

## Georgia State University ScholarWorks @ Georgia State University

---

University Library Faculty Presentations

Georgia State University Library

---

6-12-2008

# Making it Happen: Librarian-Faculty Collaboration to Improve Student Learning

Tammy Sugarman

Georgia State University, [tsugarman@gsu.edu](mailto:tsugarman@gsu.edu)

Mary Lyn Thaxton

Georgia State University, [lthaxton@gsu.edu](mailto:lthaxton@gsu.edu)

Follow this and additional works at: [https://scholarworks.gsu.edu/univ\\_lib\\_facpres](https://scholarworks.gsu.edu/univ_lib_facpres)

 Part of the [Library and Information Science Commons](#)

---

### Recommended Citation

Sugarman, Tammy and Thaxton, Mary Lyn, "Making it Happen: Librarian-Faculty Collaboration to Improve Student Learning" (2008). *University Library Faculty Presentations*. 17.  
[https://scholarworks.gsu.edu/univ\\_lib\\_facpres/17](https://scholarworks.gsu.edu/univ_lib_facpres/17)

This Presentation is brought to you for free and open access by the Georgia State University Library at ScholarWorks @ Georgia State University. It has been accepted for inclusion in University Library Faculty Presentations by an authorized administrator of ScholarWorks @ Georgia State University. For more information, please contact [scholarworks@gsu.edu](mailto:scholarworks@gsu.edu).

# Making it Happen: Librarian-Faculty Collaboration to Improve Student Learning



**M. LYN THAXTON  
TAMMY SUGARMAN**

**SCLA COLLEGE & UNIVERSITY ANNUAL WORKSHOP  
COLUMBIA, SC  
JUNE 12, 2008**

# Importance and Feasibility of Collaboration Now



- Personal characteristics of the Millennial Generation
- Students' limitations with respect to writing and critical thinking
- Increased emphasis on accountability in higher education
- Movement toward distance education, hybrid classes, and electronic classrooms

# Common Ground



- **Similar goals**
- **Similar personalities: Myers-Briggs Type Indicator**

[http://www.personalitypathways.com/type\\_inventory.html](http://www.personalitypathways.com/type_inventory.html)

# Source of Energy



## Extraverted Characteristics

- Act first, think/reflect later
- Feel deprived when cut off from interaction with the outside world
- Usually open to and motivated by outside world of people and things
- Enjoy wide variety and change in people relationships

## Introverted Characteristics

- Think/reflect first, then Act
- Regularly require an amount of "private time" to recharge batteries
- Motivated internally, mind is sometimes so active it is "closed" to outside world
- Prefer one-to-one communication and relationships

# Ways of Taking in Information



## Sensing Characteristics

- Mentally live in the Now, attending to present opportunities
- Using common sense and creating practical solutions is automatic-instinctual
- Memory recall is rich in detail of facts and past events
- Like clear and concrete information; dislike guessing when facts are "fuzzy"

## Intuitive Characteristics

- Mentally live in the Future, attending to future possibilities
- Using imagination and creating/inventing new possibilities is automatic-instinctual
- Memory recall emphasizes patterns, contexts, and connection
- Comfortable with ambiguous, fuzzy data and with guessing its meaning.

# Ways of Coming to Conclusions



## Thinking Characteristics

- Instinctively search for facts and logic in a decision situation.
- Naturally notice tasks and work to be accomplished.
- Easily able to provide an objective and critical analysis.
- Accept conflict as a natural, normal part of relationships with people.

## Feeling Characteristics

- Instinctively employ personal feelings and impact on people in decision situations.
- Naturally sensitive to people needs and reactions.
- Naturally seek consensus and popular opinions.
- Unsettled by conflict; have almost a toxic reaction to disharmony.

# Attitudes toward External World



## Judging Characteristics

- Plan many of the details in advance before moving into action.
- Focus on task-related action; complete meaningful segments before moving on.
- Work best and avoid stress when keep ahead of deadlines.
- Naturally use targets, dates and standard routines to manage life.

## Perceiving Characteristics

- Comfortable moving into action without a plan; plan on-the-go.
- Like to multitask, have variety, mix work and play.
- Naturally tolerant of time pressure; work best close to the deadlines.
- Instinctively avoid commitments which interfere with flexibility, freedom and variety



# I'm ready – why aren't faculty?



- Faculty Culture
- Higher education accountability
- Lack of awareness

# Make it Work: Micro-level Buy-in



- Target faculty members you know or who are likely to be receptive
- Focus on adding value to a web presence
- Make presentations on “hot topics”
- Utilize e-mail, listservs, departmental newsletters, and other means of advertising
- Make yourself available
- Case Study: The PORT Experience

<http://www.library.gsu.edu/tutorials/port>

# Make it Work: Macro-level Buy-in



- Understand university / college culture, governance and focus
- Serve on campus committees
- Promote successes at administrative levels

# Marketing Basics



- Be flexible and embrace change
- Focus on intangible values that meet emotional needs
- Realize that you have nine seconds to two minutes to get your point across!
- Identify and respond to different communication styles
- Word-of-mouth is the most critical advertising format today.

# Exercise



## Making it Happen: Sound Bytes

## In Conclusion.....



- Realize and internalize the fact that you have much to offer the faculty.
- Select your contacts carefully.
- Plan your “position statements” for maximum impact in a brief encounter.
- Adapt to the contacts’ communication styles.
- Be “agile”; assess regularly and change your approach if necessary.

# Bibliography



- Christiansen, L., Stombler, M. , & Thaxton, L. (2004). A report on librarian-faculty relations from a sociological perspective. *The Journal of Academic Librarianship*, 30 (2), 116-21.
- Hardesty, L. (1995). Faculty culture and bibliographic instruction: An exploratory analysis. *Library Trends*, 44(2), 339-67.
- Hollander, S.A., Herbert, B.R., & DePalma, K.S. (2004). Faculty-librarian collaboration. *APS Observer*, 17 (3). Retrieved April 6, 2008, from <http://www.psychologicalscience.org/observer/getArticle.cfm?id=1541>
- Holtz, T.L. (2002). 100 ways to reach your faculty. Retrieved April 30, 2008, from [http://ala.org/ala/pio/campaign/academicresearch/reach\\_faculty.pdf](http://ala.org/ala/pio/campaign/academicresearch/reach_faculty.pdf)
- Mestre, L. (2002-2005). *Collaborating with faculty: Ideas and selected bibliography*. Retrieved April 6, 2008, from <http://www.library.umass.edu/instruction/faculty/collabideas.html>
- Scherdin, M.J. (2002). How well do we fit? Librarians and faculty in the academic setting. *portal: Libraries and the Academy*, 2 (2), 237-53.

# Questions



M. Lyn Thaxton  
[lthaxton@gsu.edu](mailto:lthaxton@gsu.edu)

Tammy Sugarman  
[tsugarman@gsu.edu](mailto:tsugarman@gsu.edu)