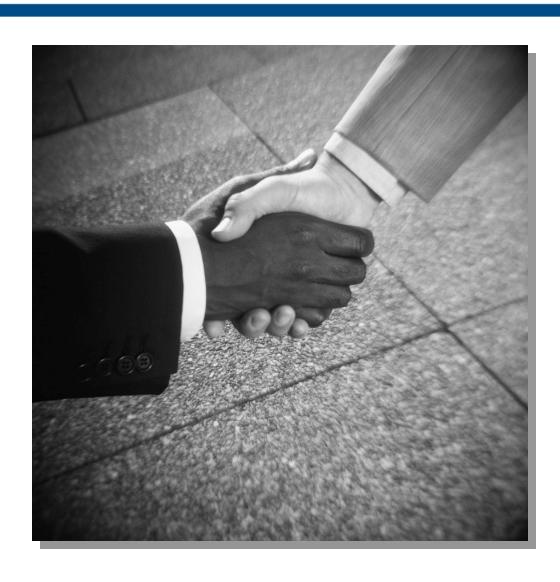
KNOW THYSELF: An MBTI Workshop

Bill Lindstaedt, MS and Janice Morand, PhD





Introductions



Workshop Goals

Utilize the MBTI to increase self-awareness of personality preferences

Explore differences in four areas:

- 1. How we gain energy/where we are focused
- 2. How we gather or become aware of information
- 3. How we process information and make decisions
- 4. How we participate in the world

Apply personality type awareness to effective scientific laboratory leadership

Workshop Agenda

- Introduction to MBTI: History, Concepts, Terms, Preferences
- Review MBTI Results
- Exercises: Experiencing and understanding your personality preferences and the preferences of others
- Case Studies: Understanding how personality preferences work in research group settings
- Action Plan: Set up an experiment for improving your leadership skills

MBTI History

- Katherine Briggs
- Carl Jung
- Isabel Briggs Myers

Introduction to MBTI

We have different psychological preferences for how we:

- Focus our energy
- Take in information
- Make decisions
- Approach life

Introduction to MBTI

Signature Exercise

MBTI Expectations

- MBTI only has as much power as you give it
- MBTI may help you understand natural differences among people
- MBTI may help you work with or mentor others
- There are NO bad/wrong types; there are differences

About the Assessment

- Valid and reliable
- People sort into one preference or another on
 - 4 preference scales (Type I)
 - 20 facet scales (Type II)
- We all use all of the psychological preferences but one is more natural

About (MBTI) Type....

- Type is innate
- Type can be influenced
- Type is not a box-you can't predict behavior
- Type is non judgmental
- Type indicates preferences, not skills nor abilities

MBTI Preference Scales

Extraversion or Introversion

Sensing or INtuition

Thinking or Feeling

Judgment or Perception

Self Assessment: E or I

Extraversion and Introversion are complementary attitudes toward the world

Both attitudes are used by everyone, but one is usually preferred and better developed.



People who have a preference for **Extraversion** (sometimes called Extraverts) gain essential stimulation from the environment—the outer world of people and things.

ı

People who have a preference for **Introversion** (sometimes called Introverts) gain essential stimulation from within—the inner world of thoughts and reflections.

INTROVERSION

Tendencies & Characteristics

Tendencies & Characteristics



Energized by other people, external experiences



Energized by inner resources, internal experiences

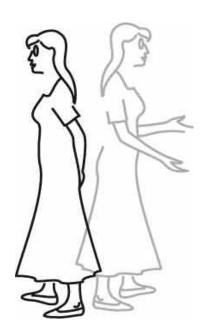
INTROVERSION

Tendencies & Characteristics

Tendencies & Characteristics



Acts, then (maybe) reflects



Reflects, then (maybe) acts

INTROVERSION

Tendencies & Characteristics

Tendencies & Characteristics



Is often friendly, talkative, quick to get to know

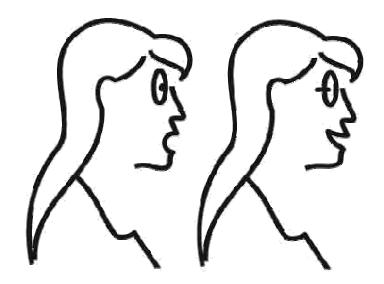


Is often reserved, quiet, takes time to get to know

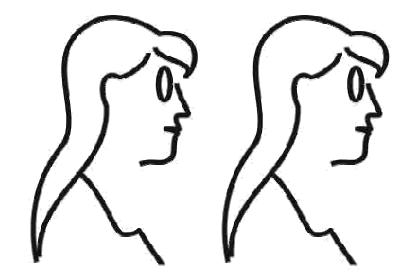
INTROVERSION

Tendencies & Characteristics

Tendencies & Characteristics



Expresses thoughts and emotions freely (may be at risk of saying too much)



Keep thoughts and emotions private (may be at risk of saying too little)

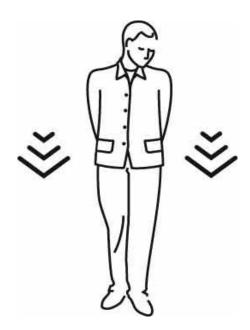
INTROVERSION

Tendencies & Characteristics

Tendencies & Characteristics



Gives breadth to life

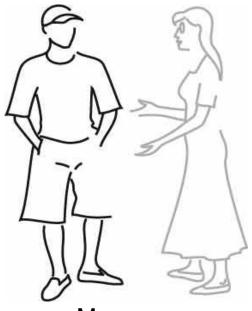


Gives depth to life

INTROVERSION

Tendencies & Characteristics

Tendencies & Characteristics



May seem shallow to others



May seem withdrawn to others

Some key words . . .



EXTRAVERSION

active

outward

sociable

open

many

expressive

breadth



INTROVERSION

reflective

inward

reserved

private

few

quiet

depth

These characteristics often develop from **E** and **I** preferences. Some of them may be true for you.

Self Assessment: E or I

How clear is your preference?



Self Assessment: S or N

Sensing and Intuition are ways of taking in information

Both ways of perceiving and taking in information are used by everyone, but one is usually preferred and better developed.



People who have a preference for the **Sensing** function take in information by way of the five senses—sight, sound, touch, taste, and smell.

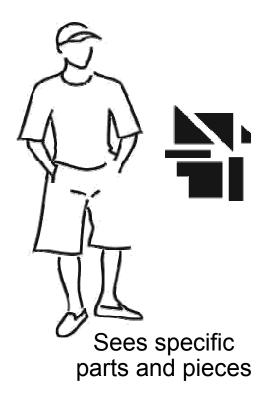


People who have a preference for taking in information through the **Intuitive** function do so by way of insight and relating to the big picture.

INTUITION

Tendencies & Characteristics

Tendencies & Characteristics





Sees patterns and relationships

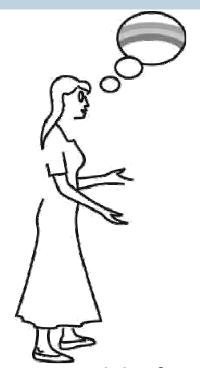
INTUITION

Tendencies & Characteristics





Lives in the present, enjoying what is there



Lives toward the future, anticipating what might be

INTUITION

Tendencies & Characteristics

Tendencies & Characteristics



Prefers handling practical matters

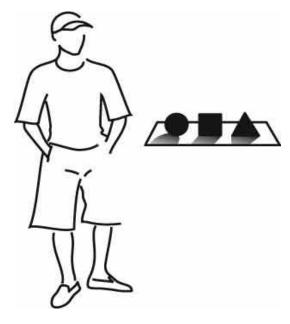


Prefers imagining possibilities

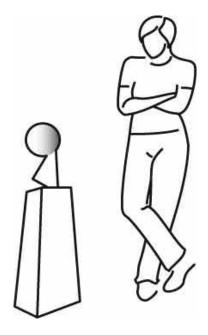
INTUITION

Tendencies & Characteristics

Tendencies & Characteristics



Likes things that are definite, measurable



Likes opportunities for being inventive

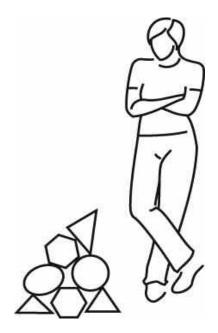
INTUITION

Tendencies & Characteristics

Tendencies & Characteristics



Enjoys using and refining the known and familiar



Enjoys experimenting with the new and different

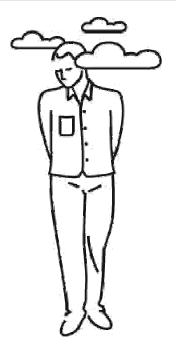
INTUITION

Tendencies & Characteristics

Tendencies & Characteristics



May seem materialistic and literal-minded to others



May seem idealistic, impractical dreamers to others

Some key words . . .



SENSING

details
present
practical
facts
sequential
directions
repetition
enjoyment
perspiration
conserve
literal



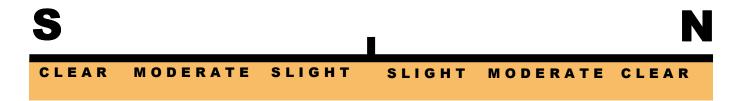
INTUITION

patterns
future
imaginative
innovations
random
hunches
variety
anticipation
inspiration
change
figurative

These characteristics often develop from **S** and **N** preferences. Some of them may be true for you.

Self Assessment: S or N

How clear is your preference?



Self Assessment: T or F

Thinking and Feeling are ways of making decisions

Both ways of deciding and evaluating information are used by everyone, but one is usually preferred and better developed.



People who have a preference for **Thinking** use their mental processing function to make decisions on the basis of logical analysis.



People who have a preference for **Feeling** use their mental processing function to make decisions on the basis of evaluating relative worth.

FEELING

Tendencies & Characteristics





Goes by logic

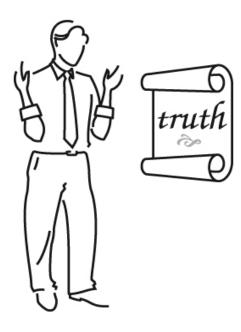


Goes by personal convictions

FEELING

Tendencies & Characteristics

Tendencies & Characteristics



Concerned with principles such as truth, justice

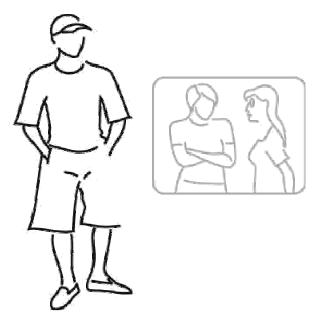


Concerned with values such as relationships, harmony

FEELING

Tendencies & Characteristics

Tendencies & Characteristics



Sees things as an onlooker from outside a situation



Sees things as a participant from within a situation

FEELING

Tendencies & Characteristics

Tendencies & Characteristics



Spontaneously critiques

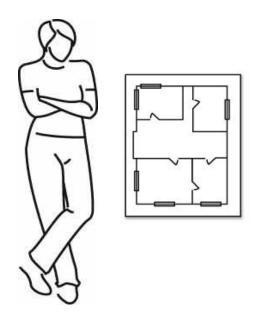


Spontaneously appreciates

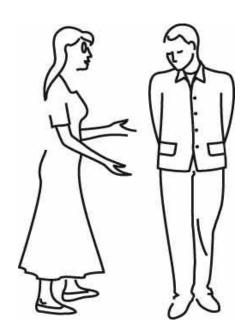
FEELING

Tendencies & Characteristics

Tendencies & Characteristics



Good at analyzing plans

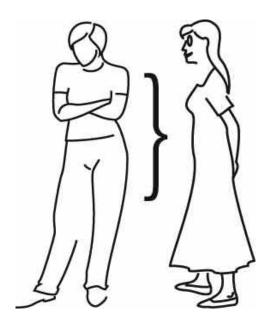


Good at understanding people

FEELING

Tendencies & Characteristics

Tendencies & Characteristics



May seem distant or condescending to others



May seem too involved or emotional to others

Some key words . . .



THINKING

head objective justice cool

impersonal critique analyze precise

principles

F

FEELING

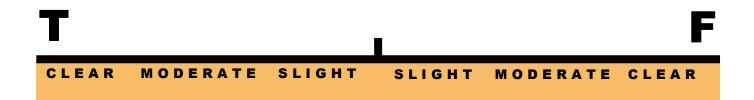
heart
subjective
harmony
caring
personal
appreciate
empathize

persuasive values

These characteristics often develop from **T** and **F** preferences. Some of them may be true for you.

Self Assessment: T or F

How clear is your preference?



Self Assessment: J or P

Judgment and Perception are complementary lifestyles

Both attitudes are part of everyone's lifestyle, but one is usually preferred and better developed.



A **Judging** lifestyle is decisive, planned and orderly.

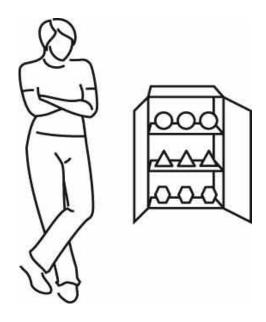


A **Perceiving** lifestyle is flexible, adaptable and spontaneous.

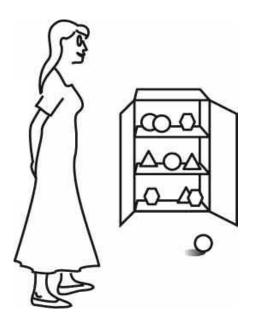
PERCEPTION

Tendencies & Characteristics

Tendencies & Characteristics



Prefers an organized lifestyle

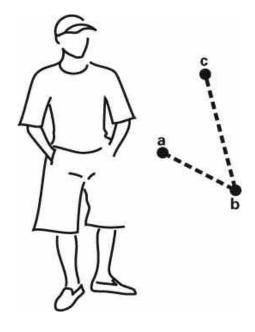


Prefers a flexible lifestyle

PERCEPTION

Tendencies & Characteristics

Tendencies & Characteristics



Likes definite order and structure



Likes going with the flow

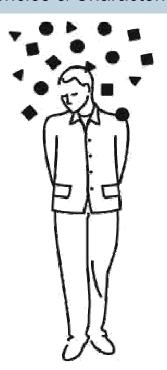
PERCEPTION

Tendencies & Characteristics

Tendencies & Characteristics



Likes to have life under control

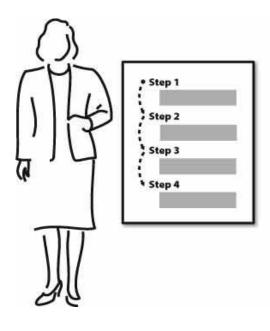


Prefers to experience life as it happens

PERCEPTION

Tendencies & Characteristics

Tendencies & Characteristics



Likes clear limits and categories



Likes freedom to explore without limits

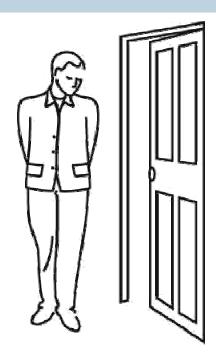
PERCEPTION

Tendencies & Characteristics

Tendencies & Characteristics



Feels comfortable establishing closure

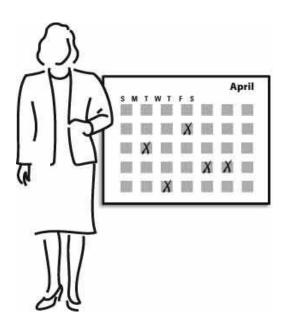


Feels comfortable maintaining openness

PERCEPTION

Tendencies & Characteristics

Tendencies & Characteristics



Handles deadlines, plans in advance



Meets deadlines by last minute rush

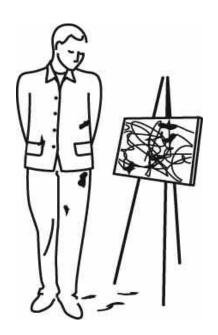
PERCEPTION

Tendencies & Characteristics

Tendencies & Characteristics



May seem demanding, rigid, or uptight to others



May seem disorganized, messy, or irresponsible to others

Some key words . . .



JUDGMENT

organized
structure
control
decisive
deliberate
closure
plan
deadline

productive



PERCEPTION

flexible
flow
experience
curious
spontaneous
openness
wait
discoveries
receptive

These characteristics often develop from **J** and **P** preferences. Some of them may be true for you.

Self Assessment: J or P

How clear is your preference?



When combined, your four preferences . . .

1

Extraversion or Introversion

2

Sensing or Intuition

3

Thinking or Feeling

4

Judgment or Perception

indicate your preference type!

Type Table

ISTJ	ISFJ	INFJ **	INTJ **
ISTP	ISFP	INFP	INTP **
ESTP	ESFP	ENFP *	ENTP *
ESTJ *	ESFJ	ENFJ	ENTJ ****

Type Distribution by Population

	General Population	Our Group	Bio-med Industry	Dept of Medicine
Е	49%	54%	43%	48%
ı	51%	46%	57%	52%
S	73%	8%	35%	24%
N	27%	92%	64%	76%
Т	40%	77%	100%	57%
F	60%	23%	0%	43%
J	54%	69%	43%	62%
Р	46%	31%	57%	38%

UCSF Center for the Health Professions

Temperament

NT

Visionary/Rationalist

Architect of systems, competitive, logical,

impersonal, analytical, but often seen as too

competitive

NF

Catalyst/Idealist

Spokesperson, energizer, persuader, inclusive but

may be seen as too idealistic

SJ

Traditionalist/Guardian

Dutiful, responsible, hard-working, and reliable,

but may be seen a bit too bureaucratic

SP

Troubleshooter/Artisan

Clever, resourceful, spontaneous problemsolver,

but may be seen as too expedient

Temperaments in Research Populations

	General Population	Our Group	Bio-med Industry	Dept of Medicine
NT	17%	69%	64%	43%
NF	16%	23%	0%	33%
SJ	46%	8%	21%	14%
SP	21%	0%	14%	9%

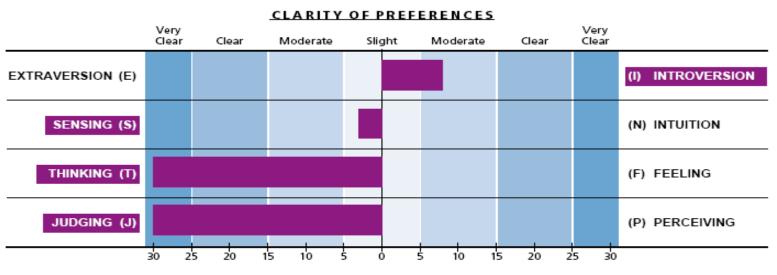
UCSF Center for the Health Professions

Your MBTI Report

Your Step I Results



The graph below and the paragraphs that follow it provide information about the personality type you reported. Each of the four preferences you indicated is shown by a bar on that side. The longer the bar, the more clearly you have expressed that preference.



Your type came out to be ISTJ

(Introversion, Sensing, Thinking, Judging)

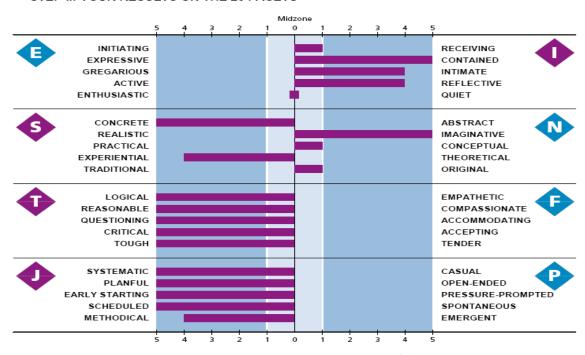
Your MBTI Report

Overview of Your Results

STEP I: YOUR FOUR-LETTER TYPE

ISTJs tend to be serious, quiet, thorough, and dependable. They see to it that everything is well organized and accurate. They are practical, orderly, matter-of-fact, logical, and realistic. ISTJs take responsibility, notice what needs to be done, and follow through steadily, regardless of protests or distractions.

STEP II: YOUR RESULTS ON THE 20 FACETS



When you combine your Step I reported type and your Step II out of-preference facets, the result is your individualized type description:

Imaginative ISTJ

Your MBTI Report

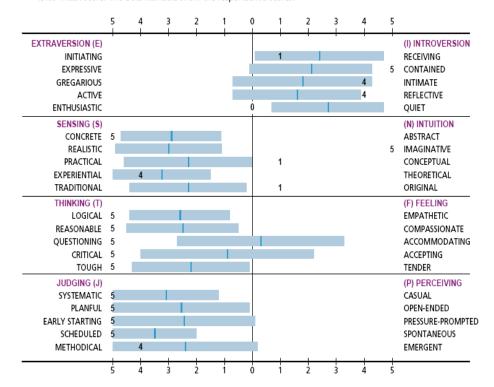
Interpreter's Summary

PREFERENCE CLARITY INDEXES FOR REPORTED TYPE: ISTJ

Introversion: Moderate (8) Sensing: Slight (3) Thinking: Very Clear (30) Judging: Very Clear (30)

FACET SCORES AND THE AVERAGE RANGE OF SCORES FOR OTHER ISTJS

The bars on the graphs below show the average range of scores that occurred for the ISTJs in the national sample. The bars show scores that are –1 to +1 standard deviations from the mean. The vertical line in each bar shows ISTJs' mean score. The bold numbers show the respondent's scores.



Experiencing Type

Case Studies

Action Plan

- Select one area for growth in leadership
 - a. Communication (page 9)
 - b. Making Decisions (page 10)
 - c. Managing Change (page 11)
 - d. Managing Conflict (page 12)

Design an experiment (worksheet provided)

Thank You

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