



MBTI® Interpretive Report
COLLEGE EDITION



Report for
JANE SAMPLE

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Interpreted by
SC
Sample College or University



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INTRODUCTION

This report presents information to help you make use of your *Myers-Briggs Type Indicator*® (MBTI®) results. The research-based Myers-Briggs® assessment identifies sixteen different personality types that can be used to describe people. Learning about these types will help you better understand yourself and others and improve the interactions in your daily life.

ISTJ	ISFJ	INFJ	INTJ	You have verified that your best-fit MBTI type is
ISTP	ISFP	INFP	INTP	
ESTP	ESFP	ENFP	ENTP	
ESTJ	ESFJ	ENFJ	ENTJ	

ENFP
EXTRAVERSION INTUITION FEELING PERCEIVING

Based on the work of psychologist Carl Jung, the MBTI assessment was developed with great care by Isabel Briggs Myers and Katharine Cook Briggs, who spent years observing human behavior. Their ideas help explain why people are interested in different things, like different kinds of work, and sometimes find it hard to understand each other—all due to differences in how they take in information and make decisions about it. Your Interpretive Report will show how your personality type is distinct from other types and how it influences the way you communicate, learn, and work with other people.

This tool has been used for more than 60 years with students around the world to help them

- Choose classes, majors, and careers that match their interests and personality
- Understand different ways to study and learn more effectively and successfully
- Improve communication and teamwork as they gain awareness of the personality differences they see in others
- Manage the stress they may experience as a result of their studies or their relationships



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YOUR PREFERENCES AND PERSONALITY TYPE

Your personality type is made up of your preferences in four separate categories that together describe how you typically go about noticing and thinking about things and interacting with people and the world. When you completed the assessment, you made choices that reflected your preference in each of the four categories.

THE FOUR CATEGORIES OF PERSONALITY TYPE

THE PREFERENCES

Where you focus your attention

E Extraversion or **I** Introversion

The way you take in information

S Sensing or **N** Intuition

The way you make decisions

T Thinking or **F** Feeling

How you deal with the world

J Judging or **P** Perceiving

Everyone uses all of these preferences, but one in each category is favored and used more often, more comfortably. Think of this like being right-handed or left-handed. Both hands are necessary and useful, but one is naturally favored and used more often, more easily. Similarly, type preferences are choices between equally valuable and useful qualities. Your ENFP preferences are highlighted below.

ENFP

Where you focus your attention

E

Extraversion

Focusing attention on the outer world of people and things

I

Introversion

Focusing attention on the inner world of ideas and impressions

The way you take in information

S

Sensing

Taking in information through the five senses, with a focus on the here and now

N

Intuition

Taking in information by seeing patterns and the big picture, with a focus on future possibilities

The way you make decisions

T

Thinking

Making decisions mostly on the basis of logic and objective analysis

F

Feeling

Making decisions mostly on the basis of values and subjective, people-centered concerns

How you deal with the world

J

Judging

Taking a planned and organized approach to life, liking to have things settled

P

Perceiving

Taking a flexible, spontaneous approach to life, liking to keep options open



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YOUR PERSONALITY TYPE DESCRIPTION

KEY DESCRIPTORS

An ENFP is likely to be...

- Curious
 - Imaginative
 - Creative
 - Innovative
 - Gregarious
 - Cooperative
 - Warm
 - Caring
 - Friendly
 - Enthusiastic
 - Energetic
 - Spontaneous
-

For ENFPs, life is a creative adventure, full of exciting possibilities. They experience a wide range of feelings and emotions and need affirmation from others, while readily giving appreciation and support. They are perceptive about the needs of others.

ENFPs are innovators, initiating projects and expending great energy getting them started. They are stimulated by new people, ideas, and experiences. They find meaning and significance readily and make connections between people, ideas, or events that others don't.

ENFPs base their decisions on personal values, identifying and empathizing with others. They value harmony and goodwill, like pleasing people, and accommodate others' needs and wishes when possible. They have great insight into the potential in others and devote energy to helping them develop it.

Lively, sociable, and personable, ENFPs are likely to have a large circle of friends. They are versatile, are interested in almost everything, and have an infectious zest for life. They value depth, authenticity, and open and honest communication in their close relationships. They hate structure, routine, and schedules, and will avoid all three whenever they can. ENFPs can speak fluently and persuasively with little preparation. But when expressing their deepest values, they may suddenly become awkward, stating their opinions with great intensity.

ENFPs learn best when they can discuss new possibilities for positive change with others. They like learning theories and abstractions that help them understand the world and people's place in it. They tend to work at their studies with bursts of energy and are capable of great concentration and output when fully engaged with a topic.

ENFPs have two potential blind spots. First, they may jump impulsively from one enthusiasm to the next, never following through or putting their insights into action. Second, they may fail to consider all the possibilities, relying solely on their personal judgments, making their decisions narrow or limited. They need to consider all the possibilities in light of their values, using their values as a guide to distinguish between options that are worth acting on and those that are merely interesting.



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YOUR UNIQUE PREFERENCE PATTERN

Your personality type is much more than a simple combination of your four preferences. Each type has its own unique preference pattern that helps explain why what's easy or interesting for one type is difficult or dull for another. The key to understanding your unique pattern is found in the two middle letters of your four-letter type code. Those two letters show which of four mental processes you prefer.

S Sensing	or	N Intuition
T Thinking	or	F Feeling

Everyone uses all four of the mental processes, but each type has its own pattern that signals which of the four is favorite and most used, and which is second, third, and least favorite and used. People tend to focus on their #1 and #2 processes in the first half of life and become more interested in developing and using #3 and #4 in the second half of life. Your ENFP pattern is shown below.

#1 Intuition	Most preferred	#2 Feeling	Second most preferred
#3 Thinking	Third most preferred	#4 Sensing	Least preferred

The pattern also shows whether you use your #1, or favorite, process in the outer world of people and things, that is, in an Extraverted way, or whether you use it in your inner world of ideas and impressions, in an Introverted way. Here's what this means for your type, ENFP.

You use your #1 process, Intuition, in the outer world of people and things, where it is most easily observed by others because you express it outwardly. You use your #2 process, Feeling, in your inner world of ideas and impressions, where it is much less observable by others. You also use Thinking and Sensing, but with less frequency and ease. Sensing is the process you are most likely to overlook.

#1 Intuition	Used in the outer world	#2 Feeling	Used in the inner world
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Your type description takes all these patterns into account in describing your typical behavior in everyday life. Review your description carefully to see how it measures up to your self-knowledge. The description is meant to help you trust and develop the preferences that come most naturally to you, but remember that you use all eight preferences some of the time, depending on the circumstances.



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WAYS TO USE PERSONALITY TYPE

Learning more about your personality type and about the other fifteen types may help you better understand friends, classmates, family members, and others. You can get additional information by

- Reading about personality type; see www.cpp.com/ITTSeries to find booklets explaining type
- Observing yourself and others; note what is different and what is similar
- Discussing personality type with other people
- Visiting reputable Web sites such as www.myersbriggs.org to find out more about personality type and the MBTI instrument

Always keep in mind that there are no “good” or “bad” types. All types are equally useful and valuable, and type should not be used to stereotype people or to excuse behavior. Type is one factor in how we choose to act; many other factors influence our behavior as well. The idea behind personality type is to encourage people to view differences in a positive light. Knowledge of personality type can help all of us appreciate and value one another’s distinct qualities.

