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Correlation among MBTI, DMIT and Big Five Test For Personality Type: A Survey

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ABSTRACT

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Personality assessments are becoming more common in schools, job guidance and work-related choices to help people learn more about themselves their points and the right jobs for them. This research looks at three ways to measure personality: the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator, the Dermatoglyphics Multiple Intelligence Test and the Big Five Personality Model. The goal is to find out what they have in common what is different about them and how useful each one is for helping people choose a career. The research looks at how personality traits how people learn, how they act and what they like to do in their jobs are connected. The results show that the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator and the Big Five have some ideas, especially when it comes to being outgoing. The Dermatoglyphics Multiple Intelligence Test offers a way of looking at things by focusing on natural abilities how people learn and different types of intelligence based on fingerprints. The study says that looking at all three methods can give an idea of a persons personality and might help give better and more personal career advice. These results could help make career counseling tools, like the MindType Career Counselor Application.

Introduction

Background of the Study

New technology and artificial intelligence are changing the way we get career advice. Traditional career counseling can be time-consuming and hard to get.. Now we have digital tools that can help us understand our strengths how we communicate how we make decisions and what kind of career we might be good at.

The Myers-Briggs Type Indicator is widely used in schools, career counseling and personal development. The Big Five Personality Model looks at five personality traits. The Dermatoglyphics Multiple Intelligence Test tries to figure out our abilities

and learning styles by looking at our fingerprints. MindType is an app that uses the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator to give career recommendations. By comparing these three methods we can get an understanding of how to help people choose a career.

Research Problem

Different personality theories are based on ideas so they might give us different answers. Even though we have studied the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator, the Dermatoglyphics Multiple Intelligence Test and the Big Five Personality Model individually we possess little knowledge regarding how they contrast with one another. This is particularly vital for vocational guidance frameworks like MindType. Thus we must evaluate these three techniques to observe how they are alike how they are distinct and how they can augment each other.

Research Queries

RQ1: What are the parallels and distinctions between the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator and the Big Five Personality Model?

RQ2: How do the personality qualities identified by the Dermatoglyphics Multiple Intelligence Test diverge from those acknowledged by the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator?

RQ3: How do the personality qualities identified by the Dermatoglyphics Multiple Intelligence Test connect to the personality qualities assessed by the Big Five Personality Test?

RQ4: How can contrasting the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator, the Dermatoglyphics Multiple Intelligence Test and the Big Five Personality Model assist us enhance career advice services like MindType?

Research Targets

The aims of this investigation are to evaluate the three personality structures discern what they share and how they are divergent investigate the links between the Dermatoglyphics Multiple Intelligence Test metrics and the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator and Big Five Personality Model characteristics scrutinize the benefits and constraints of each structure and establish how the results can aid personality-oriented career guidance tools like MindType.

Importance of the Study

This inquiry is significant because it integrates three personality evaluation designs and contrasts them. It can assist creators, teachers, career consultants and investigators grasp the merits and drawbacks of diverse evaluation strategies and provide enlightened personality-oriented career suggestions in platforms like MindType.

Extent and Constraints

The investigation contrasts the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator, the Dermatoglyphics Multiple Intelligence Test and the Big Five Personality Model regarding theories personality characteristics, testing strategies and utilization in vocational guidance with an emphasis on MindType.

Constraints: The evaluation is grounded on what we grasp regarding these techniques and the personality design utilized in MindType. We must be cautious when examining the Dermatoglyphics Multiple Intelligence Test since it is not extensively embraced by researchers. Furthermore personality outcomes can fluctuate due to feedback, societal variances and evaluation techniques.”

Literature Overview

Myers-Briggs Type Indicator

The Myers-Briggs Type Indicator was created by Isabel Briggs Myers and Katharine Cook Briggs from Carl Jung's theory of categories. The Myers-Briggs Type Indicator categorizes individuals into 16 personality categories utilizing four inclination aspects: Extraversion or Introversion, Sensing or Intuition Thinking or Feeling and Judging or Perceiving. The Myers-Briggs Type Indicator is extensively utilized in schooling agencies, vocational guidance and individual growth because the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator outcomes are simple to comprehend.

Big Five Personality Model

The Big Five Personality Model is a recognized strategy. It assesses personality on five aspects: Openness to Experience, Conscientiousness, Extraversion, Agreeableness and Neuroticism. The Big Five Personality Model is distinct from the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator because the Big Five Personality Model depicts levels of characteristics rather than allotting a human to a stable personality category. The Big Five Personality Model is extensively utilized in investigation and conduct scrutiny

Dermatoglyphics Multiple Intelligence Test (DMIT)

The dermatoglyphics Multiple Intelligence Test is grounded on fingertip designs. Is portrayed as a technique for discerning innate talents learning modes, multiple intelligences and personality characteristics. The Dermatoglyphics Multiple Intelligence Test has been utilized in professional environments albeit its legitimacy stays contested and necessitates additional scrutiny.

Current Career Guidance Frameworks

Modern career counseling systems combine personality assessment with technologies. These platforms may use psychometrics, recommendations, educational information and chatbots to help users understand strengths and career options. For example Naviance is an career-planning platform that offers assessments and planning tools. MindType is an Android-based career counseling application that uses the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator to determine personality type and provide career recommendations.

Comparative Analysis of Personality Assessment Models

The Myers-Briggs Type Indicator categorizes preferences into 16 types. The Big Five Personality Model measures personality along trait scales. The Dermatoglyphics Multiple Intelligence Test uses fingerprint analysis to identify proposed abilities and learning preferences. Despite foundations and methods the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator, the Big Five Personality Model and the Dermatoglyphics Multiple Intelligence Test all aim to improve understanding of individual characteristics and can be compared for career and educational applications.

Research Gap

Many studies examine the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator and the Big Five Personality Model separately. Compare their interrelationships. The Dermatoglyphics Multiple Intelligence Test has been used in education and career counseling. However little work considers the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator, the Dermatoglyphics Multiple Intelligence Test and the Big Five Personality Model together and connects their findings with personality-based intelligent career counseling. This study addresses that gap, in the context of MindType.

Conceptual Framework

The study assumes that the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator, the Dermatoglyphics Multiple Intelligence Test and the Big Five Personality Model use approaches but contain overlapping concepts related to behavior, decision making, communication, learning preferences and career interests. The models are compared to identify similarities, differences, advantages and limitations to personality-based career counseling. The Myers-Briggs Type Indicator, the Dermatoglyphics Multiple Intelligence Test and the Big Five Personality Model are compared to understand how they can be used together to improve career counseling.

Methodology

Research Design

We are doing a study to see how MBTI, DMIT and Big Five are connected. The goal is to compare these models and figure out how they can help with career counseling based on personality like what MindType does.

Research Framework

Our framework is based on MBTI, DMIT and Big Five. MBTI categorizes people into 16 personality types using four attributes. DMIT looks at what people're naturally good at and how they learn by analyzing their fingerprints. Big Five measures the five traits that make up a persons personality.

Research Instruments

We are using three tools for this study: MBTI, DMIT and the Big Five Personality Test.

Myers-Briggs Type Indicator (MBTI)

The main test we are using is the MBTI questionnaire that MindType uses for career counseling. It has 40 questions about personality divided into four parts: whether you are outgoing or prefer to be alone how you think and make decisions how you feel about things and how you like to plan your life. Each question has a scale, from Disagree to Strongly Agree. The test scores your answers. Tells you which of the 16 MBTI personality types you are.

The MBTI questionnaire used in this research is presented below.

- Extraversion (E) – Introversion (I)
- Sensing (S) – Intuition (N)
- Thinking (T) – Feeling (F)
- Judging (J) – Perceiving (P)

Extraversion (E) – Introversion (I)

1. I enjoy being at the center of a lively social gathering.
2. I prefer to recharge my energy by spending time alone.
3. I find it easy to introduce myself to new people.
4. I tend to be quiet and reserved in large groups.
5. I enjoy fast-paced environments with lots of activity.
6. I prefer deep one-on-one conversations over small talk.
7. I often act or speak before thinking things through.
8. I feel drained after spending a lot of time with people.
9. I am usually the one to start a conversation.
10. I value my privacy and keep my thoughts on myself.

Sensing (S) – Intuition (N)

11. I focus more on facts and details than on ideas and theories.
12. I often imagine future possibilities and "what if" scenarios.
13. I prefer to follow established ways of doing things.
14. I enjoy creative and abstract thinking.
15. I am very observant of my physical surroundings.
16. I like to look for the deeper meaning behind events.
17. I prefer practical information that I can use immediately.

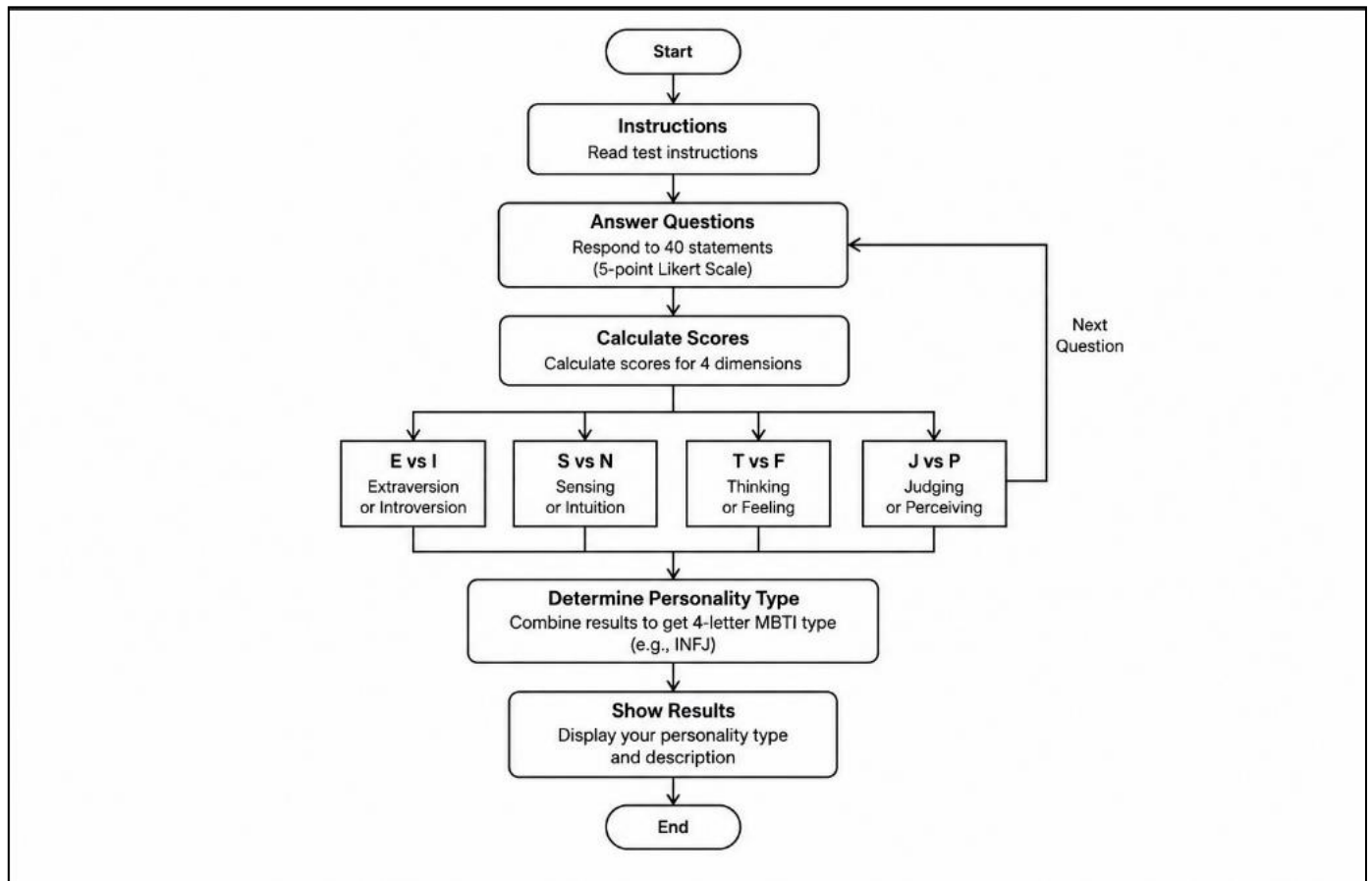
18. I often follow my gut feelings or intuition.
19. I am a realistic person who deals with the world as it is.
20. I am drawn to symbols, metaphors, and artistic concepts.

Thinking (T) – Feeling (F)

21. I make decisions based on logic rather than personal feelings.
22. I prioritize harmony and the feelings of others in a conflict.
23. I value efficiency and accuracy more than being liked.
24. I believe that being kind is more important than being right.
25. I use objective data to reach a fair conclusion.
26. I am very sensitive to the emotional needs of those around me.
27. I am often seen as a firm and rational person.
28. I tend to make choices based on my personal values.
29. I prefer a clear, logical explanation for everything.
30. I often put myself in others' shoes to understand them.

Judging (J) – Perceiving (P)

31. I like to have my day planned out from start to finish.
32. I am comfortable changing my plans at the last minute.
33. I feel better when my workspace is organized and tidy.
34. I enjoy the freedom of being spontaneous.
35. I prefer to finish my work before I start relaxing.
36. I often wait until the last minute to finish a task.
37. I like to make lists and follow them strictly.
38. I find strict routines to be boring and limiting.
39. I feel satisfied when a final decision is made.
40. I prefer to keep my options open as long as possible.



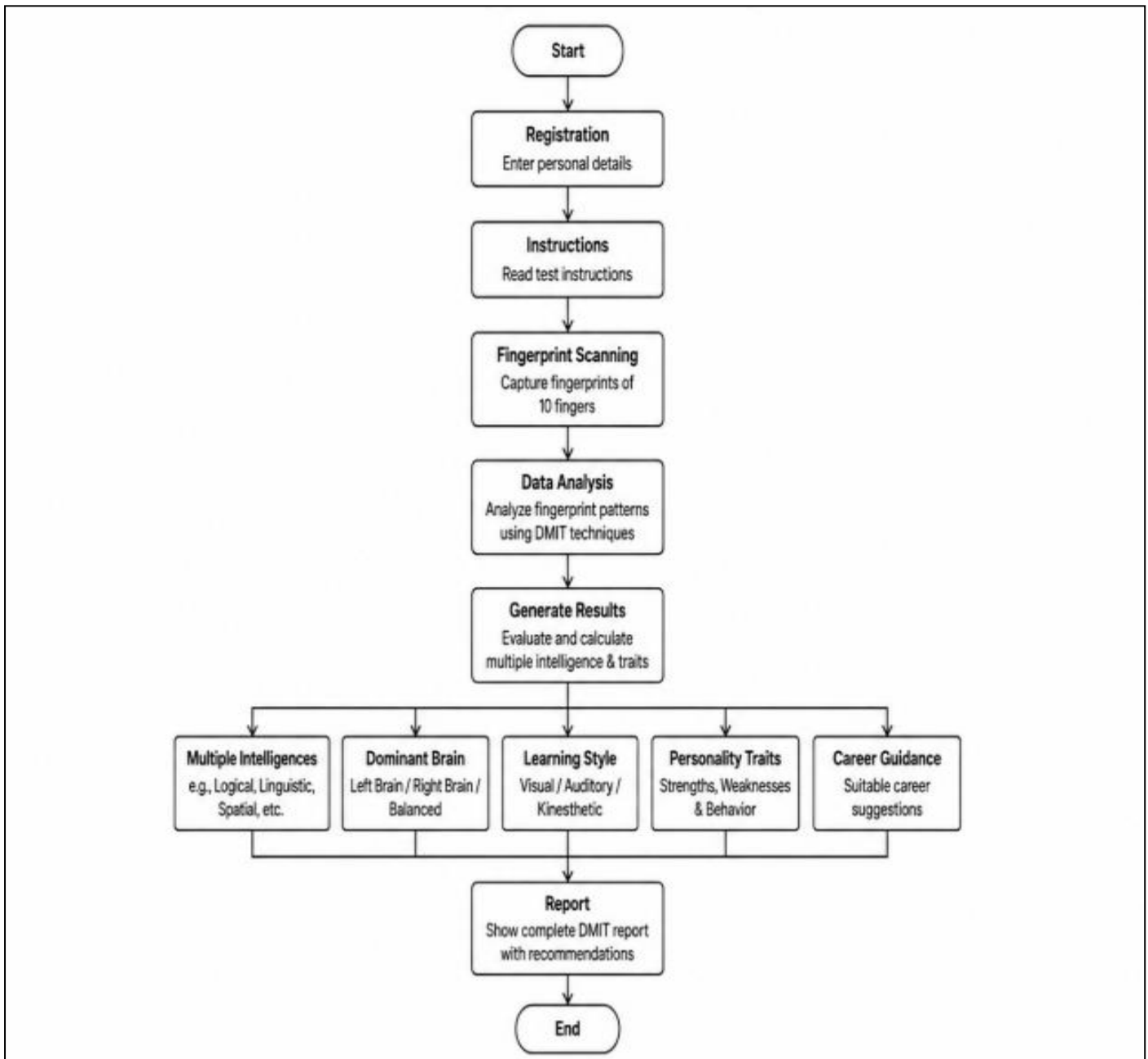
Dermatoglyphics Multiple Intelligence Test (DMIT)

The Dermatoglyphics Multiple Intelligence Test, which is also known as DMIT is a way to compare peoples personalities and intelligence. DMIT is different from tests like MBTI and Big Five. Those tests ask people questions to figure out their personality.. DMIT looks at the patterns on a persons fingerprints also known as dermatoglyphics. This test thinks that the patterns on a persons fingerprints can tell us about their abilities, what they like to learn and even some things about their personality.

To do the DMIT test a persons fingerprints are. Scanned from their fingers. Then the patterns on the fingerprints are looked at closely. The patterns are examined to see what they are like and how they are arranged. This information is used to make a profile of the person. The profile can tell us about the persons strengths, what kind of things they like to learn and some things about their personality. This profile can help us understand how the person learns works with others and does tasks.

DMIT can be helpful when people are trying to figure out what to study or what kind of job they might like. The test can help people find out what they are good at and suggest ways to learn things and develop new skills.. Some people do not think that DMIT is a good way to figure out someones personality or intelligence. They think that the test is not accurate. So the results of the DMIT test should be looked at carefully.

In this study DMIT is not the test used. It is used to compare the results with tests like MBTI and Big Five. This helps us see how the results of DMIT are similar to or different from the results of the tests. It also helps us understand more about how to figure out someones personality and use that information to help them choose a career. The Dermatoglyphics Multiple Intelligence Test or DMIT is used to see how it compares to the tests. The results of the DMIT test are compared to the results of the MBTI and Big Five tests to see what they have in common and what is different. This comparison helps us understand more, about the DMIT test and how it can be used.



Big Five Personality Test

The Big Five Personality Test is the personality assessment model that we are looking at in this research. The Big Five Personality Test assesses personality through five dimensions: Openness to Experience, Conscientiousness, Extraversion, Agreeableness and Neuroticism. These five dimensions of the Big Five Personality Test provide a description of an individual's personality by measuring the degree to which particular characteristics are present rather than placing the individual into a fixed personality category.

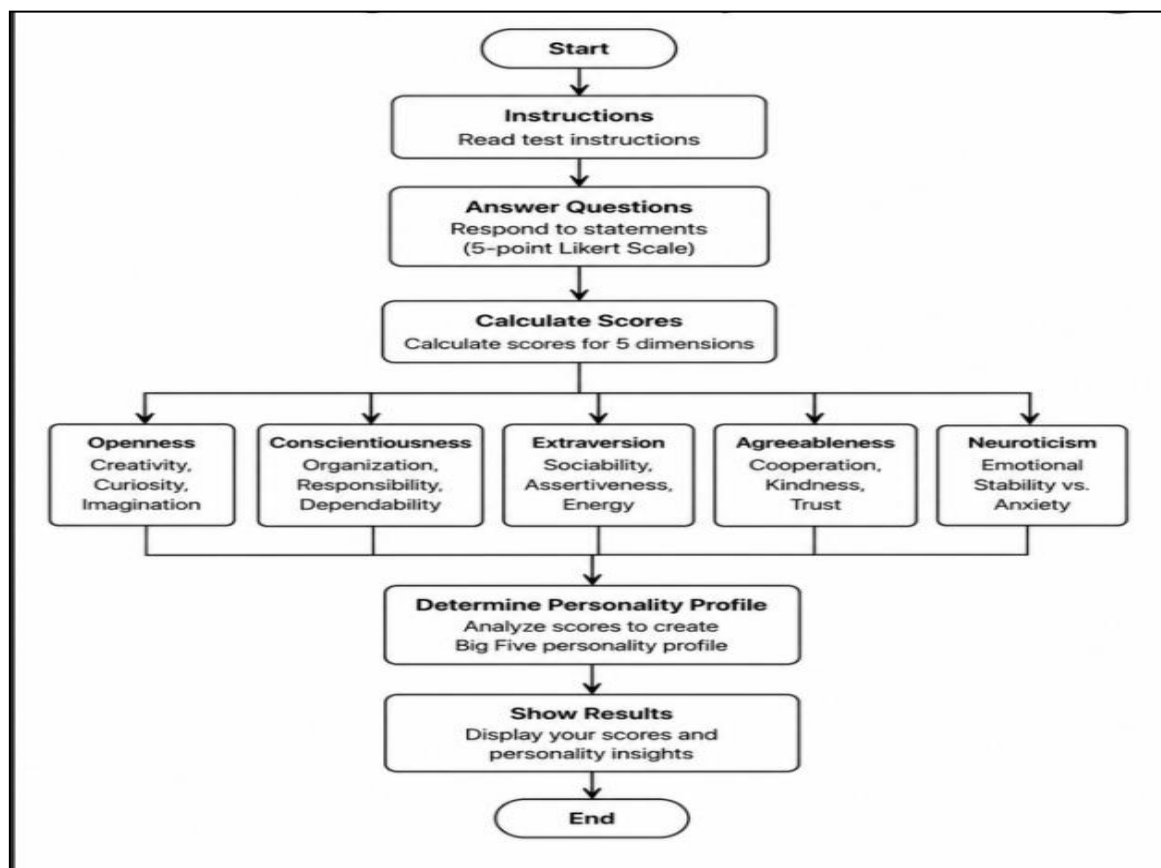
Openness to Experience of the Big Five Personality Test describes a person's tendency toward creativity, imagination, curiosity and willingness to consider ideas and experiences. People with Openness to Experience may show greater interest in exploring new concepts, creative activities and different ways of thinking. Conscientiousness of the Big Five Personality Test relates to organization, responsibility, self-discipline, reliability and goal-oriented behavior. A person with Conscientiousness may prefer structured tasks, planning and completing responsibilities carefully.

Extraversion of the Big Five Personality Test represents characteristics such as sociability, activity, assertiveness and enthusiasm in situations. Individuals with Extraversion of the Big Five Personality Test generally tend to be more comfortable interacting with others and participating in social activities. Agreeableness of the Big Five Personality Test reflects

characteristics such as cooperation, empathy, kindness, trust and concern for people. Neuroticism of the Big Five Personality Test relates to the tendency to experience emotional states such as worry, emotional instability, stress or sensitivity to difficult situations.

The Big Five Personality Test is different from MBTI, which categorizes individuals into one of sixteen personality types. The Big Five Personality Test measures these characteristics as traits. This means that a person can have a moderate or high level of each trait of the Big Five Personality Test rather than simply belonging to one category. This approach of the Big Five Personality Test provides a detailed description of individual personality characteristics.

For the purpose of this research we are using the Big Five Personality Test as an assessment model. The traits obtained from the Big Five Personality Test are compared with the personality preferences identified through MBTI and the personality-related indicators considered by DMIT. This comparison helps determine areas of similarity and difference among the three assessment approaches and provides an understanding of personality characteristics in relation, to educational and career counseling using the Big Five Personality Test.



Data Analysis

The personality characteristics that we get from MBTI, DMIT and the Big Five Personality Test are compared to see what is the same what is different and what traits are common to all three tests. We look at the things like how people behave how they make decisions how they interact with others and how they like to learn. We compare the four parts of MBTI. Extraversion or Introversion, Sensing or Intuition Thinking or Feeling and Judging or Perceiving. With the five traits of the Big Five test: Openness to Experience, Conscientiousness, Extraversion, Agreeableness and Neuroticism. We also look at the things that DMIT measures. We pay attention to the things that are similar like how MBTI Extraversion or Introversion is related to Big Five Extraversion and how MBTI Sensing or Intuition is related to Big Five Openness to Experience.

We also compare the things that DMIT measures, like what people're naturally good, at and how they like to learn with what MBTI says about people and the Big Five traits. We try to understand how these three tests can help people choose a career. Finally we see how MBTI can be the test used in MindType and how the Big Five and DMIT can help us understand peoples personalities even better and give them better career advice.

Ethical Considerations

The assessment instruments used in this research are intended strictly for educational and research purposes. Participants' personal information and personality test results are treated as confidential and are not disclosed to unauthorized individuals. The collected information is handled responsibly and used only for the purposes of this study. Participants' privacy is respected throughout the research process, and the results are presented in a manner that does not unnecessarily reveal individual identities.

Results (Findings)

Overview of Findings

The comparison shows that all three models seek to describe individual characteristics but use different methods. MBTI categorizes people into 16 types, Big Five measures five continuous traits, and DMIT uses dermatoglyphic analysis to propose information about learning patterns, abilities, and personality. Within the scope of MindType, MBTI is the most directly suited to type-based career recommendations.

Findings from the MBTI Assessment

The MindType MBTI assessment contains 40 questions equally divided among E-I, S-N, T-F, and J-P. Responses are used by the software to determine the user's MBTI type. The resulting profile can describe strengths, weaknesses, preferred working methods, and suitable career choices, demonstrating the practical use of MBTI in career guidance.

Comparison of MBTI, DMIT, and Big Five

MBTI reveals psychological preferences and assigns one of 16 types. Big Five provides a detailed trait profile through Openness, Conscientiousness, Extraversion, Agreeableness, and Neuroticism. DMIT differs because it relies on fingerprint analysis and focuses on proposed innate abilities, multiple intelligences, and learning styles. Despite these differences, the three approaches share the broad goal of improving understanding of personality and supporting educational or career choices.

Relationship Among the Personality Models

Several MBTI dimensions have conceptual similarities with Big Five traits. Extraversion/Introversion overlaps with Big Five Extraversion; Sensing/Intuition has similarities with Openness to Experience; and Judging/Perceiving has similarities with Conscientiousness. DMIT indicators can also contain characteristics that have analogues in MBTI and Big Five, although the assessment methods differ.

Application of Findings in MindType

The findings support MBTI as the main assessment approach in MindType because its 40-item structure can classify users into recognizable personality types and connect those types with career recommendations. Big Five concepts could broaden behavioral profiling in future versions, while DMIT-related learning and natural-skill concepts may provide additional context.

Summary of Findings

The findings show that MBTI, Big Five and DMIT are different in theory and how they measure personality. Each offers helpful insights into personality traits. MBTI divides people into 16 types based on four preferences making it easy to link with career choices. The Big Five gives an more detailed view of personality using five traits like openness and conscientiousness which can go along with MBTI results. DMIT looks at abilities and learning styles through fingerprint analysis but it is not fully proven scientifically and needs careful interpretation. Overall MBTI is best for the MindType Career Counselor Application but ideas, from Big Five and DMIT could be used later to improve personality and career advice.

Discussion

Interpretation of Findings

MBTI, DMIT, and Big Five aim to describe important aspects of personality but differ in theoretical background and assessment technique. MBTI focuses on psychological preferences, Big Five uses continuous traits, and DMIT attempts to identify natural talents and learning preferences through fingerprints. The comparison particularly highlights conceptual similarities between MBTI Extraversion-Introversion and Big Five Extraversion, and between Sensing-Intuition and Big Five Openness to Experience.

Comparison with Previous Studies

Previous research has reported conceptual relationships between MBTI and Big Five, and the present comparison is consistent with those observations. This study also considers DMIT alongside both models, an area with comparatively less research, especially in relation to career counseling and intelligent recommendation systems.

Implications for MindType

The results support MBTI as the major personality test in MindType because its classification can be directly connected with career advice. Future versions may incorporate selected Big Five concepts for broader personality profiling and DMIT-related concepts for learning styles and natural abilities.

Practical Implications

The findings can support the design of personality-based career counseling systems, selection of assessment methods for particular goals, greater user self-awareness, and improved intelligent career recommendations. They also help educators, counselors, developers, and researchers understand the distinctions and potential complementary use of the three models.

Limitations of the Comparative Study

The comparison is based on available literature and the personality-testing procedure used by MindType. In addition, the scientific validity of DMIT remains questioned and should be considered when interpreting its proposed personality or ability indicators.

Conclusion and Recommendations

Conclusion

This research compared MBTI, DMIT, and Big Five to identify their distinctive and common features and their applicability to personality-based career counseling. MBTI offers a type-based approach that is particularly convenient for career recommendations; Big Five provides a scientifically established trait-based description; and DMIT offers an alternative fingerprint-based perspective on proposed abilities and learning preferences. The findings indicate opportunities for complementary use of these perspectives. MindType currently uses MBTI as its core model, with potential for future enhancement through selected concepts from Big Five and DMIT.

Contributions to Knowledge

The study contributes a comparative view of three personality assessment approaches and discusses their strengths, limitations, and relevance to education, career counseling, and intelligent recommendation systems. It also provides a theoretical basis for considering multiple personality perspectives in career counseling applications.

Practical Contributions

The results can assist educators, counselors, software developers, and researchers in designing personality-oriented career guidance systems and improving career recommendation techniques. They also provide a reference for future development of MindType.

Recommendations

Upcoming MindType editions might integrate specific Big Five components for improved profiling. Additional comparative research ought to analyze further personality frameworks, utilize broader empirical datasets to verify correlations between MBTI, DMIT, and Big Five, and investigate AI and machine-learning methods for personality-driven suggestions. Blended evaluation mechanisms could also be contemplated.

Future Research

Future research may investigate AI-based career counseling using multiple personality models, behavioral analytics, and recommendation systems. Further work can evaluate combinations of MBTI, Big Five, and other established psychometric approaches in educational and professional settings and test hybrid assessment tools through applications such as MindType.

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