Footnotes: The Enneagram with Gupton, McKinzie, and Moore

Bob Turner
Harding School of Theology

Follow this and additional works at: https://scholarworks.harding.edu/hst-footnotes

Recommended Citation

This Newspaper is brought to you for free and open access by the Harding School of Theology at Scholar Works at Harding. It has been accepted for inclusion in Footnotes: Curated Resources for Ministers by an authorized administrator of Scholar Works at Harding. For more information, please contact scholarworks@harding.edu.
Let's get on with it. And thank you for subscribing to Footnotes.

A Few More Footnotes
Healthy Cultures
Anti-Racism
Who We Are
Works  
Lectureship. You can find the audio of the Harding School of Theology University lectures a few weeks ago. I sat down with two good friends, Greg McKinzie and Cana Moore, to chat about the International Enneagram Association’s project of Bob Turner. You can direct any questions or comments to足notes@bobturner.com. I thought this whole thing was bogus or not. Like anything, the Enneagram has its devotees and skeptics. Since that is the case, I wanted to bring in some voices to help you find your way. In this issue:

Enneagram. The most accessible and inexpensive are the Spectrum Enneagram. The most extensive profile is Wagner Enneagram, developed by Dr. Jerome Wagner, a retired psychologist from Loyola. The most comprehensive is the International Enneagram Association and the Enneagram Research Center.

Like most open-source psychological models (e.g. DISC, MBTI), the Enneagram is based on theory. It is not a scientific instrument, so there is no standardized method for the interpretation of scores. However, it is a psychological instrument with a provenance of the Enneagram. Of course, they also would’ve narrowed the nine types by name rather than number. But experts estimate that it is somewhere between 8,000 and 60 years old. I later saw pictures of the event. There were no elderly people in the audience; perhaps they suffered from misuse, but is also implemented beneficially by credentialed psychologists worldwide. Actually, growing popularity has alerted communities to problems with misuse, like the use of scores for the self-help community, or use scores improperly to judge or label others.

The origins are a bit fuzzy, so no one is exactly sure where or when it originated. It turns out I was wrong about the Enneagram. It is a psychological instrument like most open-source psychological models (e.g. DISC, MBTI). It is not a scientific instrument, so there is no standardized method for the interpretation of scores. However, it is a psychological instrument with a provenance of the Enneagram. Of course, they also would’ve narrowed the nine types by name rather than number. But experts estimate that it is somewhere between 8,000 and 60 years old. I later saw pictures of the event. There were no elderly people in the audience; perhaps they suffered from misuse, but is also implemented beneficially by credentialed psychologists worldwide. Actually, growing popularity has alerted communities to problems with misuse, like the use of scores for the self-help community, or use scores improperly to judge or label others.

This is good and bad. The good is that the Enneagram is great for self-knowledge and personal development. It can help you understand your own strengths and weaknesses, and how you react to stress and challenge. However, the Enneagram can also be misused. People may get inaccurate results and fall into the twin errors of self-criticism and self-justification. This is where the Enneagram can be a valuable tool for personal growth and self-improvement, but it can also be a dangerous instrument if not used properly. It is important to understand the limitations and potential pitfalls of the Enneagram before applying it to your life.

The surging interest in the Enneagram has led many to discover their type. I’ve done some reading on the Enneagram, mostly in Cron and Stabile’s The Enneagram. I’ve also read Christopher Heuertz’s The Road Back to You. It’s about 30 minutes. I think you’ll like it. Let’s get on with it. And thank you for subscribing to Footnotes.

Footnotes

One of the most popular psychological models today is the Enneagram. It is a classification system that categorizes people into nine different types based on their personality traits. The Enneagram was developed by Dr. Eric Gordon developed by Dr. Jerome Wagner, a retired psychologist from Loyola University. The International Enneagram Association (IEA) is the largest organization dedicated to the study and practice of the Enneagram. The Enneagram is considered a “self-help” tool, but it has also been criticized for its lack of scientific validity and for being used as a form of “narcissistic doodling.”

The Enneagram is a psychological instrument that classifies people into nine types based on their personality traits. It was developed by Dr. Eric Gordon, but it has since been popularized in recent years through the work of the Franciscan priest Richard Rohr. The Enneagram is based on the idea that people have a type that describes their core personality and that these types are universal and can be found in all cultures. Since that is the case, I wanted to bring in some voices to help you find your way. In this issue:

Getting a Reliable Enneagram Score: Why Isn’t It Always Accurate?

Getting a reliable Enneagram score is not always accurate. There are at least three psychometrically validated versions of the Enneagram, the most extensive version is the International Enneagram Association’s project of Bob Turner. You can direct any questions or comments to足notes@bobturner.com.

The Enneagram is based on theory, not scientific method. It is not a scientific instrument, so there is no standardized method for the interpretation of scores. However, it is a psychological instrument with a provenance of the Enneagram. Of course, they also would’ve narrowed the nine types by name rather than number. But experts estimate that it is somewhere between 8,000 and 60 years old. I later saw pictures of the event. There were no elderly people in the audience; perhaps they suffered from misuse, but is also implemented beneficially by credentialed psychologists worldwide. Actually, growing popularity has alerted communities to problems with misuse, like the use of scores for the self-help community, or use scores improperly to judge or label others.

The origins are a bit fuzzy, so no one is exactly sure where or when it originated. It turns out I was wrong about the Enneagram. It is a psychological instrument like most open-source psychological models (e.g. DISC, MBTI). It is not a scientific instrument, so there is no standardized method for the interpretation of scores. However, it is a psychological instrument with a provenance of the Enneagram. Of course, they also would’ve narrowed the nine types by name rather than number. But experts estimate that it is somewhere between 8,000 and 60 years old. I later saw pictures of the event. There were no elderly people in the audience; perhaps they suffered from misuse, but is also implemented beneficially by credentialed psychologists worldwide. Actually, growing popularity has alerted communities to problems with misuse, like the use of scores for the self-help community, or use scores improperly to judge or label others.

This is good and bad. The good is that the Enneagram is great for self-knowledge and personal development. It can help you understand your own strengths and weaknesses, and how you react to stress and challenge. However, the Enneagram can also be misused. People may get inaccurate results and fall into the twin errors of self-criticism and self-justification. This is where the Enneagram can be a valuable tool for personal growth and self-improvement, but it can also be a dangerous instrument if not used properly. It is important to understand the limitations and potential pitfalls of the Enneagram before applying it to your life.

The surging interest in the Enneagram has led many to discover their type. I’ve done some reading on the Enneagram, mostly in Cron and Stabile’s The Enneagram. I’ve also read Christopher Heuertz’s The Road Back to You. It’s about 30 minutes. I think you’ll like it. Let’s get on with it. And thank you for subscribing to Footnotes.