

FFNT Female Faculty Network Twente Lunch Meeting

How to be selected for a job?

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General remarks

Recruitment steps

Advise for each step

In the new job: Recruitment goes on!

Typical girly mistakes to avoid

Organizations want women

Academia:

How to get tenure Networking Leadership

References



It is often said: Girls do not (know how to) play the game

To 'win in the game' you have to:

- 1) Know the rules Be thoroughly informed!
- 2) Have or develop relevant skills
- 3) Play the game!
- 1) When girls know the rules (as throughout education) they perform better, drop out less (than boys). In Denmark already most of the highly educated are women
- 2) To learn a skill does not mean to change who you are!
- 3) To play the game means to win some, loose some, and feel good about it.

If (when) we are not minority (>35%) in organisation, we can modify the rules. For now, at least be aware of the rules (requirements)

Hiring rules and business etiquette:

Understand them and keep them in mind in any job!



First, find as much information as you can about the job! Job title and description

What to look for:

Function organisational chart (people, titles, reporting relations, responsibilities) <u>Your</u> reporting relationship (budget, number of people...)

Key challenges and problems

Short term objectives Long term objectives

Why position is open 'Ideal' candidate – what the employer really wants

Sources (about job, company):

Company website, annual reports, publications, former employees, your network

Recruitment in steps



Formal:

CV Cover Letter Interview(s) Assessment Center More interviews **Informal:**

Network Recommendation on basis of prior performance

Throughout your career:

Interviews and assessments for promotion (formal and informal)

Remember:Hiring rules and business etiquette:Understand them and keep them in mind in any job!



Possible forms / parts: Presentation + questions Individual interviews Socializing!

What makes a candidate stand out? Knowledge and expertise Enthusiasm, confidence

Target areas:

Technical competence Job motivation Fit with work environment Fit with boss Interpersonal relationships Past performance & failures

What the employer want:

The interview

- 1) 'Perfect' candidate
- 2) Someone to do a job better
- 3) Someone to solve a problem
 'A iob exists because a problem exists'

You should find out, ask about:

- 1) Factors for success in position
- 2) Areas for improvement
- 3) Key challenges and problems

'Problems are opportunities'

You should:

Be clear about hiring manager's priorities – as soon as possible!

Demonstrate relevant competence

Be interested (beyond current job) in strategic improvement

Damage control in the interview



'Killer' question:

What are your weaknesses?

Negative trait:

- **1** Overly detailed
- 2 Cautious
- 3 Disorganised
- 4 Slow
- 5 Impersonal
- 6 Argumentative
- 7 Controlling
- 8 Stubborn
- 9 Naive
- 10 Vague

Positive attribute:

- 1 Thorough, reliable
- 2 Careful, accurate
- 3 Creative, free-thinking
- 4 Methodical, careful
- 5 Focused, goal-oriented
- 6 Principled, persistent
- 7 Result-oriented
- 8 Dedicated, persistent
- 9 Open, honest
- 10 Strategic, noncontroling

You should :

- Select least damaging attributes that can be seen as positives
- Chose areas where you demonstrated improvement
- Do not apologize or over explain
- Cite contrary evidence and others who can confirm

Assessment center



- Who: Big companies, multinationals
- Parts: Interview, case study, role play, group discussion, written assignment, intelligence test...
- Note: In ANY JOB you will go through ALL of the above REAL situations! In any organisation the major selection criteria are valid!

It is an assessment of your capacity:

Intellectual Motivational Managerial Interpersonal Individual ...and your time management!

Understand the selection process and the criteria!

You are not competing against other candidates, but against the selection criteria The same holds when more people apply for any position with no assessment center You should have high scores in all criteria to be hired



Given information: Too little or too muchAdvise: Prioritize, improviseBe clear and bring structure in what you do!

Answer STAR: Situation, Task, Action, Result

Problem analysis

SWOT: Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats PESTLE: Politics, Economic, Social, Technological, Legal, Environment

Discussion

3 Phases: Begin (welcome, topic, procedure), Middle (problem, reaction, solution, future), End (summary, next meeting, farewell)

Evaluation of your response

SIR: Similarity, Impact, Recency

Stick to the point
Use strong action words
Show what YOU did
Quantify outcomes

Use given information Do not be aggressive Listen, contribute Make sure you are heard Get results – in time!

Once you are selected for the job...



Your aim: To be 'selectable' for promotion! Know the 'rules' and 'play the game'

Pay attention to your career and performance!

Know possible career paths, PLAN your career, let others know about it Get as much advise on your plans as you can (mentor, insiders, career coach, network) Consistently exceed performance expectations

Identify what you want to be and develop skills you are missing Get a variety of skills, areas of influence Take risks, grasp opportunities

Important:

The best is not enough

Time is of essence

If you do not blow your own horn, nobody else will

Expertise impresses

Nothing comes to one who waits - Take initiative, ask for what you want!

Fortune favours the brave – Do 'stretch assignments'

Be 'selectable' for promotion



Pay attention to your style!

Be self confident Be aware of how you are perceived, ask for feedback Keep your cool – Control emotions

Make others comfortable Tune your approach to the person involved

Radiate confidence Laugh and make others laugh

Develop 'executive presence' – Acquire it and use it! Be exposed to decision makers Have good relationships with peers, subordinates, superiors

Increase your visibility Beware: too much publicity builds up resentment, stay within organisation's norms

Find mentor(s) Network, network, network!

Typical girly mistakes to avoid



How you <u>play the game</u>: Not knowing the rules *Just* working hard Waiting to be *given* what you want Not having or using your network

How you act:

- Not asking questions for fear of sounding stupid
- Telling the whole truth
- Telling too much personal information Being overly concerned with offending others
- Putting needs of others before yours

How you think:

Obediently following instructions Ignoring the quid pro quo Ignoring meetings Letting others waste your time

How you market yourself:

- Failing to define your brand Minimizing your work Waiting to be noticed Not taking high-profile assignments Giving away your ideas
- How you respond, sound:
 - Thinking others know more than you Being the last to speak Over explaining Asking permission Apologizing

Organizations want women



Successful organisation are diverse, as the society Organizations can not afford not to hire women

You should research & compare 'women-friendly' organizations

Role models! Training & development Rewards & recognition Networking opportunities

Work-Life balance Employee satisfaction Workforce diversity External reputation

Universities are behind companies in (attracting), keeping and promoting women to the top positions!

Academia: How to get tenure



<u>Decision-makers</u> learn about you via your publications and from the senior experts Publish, network, build strong professional links with those people

You are judged on your work, not on work of your advisors, collaborators Get a distinct identity, work in areas different from your advisor Have plans for growth in: research, publishing, teaching, networking

<u>Be identified as a leader</u> and organize around an emerging theme Notice general trends, significance, organize people, set agenda for future research Organize activities, build new institutions

Know your department tenure process. In general:

Publish high-quality research in refereed journals and books

Get deep tenure in your field

Build professional relationships with most of the faculty in your department Teach reasonably well

Departmental politics

Chose people strategically in networking Articulate commonalities with everyone Consult with people affected by your plans

Academia: Networking - It takes time!

Know your goals Identify the relevant people

> Ask people with good networks, at conferences, Scan bibliographies, conference proceedings

Accumulate a long list of potential colleagues Do not only seek people similar to you!

Notice mutual interest, articulate similarities Then explore differences, debate Close 'structural holes' = people who do not know each other, but should

<u>Contact</u> the relevant people

Your papers are your emissaries (unpublished articles, conference papers, reports) Meet them face-to-face (at conferences aim to talk to these people!)

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The Nether

Exchange drafts, thank them, include them in acknowledgements With much more senior than you – one draft per year

Follow up

Keep coming up with simple ways to be useful to people from your network Few times per year is plenty

Academia: Intellectual leadership



Organize something (workshop, journal issue, email discussion list, project) When you organize – delegate

Notice an emerging theme Think about other people's research

Communicate superbly Consultation = main form of scientific socializing

Edit a book Give credit to others

Raise public voice (community groups, newspapers, magazines, media) Popularize work in your field

Come up with steady stream of topics Know the 'issue agenda' in your field



The Interview Kit Richard H. Beaty (2003)

Alles over Assessment Centers Dr Jack J.R. van Minden (2004)

Be Your Own Mentor Sheila Wellington (2001) Be thoroughly informed and prepared!

Be THE BEST yourself that you can be!

Be confident, positive, proactive

Participate in relevant organizations!

Nice Girls Do Not Get the Corner Office Unconscious Mistakes Women Make That Sabotage Their Careers Dr Louis P. Frankel (2004)

Networking on the Network A guide to Professional Skills for PhD Students (and more...) Phil Agre (2003)