Encoder Predilection Profiling Tool

1. Respond to each question below by circling one of the two responses (agree or disagree). Follow your gut; don't overthink it! Like the famous personality test this is modeled on, it will be somewhat irritating!

	Agree	Disagree
I like to know in advance what my document is going to look like when it's published	F	R
I know a lot about my documents before I start encoding them	E	N
Text encoding is a discovery process for me	E	N
The more encoding the better	P	G
I like to have a good schema to guide my encoding before I look at the documents	N	E
Exceptions are more interesting than rules	E	N
Vanilla TEI is too open-ended to be useful to me	N	E
Text encoding is like close reading	R	F
I'd rather have powerful analytic encoding than a perfect description of my documents	D	S
Each document challenges my ideas about my schema in exciting ways	R	F
Now that TCP exists, there's no point to encoding those texts again	G	P
Text encoding should be a faithful representation of the textual artifact	S	D
A truly successful encoding always eliminates information	D	S
If I had time, I would find it helpful to develop a really tight schema for my data	N	E
No matter how much I read, there will always be some new text with unfamiliar features	E	N
Simple languages like TEI Tite are better for collaboration and interchange	F	P
I always know how I'm going to use each piece of markup in my output	F	R
Whatever my schema says, my stylesheets ultimately determine the shape of my data	F	R
My output needs are too open-ended to predict	R	F
I think people who encode at the word level need to get a life	G	P
I don't see the point of text encoding if you don't take it seriously as a form of research	P	G
My encoding is an important expression of my scholarship	P	G
I see text encoding as a means to an end	F	R
If my colleagues understood the TEI, they would understand my research better	R	F
Encoding an entire text by hand fills me with ennui—I wish it could be automated.	G	P
Encoding a text really expands my understanding of it	R	F
When my document doesn't match my schema, I always change the schema	E	N
I would do anything to avoid changing my schema.	N	E
I feel most at home with metadata	D	S
Other people could learn a lot about me by examining my schema	R	F
Every time I start a new project, I feel like a learn a whole new perspective on the TEI	P	G
I know it's necessary, but mixing elements and text feels weird to me	D	S
Constraining attribute values is really important to me	D	S
My job as an encoder is to capture the words on the page and what they looked like	S	D

It's not data unless it's consistent	N	E
TEI Lite could probably meet 90% of my encoding needs	G	P
Encoding tends to erase what's distinctive about my documents	S	D
Ultimately, the encoded text is just an impoverished surrogate for the original	S	D
It's important to me that my encoding represent a theory of the text	P	G
My documents are so idiosyncratic that it's almost impossible to generalize about them	S	D
The only person who will really need my schema is my programmer	F	R
The whole point of encoding is to let the document teach us about itself	E	N
Beyond the paragraph level, text encoding is unsustainably expensive	G	P
The TEI needs to keep evolving as projects learn more and more about their data	P	G
Personographies and other highly structured data are the most powerful part of the TEI	D	S
I think <fw> provides more interesting data than <pb>	S	D
Schemas are an important part of my production work flow	F	R
I think schemas are an important way of regulating data	N	E

2. Total up your responses here:

Total D responses: _____

Total S responses: _____

Total E responses: _____

Total N responses: _____

Total P responses: _____

Total G responses: _____

Total F responses: _____

Total R responses: _____

3. Do a little math:

Your DS Score: D - S = _____. Divide the result by 12: _____ Multiply by 10: _____

Your EN Score: E - N = _____. Divide the result by 12: _____ Multiply by 10: _____

Your PG Score: P - G = _____. Divide the result by 12: _____ Multiply by 10: _____

Your FR Score: F - R = _____. Divide the result by 12: _____ Multiply by 10: _____

4. Interpreting the results:

DS score: Negative numbers locate you on the “S” end of this spectrum and indicate that you tend to be most interested in representing the details of the source document. Positive numbers locate you on the “D” end and indicate that you tend to be more oriented towards extracting data from the document, or representing it in a data-like, highly structured way.

S: Source-oriented  D: Data-driven

EN score: Negative numbers locate you on the “N” end of this spectrum and indicate that you tend to be more interested in normative, top-down, schema-driven approaches to modeling. Positive numbers locate you on the “E” end and indicate that you tend to be more interested in descriptive, bottom-up, document-driven approaches to modeling.

N: Normative  E: Descriptive

PG score: Negative numbers locate you on the “G” end of this spectrum and indicate that you tend to be more interested in general-purpose forms of modeling with the goal of maximizing reuse. Positive numbers locate you on the “P” end and indicate you tend to be more interested in project-specific forms of modeling that are oriented more towards specific anticipated forms of usage.

G: General-purpose  P: Project-specific

FR score: Negative numbers locate you on the “R” end of this spectrum and indicate that you tend to be more interested in exploratory, research-driven forms of modeling**.** Positive numbers locate you on the “F” end and indicate that you tend to be more interested in function-driven forms of modeling that have a specific tool set or functional outcome in mind

R: Research-driven  F: Function-driven

DEPF Data-driven, descriptive, project-specific, function-driven	**DEGF** Data-driven, descriptive, general-purpose, function-driven	**DNPF** Data-driven, normative, project-specific, function-driven	**DNGF** Data-driven, normative, general-purpose function-driven
DEPR Data-driven descriptive, project-specific, research-driven	**DEGR** Data-driven descriptive, general-purpose, research-driven	**DNPR** Data-driven, normative, project-specific, research-driven	**DNGR** Data-driven, normative, general-purpose, research-driven
SEPF Source-oriented descriptive, project-specific, function-driven	**SEGF** Source-oriented descriptive, general-purpose, function-driven	**SNPF** Source-oriented, normative, project-specific, function-driven	**SNGF** Source-oriented, normative, general-purpose, function-driven
SEPR Source-oriented descriptive, project-specific, research-driven	**SEGR** Source-oriented descriptive, general-purpose, research-driven	**SNPR** Source-oriented, normative, project-specific, research-driven	**SNGR** Source-oriented, normative, general-purpose, research-driven