ABSTRACT
The Salter Environmental Type Assessment (SETA) was designed to measure the "personalities" of behavioral environments and to work in conjunction with the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator®. The Form C revision of the SETA, which launched in 2012, involved increasing the number of scored items and moving the assessment to online administration. Initial results from environmetric studies of scores from Form C show that the SETA’s measurement properties remain consistent with previous versions and support its overall utility.

PROBLEM
SETA Form C (2012) is the revised version of the SETA-B (2000). The changes include more scored items and online administration of the instrument. What is not clear is whether these changes have affected the environmetric properties (i.e., measurement issues related to environmental assessment) of the scores produced by the SETA-C.

PURPOSE
Because instrument design is a multi-stepped process, an initial screening of the new version is key to its later use in research. The purpose of this study was to conduct an initial examination of the environmetric properties of SETA-C before moving to online administration.

RELEVANT LITERATURE
Jungian and Personality Psychology
• Jung (1971). Psychological Types
• Murray (1938). Explorations in Personality
• Myers & Myers (1985). Gifts Differing

Environmental-Interactive Psychology
• Lewin (1936). Principles of Topological Psychology
• Magnusson & Allen (1983). Human Development

Assessment & Measurement
• Brennan (2001). Generalizability Theory
• Conyne & Clack (1981). Environmental Assessment and Design
• Moos (1979). Evaluating Educational Environments
• Myers et al. (1998). MBTI Manual

Environmental Type Theory
• Salter (2012). Environmental Types: The Personalities of Everyday Places (iBookstore)

Environmetric Studies of the SETA-B
• Generalizability-Reliability (Salter, 2003)
• Factorial Validity (Salter & Vandiver, 2002)
• Concurrent Validity (Salter, 2002, 2012b; Salter & Junco, 2007; Salter, Junco, & Irvin, 2004; Salter & Irvin, 2003)

RESEARCH QUESTION
What are the basic environmetric properties of the SETA-C (score reliability, item/scale analysis, factorial validity) in a sample of adults?

PROCEDURES
Reanalyzed all scored and test items on the 4 scales of SETA-B (p.s = 100) collected over the past 10 years from 4 behavioral domains (p.s = 938).
• Education
• Living
• Work
• Small Group

DATA ANALYSIS
Used an iterative item-scale assessment process to determine final set of items for SETA Form C (p.s = 76), which were examined with the specific analytical techniques that appear below.

FINDINGS
A comparison of the same statistics on the new 76 item Form C with the 60 item Form B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reliability Estimates (α)</th>
<th>Form C</th>
<th>Form B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EI</td>
<td>.86</td>
<td>.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SN</td>
<td>.79</td>
<td>.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TF</td>
<td>.86</td>
<td>.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JP</td>
<td>.84</td>
<td>.71</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Range of Corrected Item-Scale Correlations (r)

| EI  | .34-.64 | .15-.62 |
| SN  | .24-.52 | .15-.46 |
| TF  | .35-.58 | .28-.58 |
| JP  | .32-.58 | .03-.53 |

Range of Structure Coefficients (Factor Analysis)

| EI  | .39-.70 | .17-.74 |
| SN  | .32-.64 | .20-.66 |
| TF  | .41-.67 | .35-.69 |
| JP  | .39-.68 | .04-.70 |

LIMITATIONS
Environmetric Considerations
• Analyzing items-by-scale does not take into account the multi-dimensional measurement model.
• May not have had a sufficient diversity in the environmental settings to test the measurement model fully.
• No accounting of possible personality influences on responses was made.

CONCLUSION
The 19 items-per-scale format was an improvement on basic environmetric aspects of the SETA Form C.

SOCIAL CHANGE IMPLICATIONS
The person-environment interaction framework undergirds most professional areas that seek to improve the functioning of people. The SETA expands the usefulness of the MBTI®, one of most successful measures of the person, to allow increased insights into the “personalities” of everyday places in which and with which people interact.