

Myers-Briggs Type Indicator[®] Narrative Report

report prepared for
NAME

ISTJ	ISFJ	INFJ	INTJ
ISTP	ISFP	INFP	INTP
ESTP	ESFP	ENFP	ENTP
ESTJ	ESFJ	ENFJ	ENTJ

Here is the report of the *Myers-Briggs Type Indicator* that you answered. The MBTI[®] indicates 16 personality types among people. Your answer to the MBTI questions indicate that your four letter type is INTP. This is also known as Introverted Thinking with Intuition.

The author of the MBTI, Isabel Briggs Myers, wrote a description of each of the 16 types. Pages 2 and 3 of your report describe type INTP. The remaining pages give reasons why the 16 types are different from one another, and tell more about your answers. The end of each report describes problems that persons of that type may have when they are not at their best.

Some people prefer to read their description first; others prefer to read the reasons first. Whichever way you prefer, be sure to read all the pages to see your full report.

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INTP Introverted Thinking with Intuition

People with INTP preferences use their Thinking preference to find the principles underlying whatever ideas come into their awareness. They rely on thinking to develop these principles and to anticipate consequences. As a result, they are logical, analytical, and objectively critical. They are likely to focus more on the idea than on the people behind the ideas.

They organize ideas and knowledge rather than situations or people, unless they must for the sake of their work. In the field of ideas they are intensely curious. Socially, they tend to have a small circle of close friends, and like being with others who enjoy discussing ideas. They can become so absorbed with an idea that they can ignore or lose track of external circumstances.

INTPs are somewhat quiet and reserved, although they can be quite talkative on a subject to which they have given a lot of thought. They are quite adaptable, so long as their ruling principles are not violated, at which point they stop adapting. Their main interest lies in seeing possibilities beyond what is present, obvious, or known. They are quick to understand and their intuition heightens their insight, ingenuity, and intellectual curiosity.

Depending on their interests, INTPs are good at pure science, research, mathematics, or engineering; they may become scholars, teachers, or abstract thinkers in fields such as economics, philosophy, or psychology. They are more interested in the challenge of reaching solutions to problems than of seeing the solutions put to practical use.

Unless INTPs develop their perception, they are in danger of gaining too little knowledge and experience of the world. Then their thinking is done in a vacuum and nothing will come of their ideas. Lack of contact with the external world may also lead to problems in making themselves understood. They want to state the exact truth, but often make it so complicated that not everyone can follow them. If they can learn to simplify their arguments, their ideas will be more widely understood and accepted.

INTPs may rely so much on logical Thinking that they overlook what other people care about and what they themselves care about. They may decide that something is not important, just because it is not logical to care about it. If INTPs always let their logic suppress their Feeling values, their Feeling preference may build up pressure until it is expressed in inappropriate ways.

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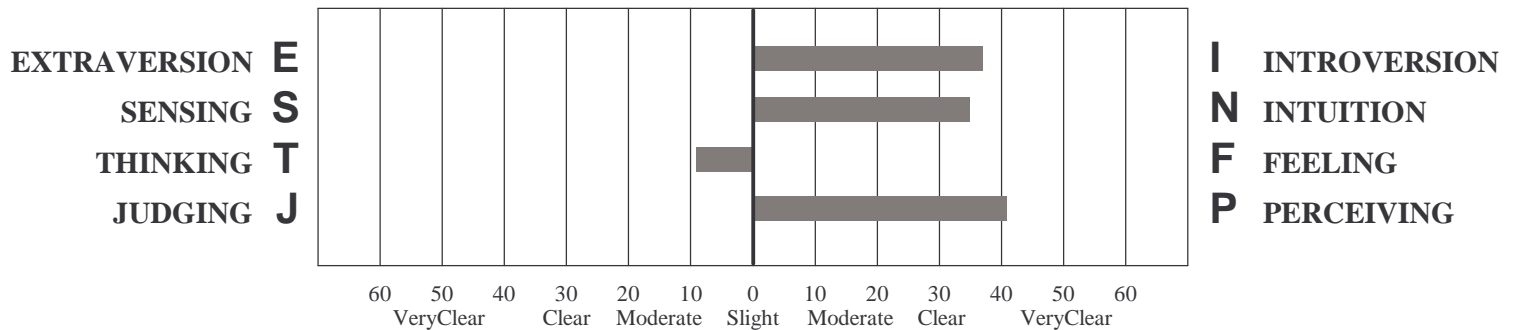
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Below is a graph of your preference scores. The placement of each asterisk is based on a formula by Isabel Myers that compares the two choices for each preference. "Very clear" means that you chose the preference consistently. "Slight" means that your choices were more evenly divided. Do your choices seem to fit you?

REPORTED TYPE: INTP

PREFERENCE SCORES: I (Introversion) 37
 N (Intuition) 35
 T (Thinking) 9
 P (Perceiving) 41



How the Four-Letter Patterns Fit to Explain the 16 Types

Each of the 16 types has its unique pattern of preferences. When you understand the patterns, you will see why the things that are interesting or easy for your type are uninteresting or difficult for a different type. (Note that these patterns are shown by the letters. They are not affected by the size of your preference scores.)

The four mental processes described by the MBTI are Sensing (S), Intuition (N), Thinking (T), and Feeling (F). Everyone uses all four, but each of the 16 types has its own pattern showing which of these four processes is the favorite or first in importance, the second favorite, the third, and the least favorite.

INTPs like and use Thinking best and Intuition second best. Their third favorite process is Sensing and their least preferred is Feeling. You this is the time for INTPs to develop Thinking and Intuition. In middle life, Sensing and Feeling often become more interesting and easier to use.

The patterns for each type also show whether the first—or favorite—process is used mostly in the world of people and things (the Extraverted way) or in the inner world of ideas (the Introverted way). Here is how the whole pattern works for type INTP.

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INTPs mainly use their first process, Thinking, in the inner world of ideas. They run their outer lives with their second process, Intuition. Other people may at first underestimate INTPs because they see mostly the INTP's second-best process, Intuition, which shows in their outer behavior. Their best process, Thinking, is less apparent because it is used mainly in the inner world of ideas. INTPs also use Sensing and Feeling, but not so readily or easily as Thinking and Intuition. Feeling is the process most likely to be overlooked.

The description on pages 2 and 3 takes all these patterns into account to describe how INTPs appear in everyday life. Think about the description, matching it against your own knowledge of yourself. If the description makes you feel comfortably understood, your four letters are probably right. You probably like to act in the ways described on pages 2 and 3. Of course, you are free to act in other ways when the situation calls for you to do so. The description is intended to help you trust and develop the preferences that come most naturally to you.

If the INTP Pattern Does Not Seem to Fit

Every person is too complicated to be completely explained by a few questions, no matter how good those questions may be. Here are some suggestions if your report does not seem to fit you:

Think back to your frame of mind when you answered the MBTI. Were you describing the preferences that come most naturally and easily to you? Or were you influenced by the way you think you ought to be, or the ways someone else thinks you ought to be? If your answers did not reflect your own way, can you tell what letters might fit you better?

Was it difficult to determine your preference on many of the questions? If so, what would your type be if the choice had gone the other way? If you suspect that another four-letter type might fit you better, you will find a description for that type in a booklet by Isabel Myers called *Introduction to Type*®. You will find more in-depth information about type in a book by Isabel Myers titled *Gifts Differing*.

Ask the person who gave you the Type Indicator for other suggestions about finding the type that fits you best.

Where Do Types Come From?

The MBTI is based on years of observations by the psychologist Carl Jung and by the authors of the MBTI, Isabel Briggs Myers and her mother, Katharine Cook Briggs. Their ideas help explain why different kinds of people are interested in different things, are good in different kinds of work, and often find it hard to understand each other. The Indicator was developed with great care and has been used with people around the world for more than 20 years. Families use it to understand each other better. Teachers and students use it to make learning more interesting and efficient. Young people and adults use it to choose careers that are likely to hold their interest and use their gifts. Organizations use type information to improve communication, teamwork, and leadership.

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How Your Answers Indicated Type INTP

When you answered the MBTI, you made choices on four preferences indicated by eight letters: E or I, S or N, T or F, and J or P. The MBTI assumes that every person uses all eight of the qualities described by these letters, but that people find one letter of each pair more interesting or comfortable than its opposite. Think of your choices as somewhat like being right- or left-handed. Both hands are valuable, but most people reach first with the hand they prefer. They usually use that hand more and become more skillful with that hand. In the same way, MBTI preferences are preferences between equally valuable and useful qualities.

Choice 1: Extraversion (E) or Introversion (I)

These are two different orientations or *attitudes* toward the world around us.

When you are in the Extraverted attitude, you relate more easily to the world of people and things outside you. When you are in the Introverted attitude, you relate more easily to the ideas and concepts in your mind.

You chose more answers for **I** (Introversion).

Choice 2: Sensing (S) or Intuition (N)

These are two different ways of perceiving or gathering information.

When you are perceiving with your Sensing process, you are interested in what your five senses show you—what exists in the present. When you are perceiving with your Intuition, you are using your imagination to see new possibilities and insights hidden from the eye.

You chose more answers for **N** (Intuition).

Choice 3: Thinking (T) or Feeling (F)

These are two kinds of judgment or decision making.

When you make judgments with your Thinking, you base your decisions on impersonal analysis and logic. When you make your judgments with your Feeling, you base your decisions on your values.

You chose more answers for **T** (Thinking).

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Choice 4: Judging (J) or Perceiving (P)

These are two ways of living in the world around us.

When you are living by your Judging preference, you like to have things decided; your life is likely to be planned and orderly. When you are living by your Perceiving preference, you do not want to miss anything; your way of life is likely to be spontaneous and flexible.

You chose more answers for **P** (Perceiving).

Suggested Readings

Hirsh, S. K., and Kummerow, J. M. (1990). *Introduction to type in organizations* (second edition). Palo Alto, CA: Consulting Psychologists Press, Inc.

Lawrence, G. (1982). *People types and tiger stripes*. Gainesville, FL: Center for Applications of Psychological Type.

Myers, K. D., and Kirby, L. K. *Introduction to type dynamics and development*. Palo Alto, CA: Consulting Psychologists Press, Inc.

Myers, I. B. (1993). *Introduction to type* (fifth edition). Palo Alto, CA: Consulting Psychologists Press, Inc.

Myers, I. B., and McCaulley, M. H. (1985). *Manual: A guide to the development and use of the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator*. Palo Alto, CA: Consulting Psychologists Press, Inc.

Myers, I. B., with Myers, P. B. (1993). *Gifts differing*. Palo Alto, CA: Consulting Psychologists Press, Inc.

Provost, J. A., and Anchors, S. (Eds.) (1987). *Applications of the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator in higher education*. Palo Alto, CA: Consulting Psychologists Press, Inc.

Williams, C., Armstrong, D., and Malcolm, C. (1985). *The negotiable environment*. Ann Arbor, MI: Facility Management Institute.

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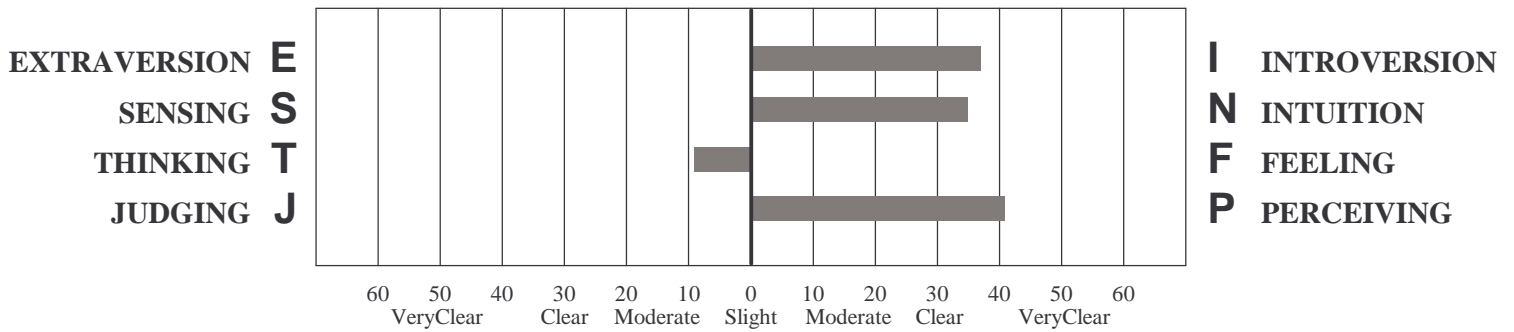
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DetailedScoringInformationfortheCounselor

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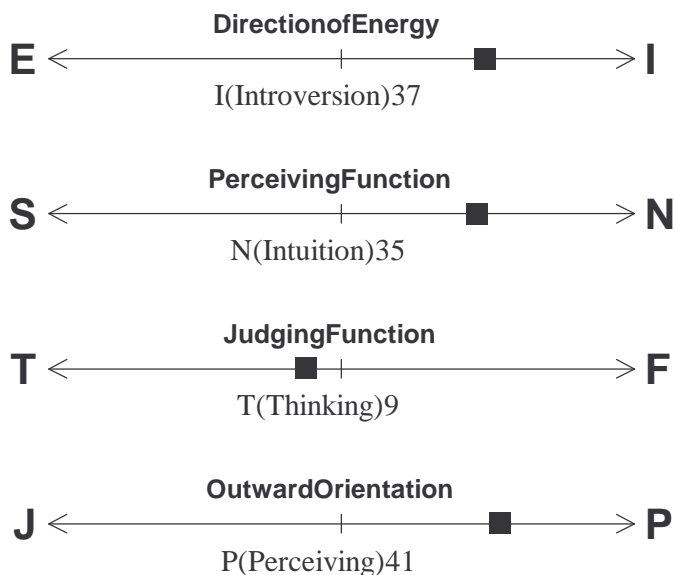
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INTP IntrovertedThinkingwithIntuition

FULLSCALERESULTS (PartsI,II,andIIIoftheMBTI)

INTPPreferenceScores



TotalRawPoints			
E	4	I	22
S	2	N	19
T	12	F	7
J	4	P	24

OmissionsPerScale			
E	0	I	0
S	0	N	0
T	0	F	0
J	0	P	0
Total0			

PHRASEQUESTIONS (PartsIandIIIoftheMBTI)

These questions ask for responses to everyday events and may therefore be more influenced by the demands of these events.

INTPPreferenceScores			
I (Introversion)	29		
N (Intuition)	17		
T (Thinking)	1		
P (Perceiving)	21		

RawPoints			
E	3	I	17
S	2	N	10
T	4	F	3
J	4	P	14

WORDPAIRQUESTIONS (PartIIoftheMBTI)

Word pairs are less affected by everyday events and may be nearer to true preferences.

INTPPreferenceScores			
I (Introversion)	9		
N (Intuition)	19		
T (Thinking)	7		
P (Perceiving)	21		

RawPoints			
E	1	I	5
S	0	N	9
T	8	F	4
J	0	P	10