People with ENFJ preferences radiate sympathy and fellowship. They concern themselves chiefly with the people around them and place a high value on harmonious human contacts. They are friendly, tactful, and sympathetic. They are persevering, conscientious, and orderly even in small matters, and inclined to expect others to be the same. ENFJs are particularly warmed by approval and are sensitive to indifference. Much of their pleasure and satisfaction comes from the warmth of feeling of people around them. ENFJs tend to concentrate on the admirable qualities of other people and are loyal to respected persons, institutions, or causes, sometimes to the point of idealizing whatever they admire.

They have the gift of being able to see value in other people's opinions. Even when opinions are in conflict, they have faith that harmony can somehow be achieved, and they often manage to bring it about. To bring harmony, they are ready to agree with other's opinions within reasonable limits. They need to be careful, however, not to concentrate so much on the viewpoints of others that they lose sight of their own.

They are mainly interested in seeing the possibilities beyond what is present, obvious, or known. Intuition heightens their insight, vision, and curiosity for new ideas. They tend to be interested in books and are moderately tolerant of theory. They are likely to have a gift of expression, but may use it in speaking to audiences rather than in writing. They think best when talking with people.

They are at their best in jobs that deal with people, and in situations that require building cooperation. ENFJs are found in jobs such as teaching, preaching, counseling, and selling. They may be less happy in work demanding factual accuracy, such as accounting, unless they can find a personal meaning in their work. They have to make a special effort to be brief and businesslike and not let sociability slow them down on the job.

They base their decisions on their personal values. While they like to have matters decided or settled, they do not necessarily want to make all the decisions themselves. ENFJs run some risk of jumping to conclusions before they understand a situation. If they have not taken time to gain first-hand knowledge about a person or situation, their actions may not have the helpful results they intended. For example, ENFJs beginning a new project or job may do things they assume should be done, instead of taking the time to find out what is really wanted or needed. They have many definite “shoulds” and “should nots” and may express these freely.

ENFJs find it especially hard to admit the truth about problems with people or things they care about. If they fail to face disagreeable facts, or refuse to look at criticism that hurts, they will ignore their problems instead of searching for solutions.