

Pilot Methodology for Enneagram Identification

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Integrating Enneagram test results, MBTI profiles, and BioWell chakra-energy readings



10

pilot participants

Core finding: 8 of 10 classifications were coded as MBTI-confirmed, but the pilot test did not reach $p < .05$.

Research question and input data

The study tests whether three sources converge on an Enneagram classification.

Enneagram test

Top three candidate types per participant

BioWell readings

Two strongest aligned chakra energies at 85%+

MBTI profile

Used as a filtering/confirmation layer

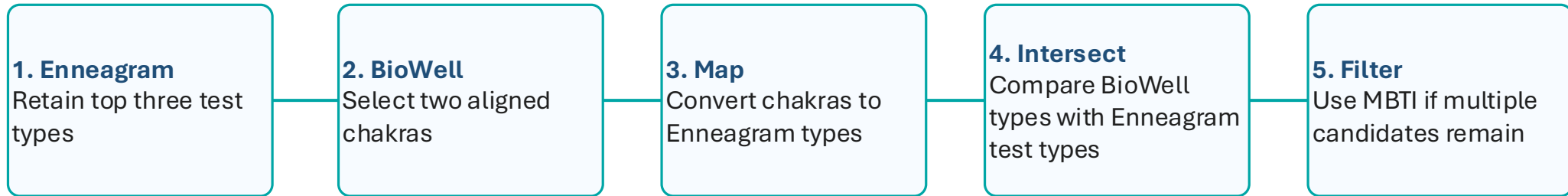
Primary outcome variable: MBTI Confirm = Yes/No

Observed pilot result: 8 Yes / 2 No

Source: participant spreadsheet; supplied Chakra-Enneagram and MBTI-Enneagram mapping documents.

Methodology workflow

Candidate types are narrowed through intersection and filtering.



Final coding: “MBTI Confirm = Yes” when the final identified type corresponds with the MBTI mapping.

Mapping framework

Two supplied mapping tables drive the classification rules.

Chakra → Enneagram mapping

Root → Types 1 & 6

Sacral → Type 7

Solar Plexus → Types 3 & 8

Heart → Type 2

Throat → Type 4

Third Eye → Type 5

Crown → Type 9

Enneagram → MBTI preferences

Type 1 → J

Type 2 → F

Type 3 → E, T

Type 4 → I, N, F

Type 5 → I, N, T

Type 6 → I, S

Type 7 → E, P

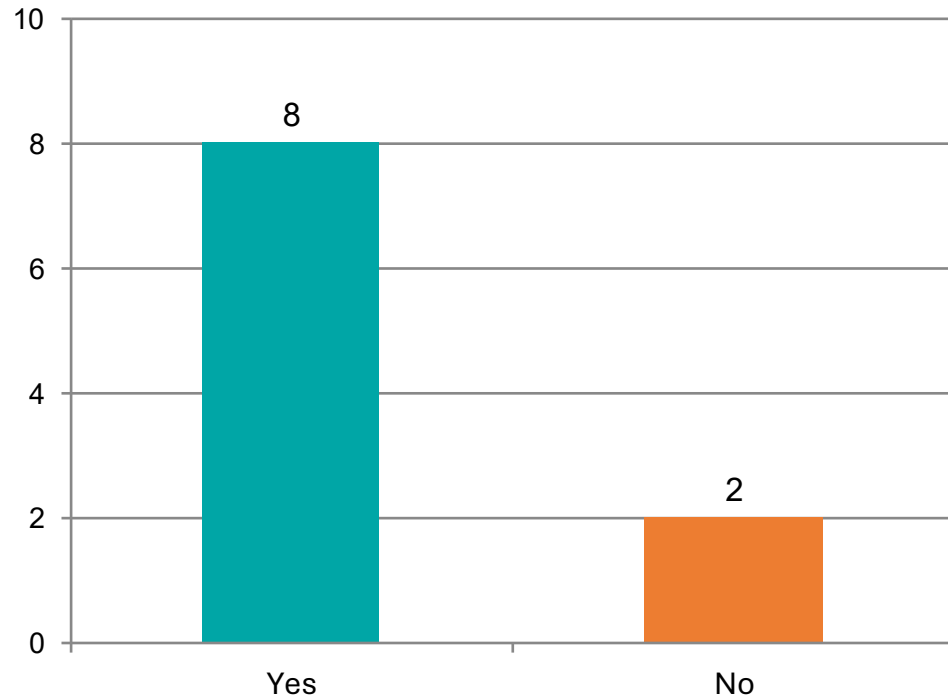
Type 8 → E, T, J

Type 9 → I, F, P

Note: these mappings are treated as proposed correspondence rules for this pilot analysis.

Pilot results

Eight of ten participants were coded as MBTI-confirmed.



80%

observed confirmation rate

95% exact confidence interval: 44.4% to 97.5%

Interpretation: encouraging descriptive convergence, but wide uncertainty due to N = 10.

Hypothesis test

Exact binomial test for MBTI-confirmed classifications.

$$H_0: p \leq .50$$

$$H_1: p > .50$$

Test used

Exact one-sided binomial test
Reference rate: 50%

Result

8/10 confirmed
 $p = .0547$

Decision

Do not reject H_0 at $\alpha = .05$
Result approaches significance

Recommended reporting: “promising pilot-level convergence,” not “validated reliability.”

Key methodological cautions

Main threats to inference before publication.

Small N: a single coding change materially alters the result.

Circularity: MBTI is used as both filter and confirmation criterion.

Broad mappings: many Enneagram types share at least one MBTI letter by chance.

Coding audit needed: some participant-level intersections should be rechecked.

Terminology: current design tests convergent agreement more than psychometric reliability.

Recommendations for the next study

Convert the pilot into a stronger validation design.

1. Pre-register

Lock the scoring rules before data collection.

2. Separate roles

Use MBTI either as a filter or validator, not both.

3. Add independent criterion

Validate against an external assessment or blinded expert judgment.

4. Increase sample

Target 30–50+ participants for a publication-ready pilot.

5. Estimate chance rate

Use simulation or permutation tests reflecting the actual mappings.

6. Report uncertainty

Use confidence intervals and sensitivity analyses.