

ENNEAGRAM PERSONALITY – Nine types illustrated:

The table below gives the principal characteristics of the nine types along with their basic relationships. This table is based on *Understanding the Enneagram: The Practical Guide to Personality Types* (revised edition) by Don Richard Riso and Russ Hudson. Other theorists may disagree on some aspects. The types are normally referred to by their numbers, but sometimes their "characteristic roles" (which refers to distinctive archetypal characteristics) are used instead. The "stress" and "security" points (sometimes referred to as the "disintegration" and "integration" points) are the types, connected by the lines of the enneagram figure, that are believed to influence a person in more adverse or relaxed circumstances. According to this theory, someone classed as a One type, for example, may begin to think, feel and act more like a Four type when stressed, or more like a Seven type when relaxed.

Type	Characteristic role	Ego fixation	Holy idea	Basic fear	Basic desire	Temptation	Vice/Passion	Virtue	Stress	Security
1	Reformer	Resentment	Perfection	Corruptness, imbalance, being bad	Goodness, integrity, balance	Hypocrisy, hypercriticism	Anger	Serenity	4	7
2	Helper	Flattery (Ingratiation)	Freedom, Will	Being unloved	To feel love	Deny own needs, manipulation	Pride	Humility	8	4
3	Achiever	Vanity	Hope, Law	Worthlessness	To feel valuable	Pushing self to always be "the best"	Deceit	Truthfulness, Authenticity	9	6
4	Individualist	Melancholy (Fantasizing)	Origin	Having no identity or significance	To be uniquely themselves	To overuse imagination in search of self	Envy	Equanimity (Emotional Balance)	2	1
5	Investigator	Stinginess (Retention)	Omniscience, Transparency	Helplessness, Incapable, Incompetent	Mastery	Replacing direct experience with concepts	Avarice	Non-Attachment	7	8
6	Loyalist	Cowardice (Worrying)	Faith	Being without support or guidance	To have support and guidance	Indecision, doubt, seeking reassurance	Fear	Courage	3	9
7	Enthusiast	Planning (Anticipation)	Wisdom, Plan	Being trapped in pain and deprivation	To be satisfied and content	Thinking fulfillment is somewhere else	Gluttony	Sobriety	1	5
8	Challenger	Vengeance (Objectification)	Truth	Being harmed, controlled, violated	Self-protection	Thinking they are completely self-sufficient	Lust (Forcefulness)	Innocence	5	2
9	Peacemaker	Indolence (Daydreaming)	Love	Loss, fragmentation, separation	Wholeness, peace of mind	Avoiding conflicts, avoiding self-assertion	Sloth (Disengagement)	Action	6	3

Wings: Most, but not all, Enneagram of Personality theorists teach that a person's basic type is modified, at least to some extent, by the personality dynamics of the two adjacent types as indicated on the enneagram figure. These two types are often called "wings". A person of the Three personality type, for example, is understood to have points Two and Four as their wing types. The circle of the enneagram figure may indicate that the types or points exist on a spectrum rather than as distinct types or points unrelated to those adjacent to them. A person may be understood, therefore, to have a core type and one or two wing types that influence but do not change the core type.

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Stress and security points: The lines between the points add further meaning to the information provided by the descriptions of the types. Sometimes called the "security" and "stress" points, or points of "integration" and "disintegration", these connected points also contribute to a person's overall personality. There are, therefore, at least four other points that can significantly affect a person's core personality; the two points connected by the lines to the core type and the two wing points.

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