

Your Results

Your Jungian Personality Type:

INFJ

The Advocate

The description of INFJs from [MyersBriggs.org](https://www.myersbriggs.org) is:

Seek meaning and connection in ideas, relationships, and material possessions. Want to understand what motivates people and are insightful about others. Conscientious and committed to their firm values. Develop a clear vision about how best to serve the common good. Organized and decisive in implementing their vision.

Does Your Jungian Type Capture You?

How well does your type's title and description capture your personality? Is the information above a relatively accurate depiction of who you are?

If so, this illustrates one major problem with Jungian personality type tests (such as the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator). Although we correctly told you your personality type—INFJ—we gave you a *random* type title and description*.

[Click here to switch back to your fake title and description.](#)

What is Going On?!

Personality psychologists generally reject the idea that personality **types** exists. This is because there are major problems with Jungian type tests. These problems make it possible to give you a *random** result that feels as accurate as your "real" result.

1. Personality isn't a Category

Personality is a lot like height. You can probably think of some people who are definitely **tall**. You can probably also think of at least a few people who are absolutely **short**. However, most people are just about average—they're not really tall or short.

Personality is the same. People aren't either **extraverted** or **introverted**. Rather, most people are somewhere in the middle. Just like you can think of a few extremely tall or short people, you can probably think of a few people who are extremely extraverted or extremely introverted. But most of the people in your life probably fall smack in the middle of the spectrum.

Instead of trying to make you fit into a category (like INFJ), we can show you your **scores** on each of the four traits measured in the type test. If you are like most people, your scores probably aren't extreme. You probably fall somewhere in the middle of most of the traits.

Your "Type" as Traits

Extraversion - 2nd percentile - extremely low

Introversion and **E**xtraversion are just opposite ends of a single spectrum. You are extremely low in extraversion—which equivalently means that you are extremely high in introversion.

Intuiting - 99th percentile - extremely high

Like introversion and extraversion, **S**ensing and **i**ntuiting are just opposite ends of a single spectrum. You are extremely high in intuiting—which equivalently means that you are extremely low in sensing.

Feeling vs. Thinking - 56th percentile - about average

Feeling - 53rd percentile - about average

Thinking - 41st percentile - about average

Thinking and **F**eeling aren't necessarily opposite of each other. However, Jungian personality type tests tend to pit them as opposites against each other. Within this framework, you are about average in feeling vs. thinking. Splitting thinking and feeling into separate components, you are about average in feeling and about average in thinking.

Judging - 94th percentile - extremely high

Perceiving and **J**udging are just opposite ends of a single spectrum. You are extremely high in judging—which equivalently means that you are extremely low in perceiving.

2. There are Five Traits

Jungian type tests measure four traits: extraversion, intuiting, feeling vs. thinking, and judging. These traits are usually combined into 16 types.

However, personality psychologists nearly universally agree that you don't need 16 unique categories to understand people's personalities. In reality, there are actually **five** personality traits: extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, neuroticism, and openness to experience (Goldberg, 1996).

In this personality test, we also measured your Big Five personality traits.

Your Big Five Traits

Extraversion - 1st percentile - extremely low

You are extremely low in extraversion. People high in extraversion are sociable, active, and like to take risks. They also tend to feel many positive emotions. People low in extraversion (introverts) prefer time alone, are more risk-averse, and may feel fewer positive emotions.

Agreeableness - 34th percentile - low

You are low in agreeableness. People high in agreeableness are kind and considerate and strongly motivated to maintain positive relationships. People low in agreeableness are more likely to prefer competition over cooperation and to dislike giving and receiving favors.

Conscientiousness - 93rd percentile - extremely high

You are extremely high in conscientiousness. People high in conscientiousness are hardworking, orderly, organized, and punctual. People low in conscientiousness are more spontaneous and less structured.

Neuroticism - 95th percentile - extremely high

You are extremely high in neuroticism. People high in neuroticism tend to feel a lot of negative emotions, like anger, sadness, or anxiety. People low in neuroticism tend to be more stoic.

Openness - 94th percentile - extremely high

You are extremely high in openness. People high in openness like to try new foods, visit new cities, have new experiences, have intellectual discussions, and reflect on their experiences. People low in openness tend to be more conservative and prefer routine. They are more comfortable with familiar surroundings.

Comparison of Jungian and Big Five Dimensions

Some of the traits that Jungian type tests measure overlap with the Big Five Personality Traits

Extraversion

Jungian E vs. I - 2nd percentile - extremely low

Big Five Extraversion - 1st percentile - extremely low

Jungian **extraversion** (vs. introversion) primarily taps how sociable you are. Big Five **extraversion** is a broader concept that includes how active and energetic you are, how much risk you like to take, and how many positive emotions you usually feel.

Intuiting

Jungian N vs. S - 99th percentile - extremely high

Big Five Openness - 94th percentile - extremely high

Jungian **intuiting** (vs. sensing) taps how creative and imaginative you are. Big Five **openness** is a broader concept that includes creativity and imagination, but also taps your desires for variety and to have new experiences.

Feeling

Jungian F vs. T - 56th percentile - about average

Big Five Agreeableness - 34th percentile - low

Big Five Neuroticism - 95th percentile - extremely high

Big Five Openness - 94th percentile - extremely high

Jungian **feeling** (vs. thinking) overlaps least well with the Big Five model. People high in Jungian feeling are tenderhearted, which overlaps with Big Five **agreeableness**. People high in Jungian feeling are also thin-skinned and easily hurt, which is included in Big Five **neuroticism**. People high in Jungian feeling are reflective and driven by emotions, and this sort of emotionality is a part of Big Five **openness**.

Judging

Jungian J vs. P - 94th percentile - extremely high

Big Five Conscientiousness - 93rd percentile - extremely high

Jungian **judging** is extremely similar to Big Five **conscientiousness**.

*Disclaimer: your "random" description was selected from a type that started with the letter I. This is because descriptions of extraversion and introversion (e.g., "outgoing" vs. "quiet") are very noticeable. Importantly, however, a description like "outgoing" or "quiet" can apply to many Jungian categories. This is because your specific 4-letter category doesn't determine whether or not you are outgoing. Rather, your level of extraversion—a single trait—determines how outgoing you are.