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2

Please Tell Me

Do any of you have any experience with the MBTI° instrument?





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Course Description

Explore the context of management skills within the model facilities department. Examine the different styles of management and visualize yourself in the roles of mentor, coach, and team builder. Learn the skills necessary for these roles and develop an understanding of how to best leverage your assets as management skills.



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Learning Objectives

- Understand the preferred ways individuals process information;
- See how these preferences affect both short and long-term operations;
- Apply preferences to decision making and strategizing and form an overall management style;
- Discover that people look at the world and make decisions about things in very different ways; And,

Identify ways to use differences constructively!



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5

The 4 Dichotomies

You will choose one preference from each pair of the 4 dichotomies noted below:

- The E-I dichotomy (Improving communication)
- The S–N dichotomy (Using different types of information)
- The T–F dichotomy (Making better decisions)
- The J–P dichotomy (Time management styles)

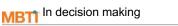
NOTE: The items in (parentheses) are reflective of the management skills that people and their organizations need the most work to be effective and productive.



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About the MBTI®

- An indicator that looks only at normal behavior
- There are no good or bad types—all types have some <u>natural strengths</u> and some <u>possible pitfalls or blind spots</u>.
- This psychological typology gives practical results you can use:
 - In teamwork
 - In communication



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Users of the MBTI® Tool

- Most Fortune 100 companies
- More than 2 million people worldwide each year
- Translated into 30+ languages
- Used in 70+ different countries

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Where the MBTI® Tool Is Used • USA Australia Malaysia Canada New Zealand Singapore MexicoSouth America Middle EastSouth Africa China India UKEurope Japan Kenva Korea · And more! MBTI Presenting Type in Organizations Copyright 2008, 2009 by CPP, Inc. All rights reserved Permission is hereby granted to reproduce this side for workshow use. Deplication for any other own reclading reseals, in a violation of copyright law. Myen-diagos Type Indicate, METI, Introduction to Type, and the METI CEMES Inc. on reclaiment fractionaries of the METI Trust, it is in the United States and other countries. The CPP to on a receivant contractive of CPP. Inc.



The Mind-set to Bring

As you consider which of the two pairs of each dichotomy represent you:

*Think of what you prefer when you do **not** have outside pressures to behave in a particular way.

*Who YOU ARE, outside of the roles you play at work or in your personal life; or as a child, how you responded.



11

The MBTI® Instrument

was developed by Katharine C. Briggs and her daughter Isabel Briggs Myers

based on the work of Swiss psychologist C. G. Jung, who presented his psychological type theory in his book *Psychological Types* (published 1921, translated into English 1923).



Jung's Theory Jung believed that preferences are innate— "inborn predispositions." He also recognized that our innate preferences interact with and are shaped by environmental influences: Family Country Education and many others

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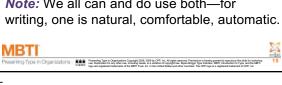
Inborn Predispositions or Preferences What are PREFERENCES? To illustrate this—let's do an activity. Write your signature on a clean sheet of paper. Now write your signature again in the box below—using the other hand! Call out some words that describe the writing of the first signature. Now, some words to describe the second signature. MBTI

14

Handedness Exercise

- Where do we get our preference for using one hand over the other?
- How does the environment influence our preference for using one hand over the other?

Note: We all can and do use both—for

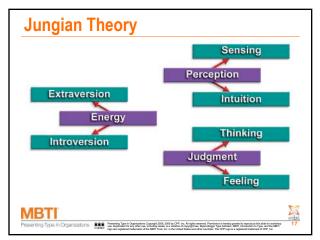


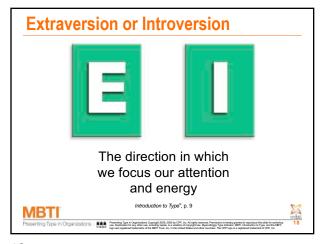
Jung's Theory

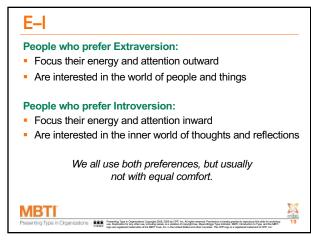
- We will look at four pairs of opposites—like our right and left hands. We all use both sides of each pair, but one is our natural preference.
- Jung believed that our preferences do not change—they stay the same over our lifetime.
- What changes is how we use our preferences and often the accuracy with which we can measure the preferences.
- The confounding variable—environment!



16







People Who Prefer Extraversion

- Are attracted to the outer world of people and events
- Are aware of who and what is around them
- Enjoy meeting and talking with new people
- Are friendly, often verbally skilled, and easy to know
- Tend to speak out easily and often at meetings
- May not be as aware of what is going on inside themselves



20

People Who Prefer Introversion

- Are attracted to the inner world of thoughts, feelings, and reflections
- Are usually very aware of their inner reactions
- Prefer to interact with people they know
- Are often quiet in meetings and seem uninvolved
- Are often reserved and harder to get to know
- May not be as aware of the outer world around them



People Who Prefer Extraversion

- Do their thinking as they speak
- May act and/or speak first, then (possibly) think
- Tell you about themselves, speaking rapidly
- Give breadth to life
- Can get bored and restless if they're alone too long
- Can seem shallow and intruding to Introverts
- Need Introversion for balance

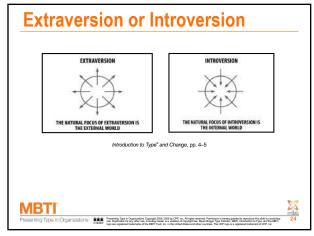


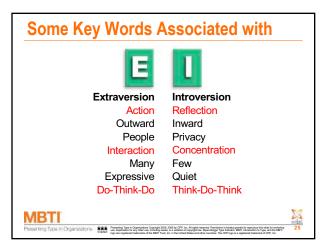
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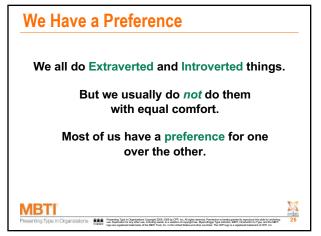
People Who Prefer Introversion

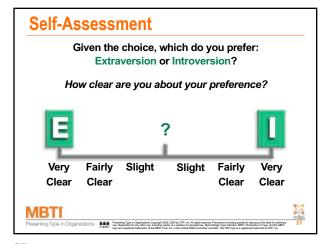
- Need time to gather their thoughts before speaking
- Reflect and think before (possibly) acting
- Want to know you before self-disclosing
- Become drained and tired interacting with people (particularly strangers)
- Give depth to life
- Can seem withdrawn and secretive to Extraverts
- Need Extraversion for balance









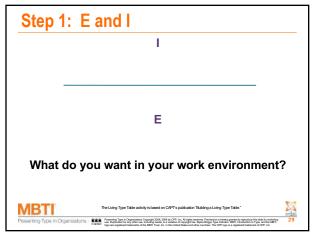


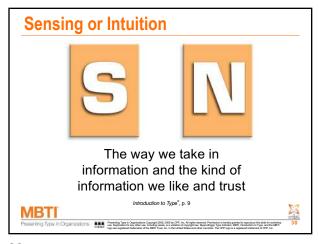
One-on-One Action Planning

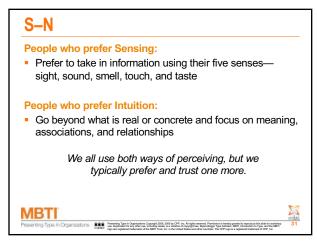
- Discuss your selected preference E or I?
 - Why this preference?
 - What helped you identify with this preference?
- Identify one thing you will do "differently" when dealing with the "opposite" psychological type at work on Monday.

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28







People Who Prefer Sensing

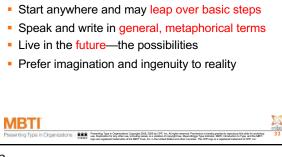
- See and collect facts and details
- Are practical and realistic
- Start at the beginning and take one step at a time
- Are specific and literal when speaking, writing, and listening
- Live in the present, dealing with the here and now
- Prefer reality to fantasy



32

People Who Prefer Intuition

- See patterns, possibilities, connections, and meanings in information
- Are conceptual and abstract



People Who Prefer Sensing

- Like to work with the parts to see the overall design
- Like set procedures, established routines
- Prefer practical, concrete problems and dislike theoretical or abstract problems
- Can seem materialistic and too literal to Intuitive types
- Need Intuition for balance

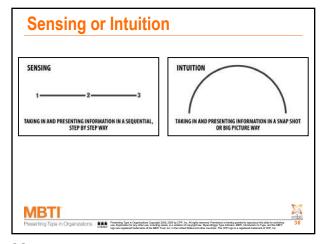


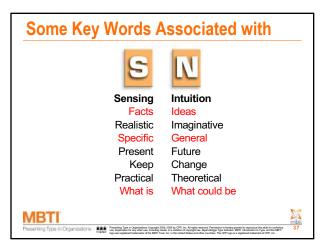
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People Who Prefer Intuition

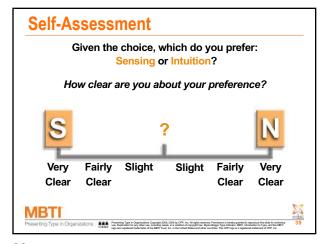
- Study the overall design to see how the parts fit
- Thrive on change, new ideas, and variety
- Prefer imaginative new solutions to problems and become impatient with details
- Can seem impractical dreamers to Sensing types
- Need Sensing for balance









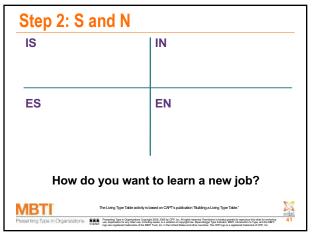


One-on-One Action Planning

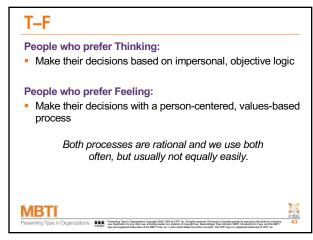
- Discuss your selected preference S or N?
 - Why this preference?
 - What helped you identify with this preference?
- Identify one thing you will do "differently" when dealing with the "opposite" psychological type at work on Monday.

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People Who Prefer Thinking

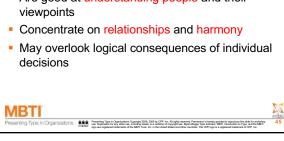
- Use logic to analyze the problem, assess pros and cons
- Focus on the facts and the principles
- Are good at analyzing a situation
- Focus on problems and tasks—not relationships
- May not include the impacts on people or people's emotions in their decision making



44

People Who Prefer Feeling

- Use their personal values to understand the situation
- Focus on the values of the group or organization
- Are good at understanding people and their viewpoints



People Who Prefer Thinking

- Take a long-term view, seeing things as an onlooker
- Are good at spotting flaws and inconsistencies and stating them clearly
- When required, can reprimand or fire people
- Believe fairness, justice, and equitability are very important
- May seem cold and detached to Feeling types
- Need Feeling for balance

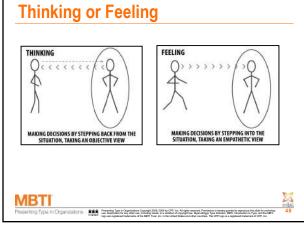


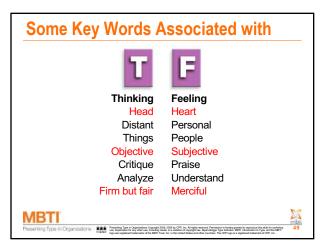
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People Who Prefer Feeling

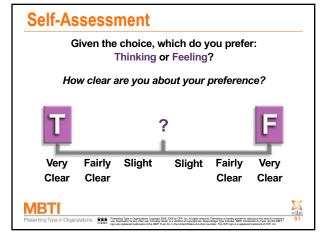
- Take an immediate and personal view of situations
- Like to show appreciation and caring for others
- Have difficulty telling people unpleasant things
- Believe fairness means treating each individual as a whole person
- May seem overly emotional and irrational to Thinking types
- Need Thinking for balance









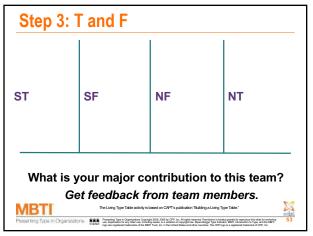


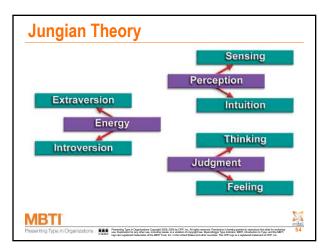
One-on-One Action Planning

- Discuss your selected preference T or F?
 - Why this preference?
 - What helped you identify with this preference?
- Identify one thing you will do "differently" when dealing with the "opposite" psychological type at work on Monday.

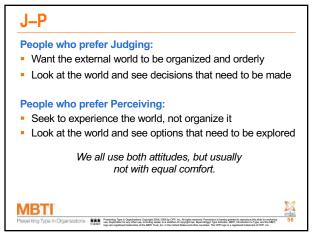
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52









56

People Who Prefer Judging

- Like to make plans and follow them
- Like to get things settled and finished
- Like environments with structure and clear limits
- Enjoy being decisive and organizing others
- Handle deadlines and time limits comfortably
- Plan ahead to avoid last-minute rushes



People Who Prefer Perceiving

- Like to respond resourcefully to changing situations
- Like to leave things open, gather more information
- Like environments that are flexible; dislike rules and limits
- May not like making decisions, even when pressed
- Tend to think there is plenty of time to do things
- Often have to rush to complete things at the last minute



58

People Who Prefer Judging

- Like rapidly getting to the bottom line and deciding
- Dislike being interrupted on a project, even for a more urgent one
- May make decisions too quickly, or cling to a plan
- May not notice new things that need to be done
- May seem rigid, demanding, and inflexible to Perceiving types

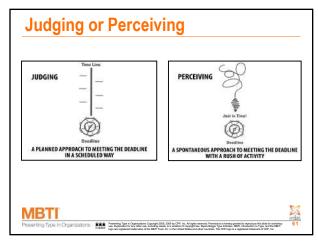


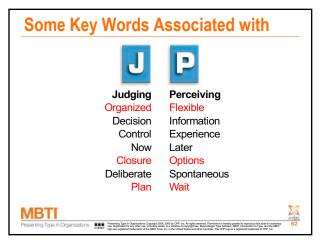
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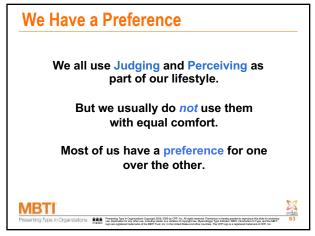
People Who Prefer Perceiving

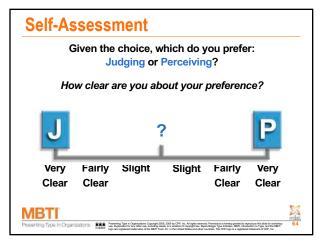
- Want to explore all the options before deciding
- May start too many projects and have difficulty finishing them
- May have trouble making decisions, or have no
- May spontaneously change plans
- May seem disorganized and irresponsible to Judging types





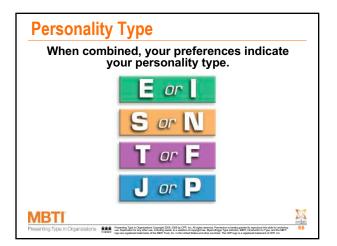


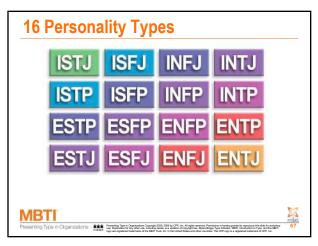


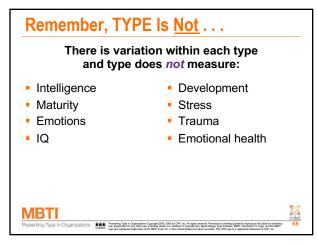


One-on-One Action Planning Discuss your selected preference – J or P? Why this preference? What helped you identify with this preference? Identify one thing you will do "differently" when dealing with the "opposite" psychological type at work on Monday.

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68

Why? Group Pressures...

- E, S, T, and J are the cultural norms in the United States—I, N, F, and P are less preferred.
- If you feel you are close or tied between two preferences, there is probably some environmental pressure from the cultural norms.
- Something is pulling you in the direction that is opposite to the cultural norms—his or her innate preferences.

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Why? (cont'd)

- Although you may think they are equal, decide whether one really describes how you usually think and act. (Be yourself!)
- Important to read and/or re-read the profiles and decide which more accurately describes how you usually think and act.



70

Have I Changed Type?

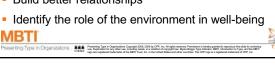
When people report having changed type, it is likely that they have had an incorrect administration—the "mind-setting" was not done properly, resulting in the reporting of "work type" or "ideal self."



71

Benefits to the Individual

- Learn about self & one's preferences (selfawareness)
- Offers logical & orderly model of human behavior
- Helps to raise self-esteem/ improve motivation
- Assess fit between person & job
- Builds an objective framework for emotional issues
- How to persuade & influence others
- Build better relationships



Benefits to the Organization

- Offers logical & orderly model of human behavior
- Reduces unproductive conflict
- Identifies strengths & liabilities of work teams...
- Is straightforward, easily understood, & applied
- Builds understanding organizational norms & culture
- Assess fit between person & job
- Solid research backing
- Builds objective framework for dealing with conflict
- Multiple applications & developmental aspects



73

Constructive Use of Differences

Goals for the MBTI® instrument/ type:

- Becoming aware of differences
- Acknowledging the value of differences
- Practicing new behaviors, seeking out others with differences
- Incorporating different perspectives into our own processes



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74

Thank You

Thank you! Questions?

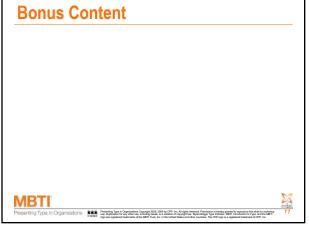
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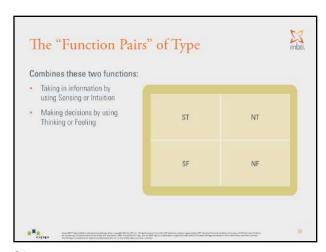


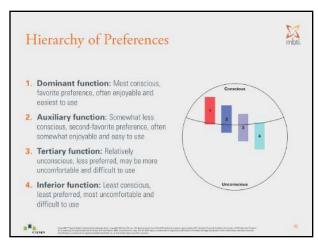


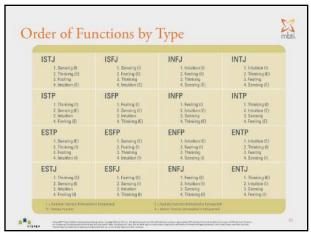








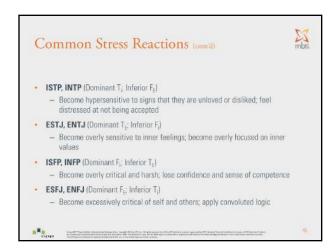


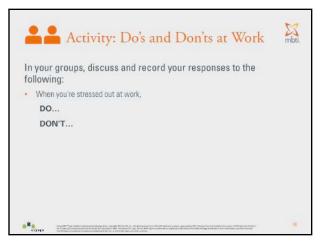




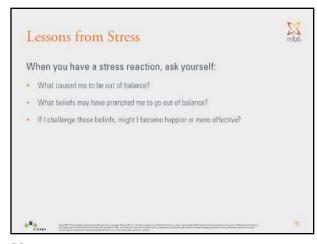


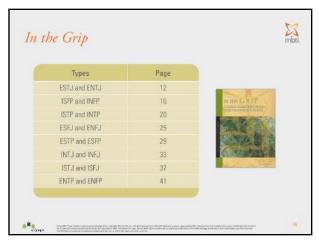












What I want to achieve:	The benefit of achieving this:	
Top ideas to assist me in achieving	g this:	
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Behaviors to practice and strength	hen:	
1.		
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