

Type - so what?





Getting/Giving Feedback

You are about to see a meeting between a PhD student and their supervisor.

The PhD student has requested this meeting as it's sometimes quite hard to pin the supervisor down (because she is so busy). Often things are dealt with via email. With the end of year review coming up he is keen to find out just what the supervisor thinks of his work this year as sometimes it is hard to tell by email.

The supervisor wondered why, when this meeting was requested that it could not be dealt with via email so assumed there is a problem and that it is too large/complex a problem/issue to be dealt with via email. She will unfortunately have to curtail the meeting due to a clash with another meeting that she must attend.

Meeting begins...



Post Meeting Discussion

Was the meeting effective? Did the PhD student achieve what he set out to achieve? How could he have done it better? What do you think the supervisor was thinking/feeling? Why do you think there were misunderstandings in communication?







Thinking v Feeling In the academic work environment

Assesses impact on achievement of goals Focuses first on areas of disagreement Tends to start with the flaws in a person or situation Tends not to give much 'praise' until the job done Can get along without harmony

Assess impact on people and their feelings Focuses first on areas of agreement Tends to start with the positives in a person or situation Likes harmony. Efficiency may be badly disrupted by office feuds Tend to praise/reassure more often





Extroversion v Introversion In the academic work environment

Prefers to communicate in groups or 1-1 Likes to tackle issues as they arise Does not like having to read when it can be discussed Likes to talk around an issue to develop a conclusion States thoughts which can be misconstrued as a decision

Prefers to communicate in writing or 1-1 Likes advance warning of issues Does not like to be interrupted when deep in thought Likes time to think about an issue before giving a response Stays silent – which can be misconstrued as agreemen



Consider - Appreciation and Recognition



- How do you like to be appreciated or recognised?
- What do you like to be appreciated or recognised?
- How do you feel if you are not appreciated or recognised in this way?





Different Ways of Working

The Symposium









Reflections

Did you see the brief as a planning activity or a brainstorm? Is February ages away or coming up fast? Who wanted more time to explore ideas? Who wanted to get decisions made? How did you feel about last minute changes to the brief and the timings?







Judging v Perceiving

Prefers to plan work and then follow the plan Likes to make decisions and then stick to them Prefers to meet deadlines with time to spare Likes to get things settled and finished Prefers to tackle work in a flexible manner Likes to review decisions in the light of new information Tends to leave things until the last minute Does not mind leaving things open to alterations









Sensing v Intuition

Starts at the beginning taking a step at a time

Sets specific goals that show a clear path of progress Defines the boundaries Responds to events as they happen Asks – 'where do I start' Misses out steps addressing just the important ones (to them!) Sets general goals that reflect the underlying purpose Defines the essence Responds to inspirations and images

Asks 'Where do I want to go?'





What are the benefits of people with J and P preferences working together?





Benefits?

Collaboration between type preference may achieve a finer end-product or result? Last minute inspiration combined with systematic planning – a great combination? No "critical mass"

- does a majority of Js = over-planned, narrow, rigid ?

- does a majority of Ps = unstructured, un-scoped, loose?

The beauty of balance?

BUT this is about preference NOT ability





Types who prefer	May be seen as	Or could be seen as
EXTROVERSION	Annoying, noisy, preventing others from speaking	Open, friendly, getting things moving
INTROVERSION	Deliberately silent, unnerving, non- contributory	Calm, thoughtful, work out the right things to do
SENSING	Nitpicking, unimaginative	Practical, good at detail and precision, realistic
INTUITION	Impractical, imprecise, head in the clouds	Good at ideas, theorists, strategists
Inspiring futures		



Types who prefer	May be seen as	Or could be seen as
THINKING	Hardhearted, insensitive, cold	Logical, clear headed, willing to make difficult decisions
FEELING	Soppy, illogical, weak	Kind, sensitive, good with people
JUDGING	Rigid, Controlling	Good at getting things moving and completed, good planners
PERCEIVING	Unreliable, disorganised	Flexible, open to change
Inspiring futures	I	



To consider

Think of someone who you have trouble working with or communicating with.

How can MBTI help you understand why you may be having difficulties?

What could YOU do or change to improve your working relationship?





A reminder

Each person is unique No right or wrong type We all use each preference to some degree Type does not explain everything Type is not restrictive Type should not keep you from developing areas of work, activity or relationship

