INFP Overview

Order of Preferences	Type Dynamics
 1st Feeling: Dominant 2nd Intuition: Auxiliary 3rd Sensing: Tertiary 4th Thinking: Inferior 	 Introverted Feeling: Inwardly focused on evaluating ideas according to values Extraverted Intuition: Outwardly focused on possibilities for people Sensing: As you mature, consider more current realities Extraverted Thinking: Developmental challenge is evaluating objectively

INFP Brief Description:

- Leads by promoting harmonious teams where each person is valued
- Influences by highlighting common ideas and new possibilities
- Focus is on group consensus and values

INFP Characteristics Frequently Associated:

- Idealistic, loyal to their values and to people who are important to them
- Curious, quick to see possibilities, can be catalysts for implementing ideas
- Seek to understand people and are adaptable, flexible, and accepting unless a value is threatened

Communication Styles:

<u>Adapting/Flexing</u>: Things to keep in mind when communicating to others. <u>Sharing Your Preferences</u>: As you build relationships, share your preferences so others can meet your needs.

When presenting to, influencing, explaining to, or trying to understand:		
SENSING TYPES	INTUITIVE TYPES	
Be factual	Give the global scheme	
Document successful applications	Don't let opportunities pass	
Reduce risk factors	Be confident and enthusiastic	
 Work out details in advance 	Indicate challenges	
Show why solutions make sense	Point out future benefits	
THINKING TYPES	FEELING TYPES	
✤ Be logical	Mention other supporters	
State principles involved	Be personable and friendly	
Stress competent handling of the issues	Indicate how solutions are helpful	
Be well organized	Tell why it's valuable	
List costs and benefits	Show how it supports personal goals	

Information adapted from various Myers-Briggs® publications, materials, sources.



Communication Tips for INFPs:

- You strive to maintain your inner harmony and are compassionate peacekeepers.
 TIP: Although it may be easier to avoid, deal with conflict directly and don't let your negative feelings build up. Focus on meeting your needs as well as others. Express your needs to others and define your limitations to avoid taking responsibility for other people's roles.
- Remember that people may not prefer abstract metaphors or other forms of abstract language.
 TIP: Being willing to broaden your perspective to include logical and short-term implications.
- Continue to be a calm and supportive listener, but do not avoid sharing your feelings earlier and more frequently.

 \rightarrow TIP: Share your thoughts with others. If you're managing team members, remember that people need corrective feedback to develop.

It is important to promote your perspective and ideas.

 \rightarrow TIP: Share your accomplishment with others. Otherwise you may miss out on opportunities or rewards you deserve.

Incorporate feedback earlier in your thinking process. Recognize others' values and contributions by listening carefully to their insights.

 \rightarrow TIP: Include a stage in your process for taking in other perspectives and creating opportunities to collaborate and cooperate. Be careful to not interpret the corrective feedback you get from others as personal criticism.

Not everyone is aware or thinks about asking others their preferences.

 \rightarrow TIP: Help people understand what's important to you and set the example by asking others what their preferences are in relation to working together. Share your values and show appreciation for the perspectives and values of others.

Information adapted from various Myers-Briggs® publications, materials, sources.

