

The Leadership Report

Using **FIRO-B**[™] and **MBTI**[®]

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Prepared for

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This report is intended to help you explore and expand your understanding of the leadership style you use in your organization and how others might perceive and react to it. The information in this report is based on your responses to two instruments: the **FIRO-B** (*Fundamental Interpersonal Relations Orientation-Behavior*) and the **MBTI** (*Myers-Briggs Type Indicator*[®]).

Both instruments tap into key aspects of personality and behavior in areas such as communication, problem solving, decision making, and interpersonal relations. The instruments are also distinct, each providing a view of your leadership personality through a different window. Together, they complement each other and provide rich information of use in your personal, ongoing leadership development program.

The report is written assuming that you understand your results on both instruments and a trained professional has interpreted your results on the **FIRO-B** and **MBTI**. This Leadership Report begins with a snapshot of your leadership style. The Overall Leadership Orientation section highlights how you lead. Next, the report offers a brief interpretive overview of your results on the **FIRO-B** and the **MBTI**. The report then describes your leadership style in various contexts: in interpersonal relationships, in teams, and at the level of organizational culture. Next, it identifies some strengths you may have and possible challenges you might face in dealing with change and stress. Near the end of your report is an Action Plan that details several points you may want to include in your personal development agenda. The Resources that conclude the report include publications that will help you understand your results on the **FIRO-B** and **MBTI** better, plus resources on the topic of leadership and personality.

The comments and interpretations in your report are intended to help you become a more adaptable leader; they are neither an evaluation of your leadership abilities nor a test of your “CEO potential.” Also, please keep in mind that the suggestions and interpretations are presented as hypotheses or proposals about your leadership style, not statements of fact or the final verdict on the success of your leadership attempts. It is up to you to verify the statements and decide how well they describe you.

The FIRO-B and the MBTI examine your leadership style from different perspectives, thus once in a while what your results on one inventory say about you can seem to contradict your results on the other inventory. Upon close examination, however, seemingly inconsistent statements may nonetheless offer valid insights, with the instruments together offering a view of the finer contours of your personality.

In addition to supplying you with information about your own leadership style, this report can help you, as a leader

- recognize that each person has both strengths and possible blind spots;
- allow for wide divergence in people's views, attitudes, values, and behaviors;
- see different operating styles as an opportunity to bring diverse talents and strengths together in an organization; and
- use leadership approaches that match the situation and people's differing needs, in spite of your own needs and preferences.

OVERALL LEADERSHIP ORIENTATION

The following snapshot combines your MBTI and FIRO-B results. Reviewing this section may help you recognize the most fundamental aspects of your leadership orientation—the preferences and needs that shape how you lead.

Facets of Your Leadership Style

Your MBTI type preferences, ISTJ, provide a wide angle lens through which to view your leadership style.

- You lead by devoting attention to what needs doing.
- You contribute by being methodical, orderly, and timely and by offering practical considerations.
- In a leadership role, you value continuity, the formal chain of command, accuracy, and industriousness.
- You make decisions based on facts, guidelines, procedures, and rational analysis.
- You project a style that is thorough, direct, steady, and stabilizing.
- You enjoy measuring progress and managing costs and schedules.

Your Leadership Approach

Your relatively strong need for Affection, as measured by the FIRO-B, colors in a particular way the image of your leadership personality formed by the MBTI lens. With the FIRO-B “filter” applied to the MBTI lens, the following overall picture of your leadership approach emerges:

- You enjoy creating order and establishing procedures as a way of supporting and encouraging others.
- You seek to minimize conflict by establishing clear lines of authority and responsibility.
- You encourage responsibility to fellow workers and dedication to the task.
- Your attention to detail and accuracy is a way of showing your personal commitment to others.
- When forced to choose, you will focus on gaining people's loyalty and direct, honest communication rather than on making lots of connections, achieving prominence, or figuring out the larger hierarchy and decision-making process.
- In the short run, your goal is to get and give better feedback about performance.
- In the long run, your goal is to develop a work unit that is tight-knit and devoted to getting the job done.

BASIC INTERPRETATION OF YOUR FIRO-B RESULTS

The FIRO-B instrument measures the extent to which people attempt to satisfy three basic social needs: *Inclusion* (participation, recognition, belonging), *Control* (power, authority, influence), and *Affection* (openness, warmth, closeness). The FIRO-B reports on how much one initiates behavior in these three areas (*Expressed Behavior*) and how much one would like others to initiate that behavior toward them (*Wanted Behavior*). Your results and some interpretive remarks are shown below.

	Inclusion	Control	Affection	
Expressed	eI 2	eC 0	eA 5	TOTAL EXPRESSED BEHAVIOR 7
Wanted	wI 0	wC 3	wA 5	TOTAL WANTED BEHAVIOR 8
	TOTAL NEED FOR INCLUSION 2	TOTAL NEED FOR CONTROL 3	TOTAL NEED FOR AFFECTION 10	OVERALL INTERPERSONAL NEEDS 15

Level of Overall Interpersonal Needs: Low

Strongest Interpersonal Need: Affection

Relationship Between Behaviors: Wanted is greater than Expressed

Your Overall Interpersonal Needs score (15) falls in the low range. This result suggests that your involvement with others is not a reliable source of need satisfaction; instead, your needs are probably best satisfied through intellectual stimulation or solitary pursuits. You need privacy to do your best work and likely enjoy work that involves intense concentration on data or ideas. You likely consider yourself an introvert.

Your Total Expressed Behavior score is low and your Total Wanted Behavior score is medium (7 and 8, respectively). These results suggest that you are not generally comfortable initiating social behavior, but may do so under certain circumstances. Your behavior depends on the people with whom and the context in which you work. Because your wanted needs are greater than your expressed needs, you may prefer to wait and see what others will do before taking action. In addition, you may feel inhibited and experience dissatisfaction in some situations because you are not getting what you want from others.

Your Total Need scores for Inclusion, Control, and Affection (2, 3, and 10, respectively) reflect the overall strength of each need. Affection is the need you are most comfortable pursuing and the need you are least likely to give up. It is therefore likely that you will focus on establishing trust relationships, exchanging personal reactions and opinions, getting close to people, and building loyalty.

Inclusion is the need satisfaction area you are drawn to least, the need that you would be most willing to sacrifice. You are probably less interested in fitting in, making new connections, becoming known, and getting involved with many people on a project than you are in satisfying your needs for Affection and Control.

Your Patterns of Need Fulfillment

Your six individual needs scores indicate the extent to which expressed and wanted Inclusion, Control, and Affection are characteristic of you.

eI 2	eC 0	eA 5	

Your expressed-need results (as indicated by the boxes) suggest that you will

likely express

sometimes express

likely not express

likely express

sometimes express

likely not express

likely express

sometimes express

likely not express

- your **Inclusion** needs by
- talking and joking with others
 - taking a personal interest in others
 - involving others in projects and meetings
 - recognizing the accomplishments of others

- your **Control** needs by
- assuming positions of authority
 - advancing your ideas within the group
 - taking a competitive stance and making winning a priority
 - managing conversations

- your **Affection** needs by
- supporting colleagues verbally and physically
 - giving gifts to show appreciation
 - exhibiting concern about the personal lives of others
 - being trustworthy and loyal

wI 0	wC 3	wA 5	

And your wanted-need results (as indicated by the boxes) suggest that you will

likely get

sometimes get

likely not get

likely let

sometimes let

likely not let

likely get

sometimes get

likely not get

- your **Inclusion** needs met by
- frequenting heavily trafficked areas (e.g., the water cooler)
 - wearing distinctive clothing
 - seeking recognition or responsibility
 - going along with the majority opinion

- others have **Control** by
- asking for help on the job
 - involving others in decision making
 - deferring to the wishes, needs, and requests of others
 - asking for permission and circulating progress details

- your **Affection** needs met by
- being flexible and accommodating
 - listening carefully to others
 - displaying an open body posture
 - sharing feelings of anxiety, sadness, or loneliness

Roles You Take on in an Organization

Leaders play many different types of roles in a group. The roles you play depend on your interpersonal needs and the needs of subordinates, colleagues, and the particular members of a team.

Three important roles that individuals can play in a group setting are described below on the left. These roles correspond to the needs for Inclusion, Control, and Affection. The checks in the boxes on the right correspond to your expressed need scores and indicate how likely you are to assume each role.

BASIC GROUP ROLES	HOW OFTEN YOU MAY PLAY THE ROLE		
	Frequently	Occasionally	Infrequently
Clarifier Presents issues or solutions for clarification, summarizes discussion, introduces new members to the team, keeps team members up-to-date, and provides the group with facts and data.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Director Pushes for action and decision making; has lots to say and wants to say it in meetings; may be overly optimistic about what can be accomplished by the group.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Encourager Builds up the egos and status of others; remains friendly, responsive, warm, and diplomatic; may also sacrifice the truth to maintain good relationships.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

These orientations suggest that overall you play the role of Once-in-a-while Encourager. You do not consistently initiate activity in a team setting and often do not assume a prominent role. However, you may occasionally take on the Encourager role in a particular group or at a particular meeting.

In addition, your relatively low score for wanted Inclusion suggests that you may take on the role of Individualist. As an Individualist, you are not an active team player and see most meetings as unnecessary and distracting.

BASIC INTERPRETATION OF YOUR MBTI RESULTS

The MBTI describes four personality dimensions, and each dimension is made up of a pair of opposite preferences. All eight preferences are valuable, and everyone uses each of them at least some of the time. However, each individual tends to prefer one preference of each pair and generally uses it more than its opposite.

Your MBTI preferences are ISTJ. Each of these preferences is described by a boxed statement in the chart below.

**WAYS OF
GAINING ENERGY**

EXTRAVERSION

E You focus on your outside world and get energy through interacting with people and doing things.

INTROVERSION

I You focus on your inner world and get energy through reflecting on information, ideas, and concepts.

**WAYS OF TAKING
IN INFORMATION**

SENSING

S You notice and trust facts, details, and present realities.

INTUITION

N You attend to and trust interrelationships, theories, and future possibilities.

**WAYS OF MAKING
DECISIONS**

THINKING

T You make decisions using logical, objective analysis.

FEELING

F You make decisions to create harmony by applying person-centered values.

**WAYS OF LIVING
IN THE WORLD**

JUDGING

J You prefer to be organized and orderly and to make decisions quickly.

PERCEIVING

P You prefer to be flexible and adaptable and to keep your options open.

Below are a dozen adjectives that describe ISTJs in general. Because there are individual differences within each type, not every adjective may apply to you.

Dependable
Duty bound
Factual
Organized

Painstaking
Practical
Realistic
Reliable

Sensible
Steadfast
Systematic
Thorough

Effects of Your Preferences in Work Settings

INTROVERSION (I)

- Like quiet for concentration
- Tend to enjoy working on one project for a long time without interruptions
- Are interested in the facts and ideas behind your work
- Like to think a lot before you act, sometimes without acting
- When concentrating on a task, find phone calls intrusive
- Develop ideas by reflection
- Like working alone

SENSING (S)

- Like using experience and standard ways to solve problems
- Enjoy applying what you have already learned
- May distrust and ignore your inspirations
- Seldom make errors of fact
- Like to do things with a practical bent
- Like to present details of your work first
- Prefer continuation of what is, with fine tuning
- Usually proceed step-by-step

THINKING (T)

- Use logical analysis to reach conclusions
- Can work without harmony
- May hurt people's feelings without knowing it
- Tend to decide impersonally, sometimes paying insufficient attention to people's wishes
- Tend to be firm minded and can give criticism when appropriate
- Look at the principles in the situation
- Feel rewarded when job is done well

JUDGING (J)

- Work best when you can plan your work and follow your plan
- Like to get things settled and finished
- May not notice new things that need to be done
- Tend to be satisfied once you reach a decision on a thing, situation, or person
- Reach closure by deciding quickly
- Seek structure and schedules
- Use lists to prompt action on specific tasks

The Role You Take on in an Organization

Each of the sixteen MBTI types has a unique leadership role. Your leadership role based on your MBTI type, ISTJ, is described below. As you read the description, remember that everyone has the potential to play more than one kind of leadership-related role in a group. Your own leadership role may combine elements of your FIRO-B-based role or roles (as described on page 7 of this report) plus elements of your MBTI-based role.

Your preferences suggest that you may be most comfortable in the role of Inspector*. In this role, you are direct and particular with others, enforce standards and procedures, and lead authoritatively.

* This work role and fifteen other work roles based on MBTI type are described in Olaf Isachsen and Linda V. Berens, *Working Together: A Personality-Centered Approach to Management*, 2nd ed. (Coronado, CA: New World Management Press, 1988), 92–107.

eI 2	eC 0	eA 5	
2	3	10	

INTERPERSONAL RELATIONS

The world of leaders is inherently social. For some, social interaction is exhilarating and energizing. For others, it can become draining and distracting or require balancing time spent with people with some time spent alone.

How Interaction Affects Your Leadership

Both the FIRO-B and MBTI show that you have a preference for the inner world of thoughts and ideas. As a leader, you may find interpersonal demands to be draining. You may search for ways to have others “working in the field” while you are back at the office behind a closed door. You may look for ways to protect your privacy and to find time to concentrate on your work. You are not drawn to work in teams or to develop extensive collaboration. The possibility of rejection by others probably doesn't concern you much.

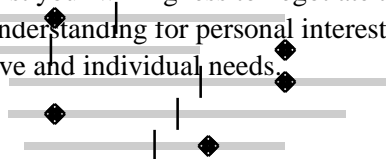
You lead through the force of your ideas and would rather communicate in writing than in person. For example, you might send an email to the person in the office next to yours because it is less disruptive and helps you avoid “getting caught” in conversation. Likewise, you are more comfortable sending out documents for written critique than talking them over in a meeting. Because you keep to yourself, you may be a bit mysterious to others and find that others are keenly observant of the statements and actions you do choose to show publicly. You may rely on a small group of select colleagues to carry out some of your communication and interaction.

What You Show First in a Leadership Role

Leaders spend a fair amount of time in new situations and are routinely required to build relations with new people. The kind of person you will appear to be in such situations—your first face—is related to both your strongest expressed need (as measured by the FIRO-B) and the dynamics of your MBTI type.

As an ISTJ, you orient your preference for Thinking toward the outside world.

And your FIRO-B results indicate that you most readily express Affection. Together, these results suggest that in new situations you are most likely to show first your willingness to negotiate and to resolve conflicts. You seek to show understanding for personal interests and work to make decisions that balance collective and individual needs.



2
5
5
2
4

Polarity Index: 61

— Type Specific Norms (with mean): 1278 Form G ENTJs

Preference Scores: E23; N3; T15; J1

WORKING WITH GROUPS AND OTHER LEADERS

The social world of leaders is dynamic. Sometimes leadership is about making opportunities to approach others and engage them. At other times, leadership involves being the recipient of the behavior and actions that others direct toward us.

How You Work in a Team

Your FIRO-B scores can shed some light on how you are likely to respond to the opportunities and pressures of working in a team.

el 2			
wI 0			

Your expressed and wanted needs for Inclusion suggest that you enjoy teams in which

- there are many opportunities (but no pressure from others) to
 - there are many opportunities to
 - there is no pressure to
 - there are many opportunities for others (but no pressure on you directly) to
- state an opinion and join in the discussion
 - share information and take an interest in the activities of others
 - maintain a high profile on the team
 - acknowledge the unique strengths of individuals on the team
 - recognize people's contributions and accomplishments
 - produce highly visible results

	eC 0		
	wC 3		

Your expressed and wanted needs for Control suggest that you enjoy teams in which

- there are many opportunities (but no pressure from others) to
 - there are many opportunities to
 - there is no pressure to
 - there are many opportunities for others (but no pressure on you directly) to
- create structured roles and rules
 - clearly define the goals and activities of the team
 - take action and show progress immediately
 - establish formal agendas
 - make final decisions rather than advise or recommend
 - assign specific areas of accountability
 - directly influence others

		eA 5	
		wA 5	

Your expressed and wanted needs for Affection suggest that you enjoy teams in which

- there are many opportunities (but no pressure from others) to
 - there are many opportunities to
 - there is no pressure to
 - there are many opportunities for others (but no pressure on you directly) to
- develop a team consensus
 - encourage and support individual efforts
 - offer personal guidance
 - build rapport with team members early on
 - give individual reactions and opinions
 - work intensely for many hours at a time
 - have frequent contact with other team members
 - develop interdependencies for information collecting and action

What You Expect from Other Leaders

wI 0	wC 3	wA 5	

As a leader, it is important to be conscious of how you function as the follower of another leader and how you act toward leaders at all levels who seek to influence you. What you expect from these other leaders greatly affects your interaction with them.

Your expectations for other leaders are related to a certain aspect of your MBTI type and your strongest wanted need.

You have preferences for Sensing and Judging, and your strongest wanted need is for Affection. This combination of results suggests that you want other leaders, above all, to clearly demonstrate responsibility and to show that responsibility through loyalty, personal commitment, and consideration of others. In addition, you may want other leaders to

- be clear and organized about their expectations so that you know who to serve and satisfy;
- show consideration by being reliable and respecting traditions.

When a new leader is brought into your area, it is important for you to know that the leader is going to be systematic and orderly. It may be more important for you to receive support and encouragement from a new leader than to be involved in his or her decision making.

It is also helpful to be aware of the type of leader you least like working with. In general, this type of leader is one whose highest expressed need is in the same area as your lowest wanted need.

Since your lowest wanted need is for Inclusion, you are likely to have the least appreciation for a leader who is actively interested in gaining your input and participation on a regular basis. This type of leader is also interested in highly visible projects and enjoys providing you with plenty of public recognition.

eI 2	eC 0	eA 5	
2	3	10	

POWER AND ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE

The interpersonal and group dynamics of leadership discussed on the previous pages take place in the even broader context of the “culture” and social structure of the organization. Leaders are engaged in this level at all times, influencing it and being influenced by it.

Your Bases of Power and Influence

Anyone who assumes a leadership role must develop some kind of power through which he or she attains influence over others. Some leaders develop *socialized power*: attaining influence in order to help others and have an impact. Other leaders rely on *formal power*: exercising power to achieve a personal goal of being influential and then using influence to succeed in fulfilling important objectives. A third type of leader uses *affiliative power*: becoming influential by nurturing and supporting people so that personal and organizational values are fulfilled. Which of these three kinds of power you are most likely to develop over the long term is directly related to your area of greatest interpersonal need.

Because your strongest interpersonal need is for Affection, the influence that you will try to create as a leader is likely to be based on affiliative power.

Affiliative power is the tendency to value and desire power for the purposes of being liked and warmly regarded and nurturing, supporting, and reassuring others, even at the expense of one's personal needs. Your interest in affiliative power is likely to lead you to develop strong personal loyalties, networks, and commitments. You will seek to expand your base of influence by adhering to important personal and organizational values and by showing how you have served others.

Your Influence on Organizational Culture

The base of power you build in an organization is related to the type of organizational culture you will strive to create. Organizationwide culture is a complex phenomenon, but your leadership is likely to have a strong influence on the culture among the staff and within the units that you directly oversee. As is the case for your bases of organizational power, the kind of culture you are likely to strive for is directly related to your area of greatest interpersonal need.

Because your strongest need is for Affection, you are likely to work to establish an organizational culture characterized by

- a high level of optimism
- a warm and family-like atmosphere
- a high level of feedback and candor
- widespread giving of encouragement and support

And because your least important need is for Inclusion, you are comfortable letting certain Inclusion-related aspects of organizational culture develop without your guidance, creating the possibility that you will receive occasional complaints about

- barriers to the inner circle
- isolation and fragmentation of subgroups
- limited acknowledgment and recognition
- limited consideration of others' ideas and opinions

Your MBTI type can provide additional insights into how you influence organizational culture. You are likely to use the power and influence you have as a leader to create a work environment that is congruent with your preference for either Intuition or Sensing and your preference for either Thinking or Feeling.

Because you have preferences for Sensing and Thinking, you are likely to be most comfortable in a work environment in which

- there are clear objectives and expectations
- realism and stability are highly valued
- others want data to be specific and accurate
- authority and reporting relationships are assigned and hierarchical
- everyone is expected to be well trained and prepared

DEALING WITH CHANGE AND STRESS

Organizational change can be stressful for all involved. Successful navigation of change may depend on the leadership you show, as either the initiator of the change or as someone who helps guide others through the change period.

Your MBTI type and FIRO-B scores suggest that you have certain strengths and resources at your disposal for demonstrating leadership during times of change. At the same time, each of these strengths has its potential downside. If pushed too far, a strength can lose its effectiveness and open up an area of challenge to you.

STRENGTHS AND RESOURCES	POTENTIAL RELATED CHALLENGES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You know what to take into account as changes are being considered. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You may become so overwhelmed with immediate demands that you can no longer imagine a new system.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You are willing to attend to people's personal needs and show support and encouragement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You may become discouraged and overwhelmed by the disruption that change brings into people's lives.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You take direction well and are willing to "hang with it" and show your commitment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You may rely too much on other leaders to solve all the problems, and you may not recognize what they need to be doing to make the change work.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You show loyalty and trust, avoid unproductive conflict, and are willing to work with each person's emotions during the change. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You may feel betrayed as the new realities brought on by the change begin to settle in, and you may not do the political maneuvering necessary to influence outcomes.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You respond to personal appeals from above, and you are willing to accept some less-desirable tasks in the interests of being a good "citizen" during the change. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You may feel like you aren't getting enough support and encouragement during the change.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You are able to remain detached from the change and to concentrate on immediate concerns. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You may not be well enough informed about the objectives of the change, and you may not recognize how interdependencies with others will be affected by the change.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You are able to keep track of essential tasks and absorb and remember facts, and you are willing to try old routines in new situations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You attempt to preserve tradition and history, you may have trouble acquiring new routines, and you may be paralyzed by a lack of facts.

ACTION PLAN

The preceding pages have painted a portrait of how your needs and preferences tend to orient your leadership behaviors in your organization, how you relate to and are perceived by others, how you use power to influence organizational culture, and how you deal with change and stress. Considering these insights, how do you become a more effective leader?

Experience suggests that you will be most effective as a leader if you remain true to your ISTJ nature and continue to constructively satisfy your various interpersonal needs. However, your preferred modes of leading will not always match the follower styles and interpersonal needs of everyone you lead. Therefore, developing your effectiveness as a leader depends to a great extent on increasing your leadership flexibility, expanding your repertoire of leadership behaviors.

Some suggestions for engaging in this developmental process are presented below. Are they appropriate to you or your situation at work? Pick a few to work into your personal action plan.

- Monitor your Inclusion behavior to see if you give everyone an adequate chance to participate and be recognized. Depending on the needs of those with whom you work, you may wish to recognize people's ideas and achievements more overtly.
- Your independent nature and need for privacy may be misconstrued by others as indifference, moodiness, or even conceit. You may wish to consider how much your exclusion of others is based on a strategy of rejecting them before they reject you.
- Reflect on the ways you initiate closer relations with co-workers. In some situations you may seem open and supportive, but in other situations you may seem cool and distant. Your ease of turning on and turning off your affection may lead others to see you as moody and perhaps insincere when you are trying to be helpful.
- It may be unclear to others that you rely on them to be open and supportive. At times you may seem receptive to others' encouragement but at other times not. This may make it difficult for you to receive the support you need when times are challenging and frustrating.
- As an ISTJ, your comfort with standard operating procedures, data, and step-by-step analysis may be perceived by others as rigid and inflexible. You may wish to seek ways to avoid formulaic thinking, pay attention to the long-term ramifications of problems, and communicate appreciation for others' contributions.

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