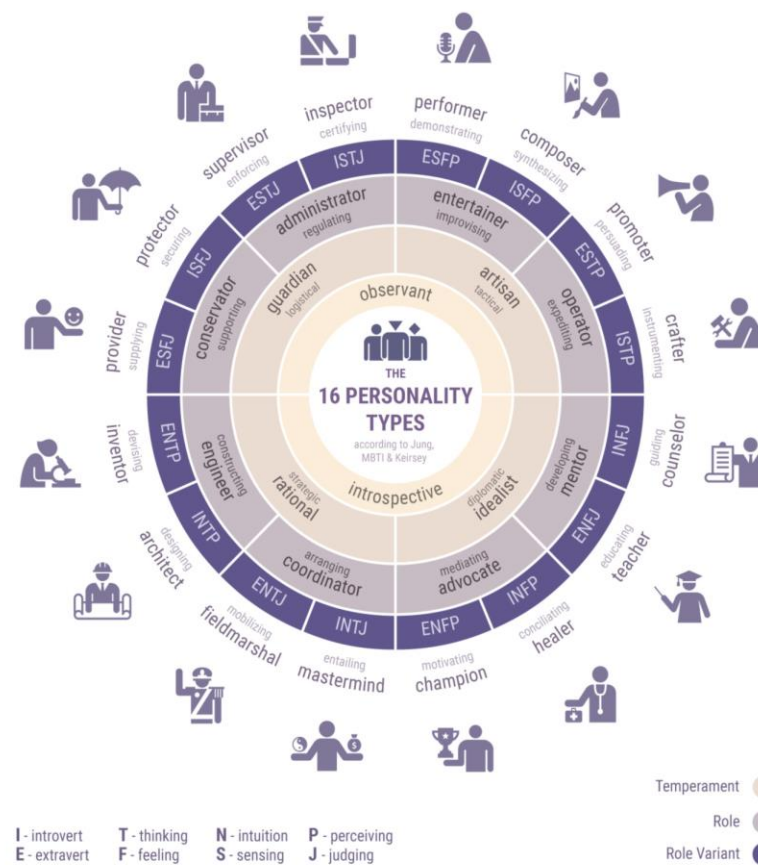


An Overview of the Test

Based on the answers to the questions on the inventory, people are identified as having one of 16 personality types. The goal of the MBTI is to allow respondents to further explore and understand their own personalities including their likes, dislikes, strengths, weaknesses, possible career preferences, and compatibility with other people.

No one personality type is "best" or "better" than another. It isn't a tool designed to look for dysfunction or abnormality. Instead, its goal is simply to help you learn more about yourself. The questionnaire itself is made up of four different scales.



Sources: K. Jung Psychological Types,
Myers-Briggs Type Indicator (MBTI),
D. Keirsey Temperament Sorter

visualized by Mark and Anna Vital



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DICHOTOMIES	DESCRIPTION
Extraversion (E) – Introversion (I): This scale describes how people respond and interact with the world around them	<p>Extraverts (also often spelled extroverts) are "outward-turning" and tend to be action-oriented, enjoy more frequent social interaction, and feel energized after spending time with other people.</p> <p>Introverts are "inward-turning" and tend to be thought-oriented, enjoy deep and meaningful social interactions, and feel recharged after spending time alone.</p>
Sensing (S) – Intuition (N): This scale involves looking at how people gather information from the world around them	<p>Sensing tend to pay a great deal of attention to reality, particularly to what they can learn from their own senses. They tend to focus on facts and details and enjoy getting hands-on experience.</p> <p>Intuition type pay more attention to things like patterns and impressions. They enjoy thinking about possibilities, imagining the future, and abstract theories.</p>
Thinking (T) – Feeling (F): This scale focuses on how people make decisions based on the information that they gathered from their sensing or intuition functions.	<p>The thinking place a greater emphasis on facts and objective data. They tend to be consistent, logical, and impersonal when weighing a decision.</p> <p>Those who prefer feeling are more likely to consider people and emotions when arriving at a conclusion.</p>
Judging (J) – Perceiving (P): This scale focuses on how people tend to deal with the outside world.	<p>Those who lean toward judging prefer structure and firm decisions.</p> <p>People who lean toward perceiving are more open, flexible, and adaptable.</p>

PERSONALITY TYPE	CHARACTERICS	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
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ISTJ – The Inspector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They like to carefully plan things out well in advance. • They pay a great deal of attention to detail. • Responsible and realistic. They take a logical approach to achieving goals and completing projects. They can work at a steady pace toward accomplishing these tasks. They can ignore distractions to focus on the task at hand and are often described as dependable and trustworthy. • They place a great deal of emphasis on traditions and laws. They prefer to follow rules and procedures that have previously been established. • In some cases, ISTJs can seem rigid and unyielding in their desire to maintain structure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detail-oriented • Realistic • Present-focused • Observant • Logical and practical • Orderly and organized 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Judgmental • Subjective • Tends to blame others • Insensitive
ISTP – The Crafter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They are results-oriented. When there is a problem, they want to quickly understand the underlying cause and implement some type of solution. • They enjoy new experiences and may often engage in thrill-seeking or even risk-taking behaviors. • They prefer to make judgments based upon objective criteria rather than personal beliefs or values. • They are often described as quiet, but with an easy-going attitude towards others. • They are not well attuned to the emotional states of others, and they can sometimes be a bit insensitive. They also distance themselves 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Logical • Learns by experience • Action-oriented • Realistic and practical • Enjoys new things • Self-confident and easygoing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficult to get to know • Insensitive • Grows bored easily • Risk-taker • Does not like commitment.

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	<p>from their own emotions, ignoring their feelings until they become overwhelming.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One common misconception about ISTPs is that they are the stoic, silent type. While they do tend to be reserved, this does not mean that they do not experience strong emotions. Instead, they are good at keeping a cool head, maintaining their objectivity, and coping with crisis. 		
ISFJ – The Protector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They Are Observant They Tend to Repress Their Emotions They Are Practical They thrive in highly structured and consistent environments where they are given step-by-step instructions and clear expectations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reliable Practical Sensitive Eye for detail 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dislikes abstract concepts Avoids confrontation Dislikes change Neglects own needs
ISFP – The Artist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ISFPs like to keep their options open, so they often delay making decisions in order to see if things might change or if new options come up. They are kind, friendly, sensitive and quiet. Unlike extroverts who gain energy from interacting with other people, introverts must expend energy around others. After spending time with people, introverts often find that they need of time alone. Because of this, they typically prefer to intermingle with a small group of close friends and family members. They are also known for being peaceful, caring, and considerate. ISFPs have an easy-going attitude and tend to accept other people as they are. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very aware of their environment Practical Enjoys hands-on learning Loyal to values and beliefs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dislikes abstract, theoretical information Reserved and quiet Strong need for personal space Dislikes arguments and conflict

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They like to focus on the details. They spend more time thinking about the here and now rather than worrying about the future. • ISFPs tend to be "doers" rather than "dreamers." They dislike abstract theories unless they can see some type of practical application for them and prefer learning situations that involve gaining hands-on experience. 		
INFJ – The Advocate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compassionate: INFJs can be soft-spoken and empathetic. This does not mean that they are pushovers. They have deeply held beliefs and an ability to act decisively to get what they want. • Helper: They enjoy helping others, but they also need time and space to recharge. • Idealist: They don't just dream about changing the world—they make it happen. • Organized: People with this personality type like to exert control by planning, organizing, and making decisions as early as possible. • Both emotional and logical: When making decisions, INFJs place a greater emphasis on their emotions than objective facts. But this doesn't mean they see the world through rose-colored glasses. INFJs understand the world, both the good and the bad, and hope to be able to make it better. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitive to the needs of others • Reserved • Highly creative and artistic • Focused on the future • Values close, deep relationships • Enjoys thinking about the meaning of life • Idealistic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can be overly sensitive • Sometimes difficult to get to know • Can have overly high expectations • Stubborn • Dislikes confrontation
INFP – The Mediator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • INFPs tend to be introverted, quiet, and reserved. Being in social situations tends to drain their energy, and they prefer interacting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loyal and devoted • Sensitive to feelings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can be overly idealistic • Tends to take everything personally

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	<p>with a select group of close friends. While they like to be alone, this should not necessarily be confused with shyness. Instead, it simply means that INFPs gain energy from spending time alone.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • INFPs typically rely on intuition and are more focused on the big picture rather than the nitty-gritty details. They can be quite meticulous about things they really care about or projects they are working on but tend to ignore mundane or boring details. • INFPs place an emphasis on personal feelings, and their decisions are more influenced by these concerns rather than by objective information. • When it comes to making decisions, INFPs like to keep their options open. They often delay making important decisions just in case something about the situation changes. When decisions are made, they are usually based on personal values rather than logic. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Caring and interested in others • Works well alone • Values close relationships • Good at seeing "the big picture" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficult to get to know • Sometimes loses sight of the little things • Overlooks details
INTJ – The Architect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • INTJs tend to be introverted and prefer to work alone. • INTJs look at the big picture and like to focus on abstract information rather than concrete details. • INTJs place greater emphasis on logic and objective information rather than subjective emotions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enjoys theoretical and abstract concepts • High expectations • Good at listening • Takes criticism well • Self-confident and hard-working 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can be overly analytical and judgmental • Very perfectionistic • Dislikes talking about emotions • Sometimes seems callous or insensitive

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> INTJs like their world to feel controlled and ordered so they prefer to make plans well in advance. 		
INTP – The Thinker	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> INTPs are quiet, reserved, and thoughtful. As introverts, they prefer to socialize with a small group of close friends with whom they share common interests and connections. They enjoy thinking about theoretical concepts and tend to value intellect over emotion. INTPs are logical and base decisions on objective information rather than subjective feelings. When analyzing data and making decisions, they are highly logical and objective. Tends to be flexible and good at thinking "outside of the box." People with this personality type think about the big picture rather than focusing on every tiny detail. INTPs like to keep their options open and feel limited by structure and planning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Logical and objective Abstract thinker Independent Loyal and affectionate with loved ones 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Difficult to get to know Can be insensitive Prone to self-doubt Struggles to follow rules Has trouble expressing feelings
ESTP – The Persuader	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make decisions quickly: When confronted by problems, people with this personality type quickly look at the facts and devise an immediate solution. They tend to improvise rather than spend a great deal of time planning. Prefer the practical over the abstract ESTPs don't have a lot of use for abstract theories or concepts. They are more practical, preferring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gregarious, funny, and energetic Influential and persuasive Action-oriented Adaptable and resourceful Observant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impulsive Competitive Dramatic at times Easily bored Insensitive

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	<p>straightforward information that they can think about rationally and act upon immediately.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have strong social skills: They are very observant, often picking up on details that other people never notice. Other people sometimes describe them as "fast-talkers" who are highly persuasive. In social settings, they often seem like they are a few steps ahead of the conversation. • Act impulsively at times: ESTPs are not planners. They react in the moment and can often be quite impulsive or even risk-taking. This 'leap before they look' attitude can be problematic at times and it may lead them to say or do things they regret. 		
ESTJ – The Director	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individuals with this personality type tend to place a high value on tradition, rules, and security. Maintaining the status quo is important to ESTJs, and they often become involved in civic duties, government branches, and community organizations. • They can sometimes be rigid, stubborn, and unyielding because of their orthodox approach to life. Their take-charge attitude makes it easy for them to assume leadership positions. • Their self-confidence and strong convictions help them excel at putting plans into action, but they can at times appear critical and overly aggressive, particularly when other people fail to live up to their high standards. • They are often described as predictable, stable, committed, and practical. They tend to be very 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Practical and realistic • Dependable • Self-confident • Hard-working • Traditional • Strong leadership skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insensitive • Inflexible • Not good at expressing feelings • Argumentative • Bossy

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	frank and honest when it comes to sharing their opinions, which can sometimes be seen as harsh or overly critical.		
ESFP – The Performer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESFPs tend to be very practical and resourceful. They prefer to learn through hands-on experience and tend to dislike book learning and theoretical discussions. • They live very much in the here-and-now and sometimes fail to think about how current actions will lead to long-term consequences. They will often rush into a new situation and figure things out as they happen. They also tend to dislike routine, enjoy new experiences, and are always looking for a new adventure. • In addition to having a strong awareness of their surroundings, they are also very understanding and perceptive when it comes to other people. They can sense what others are feeling and know how to respond. People tend to find them warm, sympathetic, and easygoing. • While ESFPs are fun-loving and do not shun the spotlight, they are more interested in simply living in the present and doing what feels right at that moment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Optimistic and gregarious • Enjoys people and socializing • Focused on the present, spontaneous • Practical 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dislikes abstract theories • Becomes bored easily • Does not plan ahead • Impulsive
ESFJ – The Caregiver	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enjoy helping others • Need approval • Expect their kind and giving ways to be noticed and appreciated by others • Be sensitive to the needs and feelings of others 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kind and loyal • Outgoing • Organized • Practical and dependable • Enjoy helping others • Conscientious 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Needy • Approval-seeking • Sensitive to criticism • Dislike change • Intolerant • Controlling

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be good at responding and providing the care that people need • Want to be liked by others • Get easily hurt by unkindness or indifference • Derive their value system from external sources, including the community at large, rather than from intrinsic, ethical, and moral guidelines 		
ENFP – The Champion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ENFPs have excellent people skills, have an abundance of enthusiasm, they also genuinely care about others. ENFPs are good at understanding what other people are feeling, given their zeal, charisma, and creativity, they can also make great leaders. • They strongly dislike routine and prefer to focus on the future. While they are great at generating new ideas, they sometimes put off important tasks until the last minute. Dreaming up ideas but not seeing them through to completion is a common problem. • ENFPs can also become easily distracted, particularly when they are working on something that seems boring or uninspiring. • ENFPs are flexible and like to keep their options open. They can be spontaneous and are highly adaptable to change. They also dislike routine and may have problems with disorganization and procrastination. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warm and enthusiastic • Empathetic and caring • Strong people skills • Strong communication skills • Fun and spontaneous • Highly creative 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Needs approval from others • Disorganized • Tends to get stressed out easily • Can be overly emotional • Overthinks • Struggles to follow rules
ENFJ – The Giver	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ENFJs are strong extraverts and enjoy spending time with other people. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outgoing and warm-hearted • Empathetic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approval-seeking • Overly sensitive • Indecisive

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They have great people skills and are often described as warm, affectionate, and supportive. • They are great at encouraging other people and derive personal satisfaction from helping others. • ENFJs are often so interested in devoting their time to others that they can neglect their own needs. • ENFJs also tend to be too hard on themselves, blaming themselves for when things go wrong and not giving themselves enough credit when things go right. Because of this, it is important that people with this personality type regularly set aside some time to attend to their own needs. • ENFJs are good at bringing consensus among diverse people. For this reason, they can be outstanding leaders and bring enthusiasm to a group that can be motivating and inspirational. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wide social circle • Encouraging • Organized • Affectionate • Persuasive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self-sacrificing • Rigid and uncompromising • Overprotective • Manipulative
ENTP – The Debater	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ENTPs enjoy interacting with a wide variety of people. They are great conversationalists and love to engage other people in debates. • They are more focused on the future rather than on immediate details. They may start projects and never finish them because they are so focused on the big picture rather than the present needs. • ENTPs enjoy being around other people, particularly if they can engage in a conversation or debate about something in which they are interested. They are usually 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Innovative • Creative • Great conversationalist • Enjoys debating • Values knowledge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can be argumentative • Dislikes routines and schedules • Does not like to be controlled • Unfocused • Insensitive

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	<p>fairly laid-back and easy to get along with. However, they can sometimes get so wrapped up in their ideas or plans that they lose sight of their close relationships.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They tend to reserve judgment. Instead of deciding or committing to a course of action, they would prefer to wait and see what happens. • ENTPs are immensely curious and focused on understanding the world around them. They are constantly absorbing new information and ideas and quickly arriving at conclusions. They can understand new things quite quickly. • One common myth about ENTPs is that they love to argue simply for the sake of arguing. While people with this personality type are often willing to play the devil's advocate at times, they enjoy debates as a way of exploring a topic, learning what other people believe, and helping others see the other side of the story. 		
ENTJ – The Commander	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People with this personality type enjoy spending time with other people. They have strong verbal skills and interacting with others helps them feel energized. • ENTJ types prefer to think about the future rather than focus on the here-and-now. They usually find abstract and theoretical information more interesting than concrete details. • When making decisions, ENTJs place a greater emphasis on objective and logical information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong leadership skills • Self-assured • Well-organized • Good at making decisions • Assertive and outspoken • Strong communication skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impatient • Stubborn • Insensitive • Aggressive • Intolerant

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	<p>Personal feelings and the emotions of others tend not to factor much into their choices.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• ENTJs are planners. Making decisions and having a schedule or course of action planned out gives them a sense of predictability and control.• They are highly rational, good at spotting problems, and excel at taking charge. These tendencies make them natural leaders who are focused on efficiently solving problems.• ENTJs are not necessarily good with emotions, but that does not mean they are intentionally cruel. They are prone to hiding their own emotions and sentimentality, viewing it as a weakness that should not be made known to others.		
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