



Crossing Type Cultures: An Advanced Application of MBTI® Type

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Designed with your success in mind, this activity comes complete with everything you need to engage participants and reinforce type concepts so that individuals can apply the learning immediately post-training. The following materials are provided for this activity:

- Instructions
- PowerPoint® slide

For more time-tested activities like this one, as well as for the how-to guidance and tools for optimizing your Myers-Briggs* trainings to save time, avoid pitfalls, and deliver the greatest value, check out our popular MBTI* Practitioner's Field Guide: Activities and Strategies for Type Learning and Engagement.

Looking to extend the learning further? Offer each participant a booklet from CPP's **Introduction to Type** series, available in print or PDF format—20 titles spanning a wide range of MBTI application topics, such as communication, conflict, team building, stress management, innovation, leadership, and more.

For more downloadable, easy-to-use, no-fail activities from world-renowned MBTI° type experts and consultants, visit www.opp.com/MBTlactivities.



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OBJECTIVES

Participants will

- Deepen their understanding of type differences
- Practice flexing their type to be more effective when interacting with others
- Raise their awareness of type biases and stereotyping

TIME FRAME

11/2 hours

MATERIALS

- PowerPoint® slides 1–4 (or flipchart sheets with slide contents written on them)
 - PowerPoint slide 1: "Crossing Type Cultures (Step 1)"
 - PowerPoint slide 2: "Crossing Type Cultures (Step 2)"
 - PowerPoint slide 3: "Critique (Step 3)"
 - PowerPoint slide 4: "Meet Together (Step 4)"
- Type table (either purchased or drawn on a flipchart sheet)
- Flipchart, markers, tape

Process

1. Ask participants to sign in on the type table. Then count how many types are in the group. This activity requires that you divide participants into an even number of type groups so that the groups can be paired off. Participants will first work in type-alike groups, and then work with another group that has some type differences.

Tip: If you have, for example, seven types in the overall group, you will need to form them into either six or eight type groups, as follows:

- To form six groups: You can combine two of the types, by dominant function (e.g., ESTJ and ENTJ).
- To form eight groups: You can have a larger type group (e.g., one that includes four ISTJs)
 do the first step together, recording their answers on two separate sheets, and then split
 them into two smaller groups (e.g., two groups of two ISTJs) for the second and succeeding steps.