

Interpretive Report

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Report prepared for

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THE MBTI® Personality Assessment

This Step II report is an in-depth, personalized description of your personality preferences, derived from your answers to the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator® (Form Q) instrument. It includes your Step I results (your four-letter type), along with your Step II results, which show some of the unique ways that you express your Step I type.

The MBTI® instrument was developed by Isabel Myers and Katharine Briggs as an application of Carl Jung’s theory of psychological types. This theory suggests that we have opposite ways of gaining energy (Extraversion or Introversion), gathering or becoming aware of information (Sensing or Intuition), deciding or coming to a conclusion about that information (Thinking or Feeling), and dealing with the world around us (Judging or Perceiving).

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ If you prefer Extraversion, you focus on the outside world to get energy through interacting with people and/or doing things. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ If you prefer Introversion, you focus on the inner world and get energy through reflecting on information, ideas, and/or concepts.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ If you prefer Sensing, you notice and trust facts, details, and present realities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ If you prefer Intuition, you attend to and trust interrelationships, theories, and future possibilities.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ If you prefer Thinking, you make decisions using logical, objective analysis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ If you prefer Feeling, you make decisions to create harmony by applying person-centered values.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ If you prefer Judging, you tend to be organized and orderly and to make decisions quickly. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ If you prefer Perceiving, you tend to be flexible and adaptable and to keep your options open as long as possible.

It is assumed that you use each of these eight parts of your personality but prefer one in each area, just as you have a natural preference for using one hand rather than the other. No preference pole is better or more desirable than its opposite.

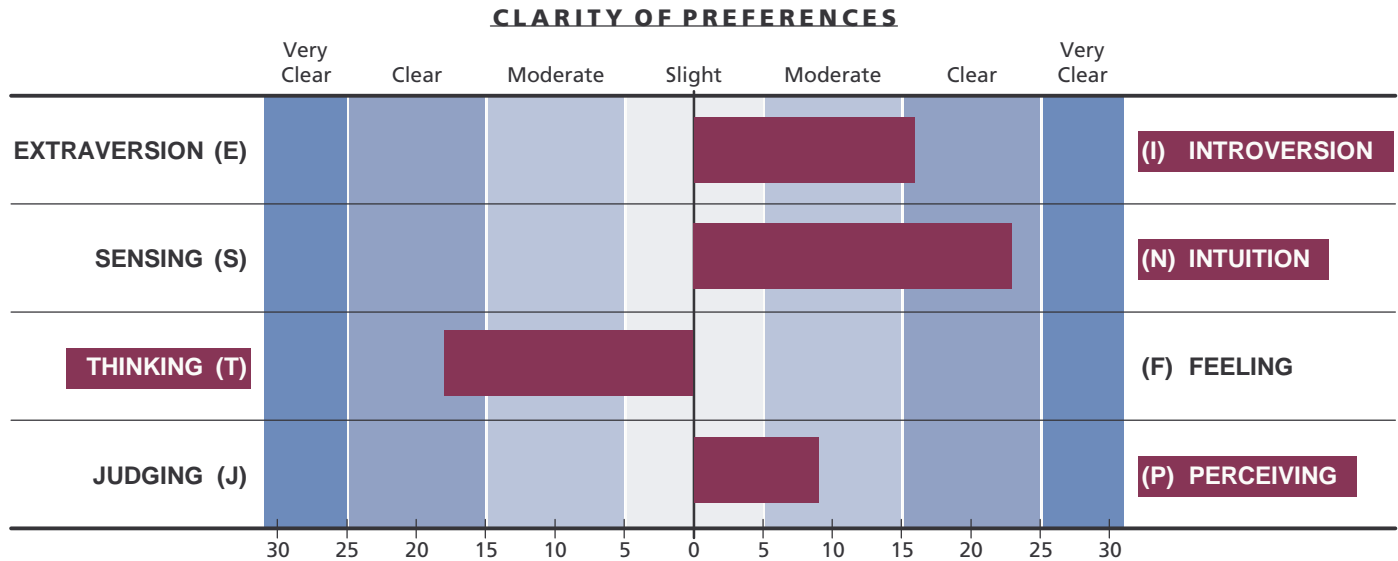
The MBTI instrument is not a measure of your skills or abilities in any area. Rather it is a way to help you become aware of your particular style and to better understand and appreciate the helpful ways that people differ from one another.

YOUR REPORT CONTAINS:

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Your Step I Results

The graph below and the paragraphs that follow it provide information about the personality type you reported. Each of the four preferences you indicated is shown by a bar on that side. The longer the bar, the more clearly you have expressed that preference.



Your type came out to be
INTP
 (Introversion, Intuition, Thinking, Perceiving)

INTPs typically are logical, analytical, and objectively critical. They like to find the principles underlying interesting ideas and to develop additional principles.

They organize ideas and knowledge rather than situations or people. They are curious and can become so absorbed in what they are doing that they lose track of time.

INTPs are somewhat quiet and reserved. However, when a topic is of great interest to them, they have many theories and insights to offer and share with others.

Adaptable to changing circumstances, INTPs prefer the challenge of *finding* a solution to the challenge of *implementing* a solution. They consider opposing points of view in an objective, dispassionate manner, applying logic to sort through those views.

INTPs are likely to be most satisfied in a work environment that values logic and allows them to work with autonomy. They want to follow their ideas and find the theoretical underpinnings for those ideas. People can count on them to identify the core of the situation and offer ideas to help others understand the situation logically.

DOES THIS TYPE FIT YOU?

Note the parts of the description above that fit you and any that don't. Your Step II results on the next pages may help to clarify any areas that do not describe you well. If the Step I type you reported does not fit, your Step II results may help suggest a different type that is more accurate for you.

Your Step II Facet Results

Your personality is complex and dynamic. Step II describes some of that complexity by showing your results on five different parts or facets of each of the MBTI instrument’s four pairs of opposite preferences shown below.

<p>EXTRAVERSION (E) ↔ (I) INTROVERSION</p> <p>initiating expressive gregarious active enthusiastic</p> <p>receiving contained intimate reflective quiet</p>	<p>SENSING (S) ↔ (N) INTUITION</p> <p>concrete realistic practical experiential traditional</p> <p>abstract imaginative conceptual theoretical original</p>
<p>THINKING (T) ↔ (F) FEELING</p> <p>logical reasonable questioning critical tough</p> <p>empathetic compassionate accommodating accepting tender</p>	<p>JUDGING (J) ↔ (P) PERCEIVING</p> <p>systematic planful early starting scheduled methodical</p> <p>casual open-ended pressure-prompted spontaneous emergent</p>

In reviewing your results, keep in mind that

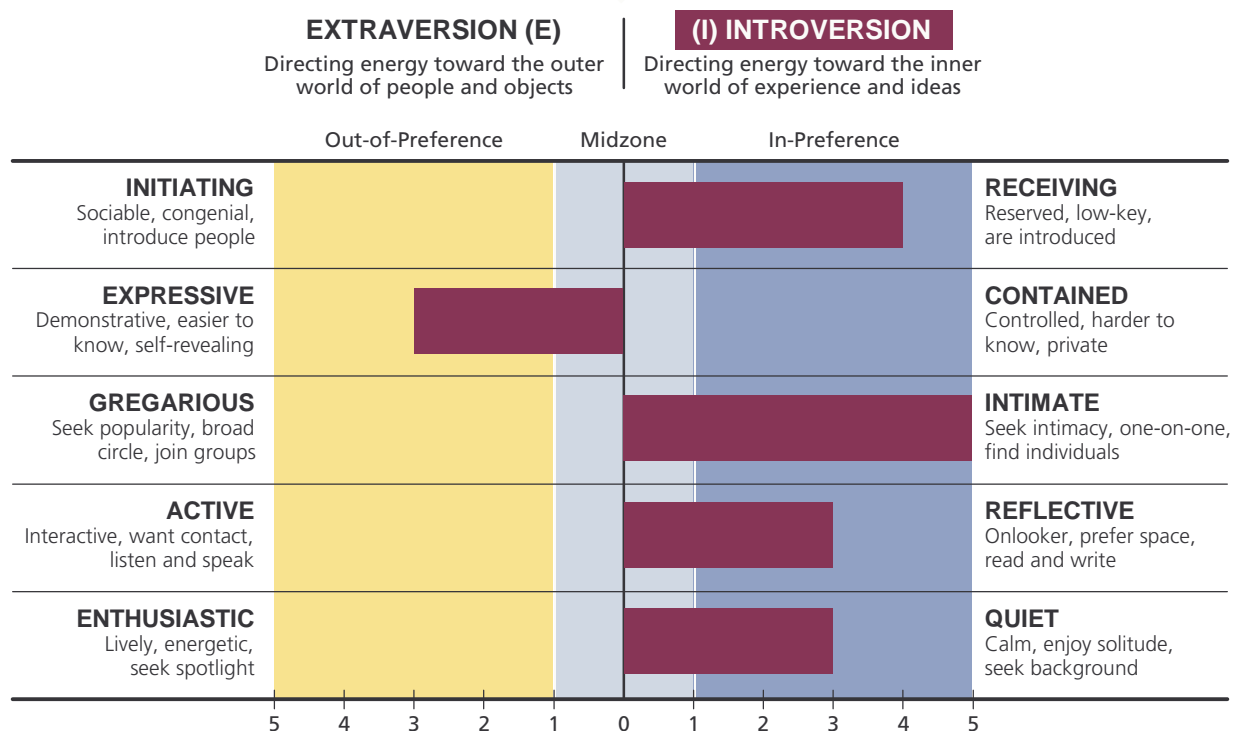
- Each facet has two opposite poles. You are more likely to favor the pole that is on the same side as your overall preference (an in-preference result)—for example, the Initiating pole if you prefer Extraversion, or the Receiving pole if you prefer Introversion.
- For any particular facet, you might favor a pole that is opposite to your overall preference (an out-of-preference result) or show no clear preference for either pole (a midzone result).
- Knowing your preferences on these twenty facets can help you better understand your unique way of experiencing and expressing your type.

HOW TO READ YOUR STEP II RESULTS

The next four pages (5–8) give you information for each set of facets. Each page has a graph of your results on the facets. The graph gives

- Brief definitions of the MBTI Step I preferences shown.
- The names of the five facet poles associated with each MBTI preference along with three descriptive words or phrases for each facet pole.
- A bar showing the pole you prefer or the midzone. The length of that bar shows how clearly you reported your preference for that pole. By looking at the graph, you can see whether your result on a facet is in-preference (scores of 2–5 on the same side as your preference), out-of-preference (scores of 2–5 on the side opposite your preference), or in the midzone (scores of 0 or 1).

Below the graph are statements that describe the characteristics of each in-preference, out-of-preference, or midzone result. To contrast your results, look at the three words or phrases that describe the opposite facet pole on the graph at the top of the page. If a set of statements does not seem to fit, perhaps you would be better described by the opposite pole or by the midzone.



Receiving (in-preference)

- Consider social obligations unimportant and leave them to others.
- Prefer in-depth discussion about important issues; hate small talk.
- May be seen by others as quiet and shy.
- Believe it is intrusive to set people up socially and don't want others to do it for you.
- Find telephone calls to be unwelcome interruptions.
- Prefer to be alone when you do have to make phone calls, especially social calls.

Expressive (out-of-preference)

- Talk a lot and are seen as sociable rather than reserved.
- Are seen as energetic and enthusiastic.
- Typically talk about your deepest feelings only with intimate friends.
- Open up with those you don't know well when you feel secure.
- Want people close to you to be as expressive of their feelings as you are.
- May be seen as dominating a conversation when you seek in-depth answers to your questions.

Intimate (in-preference)

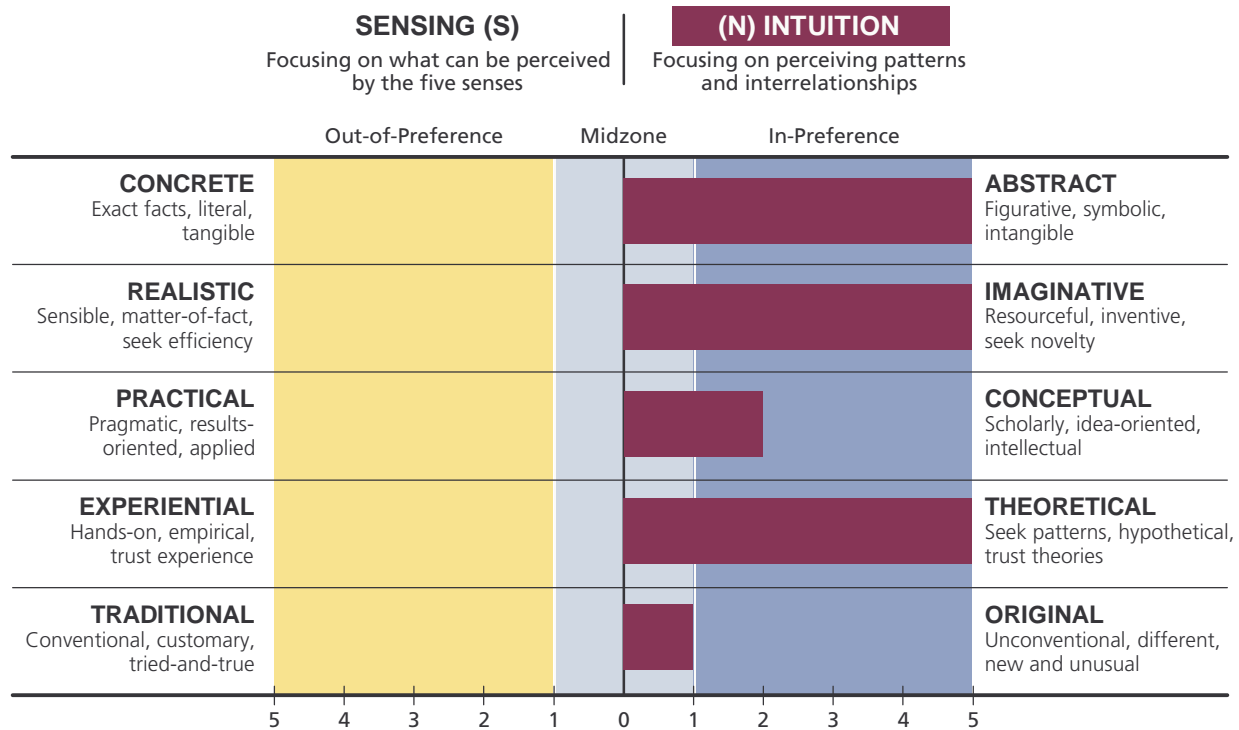
- Would rather relate to a few significant others than be in a large group.
- Draw sharp distinctions between friends and acquaintances.
- Seek in-depth involvement with individuals.
- Respect other's individuality and want the same respect in turn.
- Need to trust people before sharing much about yourself.

Reflective (in-preference)

- Prefer detached observation and reflection over active participation with the outer world.
- Learn and retain material better by reading it.
- Can concentrate better on written material than on someone talking.
- Feel more secure writing down your ideas than giving an oral presentation.

Quiet (in-preference)

- Prefer calm, serenity, even silence.
- Are bothered by noisy circumstances and places.
- Present yourself modestly and prefer to stay in the background.
- Don't feel the need to talk in a social situation.
- Find that your contributions are easily overlooked.
- Have a calming effect on groups.
- Like being with other quiet people.



Abstract (in-preference)

- Like to go beyond the surface and read between the lines.
- May use metaphors to explain your views.
- Consider context and interrelationships important.
- Make mental leaps and enjoy brainstorming.
- May find it hard to identify the evidence for your ideas.
- May find it hard to disengage from the tangents you've followed.

Imaginative (in-preference)

- Like ingenuity for its own sake.
- Want to experience what is innovative and different.
- Are resourceful in dealing with new and unusual experiences.
- Prefer not to do things the same way twice.
- Readily envision what is needed for the future and enjoy strategic planning.
- May enjoy humor and word games based on nuance.

Conceptual (in-preference)

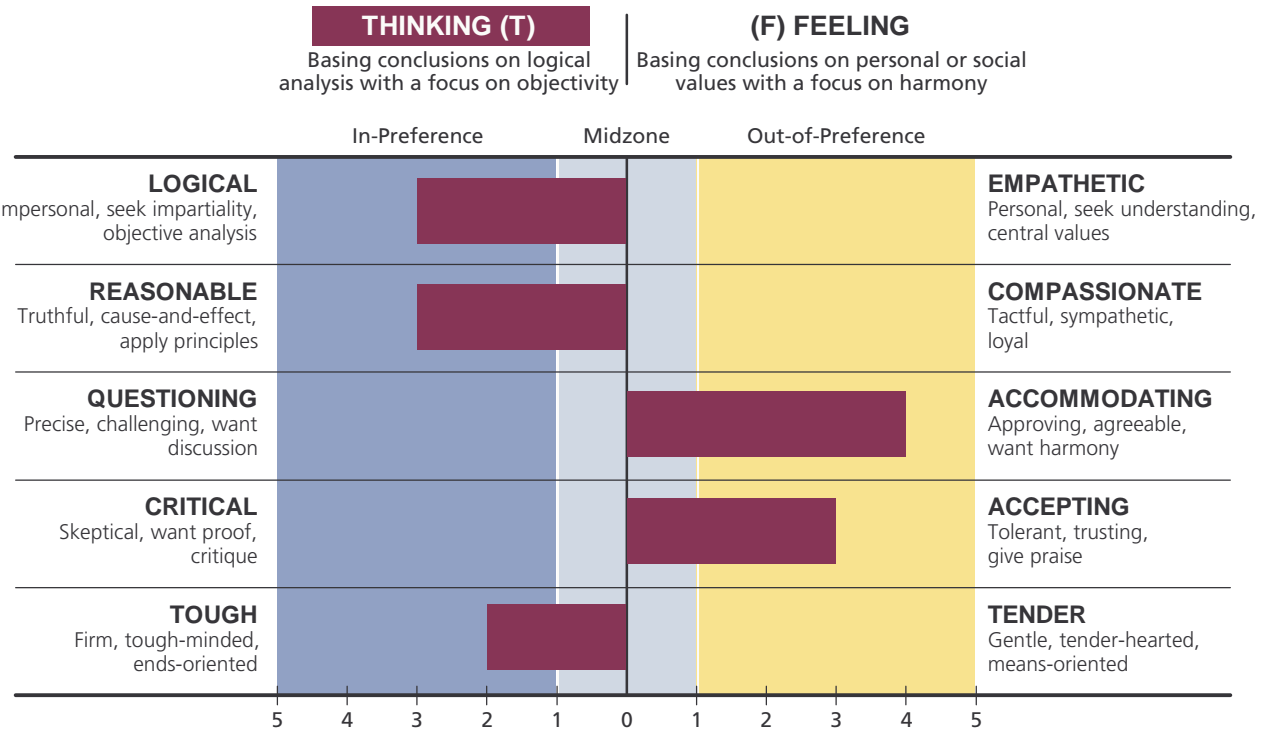
- Enjoy the role of scholar and thinker.
- Like acquiring new knowledge for its own sake.
- Value mental virtuosity.
- Focus on the concept, not its application.
- Prefer starting with an idea.
- Find that practical uses for your ideas may come as afterthoughts.

Theoretical (in-preference)

- Trust theory and believe it has a reality of its own.
- Enjoy dealing with the intangible.
- Like to invent new theories even more than applying your "old" ones.
- See almost everything as fitting into a pattern or theoretical context.
- Are future-oriented.

Traditional-Original (midzone)

- Don't mind following established and proven methods if it doesn't conflict with your desire for originality.
- Are eager to change procedures that don't work.
- Value traditions in family and work activities.
- Prefer an innovative approach but are willing to consider a conventional approach.
- Enjoy tradition when it doesn't conflict with your need for novelty.



Logical (in-preference)

- Believe that logical analysis is best for decision making.
- Use sequential reasoning, with premises and defined rules, to reach consistent conclusions.
- Use hard data to make your decisions.
- Focus on cause and effect.
- Like to maintain clear boundaries between issues.
- Can easily identify the pros and cons of an issue.

Reasonable (in-preference)

- Use reasoning to make decisions.
- Approach situations as an impartial observer.
- Are confident and clear about your objectives and decisions.
- Live your life logically, with premises leading to conclusions.
- View situations objectively and analytically.

Accommodating (out-of-preference)

- Adopt a conciliatory approach as the best way to accomplish important goals.
- Generally accept people and their ideas as they are.
- Are not seen by others as oppositional.
- Tend to keep quiet if you disagree with others on subjects of little personal interest.
- Will support a seemingly irrational behavior to accommodate someone who is important to you.

Accepting (out-of-preference)

- Welcome a broad range of ideas and approaches.
- Appear to accept all ideas equally, not imposing your thoughts on others.
- Prefer a participative management style.
- Are modest about your own work and may be reluctant to promote it over others' ideas.
- Are seen as open, fair, and approachable, but some people may be confused about what you really think.

Tough (in-preference)

- Like to use intellectual and interpersonal pressure to get your way.
- Focus firmly on achieving your objective.
- Often assume that alternatives don't exist or don't matter.
- Are very results-oriented and comfortable focusing on the bottom line.
- Don't pay much attention to people's emotions and may be seen as cold.

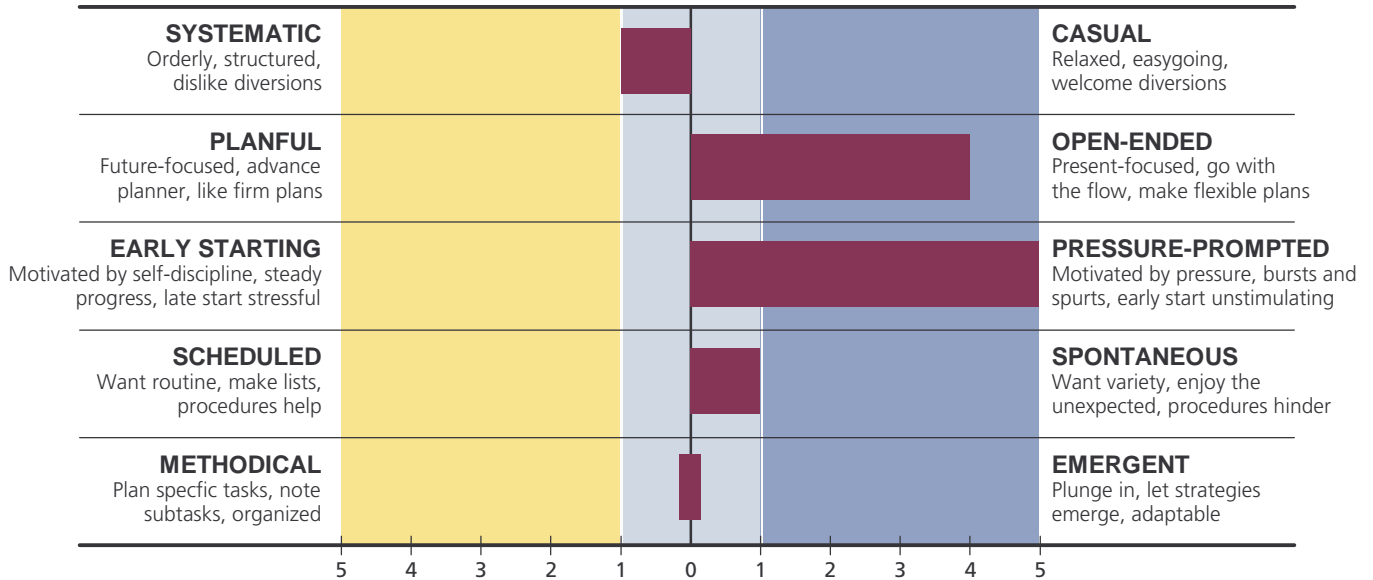
JUDGING (J)

Preferring decisiveness and closure

(P) PERCEIVING

Preferring flexibility and spontaneity

Out-of-Preference | Midzone | In-Preference



Systematic–Casual (midzone)

- Like a general plan with some contingencies.
- Find too much detail in a plan inhibiting.
- Don't mind interruptions if no agenda is in place.
- Dislike distractions when involved in a project.
- Find that an advance plan permits comfortable deviation because you can always return to the plan.

Open-Ended (in-preference)

- Like to make plans on the spur of the moment, especially in your leisure activities.
- Feel that spontaneous plan-making happens almost magically.
- Prefer flexibility so activities can unfold.
- Regret commitments to binding engagements because they close you in.
- Have long-range fantasies rather than long-range plans.

Pressure-Prompted (in-preference)

- Find that time pressures help you do better.
- Are easily bored when not doing something.
- Enjoy juggling several tasks, moving quickly from one to another.
- Feel most creative under the pressure of a deadline and like being taken by surprise.
- Find your mind is working on an assigned task even though nothing is on paper.
- Need to know just how late you can start to actually meet the deadline.
- Find that success using this approach depends on excellent timing and some planning skills.

Scheduled–Spontaneous (midzone)

- Welcome a moderate amount of routine in your life.
- Feel that some routine provides predictability as well as freedom to respond to opportunities.
- See routine as helpful in your work life but find it confining at home—or vice versa.

Methodical–Emergent (midzone)

- Prefer having some detailed plans in an unfamiliar situation.
- Are comfortable without a plan when quite sure of yourself.
- Don't need all the steps in place before you move ahead.
- Are seen by others as flexible and able to change course.

Applying Step II to Communicating

All aspects of your type influence how you communicate, especially as part of a team. Nine of the facets are particularly relevant to communication. Your preferences for these nine facets along with tips for better communication appear below.

In addition to the tips in the table, keep in mind that communication for every type includes

- Telling others what kind of information you need.
- Asking others what they need.
- Monitoring your impatience when other styles dominate.
- Realizing that others likely are not trying to annoy you when they use their own communication styles.

Your Facet Result	Communication Style	Enhancing Communication
Receiving	Focus on the task to be done rather than social expectations about introducing people.	Consider that sometimes the task may be better done when people know one another first.
Expressive	Say whatever is on your mind to anyone who will listen.	Recognize when it's important <i>not</i> to say what's on your mind and then don't say it.
Reflective	Like to communicate by reading and writing.	Recognize that your message might not get across unless you're willing to say it aloud.
Quiet	Experience your enthusiasms internally and don't show them to others.	Be aware that others will think you are uninterested; selectively let people know what really interests you.
Abstract	Talk about what you can infer from the here-and-now data.	Be open to the important details that you may be ignoring.
Accommodating	Seek to ensure harmony by being agreeable.	Be aware that people may think you have no real opinions or that you're hiding your real views; let them know what you care about.
Accepting	Take a naturally inclusive stance toward a broad range of views.	Be aware that others may be frustrated by your refusal to favor one view over the others.
Tough	Embody the phrase, "Let's get on with it!"	Be aware that sometimes your way of moving ahead may be wrong for the situation.
Methodical—Emergent Midzone	May or may not give others detailed procedures for the task, depending on the circumstances.	Pay attention to which focus others need for a particular task.

Applying Step II to Making Decisions

Effective decisions require gathering information from a variety of perspectives and applying sound methods of evaluating that information. The Step II facets give us specific ways to enhance our decision making, especially those facets related to Sensing, Intuition, Thinking, and Feeling. Below are general questions associated with those facets. The facet poles you prefer are in bold italics. If you are in the midzone, neither pole is italicized.

<p style="text-align: center;">SENSING</p> <p>Concrete: What do we know? How do we know it? Realistic: What are the real costs? Practical: Will it work? Experiential: Can you show me how it works? Traditional: Does anything really need changing?</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">INTUITION</p> <p><i>Abstract: What else could this mean?</i> <i>Imaginative: What else can we come up with?</i> <i>Conceptual: What other interesting ideas are there?</i> <i>Theoretical: How is it all interconnected?</i> Original: What is a new way to do this?</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">THINKING</p> <p><i>Logical: What are the pros and cons?</i> <i>Reasonable: What are the logical consequences?</i> Questioning: But what about...? Critical: What is wrong with this? <i>Tough: Why aren't we following through now?</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">FEELING</p> <p>Empathetic: What do we like and dislike? Compassionate: What impact will this have on people? <i>Accommodating: How can we make everyone happy?</i> <i>Accepting: What is beneficial in this?</i> Tender: What about the people who will be hurt?</p>

Five different ways of evaluating information, called decision-making styles, have been identified based on two facets of the Thinking–Feeling dichotomy: Logical–Empathetic and Reasonable–Compassionate.

Your style is Logical and Reasonable.
This style means that you likely

- Trust the Thinking preference and readily make decisions based on logical analysis of data.
- May recognize the impact of your decisions on people and relationships but see that as secondary.
- Focus on accuracy to achieve a good decision.
- Are seen as precise, objective, and confident.
- Are sometimes seen as inflexible.

TIPS

In individual problem-solving, start by asking all the questions in the boxes above.

- Pay careful attention to the answers. The questions that are opposite to the ones in bold italics may be key since they represent perspectives you aren't likely to consider.
- Try to balance your decision-making style by considering the less preferred parts of your personality.

In group problem-solving, actively seek out people with different views. Ask for their concerns and perspectives.

- Do a final check to make sure that all the questions above have been asked and that different decision-making styles are included.
- If you are missing a perspective, make extra efforts to consider what it might add.

Applying Step II to Managing Change

Change seems to be inevitable and affects people in different ways. To help you deal with change,

- Be clear about what is changing and what is remaining the same.
- Identify what you need to know to understand the change and then seek out that information.

To help others deal with change,

- Encourage open discussion about the change; be aware that this is easier for some than others.
- Make sure that both logical reasons and personal or social values have been considered.

Your personality type also influences your style of managing change, particularly your results on the nine facets below. Review the facets and tips for enhancing your response to change.

Your Facet Result	Change Management Style	Enhancing Change Management
Expressive	Freely share your feelings about the change with others.	Limit your expressiveness to those who appreciate your style; give others time to think things through.
Intimate	Discuss the changes and their impact on you only with those closest to you.	Consider sharing feelings with selected people outside your intimate circle.
Abstract	May make unwarranted inferences about the meaning of the change.	Check out your inferences with some facts and data.
Imaginative	Enjoy the novel aspects of the change and the resourcefulness it requires.	Recognize that there are real costs involved in pursuing novelty.
Theoretical	Put the change into a theoretical system.	Recognize that people’s experiences may not be explained adequately by your theory.
Traditional–Original Midzone	Want to keep the best of the established methods but are willing to change others.	Let others know the reasons for your views to help them understand your perspective.
Tough	Will actively embrace or resist change, depending on whether you agree with it.	Step back and consider whether your stance will really get you what you want in the long run.
Open-Ended	Let the changes unfold as they may.	Be aware that others may be uneasy with your unfolding approach; fill them in whenever you can.
Methodical–Emergent Midzone	Know some steps involved in implementing the change but don’t need to know all of them.	Be aware that when there are lots of unknowns, more steps are helpful; when more is known, fewer steps are needed.

Applying Step II to Managing Conflict

In working with others, conflicts are inevitable. People of different personality types may differ in what they define as conflict, how they react to it, and how they reach resolution. Although sometimes unpleasant, conflicts can lead to improved work situations and enhanced relationships.

Part of conflict management for every type includes

- Taking care of getting the work done while maintaining your relationships with the people involved.
- Recognizing that all perspectives have something to add, but any perspective used in its extreme and to the exclusion of its opposite will ultimately impede conflict resolution.

Some aspects of conflict management may be unique to your results on six Step II facets. The table below explains how your results on these facets may affect your efforts to manage conflict.

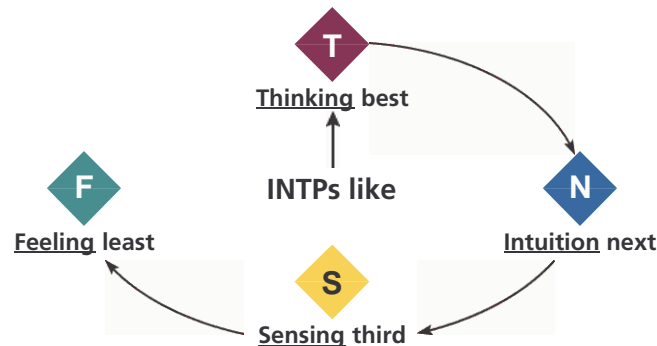
Your Facet Result	Conflict Management Style	Enhancing Conflict Management
Expressive	Discuss the conflict and your emotional reactions to it immediately.	Be aware that even though others may not speak up immediately, they may feel strongly about the issue.
Intimate	Rely on yourself or a few trusted others in resolving the conflict.	Widen your circle to include others affected; they may have something valuable to contribute.
Accommodating	Try to create harmony by accommodating different views.	Let people know when an issue is really important to you and what you want; you may be giving in too often.
Accepting	Look for points of agreement in others' arguments and ideas.	Recognize that some things are really worthy of criticism so don't insist on agreement.
Tough	Push to resolve the conflict immediately so that progress can be made.	Recognize that delays in implementation may be necessary to reach the goal.
Pressure-Prompted	Feed off the pressure of working at the last minute so do not recognize that conflict can emerge from this style itself.	Use your style when working alone but set earlier deadlines for yourself when others depend on your completing tasks.

In addition to your facet results, your decision-making style (as explained on page 10) affects how you manage conflict. Your decision-making style is Logical and Reasonable. You are likely to focus on the logic of the situation, thinking others see it the same way. To make your efforts to manage conflict more effective, keep in mind that not all situations are win-lose and resist taking a competitive stance.

How the Parts of Your Personality Work Together

The essence of type involves the way information is gathered (Sensing and Intuition) and how decisions are made (Thinking and Feeling). Each type has favorite ways of doing those two things. The two middle letters of your four-letter type (S or N and T or F) show your favorite processes. Their opposites, whose letters don't appear in your four-letter type, are third and fourth in importance for your type. Remember—you use all parts of your personality at least some of the time.

Here's the way it works for INTPs:



USING YOUR FAVORITE PROCESSES

Extraverts like to use their favorite process mostly in the outer world of people and things. For balance, they use their second favorite in their inner world of ideas and impressions. Introverts tend to use their favorite process mostly in their inner world and to balance this with the use of their second favorite process in the outer world.

Thus INTPs use

- Thinking mainly internally to analyze and logically reach conclusions.
- Intuition mainly externally to see possibilities and meanings.

USING YOUR LESS-FAVORED PROCESSES

When you frequently use the less-preferred parts of your personality, Sensing and Feeling, remember that you are working outside of your natural comfort zone. You may feel awkward, tired, or frustrated at these times. As an INTP, you may become excessively logical at first, and then become overwhelmed with strong emotions that you may express in inappropriate ways.

To bring back some balance, try the following:

- Take more breaks in your activities when you are using these less familiar parts of your personality—Sensing and Feeling.
- Make an effort to find time to do something enjoyable that involves using your favorite ways—Thinking and Intuition.

USING YOUR TYPE EFFECTIVELY

INTPs' preference for Thinking and Intuition makes them mostly interested in

- Reaching logical conclusions.
- Exploring ideas and possibilities.

They typically devote little energy to the less-preferred parts of their personality, Feeling and Sensing. These parts may remain inexperienced and be less available for use in situations where they might be helpful.

As an INTP,

- If you rely too much on your Thinking, you may forget to compliment people when you should and ignore the impact of your decisions on others.
- If you pay attention exclusively to your Intuition, you are likely to miss the relevant facts and details and what past experience might suggest.

Your personality type is likely to develop in a natural way over your life. As people get older, many become interested in using the less familiar parts of their personality. When they are in midlife or older, INTPs often find themselves devoting more time to things that were not very appealing when they were younger. For example, they report greater pleasure in personal relationships and in tasks that require attention to facts and details.

HOW THE FACETS CAN HELP YOU BE MORE EFFECTIVE

Sometimes a particular situation calls for using a less-preferred part of your personality. Your facet results can make it easier for you to temporarily adopt a less-natural approach. Begin by identifying which facets are relevant and which poles are more appropriate to use.

- If you are out-of-preference on one or more of the relevant facets, make sure to focus on using approaches and behaviors related to those out-of-preference facets.
- If you are in the midzone, decide which pole is more appropriate for the situation at hand and make sure you use approaches and behaviors related to that pole.
- If you are in-preference, ask someone at the opposite facet pole for help in using that approach or read a description of that pole to get clues for modifying your behavior. Once you have a good approach, resist shifting back into your comfort zone.

Here are two examples of how to apply these suggestions.

- If you are in a situation where your natural information-gathering style (Intuition) may not be appropriate, try to modify your Abstract approach (an in-preference result) by considering important facts and details you may have missed (Concrete).
- If you are in a situation where you might need to adapt your way of getting things done (Perceiving), try using your midzone approach on Scheduled–Spontaneous to ask yourself if this situation calls for maintaining a routine (Scheduled) or whether staying open to the unexpected (Spontaneous) might lead to better results.

Integrating Step I and Step II

When you combine your Step I reported type and your Step II out-of-preference facets, the result is your individualized type description:

**Expressive,
Accommodating, Accepting
INTP**

If, after reading all the information in this report, you don't think you have been accurately described, perhaps a different four-letter type or some variation on the facets will fit you better. To help you figure out your best-fit type,

- Focus on any type letters you thought were incorrect or on any pair of preferences on which you had some out-of-preference or midzone facet results.
- Read the type description for the type you would be if the letter or letters you question were the opposite preference. (See the reading list on page 17.)
- Consult your MBTI interpreter for suggestions.
- Observe yourself and ask others how they see you.

Using Type to Gain Understanding

Knowledge of type can enrich your life in several ways. It can help you

- Better understand yourself. Knowing your own type helps you understand the assets and liabilities of your typical reactions.
- Understand others. Knowing about type helps you recognize that other people may be different. It can enable you to see those differences as useful and broadening, rather than annoying and restricting.
- Gain perspective. Seeing yourself and others in the context of type can help you appreciate the legitimacy of other points of view. You can then avoid getting stuck in believing your way is the only way. No perspective is always right or always wrong.

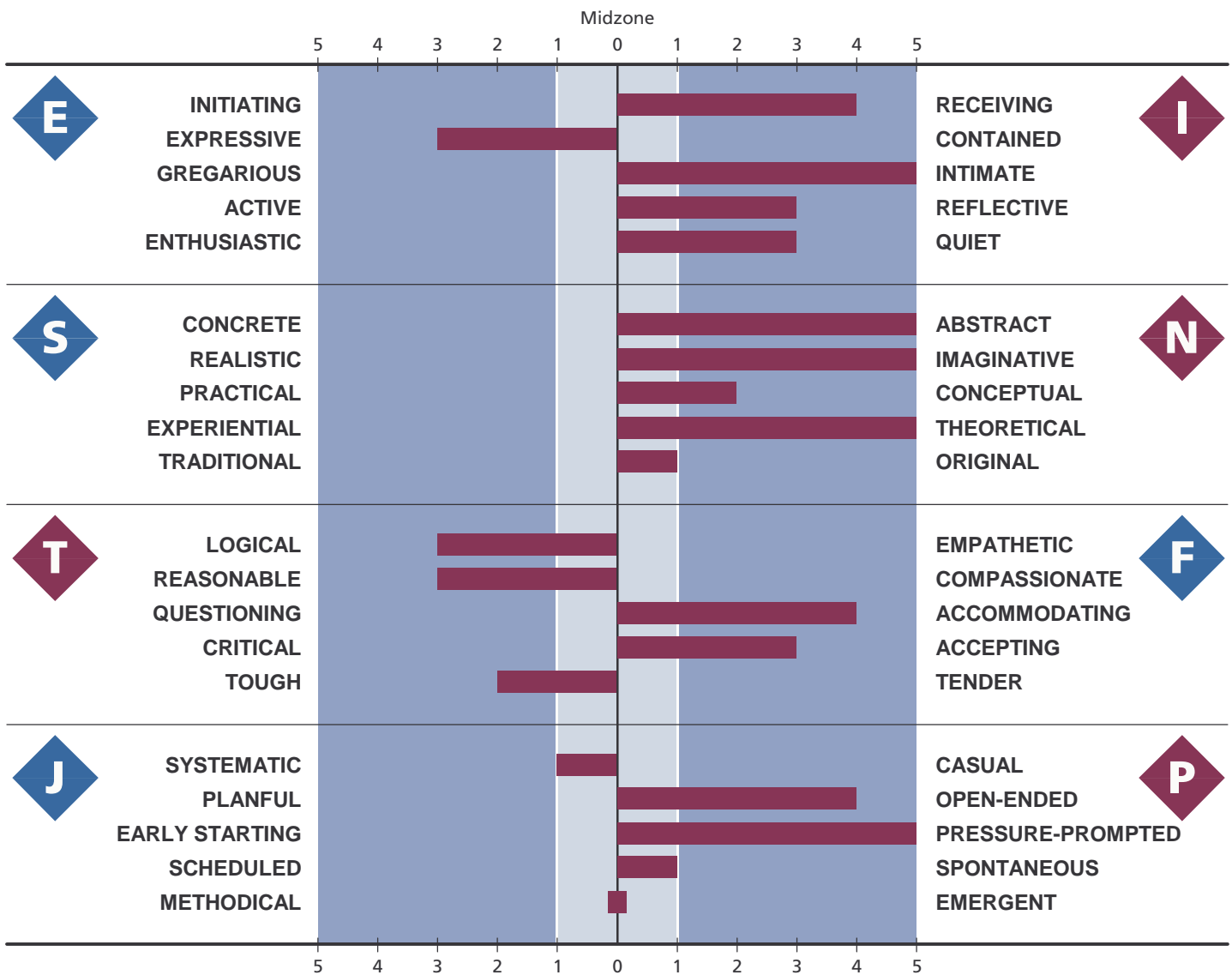
To further explore the theory and applications of type, consult the reading list on page 17. Observing yourself and others from the standpoint of type will enrich your understanding of personality differences and encourage constructive uses of those differences.

Overview of Your Results

STEP I: YOUR FOUR-LETTER TYPE

INTPs tend to be logical, critical, and analytical. They like solving complex problems and easily point out the flaws in arguments. They are interested mostly in ideas, with little liking for parties or small talk. Quiet and detached, INTPs are most comfortable using a theoretical or scientific approach.

STEP II: YOUR RESULTS ON THE 20 FACETS



When you combine your Step I reported type and your Step II out-of-preference facets, the result is your individualized type description:

**Expressive,
Accommodating, Accepting
INTP**

Further Reading

GENERAL INFORMATION ON MBTI® STEP I AND STEP II INVENTORIES

- Hirsh, S. K., & Kummerow, J. M. (1998). *Introduction to Type® in organizations* (3rd ed.). Mountain View, CA: CPP, Inc.
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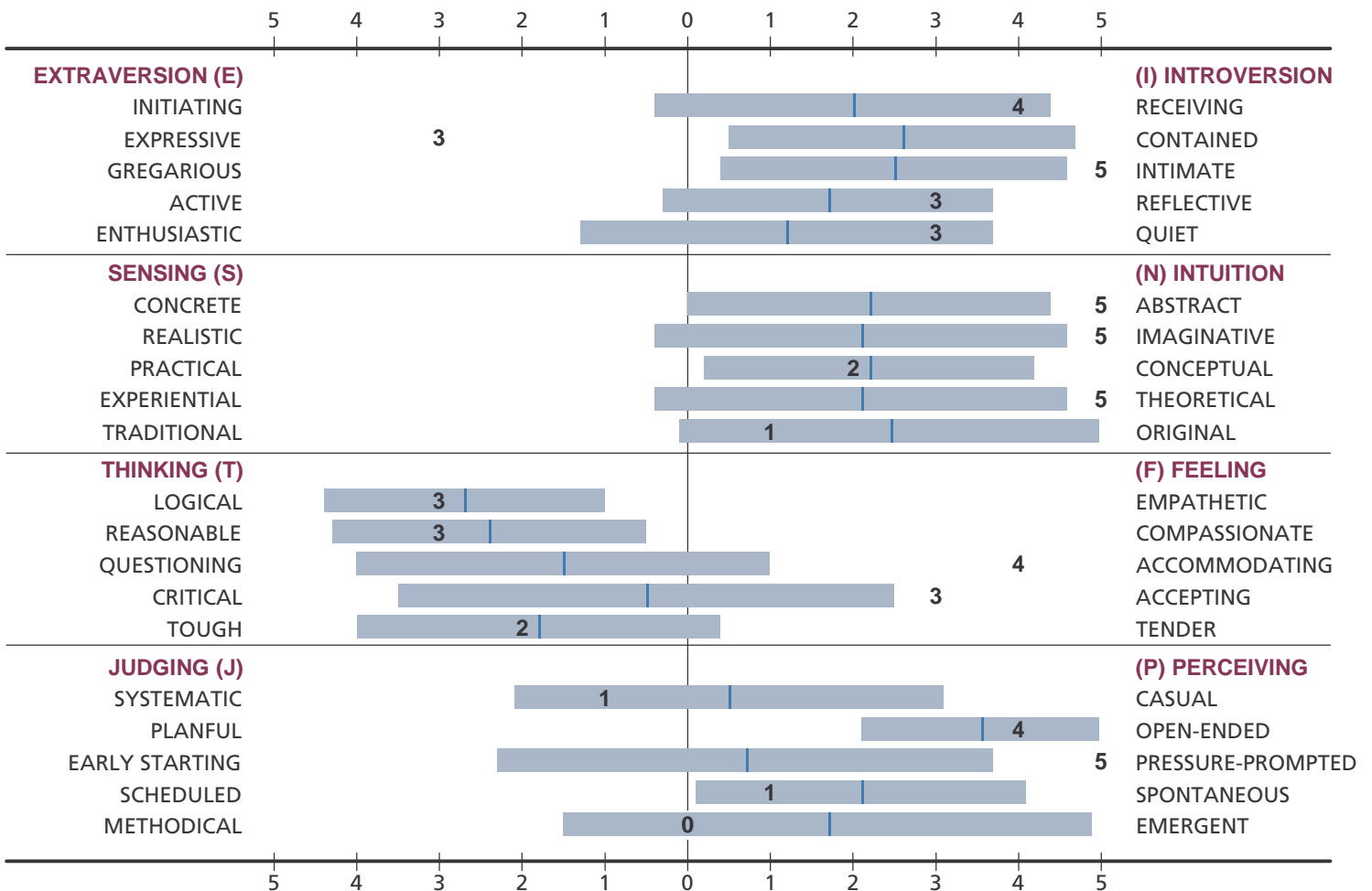
Interpreter's Summary

PREFERENCE CLARITY INDEXES FOR REPORTED TYPE: INTP

Introversion: Clear (16)	Intuition: Clear (23)	Thinking: Clear (18)	Perceiving: Moderate (9)
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FACET SCORES AND THE AVERAGE RANGE OF SCORES FOR OTHER INTPs

The bars on the graphs below show the average range of scores that occurred for the INTPs in the national sample. The bars show scores that are -1 to +1 standard deviations from the mean. The vertical line in each bar shows INTPs' mean score. The bold numbers show the respondent's scores.



POLARITY INDEX: 66

The polarity index, which ranges from 0 to 100, shows the consistency of a respondent's facet scores within a profile. Most adults score between 50 and 65, although higher indexes are common. An index that is below 45 means that the respondent has many scores in or near the midzone. This may be due to mature situational use of the facet, answering the questions randomly, lack of self-knowledge, or ambivalence about use of a facet. Some such profiles may be invalid.

Number of Omitted Responses: 3

