

Individual Differences

Definition Variations in personality, perception, abilities, skills, and attitudes among individuals

Key Factors

Personality Stable characteristics influencing behavior

Perception How individuals interpret their environment

Abilities and Skills Competencies that affect performance

Attitudes Persistent tendencies to feel and behave in certain ways

Attitudes

Definition: Persistent tendency to feel and behave in a favorable or unfavorable way toward a specific person, object, or idea.

Cognitive: Beliefs and thoughts

Affective: Emotions and feelings

Behavioral: Intended actions

Psychological Capital (PsyCap)

Definition: Positive psychological state characterized by Efficacy, Optimism, Hope, and Resilience.

Myers-Briggs Type Indicator (MBTI)

Definition: A personality assessment tool based on Carl Jung's theory, categorizing individuals into 16 personality types

Extraversion (E) vs. Introversion (I): Energy direction (external vs. internal)

Sensing (S) vs. Intuition (N): Information gathering (concrete vs. abstract)

Thinking (T) vs. Feeling (F): Decision-making (logic vs. values)

Judging (J) vs. Perceiving (P): Lifestyle (structured vs. flexible)

Managerial Implications

Understanding Tailor roles and support to individual strengths.

Individual Differences Foster self-awareness and respect for diversity.

Building Positive Attitudes Create a supportive work environment.

Recognize and reward achievements.

Enhancing Provide training and development opportunities.

PsyCap and EI Demonstrate supportive leadership.

Big Five Personality Model (OCEAN)

Openness to Experience: Imaginative, curious, creative

Conscientiousness: Organized, dependable, disciplined

Extraversion: Outgoing, sociable, energetic

Agreeableness: Cooperative, compassionate, trusting

Neuroticism: Anxious, moody, emotionally unstable

Personality Types

Type A: Competitive, aggressive, time-conscious

Type B: Relaxed, easygoing, non-competitive

Type C: Nice, hardworking, perfectionistic

Type D: Distressed, negative affect, socially inhibited

Other Traits

Locus of Control: Internal (control over life) vs. External (controlled by external forces)

Self-Efficacy: Belief in one's ability to succeed

Self-Esteem: Sense of self-worth

Self-Monitoring: Adapting behavior to social situations

Machiavellianism: Manipulative, pragmatic, self-interested

Resilience: Ability to recover from adversity

Emotional Intelligence (EI)

Definition: Ability to appraise, regulate, and use emotions effectively

Self-Awareness: Recognizing own emotions

Self-Management: Regulating own emotions

Social Awareness: Understanding others' emotions

Relationship Management: Managing interpersonal relationships

Key Takeaways

Individual Differences: Recognize and appreciate diversity in personality, abilities, and attitudes.

Personality Traits: Use models like the Big Five to understand behavior and predict performance.

Attitudes: Foster positive workplace attitudes to enhance job satisfaction and commitment.

PsyCap and EI: Invest in psychological capital and emotional intelligence to improve well-being and performance.

Managerial Role: Support employees through training, recognition, and a positive work environment.