

SL-TDITM

Singer-Loomis Type Deployment Inventory

CREATED BY JUNE SINGER AND MARY LOOMIS

Further developed by Larry Kirkhart, Ph.D. and Elizabeth Kirkhart, Ph.D.

REPORT PREPARED FOR:

JANE SAMPLE

Gender: FEMALE

Age: 22

Occupation: DISTRIBUTOR PRODUSE COSMETICE

Understanding this report

This report will help you in a better understanding of your own personality.

This report is based on the Singer-Loomis Type Deployment Inventory (SL-TDI), a psychometric instrument that has been validated in a wide variety of research programs, including extensive studies in Romania.

The SL-TDI is a structured, verbal measure of personality types, as prescribed by the psychological theory of Carl G. Jung. The questionnaire consists of 160 items, grouped on 20 areas of situational judgment, with eight items in each of twenty different situations you might encounter in everyday life.

The SL-TDI does not measure intelligence or emotional stability. It is not a test of aptitude, nor is it designed to indicate abnormality or pathology. It is a self-report for assessing personality factors that may help an individual in self-understanding and in utilizing skills, talents and abilities, so as to better deal with interactions between oneself and the environment.

These results should be considered in conjunction with professional judgment, after a careful and detailed analysis. Results contained in this report may be subject to alterations and special highlights as a function of such corroborations made by a specialized professional.

When making decisions based on the results contained in this report, please consider the following strengths and limits of self-report inventories.

Limits of self-report inventories

Consider these limitations of self-report inventories

- No test can be better than the theory or concepts behind it and not all theories are equal.
- Mood and fatigue of the respondent can influence the result of a test.
- Interruptions or disturbances when taking the test can influence results.
- Words mean one thing to one person but not exactly the same to another.

Therefore: No test should be taken as the final word; always check the results against your experience.

Advantages of self-report inventories

Consider these advantages of self-report inventories

- Good tests are carefully constructed to measure specific properties or areas.
- Areas of interest are measured repeatedly before drawing a conclusion, rather than relying on a single observation.
- The descriptive language used to measure is far more deliberate and precise than everyday conversation.
- A good test is tested and retested to insure it does what it is supposed to do.

Therefore: A well designed test is like a carefully refined observation of the person, a far cry from a casual observation about what the individual is like.

SECTION 1

Make Sense of Your Personality Profile

Having someone else create a description and give it to you as a definition of your personality is one experience. Being an active agent in creating the definition of your personality and insuring that it contains the terms you understand as the description of who you are is quite another.

This part of this document is designed to help you develop your own description, rather than give you a predefined characterization. It is also designed to help you explore a variety of implications of your overall test results.

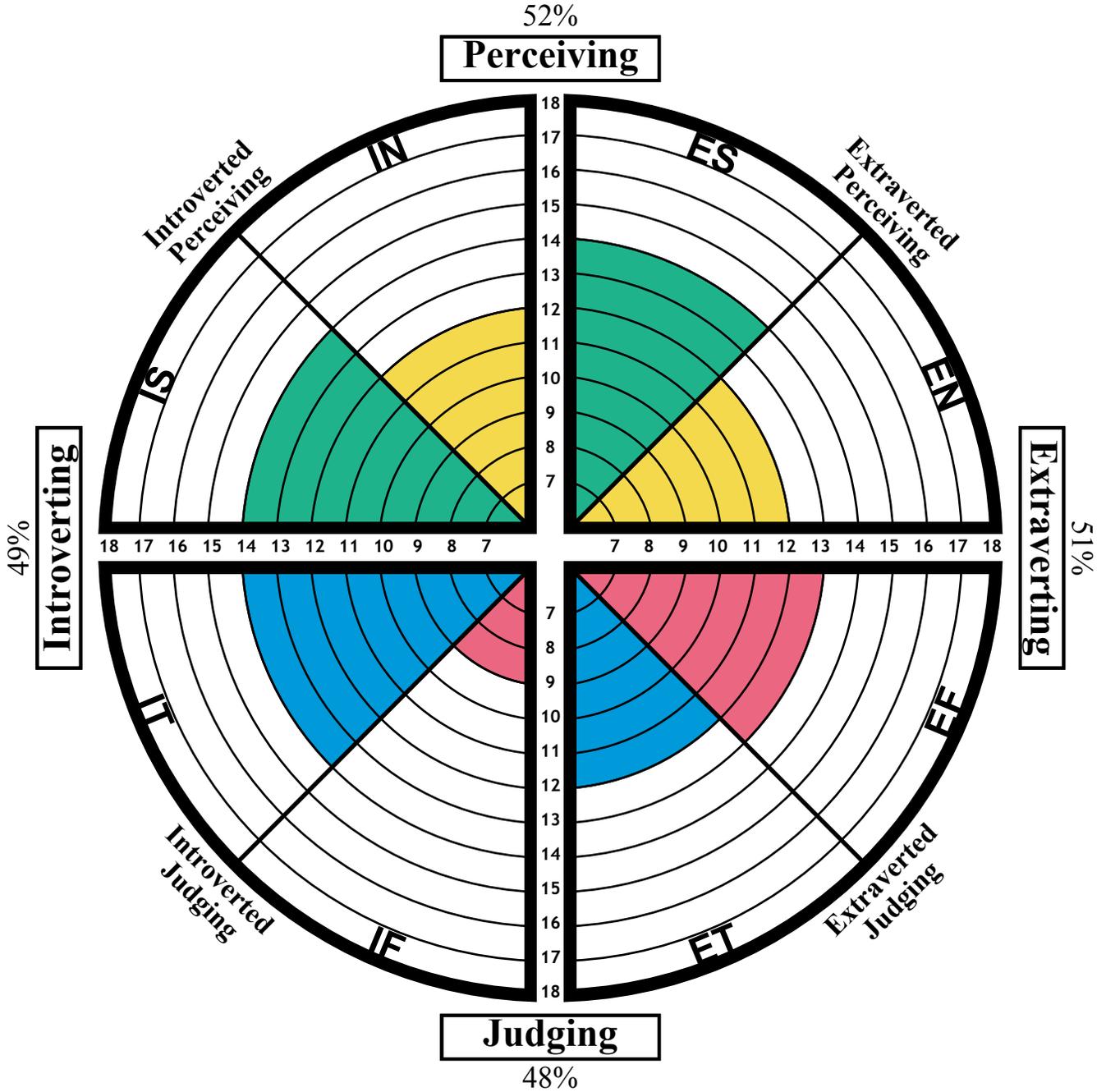
There is a second purpose involved. By working with the definitions and choosing descriptors that best fit you, you will come to better understand the role each of the Type Mode processes has in your particular personality. The real beauty of type concepts is that no one can have a 'bad' personality profile. Every profile has its own unique strengths and unique limitations.

A crucial part of your learning is to develop as deep a grasp as possible of each of the eight Type Mode processes. If you do this, you will have moved a long way toward having something you can use productively in your everyday life. Even though this will take some effort, the result will be far more meaningful than a single label or set of descriptions that are quickly forgotten. Rather than momentary entertainment, with a little effort, you can have something of lasting value.

Developing the capability to understand your own profile and seeking to understand the equally unique profile others present is the desired result. To the extent you can become skillful at doing both of these, you will have greater opportunities to do things that are positive for yourself and for those with whom you interact.

In the following section you will be presented with your Type Mode profile, as well as with descriptions of all the eight Type Modes. Read the eight Type Mode descriptions carefully and then analyze how they may apply to your experiences. After reflecting on your experience, you may want to consider some Developmental Possibilities.

Individual Type Mode Deployment™



Individual Ranking (High to low)

Type Mode	Type Mode Score	Percent Score	Overall Influence
#1 = <u>IS</u>	#1 = <u>60</u>	#1 = <u>14.4</u> %	#1 = <u>Dominant</u>
#2 = <u>IT</u>	#2 = <u>59</u>	#2 = <u>14.1</u> %	#2 = <u>Auxiliary</u>
#3 = <u>ES</u>	#3 = <u>58</u>	#3 = <u>13.9</u> %	#3 = <u>Mid-Mode</u>
#4 = <u>EF</u>	#4 = <u>56</u>	#4 = <u>13.4</u> %	#4 = <u>Mid-Mode</u>
#5 = <u>IN</u>	#5 = <u>49</u>	#5 = <u>11.8</u> %	#5 = <u>Mid-Mode</u>
#6 = <u>ET</u>	#6 = <u>49</u>	#6 = <u>11.8</u> %	#6 = <u>Mid-Mode</u>
#7 = <u>EN</u>	#7 = <u>48</u>	#7 = <u>11.5</u> %	#7 = <u>Mid-Mode</u>
#8 = <u>IF</u>	#8 = <u>38</u>	#8 = <u>9.1</u> %	#8 = <u>Least Developed</u>

Eight Type Modes

Derived from June Singer and Mary Loomis: Interpretive Guide for the Singer-Loomis Inventory of Personality, pp. 12-18.

Perceiving	<i>Introverted Sensing</i>	IS	Awareness of bodily sensations, both physical and emotional; generating internal images, often of timeless perspectives; forms experienced as if completely in the present moment; good with routine, non-distractable, persevering; good memory and recall; adhering to own inner sense of reality which may be at odds with others; strong aesthetic appreciation often for abstract forms of art; ability to read the form of the moment - the so called 'gut' reaction.	Sensing	
	<i>Extraverted Sensing</i>	ES	Realistic; making few factual errors, good assimilation of details; experiencing each moment fully, enjoying the 'good things of life' (such as food, art, music, sports, the beauty of nature); easygoing, tolerant, patient; often good with mechanical equipment, carpentry, decorating, graphic art, fashion, cooking and other work demanding attention to detail; living in the moment connected to specific details of the external world.		
	<i>Introverted Intuiting</i>	IN	Guided by own inner images, seldom limited for long to a single perspective; inner fantasy life, stories or story lines; can experience prophetic insights but may have difficulty communicating personal insights to others; good insight into complex situations; uses metaphors to explore possibilities; creative, quick insight into the potential of relationships with others and between things, based on wholistic internal perceiving.		Intuitioning
	<i>Extraverted Intuiting</i>	EN	Spontaneous, innovative, initiating, nonconforming, and versatile; identifies the practical possibilities in a situation; quick, imaginative solutions to problems, thriving on change, focus on entire situation, wholistic images and patterns, perceived in the external world; a flexible visionary; patient with complexity; adaptable and easy acquisition of new skills.		
Judging	<i>Introverted Thinking</i>	IT	Analyzing the world based on own inner convictions and abstract categories, not easily swayed by others; enjoying intellectual criticism, abstract ideas, subjects and activities such as philosophy, math, word puzzles; decisive with ideas; working from underlying principles; may be unconcerned with practical applications of their work; pursuing conceptual connections between ideas; often prefers to work independently and may be shy with people; often generates innovative ideas with creative meanings.	Thinking	
	<i>Extraverted Thinking</i>	ET	Organizing and labeling facts into meaningful, logical units; supporting laws, objectives, criteria, policies and rules; governed by reason and not emotion; striving for perfection based on a law or universal ideal; judges behavior (own and others) based on the 'ideal model'; treats others fairly but impersonally; wanting to find meaning in life and the world; wanting to get things done with the least cost in time and energy and plan ahead.		
	<i>Introverted Feeling</i>	IF	Using own internal standards to judge people and things, not submitting to peer pressure or current trends, loyal, devoted, knowing own likes and dislikes, often idealistic, working for a cause or purpose; may not be overtly affectionate, holding tenderness and passionate conviction in reserve; often believe they understand others but experience themselves as misunderstood; strong sense of personal values and ethics that may not be shared by others.	Feeling	
	<i>Extraverted Feeling</i>	EF	Warm, friendly, sensitive; values relationships; tactful, trying to meet other's needs; adhering to societal values and related appropriate behavior; valuing other's opinions; wanting social approval; full of zest and enthusiasm; able to express feelings freely; strong awareness of socially acceptable likes and dislikes; harmonious, emphatic interactions with others.		

Aggregate Type Mode Scales

In this section of the report, you will consider your scores on four aggregate scales. Each aggregate scale, Introversion, Extraversion, Perceiving and Judging, reflects a specific combination of four Type Mode scales. The four aggregate scales are the result of 80 self-observations (4 scales X 20 observations each = 80).

The Flow of Psychological Energy *Extraverting and Introverting*

Your inner psychological energy can flow to your inner world of subjective personal experience or to the outer world, the external "object", the environment. When your psychological energy flows to your inner world, you are Introverting. When your psychological energy flows to the world outside, you are Extraverting.

Everyone's energy naturally ebbs and flows both directions. The scores you obtained indicate how much you tend to be oriented one way more than the other (tendency, preference). The stronger the difference between the

scores, the less your psychological energy flows in one direction and the more it flows to the side with the higher score.

Your overall Introverting score is the sum of your four Introverting Type modes (IS, IN, IF, IT), while your overall Extraverting score is the sum of your four Extraverting Type modes (ES, EN, EF, ET). The net difference between these two scores reveals the extent your energy tends to go in one direction rather than another.

Introverting	Extraverting	Absolute difference
211	206	5

Similar usage; no real difference.

Gathering, Organizing and Using Information *Perceiving and Judging*

In any typical situation there is going to be a mixture of Perceiving and Judging involved in what we do. By looking at the relative contribution of the four Type Modes involved in Perceiving (IS, IN, ES and EN), it is possible to learn something about what kind of information we are likely to seek and have available to us and what kinds of information we may, in a relative sense, tend to overlook or not have available.

A similar analysis applies to Judging - how we draw conclusions, how we decide to act into situations. Here the focus would be on the relative contribution of IT, IF, ET and EF.

Again, this will tell us something about what we tend to use to form a course of action and what we may not use enough - depending on the situation.

Your overall Perceiving score is the sum of your four Perceiving Type modes (IS, IN, ES and EN), while your overall Judging score is the sum of your four Judging Type modes (IT, IF, ET and EF). The net difference between these two scores reveals your relative tendency to invest more energy in taking in information (Perceiving) or drawing conclusions (Judging).

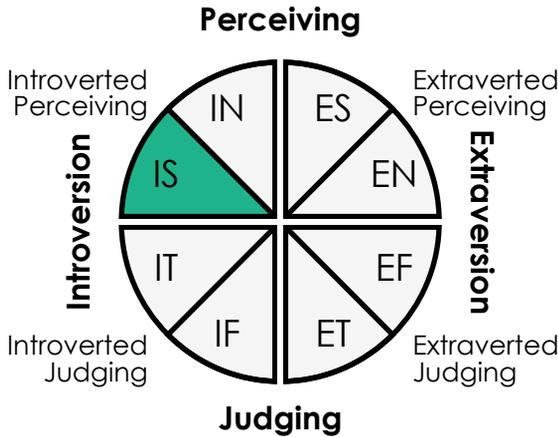
Perceiving	Judging	Absolute difference
215	202	13

Much greater use of PERCEIVING than JUDGING.

The Type Mode Profile. Developmental Possibilities

This section will explain the relative importance of the Type Modes in your Type Mode Profile and will bring together your understanding of your personality profile and experiences you have had that can be instructive to you.

The Role of the Dominant *Where you 'live' most of the time*



The #1 Type Mode is your Dominant. The Dominant is the most highly utilized and is the Type Mode you employ the most in situation after situation. It is, so to speak, where you are 'living' most of the time.

The Dominant constitutes a major process of your personality. Precisely because it is so much a part of one's everyday experience with oneself, the Dominant is difficult for some people to detect. It is taken for granted as how you naturally are.

The Dominant is the most adaptive, flexible and sophisticated of your Type Modes. Your Dominant plays a major role in shaping your experience.

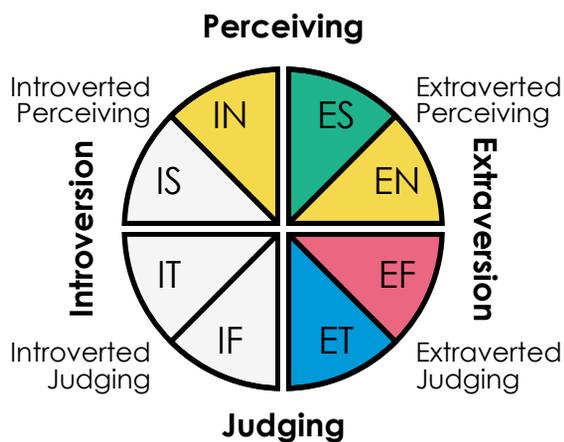
Just because the Dominant is your most thoroughly utilized, it is likely to be quite a challenge to develop further. By analogy, if you are a superb pianist, it is very difficult to enhance your performance.

Enhancing the Dominant *Reflections on your developmental possibilities*

In the following, you are asked to carefully construct approaches to how you might further develop this particular Type Mode(s). Remember, when we are talking about personality, we are talking about relatively enduring characteristics and development should be approached with respect and appreciation of what 'is'.

WHAT WOULD CONSTITUTE FURTHER ENHANCEMENT OF YOUR DOMINANT? WHAT IS AN OBVIOUS AND FEASIBLE WAY TO DEVELOP THIS CAPACITY EVEN MORE IN SITUATIONS WHERE GREATER USAGE IS CALLED FOR?

The Role of the Mid-Modes(s)
Rather undeveloped Type Modes



The influence and usage of your Mid-Modes is in-between your Auxiliary and your Least Used Type Mode. The Mid-Modes carry the potential for enriching your experience and differentiating your personality in fresh ways.

Mid-Mode type processes can be identified through deliberate efforts to pay attention to what you are experiencing - especially what is not accounted for by your Dominant or Auxiliary.

By learning how each Mid-Mode arises in certain activities, you can gently encourage further expression of its process. Mid-Modes are typically much easier to further develop than the Dominant, Auxiliary or Least Type Modes. For this reason, seeking to enhance the functioning of a Mid-Mode is likely to be productive and make a positive contribution to personality functioning.

Enhancing the Mid-Modes
Reflections on your developmental possibilities

In the following, you are asked to carefully construct approaches to how you might further develop this particular Type Mode(s). Remember, when we are talking about personality, we are talking about relatively enduring characteristics and development should be approached with respect and appreciation of what 'is'.

EFFORTS TO ENHANCE THESE MODES DEMAND MORE CONSCIOUS AWARENESS, REDUCED EXPECTATIONS FOR RAPID CHANGE AND A WILLINGNESS TO DEDICATE SUSTAINED EFFORT. AT THE SAME TIME, MID-MODES HAVE THE GREATEST REALISTIC POTENTIAL FOR DEVELOPMENT OF ANY OF THE TYPE MODES. ARE THERE SPECIFIC THINGS YOU WANT TO DO TO STRENGTHEN ONE OF THESE?

Type Mode Overuse and Underuse

This section will facilitate your reflection upon the way you tend to use certain type modes too much or too little. Both these patterns are associated with lack of flexibility and may lead to situations where you are not so successful as you would wish.

Type Mode Overuse

Too much of a good thing

Overuse is when you use a Type Mode more than is called for in a given situation. Although often difficult to detect in a specific situation, if you pay attention to how you engage a number of situations, it is possible to identify those circumstances in which you overuse a particular Type Mode, most often the Dominant. Overuse can create a variety of problems, ranging from simply making things more complicated to preventing situationally effective action. For example, overusing Extraverted Thinking could have the effect of depersonalizing how you act in a situation and make it difficult to introduce fresh information or bring values to bear on whatever you are addressing.

ARE THERE CIRCUMSTANCES WHERE YOU MAY BE OVERUSING A PARTICULAR TYPE MODE? TRY TO BE AS SPECIFIC AS YOU CAN ABOUT THE SITUATION AND THE MODE. WHAT IS THE APPARENT IMPACT ON YOURSELF AND ON OTHERS OF OVERUSE? YOU MAY WANT TO BEGIN BY CONSIDERING YOUR DOMINANT. FOR MOST PEOPLE, THE DOMINANT IS MOST SUSCEPTIBLE TO OVERUSE.

Type Mode Underuse

Too little and too late

Underuse characteristically occurs when the situation you are in calls for the contributions of a particular Type mode and you do not engage it. This is most often the case when a Mid-Mode or Least Used Type Mode is the Type Mode called for. Type Mode underuse and the consequences generated by it are at least as hard to detect as Overuse, perhaps harder. A strategy for exploring the issue of underuse is to develop a pattern of mentally reviewing what happened in a variety of situations immediately after you are no longer in them and asking yourself. What Type Modes did the situation call for? What modes did I use? What modes did I use minimally, if at all? What would have happened if those modes that were used least had been used more? After a while, it is possible to detect the often subtle but important effect of Type Mode underuse.

ARE THERE CIRCUMSTANCES WHERE YOU MAY BE UNDERUSING A PARTICULAR TYPE MODE? BEING AS SPECIFIC AS YOU CAN ABOUT THE SITUATION AND THE MODE INVOLVED, WHAT IS THE IMPACT OF UNDERUSE OF THIS TYPE MODE? WHAT DID NOT HAPPEN THAT COULD HAVE IF THE TYPE MODE HAD BEEN USED IN THE SITUATION?

SECTION 2

Finalize Your Personality Description

This section provides a particular insight into your personality profile. Bear in mind that the descriptive material presented in this section is computer-generated and is only based on the most salient behaviors and emotions associated usually with your Dominant and Least Used Type Modes.

It is not the purpose of this section to present you with a turn-key verbatim of your profile. Instead, this section is intended to help you enhance the written description of your personality profile. You should use this computer-generated text by cutting from and adding to it based on the insights you have received in Section 1. Never jump to conclusions on computer-generated descriptions without comparing them to your experience and without discussing them with a specialized professional.

The Background of Your Most Developed Type Mode

The governing function and its meaning

Your most developed Type Mode is IS, which is an expression of the The Sensing Function.

Sensing is perception by means of the senses. It is one of the two perceiving functions that receive information. Sensing is immediate recording of sights, smells, tastes and touch impressions. It is also the function that records physical and emotional bodily sensings, such as pain or pleasure, muscle tension or relaxation. because Sensing is experienced as occurring in the present, providing unequivocal detail and being 'real', Sensing provides the basis for what we ordinarily call 'Fact'.

Sensing is a realistic, empirical function, concerned with actualities, with what 'is'. When people are using the Sensing function, they tend to interact with what actually happens or exists without deciding whether it is logical or valuable. These individuals often discriminate without judging. For example, the song of a robin and the song of a cardinal are differentiated without ranking one as better or more delightful than the other. With the Sensing function, individuals are likely to notice details and describe differences impartially: 'This is red, that is pink', 'This tastes sweet, that is salty'. Introverted Sensing provides the so-called "Gut" reaction to situations, something often confused with Intuiting. However, unlike Intuition, the "Gut" reaction is quite specific and has to do with the present moment, rather than possible future conditions.

Sensing people may have a good memory for details. They usually can recall conversations accurately or remember directions that others forget. They usually enjoy music, food and sex. Often active participants in sports, they like to be in touch with the movement of their bodies and all accompanying sensings. They are more interested in what they are experiencing than in understanding the 'why' behind the experience.

Sensing along with intuiting, the other perceptual function, form the matrix out of which emerges the judging functions, Thinking and Feeling. Sensing may function alone; however, when it does, people are fully occupied with what is going on at the moment. These people then rely on Sensing without integrating either Thinking or Feeling. They live their lives maximizing the sensing of the moment. Due to their characteristic lack of judgment, such people often find themselves in unhappy or uncomfortable situations, with no idea of how they got there.

When Introverted Sensing is the Most Utilized

Details about your most used Type Mode

When Sensing is Introverted, people are likely to be in touch with their bodily sensings. These sensings provide touchstones, either as bodily components of emotions or as indications of a particular perspective allowing them to see behind the surface of the physical world. Introverted Sensing, like all Introverted Functions, connects with an inner world. Introverted Sensing frequently relates to forms in the inner or outer environment. Introverted Sensing provides the basis for exceptionally vivid memory and recall. As a perceiving process, Introverted Sensing is not limited by ethics or logic and can be an important source of creativity. This Type Mode is associated with mythological images that arise in daydreaming or dreams. These people may connect with one particular timeless perspective from which they view the world and their personal relationships. If an Introverted Sensing person happens to be an artist, the particular viewpoint may be apparent in their art. As an example, the image of the Great Mother archetype permeates the images of the sculpture of Henry Moore. Or, the individual who identifies with Hephaestus, the crippled craftsman of Greek mythology, may view life's events from the perspective of one who is always at a disadvantage. Characteristically, a single image will be influential for a sustained period of time. When Introverted Sensing types are not artistic, they may experience a sense of frustration in their inability to transmit eternal images to the physical world. They may need to develop some technical skill to bring their inwardly felt sensings into concrete reality.

Introverted Sensing is the basis for the phrase 'gut reaction', an internal physical reaction that typically serves as a warning or alert that something happening in the present moment is awry. This reaction is often confused with Introverted Intuiting, which it is not. The so-called 'gut reaction' is clearly keyed to the present moment and is a specific, sustained inner experience that does not change until external circumstances change or new information is obtained. Introverted Sensing provides the internal physical experience of being-in-the-world. Introverted sensing provided the detailed information about the physical well-being of the body, its current state, its needs, wants, desires.

When Introverted Sensing is Extreme

Type Mode overusage

When Introverted Sensing is extreme, the inner psychic world becomes overwhelmingly important. Extremely Introverted Sensing-oriented people may have difficulty relating to the objective, physical world. They may give the impression of having rational self-control, when in truth, at times their sense of reality is at odds with that of most people. Other people may regard observations by people in whom Introverted Sensing is extreme as somewhat illusory.

The Background of Your Least Used Type Mode

The governing function and its meaning

Your least used Type Mode is IF, which is an expression of the The Feeling Function.

Feeling is the processing Function that organizes and judges according to personal and social values. It is the vehicle for ethical judgments. People in whom Feeling is a leading Function tend to arrange the world and everything in it according to evaluations based on acceptance or rejection: 'I like it.' 'I don't like it.' 'It's disagreeable.' 'It's pleasant.' These are all Feeling judgments. These evaluations may include emotional components, such as expressions of love, hate, jealousy or rage, but it is incorrect to describe these value judgments as solely emotions.

Feeling decisions are made quickly through a one-step process that measures an idea, person or event against a standard of values. These people may or may not be conscious of the standard of values they are using for these judgments. The values may be unique to the individual or they may be values that are shared with others. Examples of shared values are religious beliefs or political views. The values may be generalized or specific to a particular situation. The more generalized Feelings become, the more universal the values tend to be, such as brotherhood, freedom, and God. Conversely, the more specific Feelings become, the more subjective are the values. Empathy (knowing what the other person is experiencing) and sympathy (sharing those Feelings) are characteristics of the Feeling Function. It is through these characteristics of the Feeling Function that human beings are connected and human relationships established. The Feeling Function is a cognitive process which is quite distinct from emotion. Like all of the Functions, Feeling is related to but distinct from emotions as a characteristic mental process.

Feeling is a rational process, but it does not depend upon a stereotypical 'logical' process for its judgments. To people who primarily use logic, it may appear that people with a dominant Feeling Function are non-rational. That is incorrect. The structure that the Feeling Function imposes upon the world is reasonable in that it is consistent with the person's system of values or beliefs. Moreover, they will usually strive to create a world that reflects these values and beliefs. Feeling promotes the desire to belong within a family, a group or an organization that is harmonious with the individual's value system. Unless they have, in addition to Feeling, a well developed perceptual Function, people with a Feeling Function predominating may look upon the spontaneity of the Intuiting or Sensing Functions as disorganized or even chaotic.

When Introverted Feeling is the Least Used

Details about your least used Type Mode

People in whom Introverted Feeling is the least-developed Type Mode are at a distinct disadvantage when forced by circumstances to make quick value judgments. Under pressure, their usual thoughtfulness seems to melt away, and they may jump to conclusions without considering the facts. They are likely to have only a vague sense of their internal values. If you ask these people for their opinion, they may be hard-pressed to give you an answer. They tend to be evasive. It is hard to know what they are Thinking. They are likely to get upset if someone tries to get them to say what they would like to do. When these people are in an unfamiliar situation they may act impulsively. They may become moody and uncommunicative when they are unable to find any reasonable answers to how to make ethical decisions.

They may lose touch with their ability to deal effectively with people, and may give the appearance of being shy. They also lose confidence in their ability to understand people. Consequently, they may at these times feel misunderstood. They can lose their trust in people, and may become suspicious and fearful. When this happens, their loyalty is shaken and they may feel isolated and alone.

When Introverted Feeling is the Least Used with S as a Leading Function

How your least and most developed Type Modes interact

When people whose least-developed Type Mode is Introverted Feeling have Sensing as a leading Function, they deal well with the material world but rarely leave their personal stamp on it. They can be characterized as self-less in that they are unaware of what is important to them personally and thoroughly enmeshed in the details of the environment. Although they may become very successful in that world, they sometimes find themselves Feeling lonely and alienated. At times insensitive to human needs and emotions, they may find it hard to relate to others sympathetically and with understanding. They are willing to deal with the world as it is, with a minimum of sentiment.

SECTION 3

Details about how you answered the SL-TDI

This section is intended for the use of the specialized professional who has administered the test and who has helped you to interpret it. The data contained on the next page is aimed at retaining the answers you have given to the test items, for statistical and archival purposes. Also, this section analyzes the way you have approached the completion of the SL-TDI in general and whether your profile has too many missing items to be considered valid.

Technical Information about Your Answers

This section is intended for the test administrator and shows the answers given by you at the items of the SL-TDI, as well as other important data based on these answers, like missing answers and your general approach to endorsing or rejecting items.

Answers to the items

The answers you gave to the items of the SL-TDI

(1): '5'	(21): '1'	(41): '2'	(61): '5'	(81): '1'	(101): '4'	(121): '2'	(141): '5'
(2): '1'	(22): '5'	(42): '1'	(62): '3'	(82): '2'	(102): '4'	(122): '3'	(142): '2'
(3): '3'	(23): '2'	(43): '1'	(63): '3'	(83): '2'	(103): '4'	(123): '3'	(143): '5'
(4): '1'	(24): '5'	(44): '3'	(64): '1'	(84): '1'	(104): '3'	(124): '4'	(144): '2'
(5): '2'	(25): '2'	(45): '2'	(65): '3'	(85): '1'	(105): '5'	(125): '4'	(145): '5'
(6): '1'	(26): '1'	(46): '2'	(66): '2'	(86): '2'	(106): '1'	(126): '4'	(146): '2'
(7): '2'	(27): '3'	(47): '2'	(67): '1'	(87): '2'	(107): '1'	(127): '1'	(147): '4'
(8): '1'	(28): '2'	(48): '2'	(68): '1'	(88): '4'	(108): '2'	(128): '3'	(148): '2'
(9): '5'	(29): '4'	(49): '3'	(69): '2'	(89): '2'	(109): '2'	(129): '1'	(149): '1'
(10): '5'	(30): '1'	(50): '4'	(70): '4'	(90): '2'	(110): '1'	(130): '1'	(150): '2'
(11): '5'	(31): '4'	(51): '2'	(71): '4'	(91): '5'	(111): '1'	(131): '5'	(151): '2'
(12): '5'	(32): '1'	(52): '4'	(72): '4'	(92): '4'	(112): '2'	(132): '3'	(152): '5'
(13): '4'	(33): '1'	(53): '1'	(73): '2'	(93): '5'	(113): '1'	(133): '1'	(153): '2'
(14): '4'	(34): '2'	(54): '1'	(74): '4'	(94): '4'	(114): '1'	(134): '3'	(154): '1'
(15): '1'	(35): '4'	(55): '1'	(75): '2'	(95): '2'	(115): '1'	(135): '3'	(155): '3'
(16): '4'	(36): '1'	(56): '2'	(76): '2'	(96): '3'	(116): '3'	(136): '1'	(156): '1'
(17): '2'	(37): '2'	(57): '4'	(77): '3'	(97): '2'	(117): '4'	(137): '4'	(157): '2'
(18): '5'	(38): '2'	(58): '1'	(78): '3'	(98): '1'	(118): '3'	(138): '2'	(158): '1'
(19): '5'	(39): '2'	(59): '2'	(79): '1'	(99): '4'	(119): '3'	(139): '5'	(159): '2'
(20): '1'	(40): '2'	(60): '5'	(80): '3'	(100): '4'	(120): '1'	(140): '4'	(160): '4'

General item statistics

How you approached endorsement and rejection of items

answers of '1': 43 out of 160 (26.88%)
answers of '2': 46 out of 160 (28.75%)
answers of '3': 22 out of 160 (13.75%)
answers of '4': 29 out of 160 (18.13%)
answers of '5': 20 out of 160 (12.50%)
missing answers: 0 out of 160 (0.00%)



Four-Letter Psychological Type *Correspondence with the MBTI*

Though based on the same theory of Carl G. Jung, the SL-TDI does not measure psychological types exactly in the same way as the MBTI (Myers-Briggs Type Indicator). Still, the following type is provided for specialists familiar with the latter measure.

E	S	T	P
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E (211) - I (206) = E (5)
S (118) - N (97) = S (21)
T (108) - F (94) = T (14)
J (202) - P (215) = P (13)

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