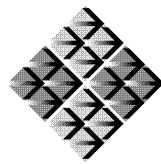


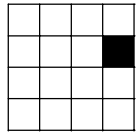
MYERS-BRIGGS TYPE INDICATOR®

Career Report



report prepared for
DOE JANE

June 2, 2001



INTRODUCTION

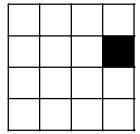
This report is designed to help you understand your results on the *Myers-Briggs Type Indicator*® (MBTI®) and how they can be applied in your career. The MBTI indicates 16 personality types among people. Your answers to the MBTI questions indicate that your four-letter type is INTP. This is also known as Introverted Thinking with Intuition. Your results can help you

- Choose a career
- Change your career
- Increase your job satisfaction
- Plan your career development

The occupational rankings in this report are the result of decades of research with the MBTI inventory. The lists are based on more than 60,000 people who have taken it. This report, however, is only one source of information. When choosing a career or contemplating a career change, you must also consider your abilities and skills, your occupational and leisure interests, and your values and goals. You will also need information about specific job functions and career opportunities, which can be found in the references listed at the end of this report.

This report contains the following parts:

- Part 1.** Summary of Your MBTI Results
- Part 2.** The Effects of Each Preference Scale on Career Choice
- Part 3.** The 50 Most Popular Occupations for INTPs
- Part 4.** The 25 Least Popular Occupations for INTPs
- Part 5.** Interpreting Your Occupational Lists
- Part 6.** Further Reading

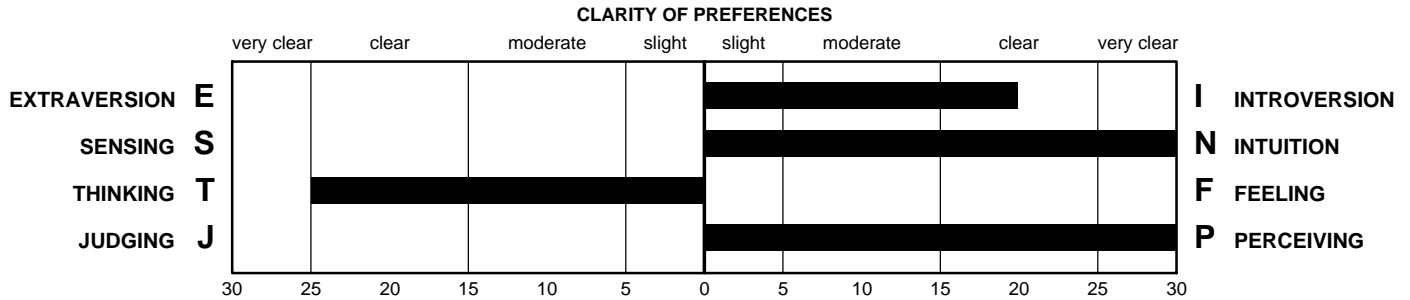


PART 1. SUMMARY OF YOUR MBTI RESULTS

Below is a graph of your preference clarity indexes (pci) on the four preference scales. The length of each bar 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. Below the graph is a short explanation of each preference. Do your choices seem to fit you?

REPORTED TYPE: **INTP**

PCI: INTROVERSION **I** 20
 INTUITION **N** 30
 THINKING **T** 25
 PERCEIVING **P** 30



Where a person focuses his or her attention

E EXTRAVERSION
 People who prefer Extraversion tend to focus on the outer world of people and things.

I INTROVERSION
 People who prefer Introversion tend to focus on the inner world of ideas and impressions.

The way a person gathers information

S SENSING
 People who prefer Sensing tend to focus on the present and on concrete information gained from their senses.

N INTUITION
 People who prefer Intuition tend to focus on the future, with a view toward patterns and possibilities.

The way a person makes decisions

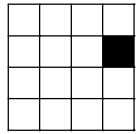
T THINKING
 People who prefer Thinking tend to base their decisions primarily on logic and on objective analysis of cause and effect.

F FEELING
 People who prefer Feeling tend to base their decisions primarily on values and on subjective evaluation of person-centered concerns.

How a person deals with the outer world

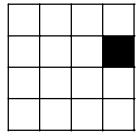
J JUDGING
 People who prefer Judging tend to like a planned and organized approach to life and prefer to have things settled.

P PERCEIVING
 People who prefer Perceiving tend to like a flexible and spontaneous approach to life and prefer to keep their options open.



PART 2. THE EFFECTS OF EACH PREFERENCE SCALE ON CAREER CHOICE

<p>EXTRAVERSION — INTROVERSION</p> <p><i>Your preference on this scale can be used to help you choose or create a favorable work environment within a given occupation.</i></p> <p>You indicated a preference for Introversion, which means that you probably prefer a working environment in which you</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Can work alone on projects, avoid interruptions, and have quiet for concentration ■ Have time to reflect and think things through before announcing your decision or opinion ■ Can communicate your thoughts in writing (by memos, papers, letters, or email) rather than face-to-face or by phone 	<p>SENSING — INTUITION</p> <p><i>Your preference on this scale can be useful in choosing from among different occupations or fields of work or study.</i></p> <p>You indicated a preference for Intuition, which means that you will probably prefer an occupation that permits you to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Deal with ever-changing problems and challenges that require you to continually acquire new knowledge and skills ■ Work with language or mathematical or other symbols ■ Focus on the future, envisioning the possibilities of a person or a situation
<p>THINKING — FEELING</p> <p><i>Your preference on this scale suggests whether you are interested primarily in the technical and scientific aspects of an occupation or in the communication and service aspects.</i></p> <p>You indicated a preference for Thinking, which means that you probably prefer an occupation in which you</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Focus primarily on the technical aspects of a problem rather than on the people involved or the process issues ■ Design or create objective models or systems that can be used to solve problems ■ Make decisions using logical and rational criteria 	<p>JUDGING — PERCEIVING</p> <p><i>Your preference on this scale indicates the kind of work environment in which you may feel most comfortable.</i></p> <p>You indicated a preference for Perceiving, which means that you prefer a working environment that permits you to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Do things your own way, outside of the standard routine or procedures ■ Adapt your approach to fit a variety of continually changing opportunities and problems ■ Work with bursts of energy and take the initiative to start new projects



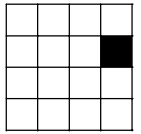
PART 3. THE 50 MOST POPULAR OCCUPATIONS FOR INTPs

In the list below, the 50 most popular occupations for INTPs are rank ordered.

Many of these occupations are in scientific or technical fields in which conceptualization or a particular technical skill or knowledge is important. Many require prolonged periods of solitary concentration and tough-minded analysis.

1. Scientist: Chemistry	26. Business: General, Self-employed
2. Computer Professional	27. Physician: Pathology
3. Architect	28. Counselor: Suicide or Crisis
4. Research Assistant	29. Secretary: Legal
5. Fine Artist	30. Engineering or Science Technician*
6. Computer Programmer	31. Engineer*
7. Lawyer	32. Counselor: Runaway Youth
8. Food Counter or Fountain Worker	33. Allied Health or Health Practitioner*
9. Computer Systems Analyst or Representative	34. Stock Clerk or Storekeeper
10. Chain, Rod, or Ax Worker; Surveying	35. Attorney: Administrator, Nonpracticing
11. Manager: Federal Executive	36. Dentist
12. Social Scientist*	37. Physician: Psychiatry
13. Naval Electronic Technician	38. Doctor of Medicine*
14. Scientist: Biology	39. Factory or Site Supervisor
15. Writer or Journalist*	40. Electrician
16. Photographer	41. Consultant: Management
17. Psychologist*	42. Public Relations Worker, Publicity Writer
18. Scientist: Life or Physical*	43. Engineer: Electrical or Electronic
19. Lawyer or Judge*	44. Engineer: Aeronautical
20. Actor	45. Teacher: University
21. Computer Operations, Systems Researcher	46. Operator/Technician, Water Pollution Control
22. Pharmacist	47. Clinical Lab Technologist or Technician
23. Therapist: Respiratory	48. Operative: Specialized*
24. Editor or Reporter	49. Service Worker
25. Judge	50. Therapist: Occupational

The occupational titles listed in Part 3 represent both specific occupations compiled directly from MBTI answer sheets and composites of similar occupations that were grouped together to provide larger sample sizes and broader bases for comparison. The composites are marked with an asterisk (). In some cases, a specific occupation will appear on the list along with the larger composite of which it is a part.



PART 4. THE 25 LEAST POPULAR OCCUPATIONS FOR INTPs

Below is a ranking of the 25 least-popular occupations for INTPs. INTPs are found in these occupations, but with a relatively low frequency. If you are considering one of these occupations, it may be for reasons other than your type preferences.

1. Director of Religious Education	14. Hairdresser, Cosmetologist, or Manicurist
2. Consultant: Education	15. Teacher: Reading
3. Home Management Advisor or Economist	16. School Principal
4. Dental Hygienist	17. Health Education Practitioner
5. Manager: Fire	18. Library Attendant or Assistant
6. Cleaning Service*	19. Manager: Sales
7. Air Force Officer or Enlistee	20. Marketing Professional
8. Religious Educator: All Denominations	21. Nursing: Public Health
9. Corrections Sergeant	22. Public Service/Community Health Worker
10. Typist	23. Manager: Restaurant, Cafeteria, Bar
11. Manager: Small Business	24. Bookkeeper
12. Teacher Aide	25. Dental Assistant
13. Roman Catholic Priest	

The occupational titles listed in Part 4 represent both specific occupations compiled directly from MBTI answer sheets and composites of similar occupations that were grouped together to provide larger sample sizes and broader bases for comparison. The composites are marked with an asterisk (). In some cases, a specific occupation will appear on the list along with the larger composite of which it is a part.

PART 5. INTERPRETING YOUR OCCUPATIONAL LISTS

The 50 most popular occupations are those in which the number of INTPs is significantly greater than would be expected based on their representation in the base population. Type theory predicts that occupations with a high concentration of INTPs like yourself will provide you with

- Opportunities to express your preferences
- Greater job satisfaction
- Rewards for using your strengths
- Tasks and problems that you find interesting and challenging

On the other hand, if you enter an occupation that is less popular with INTPs, type theory would predict that

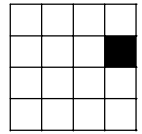
- You may experience difficulty communicating or agreeing with your coworkers
- The use of your preferences may not be rewarded
- You may eventually experience stress or dissatisfaction if you are required to work “against the grain” of your preferences for too long

You should not, however, discount any occupation just because it is not popular with other INTPs. You may very well succeed and be highly satisfied in such an occupation if you

- Can use your preferences productively by creating a special role in which you do a certain set of tasks or by finding a niche for yourself in a particular environment or with a select group of colleagues
- Work at understanding or communicating with others whose preferences are different from your own
- Find other opportunities, such as leisure activities, in which you can express your preferences

Even in an occupation that is atypical for INTPs, you may find that your different approach is valued and rewarded because you will be seen as an innovator and leader.

Whatever occupation you are considering, you may find it helpful to take the *Strong Interest Inventory*® to determine how similar your interests are to the interests of others who are satisfied working in certain occupations.



PART 6. FURTHER READING

- Brock, S. A. (1998). *Using type in selling*. Palo Alto, CA: Consulting Psychologists Press.
- Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Occupational outlook handbook*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Labor; handbook is revised and updated every two years.
- Dictionary of occupational titles* (4th ed., 1991). Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration.
- DiTiberio, J. K., & Hammer, A. L. (1993). *Introduction to type® in college*. Palo Alto, CA: Consulting Psychologists Press.
- Grutter, J. (1998). *Making it in today's organizations using the Strong and the MBTI*. Palo Alto, CA: Consulting Psychologists Press.
- Hammer, A. L., & Macdaid, G. P. (1992). *Manual for the MBTI career report*. Palo Alto, CA: Consulting Psychologists Press.
- Hirsh, S. K. (1998). *Introduction to type® and teams*. Palo Alto, CA: Consulting Psychologists Press.
- Hirsh, S. K., with Kise, J. A. G. (1996). *Work it out: Clues for solving people problems at work*. Palo Alto, CA: Davies-Black Publishing.
- Hirsh, S. K., & Kummerow, J. M. (1998). *Introduction to type® in organizations* (3rd ed.). Palo Alto, CA: Consulting Psychologists Press.
- Kummerow, J. M., & Hammer, A. L. (1995). *Strong and MBTI career development workbook* (rev. ed.). Palo Alto, CA: Consulting Psychologists Press.
- Myers, I. B., revised by Kirby, L. K., & Myers, K. D. (1998). *Introduction to type®* (6th ed.). Palo Alto, CA: Consulting Psychologists Press.
- Myers, I. B., McCaulley, M. H., Quenk, N. L., & Hammer, A. L. (1998). *The MBTI manual: A guide to the development and use of the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator* (3rd ed.). Palo Alto, CA: Consulting Psychologists Press.
- Myers, I. B., with Myers, P. B. (1995). *Gifts differing*. Palo Alto, CA: Davies-Black Publishing.
- Pearman, R. R., & Albritton, S. C. (1997). *I'm not crazy, I'm just not you*. Palo Alto, CA: Davies-Black Publishing.
- Peterson, L. (1995). *Starting out, starting over: Finding the work that's waiting for you*. Palo Alto, CA: Davies-Black Publishing.
- Strong Interest Inventory* (1994). Palo Alto, CA: Consulting Psychologists Press.

All of the above resources are available from Consulting Psychologists Press,
3803 East Bayshore Road, Palo Alto, CA 94303.
For more information call 1-800-624-1765 or visit www.mbti.com.