Personality Types Of Family Nurse Practitioner Students

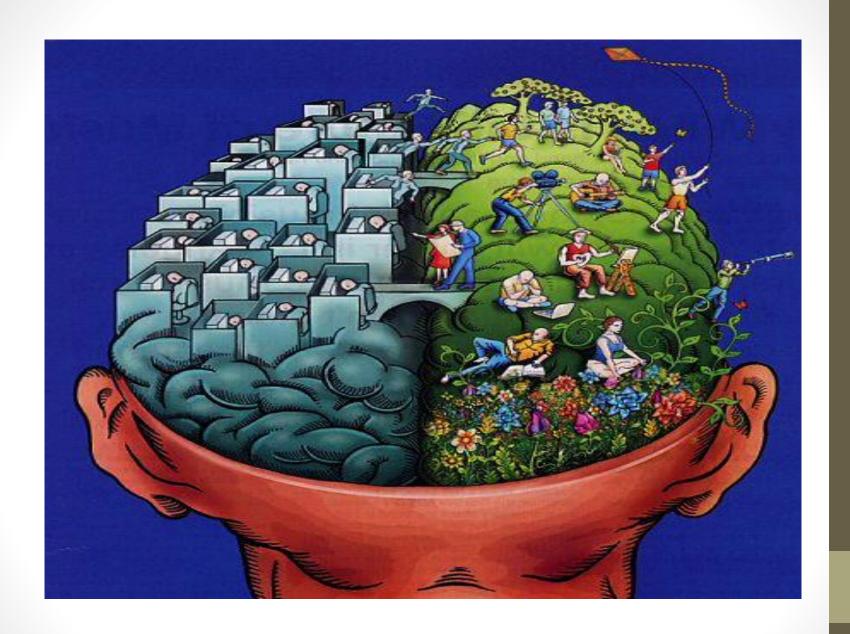
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* There are no conflicts of interest for either researcher



Background

 Little is known about personality types of Nurse Practitioners

Rapidly expanding role

Rapid movement to online education

Personality type is defined as:

"A preferences profile derived from an individual's scores on the MBTI, a personality questionnaire designed to identify certain psychological differences according to the typological theories of Carl Gustav Jung"

Source: www.myersbriggs.org

Purpose

 To examine the personality types of students entering family nurse practitioner educational programs

Research Questions

- What are the personality types of students entering Family Nurse Practitioner Education programs?
- Is there a difference in personality types of FNP students who are enrolled in online versus on-campus education programs?

ResearchMethodology

- Exploratory descriptive cross-sectional study
- Setting: Two private universities in the United States that provide educational programs for Family Nurse Practitioners
- Inclusion criteria: Student that is enrolled full time in the family nurse practitioner program at either of the universities

- All students enrolled in their first year of the Family Nurse Practitioner Program were invited to complete the questionnaire
 - Directed to a url site
 - Anonymous
 - Optional (consent inferred if questionnaire completed)
 - They received their personality inventory results after completing the survey

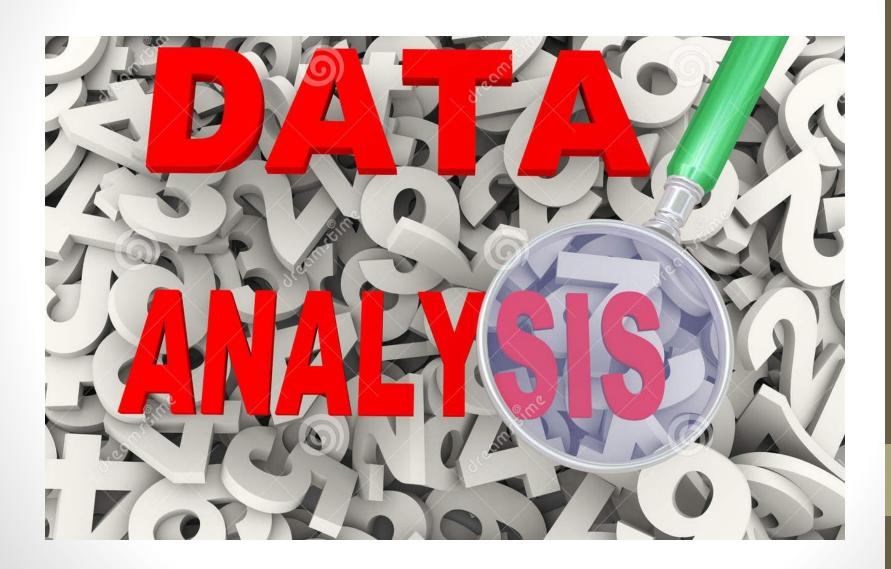
Instrument: Myers/Briggs Form M

- 93 questions (approximately 15 minutes to complete)
- Identifies four pairs of preferences or dichotomies
 - Extroversion(E)/Introversion(I)
 - Sensing (S)/Intuition(N)
 - Thinking (T)/ Feeling(F)
 - Judgment (J)/Perception(P)

There are 16 type combinations that emerge from the dichotomies

Preferences or Dichotomies

- How people derive "energy" (focus external or internal)
 - Extroversion/Introversion
- How people gather "information" (basic info or interpretation)
 - Sensing/iNtuition
- How people make "decisions" (look at logic or special info)
 - Feeling/Thinking
- How people structure (Get things decided or look at options)
 - Judging /Perceiving



- Date Entered into SPSS version 16
- Descriptive Statistics on all variables
- Chi square was performed (when 5 or greater in cells)

Sample Characteristics

- Total of 109 participants (convenience sample)
- Online Cohort
 - n=59
 - Mean age 31.7
- On–Campus Cohort
 - N=50
 - Mean age 33.2

* no statistical difference in age or gender between cohorts



Traits	Online	On-	Total	Difference	Difference
	Cohort	Campus	FNP	Between	Between
		Cohort	Students	Cohorts	Traits
Extrovert (E)	27	32	59	1.000	.444
Introvert (I)	23	27	50		
Sensing (S)	38	43	81	800	*.000
Intuition (N)	12	16	28		
Thinking (T)	22	24	46	.877	.125
Feeling (F)	28	35	63		
Judging (J)	34	34	68	.360	*.013
Perceiving (P)	16	25	41		

Table 1: Personality Types of Online and On-Campus Students *p<.05

Statistically Difference in

- Sensing vs.
- Intuition p<.000

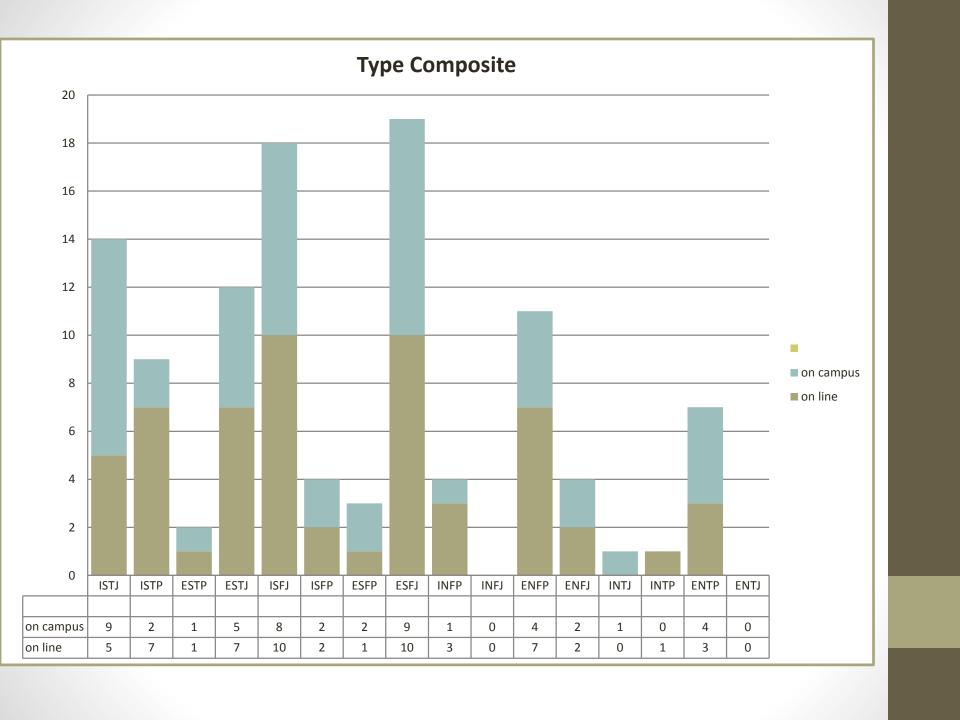
- Judging vs.
- Perceiving p< .013

Sensing (Gather information)

- The "Sensing" preference absorbs data in a:
 - Literal
 - Concrete fashion
- We are Sensing when we:
 - Taste food
 - Notice a stoplight has changed
 - Memorize a speech
 - Follow steps in a plan
- Rely on the five senses and want concrete, practical data with which to work

Judging

- People with the Judging preference want things to be:
 - Neat
 - Orderly
 - Established
 - Settled
- We are using Judging when we:
 - Make a list of things to do
 - Schedule things in advance
 - Form and express judgments
 - Bring closure to an issue so that we can move on



Overall Most Frequent Type

- ESFJ(19)
 - Extrovert
 - Sensing
 - Feeling
 - Judging

Extrovert Sensing Feeling Judging

- Warmhearted, conscientious, and cooperative
- Want harmony in their environment, work with determination to establish it
- Like to work with others to complete tasks accurately and on time
- Loyal, follow through even in small matters
- Notice what others need in their day-by-day lives and try to provide it
- Want to be appreciated for who they are and for what they contribute

ESFJ 12.3% of general population

- ISFJ(18)
 - Introvert
 - Sensing
 - Feeling
 - Judging

Introvert Sensing Feeling Judging

- Quiet, friendly, responsible, and conscientious
- Committed and steady in meeting their obligations
- Thorough, painstaking, and accurate
- Loyal, considerate, notice and remember specifics about people who are important to them, concerned with how others feel
- Strive to create an orderly and harmonious environment at work and at home

ISFJ 13.8% of general population

ISTJ (14)

- Introvert
- Sensing
- Thinking
- Judging

Introvert Sensing Thinking Judging

- Quiet, serious, earn success by thoroughness and dependability
- Practical, matter-of-fact, realistic, and responsible
- Decide logically what should be done and work toward it steadily, regardless of distractions
- Take pleasure in making everything orderly and organized their work, their home, their life
- Value traditions and loyalty

ISTJ 11.6% of general population

Possible Trends

Online = more perceiving

On-campus = more judging



So what does this mean?

How does it affect us?
Our clients?
Our education process?

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