or younger publishers to work in a focused and intensive way with a larger or more senior publisher on a specific aspect of their business;              to offer publishers of all sizes an opportunity to directly learn from each other.	Selected mentors by an Advisory Committee for sharing their skills in different fields:	Only an orientation to the Mentorship program	



# APPENDIX H

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