LIFE MUSEUMS

Personal Insight & Communication Report

Four-preference type · based on your questionnaire answers · AI-assisted explanation

Prepared for	Alex
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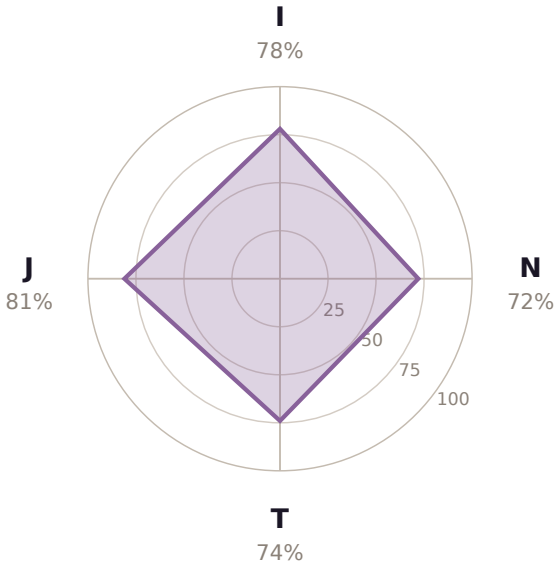
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01

At a glance

Four-letter radar



Energy

moderate lean

E Extraversion — **I Introversion**

22% · 78%

Information

moderate lean

S Sensing — **N Intuition**

28% · 72%

Decisions

moderate lean

T Thinking — F Feeling

74% · 26%

Structure

strong lean

J Judging — P Perceiving

81% · 19%

Three key findings

- A strong Judging preference means you gain energy from closure, planning, and decided outcomes.
- Your responses indicate a moderate preference for recharging through internal reflection and quieter interactions.
- Your answers show a moderate lean toward Thinking, meaning you usually start with logical analysis but remain open to weighing personal values and human impact.

A tension worth noticing

You may feel a steady pull between wanting to refine a long-term vision in private and needing to step forward and direct its practical execution.

Start here

This week, choose one plan you are developing and share a rough draft of it with someone whose input you value before you consider it finished.

02

How to read this report

This report explains one questionnaire attempt: Oct 1, 2026, 100 questions. No other attempts are used.

To compare results over time, use the comparison view with attempts you choose, ideally taken with the same question set.

The radar and bars on the At a glance page show how this attempt's answers split between two sides. The radar plots the winning letter of each pair; the bars show the split along each track. Rings on the radar are 25, 50, 75 and 100. It is not a measure of ability, not a percentile, and does not compare you with other people. A lower share on one side only means you chose the other side more often.

What this report can and cannot tell you

- Scores describe what you tended to choose in this attempt, not what you are able to do.
- AI helped write the explanations from your answers. It does not know your history, relationships or past behaviour.
- Situations are possibilities for you to check. Keep what fits and set aside what doesn't.
- It is not a clinical or diagnostic tool, and it is not an official MBTI® assessment.

03

Energy & social preference

Energy

moderate lean

E Extraversion



I Introversion

22% · 78%

What your answers show

Your answers show a moderate lean toward Introversion on the energy and social preference pair. You generally recharge through quiet time or one-on-one exchanges, though you can engage comfortably in busier settings when needed. You tend to reflect before speaking, preferring to organize your thoughts internally before bringing them into a discussion.

> **Why we say this**
>
> In this attempt: 22% E / 78% I. This observation rests on the Introversion-Extraversion preference pair, where your answers leaned moderately toward Introversion.

Where it may show up

This might appear when you are deciding how much socializing feels right after work, or when you choose between writing out your thoughts and talking them through aloud in a team setting.

The cost when overused

A moderate lean means you might occasionally push yourself into too much interaction without noticing the drain, or retreat so quickly that others assume you are disengaged.

> **Try this**
>
> - Notice your physical energy levels during extended social events and give yourself permission to step away briefly before you feel depleted.
> - Practice offering a short initial thought in discussions early on, letting others know you are engaged while you continue refining your ideas internally.
>
> > “I am still turning this over in my mind, but my initial thought is. . .”
>
> > “I need a little quiet time to recharge before we tackle the next topic.”

Does this fit?

Do you usually know exactly how much social interaction you can handle before needing to rest?

If it doesn't: If this does not resonate, your current environment might be demanding more outward engagement than usual, masking your natural inclination to reflect, or you might be adapting to specific people rather than following a general pattern.

04

How you take in information

Information

moderate lean

S Sensing



N Intuition

28% · 72%

What your answers show

Your answers show a moderate lean toward Intuition when taking in information. You generally prefer exploring patterns, meanings, and possibilities, though you do not ignore concrete facts entirely. You tend to start with the big picture and then fill in details as needed, rather than building up from isolated data points.

Why we say this

In this attempt: 28% S / 72% N. This comes from the Sensing-Intuition preference pair, where your answers leaned moderately toward Intuition.

Where it may show up

When planning an event or learning a new skill, you likely want to understand the overall purpose first. Once the concept makes sense, you are willing to engage with the specifics, but starting with raw details may feel tedious or aimless.

The cost when overused

A moderate lean toward Intuition can sometimes lead you to skim over necessary details too quickly, assuming you have grasped the essence when a closer look at the facts would reveal important nuances.

Try this

- When reading a brief or proposal, highlight the core idea first, then deliberately circle back to check the supporting numbers or dates.
- Practice summarizing a situation using only observable facts before adding your interpretation of what it means.

> “I see the general direction; now let us look at the specific pieces that will get us there.”

> “What is the underlying theme connecting these details?”

Does this fit?

Have I confirmed the actual facts, or am I relying mostly on my read of the situation?

If it doesn't: If this does not sound like you, you might simply enjoy brainstorming occasionally while preferring structured, factual information most of the time.

05

How you make decisions

Decisions

moderate lean

T Thinking — F Feeling



74% · 26%

What your answers show

Your answers on this attempt show a moderate lean toward the Thinking side of the decision-making pair. You generally prefer to evaluate choices by looking at logical consistency and objective criteria. While you value fairness and principles, you also recognize that human impact matters, even if your first instinct is to analyze the structure of a problem.

> **Why we say this**
>
> In this attempt: 74% T / 26% F. This observation comes from the Thinking-Feeling preference pair, where your answers leaned moderately toward Thinking over Feeling on this attempt.

Where it may show up

This may show up when you are troubleshooting a plan, comparing proposals, or setting boundaries. You likely start by mapping out what works efficiently, then adjust your conclusion based on how it affects the people involved.

The cost when overused

A moderate reliance on logical analysis might occasionally cause you to delay a decision while you verify every detail, or it might lead you to understate the emotional weight a situation carries for others.

> **Try this**
>
> - Notice when you are gathering more data than you actually need to make a fair choice, and practice deciding with what you have.
> - After explaining your reasoning, explicitly invite others to share what the decision means to them personally.
>
> > “Here is how I am thinking through this logically, but I want to know what feels right to you.”
>
> > “The most efficient path seems to be this one, though I realize we should also consider how it impacts the team.”

Does this fit?

When you recently solved a problem, did you spend more time verifying the logic or checking in with the people affected?

If it doesn't: If this does not fit, you might find that you use logical frameworks comfortably at work or in structured tasks, but lean much more toward personal values in private life.

06

Planning & adapting

Structure

strong lean

J Judging — P Perceiving



81% · 19%

What your answers show

Your answers show a strong lean toward Judging. You consistently chose options that favor closure, planning, and settled decisions. Structure is not just helpful to you; it feels necessary. You likely prefer knowing what comes next well in advance and feel most at ease when tasks are organized and completed ahead of time.

> **Why we say this**
>
> In this attempt: 81% J / 19% P. This observation rests on the Judging-Perceiving preference pair, where your answers leaned strongly toward the Judging side.

Where it may show up

You might notice this when a project deadline moves up, when organizing a group trip, or when someone changes plans at the last minute. In these moments, your instinct is often to create a schedule, assign roles, or lock in details quickly.

The cost when overused

Relying heavily on structure can sometimes mean missing unexpected opportunities. It may also create friction when others need more time to decide or when circumstances shift faster than your plan allows.

> **Try this**
>
> - Before finalizing a plan, pause and name one element you could leave open for later adjustment.
> - When someone suggests a change to your schedule, try waiting ten seconds before responding to let your initial reaction settle.
>
> > “I have a plan mapped out, and I would like to share it so we can align early.”
>
> > “If something shifts, please tell me as soon as you know so I can adjust my approach.”

Does this fit?

When plans change suddenly, do you feel relief if you can quickly build a new structure, or do you feel stuck until order returns?

If it doesn't: If you feel you adapt easily and rarely seek closure, you may have answered based on how you behave at work rather than how you naturally prefer to operate.

07

Where you differ from the typical description

Because your lean is moderate rather than extreme, you likely have easier access to outward engagement than a strongly introverted description suggests, and you may adapt to interactive situations more fluidly than expected.

Based on: In this attempt: 22% E / 78% I. The Introversion-Extraversion preference pair shows a moderate lean toward Introversion, placing you closer to the boundary than a strong result.

Unlike descriptions that paint intuitive types as constantly lost in abstract thought, your moderate lean means you can shift between big-picture thinking and practical details without losing your footing entirely.

Based on: In this attempt: 28% S / 72% N. The Sensing-Intuition preference pair shows a moderate lean toward Intuition, keeping both sides accessible.

Because your lean is moderate rather than extreme, descriptions that paint Thinking types as purely detached analysts likely miss your willingness to factor in personal values once the logic is laid out.

Based on: In this attempt: 74% T / 26% F. This nuance comes from your moderate lean toward Thinking within the Thinking-Feeling preference pair.

08

Strengths and when they work

Your answers show a moderate lean toward each preference. These strengths describe patterns that tend to support you when the situation calls for them. They are tendencies, not fixed abilities, and each carries a cost if relied on too heavily.

Strategic foresight

When a project requires mapping out several steps ahead or anticipating how different parts of a system might interact over time.

When overused: If leaned on constantly, you might spend so much energy modeling future scenarios that present details or immediate needs get overlooked.

> **Why we say this**
>
> Supported by your moderate lean toward Intuition over Sensing, which favors looking at underlying patterns and possibilities rather than focusing only on what is immediately tangible.

Independent analysis

When a complex problem needs to be untangled without being swayed by group pressure or emotional urgency.

When overused: If applied in every interaction, others may feel their perspectives or feelings were bypassed, which can slow down collaboration.

> **Why we say this**
>
> Supported by your moderate lean toward Thinking over Feeling, which favors evaluating information through logical consistency, combined with your moderate lean toward Introversion over Extraversion, which favors processing internally.

Structured follow-through

When a deadline approaches or a process needs clear milestones to keep everyone aligned and moving forward.

When overused: If held too tightly, a sudden change in plans or an unexpected detour might feel more disruptive than necessary, making it harder to adapt smoothly.

> **Why we say this**
>
> Supported by your moderate lean toward Judging over Perceiving, which favors organizing the external world into decided, planned structures rather than leaving things open-ended.

09

Blind spots and adjustments

Blind spots are simply areas where your natural preferences might cause you to miss something useful. Because your leans are moderate, both sides of each pair remain available to you. Notice these signals as gentle reminders to check your assumptions, not as flaws.

You notice yourself waiting until an idea feels fully formed before sharing it, which sometimes means others have already moved in a different direction.

Another explanation: It could be that you value accuracy and want to avoid confusion, rather than intending to withhold information.

> **Try this**
>
> Test sharing an early-stage thought with one trusted person this week, framing it explicitly as a work-in-progress to see how their feedback shapes it.

Someone shares a difficulty they are facing, and your first instinct is to offer a solution or point out a flaw in their approach.

Another explanation: They might be looking for acknowledgment or a space to think out loud, rather than asking for a fix.

> **Try this**
>
> Before offering advice, try asking a simple clarifying question like whether they would prefer brainstorming together or just having someone listen.

A plan changes unexpectedly, and you feel a sharp sense of frustration or a desire to push back against the new direction.

Another explanation: The change might actually open up a more efficient path, even if it disrupts the structure you had carefully built.

> **Try this**
>
> When a shift happens, pause and write down one potential benefit of the new arrangement before deciding how to respond.

10

Communication at work

What your answers show

Your answers show a moderate lean toward working independently, focusing on underlying patterns, making decisions through logical analysis, and organizing tasks into clear structures. At work, this often means you prefer to process information quietly before sharing conclusions, and you value efficiency and foresight in how projects are managed.

> **Why we say this**
>
> This is supported by your moderate leans toward Introversion over Extraversion, Intuition over Sensing, Thinking over Feeling, and Judging over Perceiving across the four preference pairs.

Where it may show up

You may notice this pattern when starting a new project, preparing for meetings, or deciding how much detail to share with colleagues who process information differently than you do.

The cost when overused

Relying too heavily on these preferences can sometimes leave others feeling out of the loop, or cause you to miss valuable input that arrives outside your planned structure.

> **Try this**
>
> - Before a meeting, write down one key point you want to share so you do not have to formulate it while listening.
> - When presenting an idea, briefly state the practical next step alongside the long-term vision.
>
> > “I have been thinking through the underlying structure of this problem, and here is the approach I suggest we take.”
>
> > “Let me review the details on my own first, and I will bring a summary to our next check-in.”

Someone asks you to join a committee or take on a favor that falls outside your priorities and drains your energy.

> “I appreciate you thinking of me for this, but I need to decline. My current commitments require my full focus, and I would not be able to give this the attention it deserves.”

Why it works: This uses your preference for structured priorities and logical boundaries. It frames the refusal around capacity and quality rather than personal dislike, which keeps the interaction respectful and clear.

Giving a progress update to a manager or team.

> “I have mapped out the next three steps for this project. The current phase is on track, and I anticipate we will need to address one potential bottleneck next week. I will send a brief written summary after this meeting.”

Why it works: This honors your preference for structured planning and logical analysis while giving others the concrete reassurance they need. If your audience seems restless for more immediate action, switch to simply naming the very next task you will complete today.

Raising a disagreement about a proposed strategy.

> “I see the goal we are aiming for, but looking at the underlying mechanics, I think this approach might create friction later. Can we examine the alternative where we adjust the timeline first?”

Why it works: By focusing on the system and the logic rather than personal opinions, you use your analytical strengths to keep the conversation objective. If the room is highly focused on team harmony in that moment, you might soften the opening by first acknowledging the effort behind the original proposal.

Clarifying a vague or open-ended task assignment.

> “To make sure I deliver exactly what is needed, could we define the specific outcome you are looking for and the deadline? Once I have those parameters, I can determine the best way to execute it.”

Why it works: This translates your need for closure and structure into a collaborative request rather than a demand. It prevents you from spending energy guessing the requirements. If the person assigning the task prefers flexibility, you can offer two possible outcomes for them to choose between instead.

Does this fit?

Do people at work usually know what you are working on, or do they only see the final result?

If it doesn't: If this does not sound like your daily experience, you might be adapting heavily to a specific workplace culture right now, which can temporarily mask your natural preferences.

11

Collaboration & boundaries

What your answers show

In collaborative settings, your answers suggest you prefer dividing work into distinct responsibilities, analyzing problems conceptually, and sticking to an agreed-upon plan. You likely contribute best when you have space to think deeply and when roles are clearly defined from the start.

> **Why we say this**
>
> Your moderate preference for Introversion, Intuition, Thinking, and Judging shapes how you naturally approach shared tasks, boundaries, and group decision-making processes.

Where it may show up

This might surface during team brainstorms, when negotiating who handles which part of a project, or when someone asks you to shift your focus unexpectedly.

The cost when overused

Overusing this structured, independent approach can sometimes make collaboration feel rigid to others, or lead you to take on too much alone rather than asking for timely support.

> **Try this**
>
> - When splitting a project, explicitly name which parts require joint discussion and which can be handled individually.
> - Schedule a brief check-in halfway through a shared task to ensure everyone is still aligned on the goal.
>
> > “I work best when I can take ownership of a specific piece of this and bring it back to the group once it is drafted.”
>
> > “Let us agree on the final goal now so we do not have to renegotiate the direction halfway through.”

Splitting work on a shared project with colleagues.

> “I suggest we divide this based on our strengths. I am happy to take the research and structural outline if someone else wants to handle the initial drafting and formatting. Let us set a time to combine our pieces on Thursday.”

Why it works: This uses your preference for clear organization and logical division of labor. It sets expectations early, reducing ambiguity. If a colleague prefers a more fluid, overlapping workflow, you can adjust by agreeing on one shared document where you each contribute asynchronously.

Asking for help when you hit a roadblock.

> “I have analyzed this issue from a few angles and reached a limit. I need your perspective on this specific variable before I can move forward with the rest of the plan.”

Why it works: Framing the request around a specific missing piece aligns with your analytical nature and shows you have already done the groundwork. It makes it easier for others to step in without feeling they are taking over. If the helper needs more context, briefly summarize your previous steps first.

Declining an extra task that disrupts your current plan.

> “I cannot take this on right now without compromising the deadline for my current priority. If this new task is more urgent, let us look at what needs to be paused or reassigned first.”

Why it works: This protects your need for structured planning and focuses on logical trade-offs rather than personal reluctance. It keeps the boundary firm but professional. If the requester is highly focused on relationships, you might add a brief sentence expressing that you wish you had the capacity to help.

Does this fit?

When working with others, do you tend to retreat into your own section early, or do you stay in the group discussion longer than feels comfortable?

If it doesn't: If you find you actually prefer constant group brainstorming, your environment may currently require more collaboration than your natural baseline, leading you to adapt your usual style.

12

Expressing needs in close relationships

What your answers show

In close relationships, your answers indicate you tend to express care by solving problems, anticipating future needs, and maintaining reliable commitments. You likely value deep, meaningful conversations over frequent small talk, and you may show affection through consistent actions rather than spontaneous emotional displays.

> **Why we say this**
>
> This reflects your moderate lean toward Introversion, Intuition, Thinking, and Judging, which influences how you process emotions and communicate needs with people you trust.

Where it may show up

You might notice this when a close friend or family member is upset, when you are trying to explain why you need quiet time, or when making weekend plans.

The cost when overused

Leaning too heavily on logic and structure in close relationships can sometimes leave others feeling unheard emotionally, or cause you to suppress your own need for warmth and spontaneity.

> **Try this**
>
> - When someone shares a problem, ask if they want advice or just a listening ear before offering solutions.
> - Practice stating one emotional need directly, even if it feels more efficient to just handle it yourself.
>
> > “I care about this relationship, and the way I show that is by trying to make things run smoothly for us both.”
>
> > “I need some quiet time to recharge my thoughts, but that does not mean I want to be distant from you.”

Does this fit?

Do the people closest to you know when you are stressed, or do you tend to process it entirely on your own before they notice?

If it doesn't: If you feel you are highly expressive and spontaneous with loved ones, you might reserve your structured, analytical side strictly for work, keeping your personal life much more flexible.

13

Repair after a disagreement

Repairing a misunderstanding requires stepping outside your preferred logical framework to address the emotional impact. Your natural tendency is to analyze what went wrong, but connection often requires validating the other person's experience first, even if their facts differ from yours.

You offered a solution when a close friend or family member just wanted comfort, and they withdrew.

> “I realize I jumped straight into fixing the problem earlier. I should have just listened. How are you feeling about it now?”

They may have interpreted your quick problem-solving as dismissive or uncaring, rather than seeing it as your way of showing support.

Listen without offering a new plan. Let them finish their thought completely before responding, honoring their need for emotional processing.

You changed a plan abruptly because you saw a more efficient route, and a collaborator or companion felt steamrolled.

> “I made that change quickly because the new path made logical sense to me, but I see now that I did not give you a chance to weigh in. I apologize for overriding your input.”

They likely felt their time or opinion was undervalued, interpreting your efficiency as a lack of respect for their role in the decision.

Ask them how they would prefer to handle similar changes in the future, and commit to pausing for their input before executing the next pivot.

You needed space to think during a tense discussion and walked away, leaving the other person anxious.

> “When I stepped away earlier, I was trying to organize my thoughts so I could respond fairly. I understand that leaving suddenly might have felt like I was shutting you out.”

The other person probably read your withdrawal as rejection or anger, rather than recognizing it as your method for preventing a reactive argument.

Agree on a specific signal or phrase you can use next time you need a pause, such as setting a timer for when you will return to the conversation.

14

Friendship & social rhythm

What your answers show

Your answers suggest you value friendships that offer depth and shared ideas over frequent social contact. You likely prefer connecting one-on-one or in small groups where conversations can explore meaningful topics. Time alone is not a withdrawal from people but a necessary space to recharge and process your thoughts before engaging again.

> **Why we say this**
>
> This pattern draws on Introversion, chosen more often than Extraversion, and Intuition, chosen more often than Sensing, both with moderate leans.

Where it may show up

This may show up when friends expect quick replies to group chats, when weekend plans fill up without warning, or when someone interprets your need for quiet as disinterest in their life.

The cost when overused

Relying heavily on solitude and deep-focus conversations might leave some friends feeling unsure of where they stand, or cause you to miss spontaneous moments of connection.

> **Try this**
>
> - Schedule a recurring low-pressure check-in with close friends, such as a brief weekly message, so they know you are thinking of them even when you are quiet.
> - Before accepting social invitations, pause to estimate how much recharging time you will need afterward, and build that buffer into your calendar.
>
> > “I really enjoy our conversations, and I am at my best when I have had some quiet time beforehand to gather my thoughts. If I take a while to reply, it just means I am recharging, not ignoring you.”

Does this fit?

Do my closest friends currently understand the difference between my need for solitude and my feelings about them?

If it doesn't: If this does not fit, you may be drawing more on your Extraversion or Sensing preferences in friendships than your questionnaire answers indicated, adapting your style to match the people around you.

15

Noticing yourself under pressure

When pressure builds, your usual way of organizing the world and relying on logical analysis can shift. Because your preferences lean moderately toward Introversion, Intuition, Thinking, and Judging, stress may appear as changes in how you plan, communicate, or process information. Use these signals to notice yourself early.

Signals to check in yourself

- You might find yourself obsessively reorganizing details or creating rigid schedules to regain a sense of control when things feel uncertain.
- You could notice a sudden urge to withdraw completely from others, shutting down communication rather than explaining what you need.
- You may start second-guessing your own logic, jumping between unlikely worst-case scenarios instead of trusting your usual ability to see the big picture.
- You might become unusually blunt or dismissive of other people's emotions, treating every interaction as a problem to be solved instantly.

Options to try

- Step away from the immediate problem and engage in a physical or sensory activity, like walking or cooking, to ground yourself outside your thoughts.
- Write down the specific facts of the situation separate from your predictions about it, allowing your natural preference for structure to work calmly rather than frantically.
- Reach out to one trusted person and state clearly that you are under pressure, asking simply for their presence rather than their solutions.
- Deliberately postpone a non-urgent decision by twenty-four hours to prevent your drive for closure from forcing a choice you will later regret.

16

Your one-page communication guide

This guide translates your four-preference profile into practical notes you can share with colleagues, friends, or family to make daily communication smoother and more predictable.

Best way to give me feedback	Present the issue logically and directly. I appreciate knowing the underlying principle or goal that was missed, rather than receiving vague praise or criticism. Give me a moment to process it before expecting a response.
When I go quiet, it usually means	I am processing information internally. My preference for Introversion means I think before I speak. Silence is rarely a sign of disagreement or upset; it is how I organize my thoughts.
What helps me decide	Having a clear framework and understanding the long-term implications. I rely on Intuition and Thinking, so seeing how the pieces connect into a larger strategy matters more to me than immediate emotional reactions.
How I prefer to make plans	I lean toward Judging, which means I like having decisions settled and a general structure in place. I appreciate knowing the agenda ahead of time so I can prepare my thoughts.
What drains my energy quickly	Extended periods of unstructured socializing or constant interruptions. Because I favor Introversion, I need predictable blocks of uninterrupted time to do my best work and maintain my focus.
How to get my attention in a crisis	State the core problem and the desired outcome plainly. Skip the background narrative initially. My preference for Thinking means I respond best to clear, objective data when urgency is high.

> Edit this page before sharing it, and share only what you are comfortable with. It does not include your email, answers or private context.

17

A seven-day experiment

Goal	To practice sharing your thought process earlier with colleagues, rather than waiting until your idea is fully formed.
Action	Offer a brief, structured update on a project before you feel it is perfectly ready, focusing on the direction rather than the final details.
When	During your next collaborative meeting or when sending a project status email this week.
How to observe	Notice whether sharing incomplete but organized thoughts reduces misunderstandings or speeds up alignment with your team.

- Day 1: Identify one ongoing project where you have been working quietly on a solution.
- Day 2: Draft three bullet points outlining your current direction, leaving room for input.
- Day 3: Ask a colleague if they have five minutes to review your preliminary thoughts.
- Day 4: Share the bullet points verbally or via a short message, explicitly stating this is a draft.
- Day 5: Listen to their response without immediately defending your logic; just note their perspective.
- Day 6: Reflect on whether their input changed or strengthened your original intuitive leap.
- Day 7: Decide if this earlier-sharing approach is something you want to keep using regularly.

18

Review page

Come back to this page after the experiment. Short notes are enough.

Three observations in this report that fit me

One observation that did not fit, and why

The action I tried, and what happened

What I will adjust next time

> Comparing with earlier results: only compare attempts taken with the same question set. Treat differences as questions to explore (mood, context, how you read a question), not as proof that you changed.

19

Method, limits & sources

Questionnaire	Four preference pairs (E/I, S/N, T/F, J/P) from Jungian type theory. Life Museums' own questionnaire; not affiliated with or endorsed by The Myers-Briggs Company.
Your attempt	Oct 1, 2026 · 100 (Deep) questions
Scores	Share of your answers on each pair that leaned toward each side. No population norms are used.
How it was written	Chapters come from a content library written in advance for each score range and profile, then assembled for your scores; the numbers are inserted from your answers. AI was used to draft the library under rules that forbid inventing history, percentiles, compatibility verdicts or career assignments.
Context you gave	communication at work; finding it hard to say no
Version	insight-v1 · generated Unknown. Reopening this report shows the same saved version.
Feedback & support	support@lifemuseums.com