Extroverts:

- Seek stimulation
 Risk, People in large groups, Noise, Activity
- Test their ideas on the world
- Recover by interacting with others
- Introverts: ► Are Easily over
 - Stimulated
 - Prefer quiet, People in small groups
- Think ideas through internally before sharing with others
- ▶ Recover alone



Neurotic people Emotionally Stable people are are good at: good at: Using nervous ► Coping with energy to keep pressure going Keeping calm and carrying on Anticipating threats ► Dealing with Demonstrating feelings setbacks

Openness to Experience

- ▶ Intellectual
- Imaginative
- Analytical
- ► Curious
- ▶ Open-minded
- ► Ideas-driven
- ► Fantasists
- Artistic
- Traditional Closed minded

▶ Practical

▶ Conventional

- ► Simple
- ▶ Shallow
- Illogical

Open people are good at:

- ▶ Theoretical and abstract thinking
- ► Creative problem solving
- Coping with ambiguity

people are good at:

Traditional

- ► Repetitious tasks ► Experiencing without
- analysing Respecting authority and
 - tradition



Conscientious people are good at:

- Maintaining standards
- Getting things finished
- ► Attention to detail Achieving goals
- Planning and organising

Flexible people are good at:

- 'Quick and dirty' solutions
- Flexibility to changes
- ▶ Working in chaotic
- environments

Agreeable

- ► Sympathetic
- ► Trusting
- ► Kind
- ► Affectionate
- Helpful
- Co-operativeGentle
- Unselfish
- ► Sensitive
- ▶ Fault -finding ► Cold ► Unfriendly

► Suspicious

- ▶ Quarrelsome
- Hard hearted

- Cruel
- ▶ Stern

- ► Aloof

- Tough Minded Agreeable people are people are good at: good at:
- ► Customer Service
- ► Helping others
- ► Caring for others
- ► Cooperative
 - environments
- Disciplining staff ► Competitive environments

Taking hard decisions

Dealing with

conflict

Are there only 5 dimensions of personality?

- Narrower scales give more detail
 e.g. Conscientious = Dependable+Achieving
- Some areas only weakly covered
 - ▶ e.g. Competitive, Optimistic, Controlling
- ► 5 explains 70% of variance
- Different contexts require different levels of detail







Measuring Personality

- ▶ Projective Techniques
- ▶ Observations of behaviour
- ▶ Questionnaires





I am afraid of My mother

Personality Questionnaires

- ► Usually Self Descriptions
- ► Individual differences
- Factors which change only slowly if at all
- ► Typical, preferred behaviour



Bizarre items

- ▶ I would rather be a Bishop than a Colonel
- ► There is something wrong with my sex organs
- ► I believe in the 2nd coming of Christ
- ► How many couples kiss on the first date?

Why are personality preferences predictive?

- ▶ Preferred behaviour style:
 - ►Comes easily
 - ▶ Requires less energy
 - ► Feels more natural, more comfortable
 - ▶Is where you are most effective

Why a personality profile is informative

- Helps understand behaviour
- Understanding approach helps anticipate issues
- Understanding issues is first step to addressing them
- Helps make appropriate choices
- Can develop strategies
 - To exploit strengths
 - Mitigate weaknesses

Use of personality measures in employment

- ► Careers Guidance
- ► Selection
- Placement
- Personal Development
- Identifying Talent
- ► Promotion
- Team Building
- ► Competency Audits
- Dealing with problem staff

Teams Types

- Belbin (1982) identified 9 Team Types based on personality styles
- Found teams with a mix of types functioned better
- Some tasks require more of a particular type



Other uses of questionnaires

- Motivation
- Values
- Strengths
- ► Leadership style
- ▶ "Dark Side"
- ▶ Competencies
 - ► 360 Approach
- ▶ Emotional Intelligence

Situational Judgement

- ▶ Judgement can require
 - Problem solving
 - ▶ Responding to contexts factors
 - Understanding how others may be feeling
 - Determining priorities in the situation
- ▶ Mix of cognitive and non- cognitive
 - elements

Situational Judgement Example

You are working in a call centre for a telephone company. Acustomer calls to complain that an engineer has not yet arrived an hour past the scheduled time. The customer is upset and is talking in a raised voice.

Which of the following is the 'most effective' and which the 'least effective' action to take first of all:

- Apologise to the customer and say you will arrange for a re-scheduled appointment.
- Listen to the customer's feedback and say that you can understand that it is upsetting and very inconvenient. 2.

- Explain that the upbetting and very hous ychedule and it's difficult for her to always be on time but you're sure she will arrive soon.
 Ask the customer to hold while you contact the engineer to establish where she is.