
For: Eleanor Harrison

Complete Profile

Persona Predict Report



NeuroQuest AI

Report Information

This report has been generated using the **Persona Predict** machine learning model developed by **NeuroQuest AI**, which analyzes personality according to the Big Five theory and the Oregon Vocational Interest Scales (ORVIS). The document presents personality scales derived from the text provided by the candidate.

It is worth noting that scores below 45 are considered low, scores above 55 are considered high, while values between these limits are considered average. It is essential to emphasize that, in certain personality traits, exhibiting lower tendencies can be advantageous.

Disclaimer

This report has been generated using a fictitious name and serves solely as an illustrative example.

Report Sections

Full Personality Scales

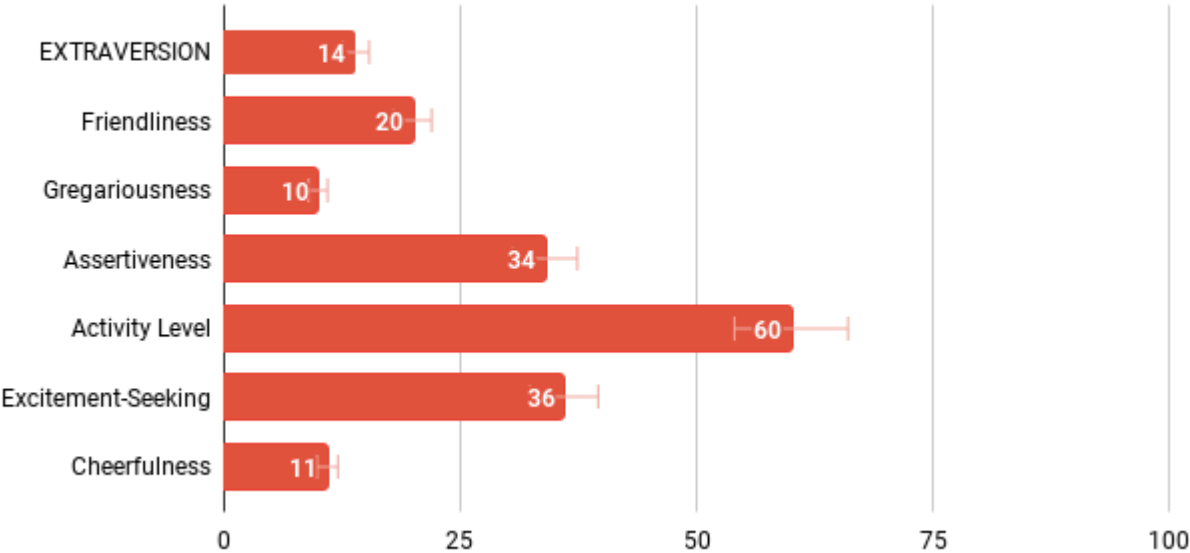
This section provides a detailed view of the candidate's comprehensive personality profile, presented across 35 Big Five scales, along with the description of each personality trait and the candidate's corresponding scores. It also includes graphs for a visual representation of the data.

Extraversion

Extraversion is marked by pronounced engagement with the external world. Extroverts enjoy being with people, are full of energy, and often experience positive emotions. They tend to be enthusiastic, action-oriented individuals who are inclined to say "Yes!" or "Let's go!" to exciting opportunities. In groups, they like to talk, assert themselves, and draw attention to themselves.

Introverts lack the exuberance, energy, and activity levels of extroverts. They tend to be quiet, discreet, deliberate, and detached from the social world. Their lack of social involvement should not be interpreted as shyness or depression; the introvert simply needs less stimulation than an extrovert and prefers to be alone. The introvert's independence and reserve are sometimes mistaken for hostility or arrogance. In reality, an introvert with a high score in the agreeableness dimension will not actively seek out others but will be quite pleasant when approached.

Extraversion Score



Your score on Extraversion is low, indicating you are introverted, reserved, and quiet. You enjoy solitude and solitary activities. Your socializing tends to be restricted to a few close friends.

Friendliness

Friendly people genuinely like other people and openly demonstrate positive feelings toward others. They make friends quickly and it is easy for them to form close, intimate relationships. Low scorers on Friendliness are not necessarily cold and hostile, but they do not reach out to others and are perceived as distant and reserved. Your level of friendliness is low.

Gregariousness

Gregarious people find the company of others pleasantly stimulating and rewarding. They enjoy the excitement of crowds. Low scorers tend to feel overwhelmed by, and therefore actively avoid large crowds. They do not necessarily dislike being with people sometimes, but their need for privacy and time to themselves is much greater than for individuals who score high on this scale. *Your level of gregariousness is low.*

Assertiveness

High scorers Assertiveness like to speak out, take charge, and direct the activities of others. They tend to be leaders in groups. Low scorers tend not to talk much and let others control the activities of groups. *Your level of assertiveness is low.*

Activity Level

Active individuals lead fast-paced, busy lives. They move about quickly, energetically, and vigorously, and they are involved in many activities. People who score low on this scale follow a slower and more leisurely, relaxed pace. *Your activity level is high.*

Excitement-Seeking

High scorers on this scale are easily bored without high levels of stimulation. They love bright lights and hustle and bustle. They are likely to take risks and seek thrills. Low scorers are overwhelmed by noise and commotion and are averse to thrill-seeking. *Your level of excitement-seeking is low.*

Cheerfulness

This scale measures positive mood and feelings, not negative emotions (which are a part of the Neuroticism domain). Persons who score high on this scale typically experience a range of positive feelings, including happiness, enthusiasm, optimism, and joy. Low scorers are not as prone to such energetic, high spirits. *Your level of positive emotions is low.*

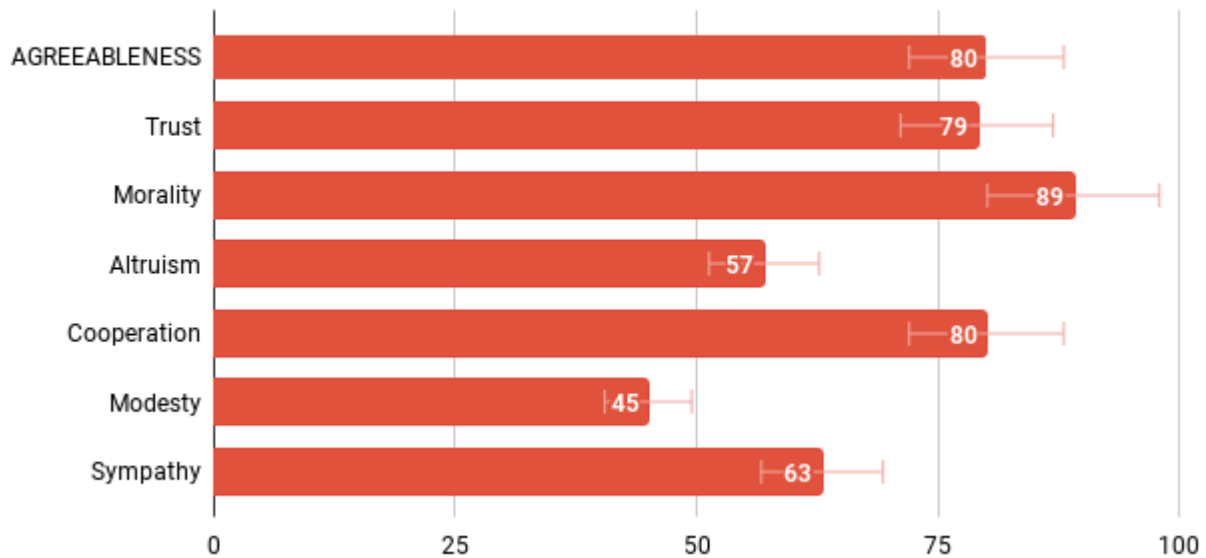
Agreeableness

Agreeableness encapsulates individual disparities in the emphasis on cooperation and social harmony. Individuals with high agreeableness value fostering positive relationships with others. They tend to be considerate, friendly, generous, helpful, and willing to find compromises in their interactions. Agreeable individuals also maintain an optimistic perspective on human nature, believing in the inherent honesty, decency, and trustworthiness of people.

On the contrary, those with low agreeableness prioritize self-interest over harmonious relationships. They often display a lack of concern for the well-being of others and are unlikely to go out of their way to assist. Their skepticism about others' motives may lead to a demeanor of suspicion, unfriendliness, and uncooperativeness.

Undoubtedly, agreeableness proves advantageous in gaining and sustaining popularity, as agreeable individuals tend to be more favourably regarded than their disagreeable counterparts. However, agreeableness may not be as beneficial in situations demanding firm or impartial decision-making. In such scenarios, disagreeable individuals can excel, making them well-suited for roles like scientists, critics, or soldiers.

Agreeableness Score



Your high level of Agreeableness indicates a strong interest in others' needs and well-being. You are pleasant, sympathetic, and cooperative.

Trust

A person with high trust assumes that most people are fair, honest, and have good intentions. Persons low in trust see others as selfish, devious, and potentially dangerous. *Your level of trust is high.*

Morality

High scorers on this scale see no need for pretense or manipulation when dealing with others and are therefore candid, frank, and sincere. Low scorers believe that a certain amount of deception in social relationships is necessary. People find it relatively easy to relate to the straightforward high-scorers on this scale. They generally find it more difficult to relate to the unstraightforward low-scorers on this scale. It should be made clear that low scorers are not unprincipled or immoral; they are simply more guarded and less willing to openly reveal the whole truth. *Your level of morality is high.*

Altruism

Altruistic people find helping other people genuinely rewarding. Consequently, they are generally willing to assist those who are in need. Altruistic people find that doing things for others is a form of self-fulfillment rather than self-sacrifice. Low scorers on this scale do not particularly like helping those in need. Requests for help feel like an imposition rather than an opportunity for self-fulfillment. *Your level of altruism is high.*

Cooperation

Individuals who score high on this scale dislike confrontations. They are perfectly willing to compromise or to deny their own needs in order to get along with others.

Those who score low on this scale are more likely to intimidate others to get their way. *Your level of cooperation is high.*

Modesty

High scorers on this scale do not like to claim that they are better than other people. In some cases this attitude may derive from low self-confidence or self-esteem. Nonetheless, some people with high self-esteem find immodesty unseemly. Those who are willing to describe themselves as superior tend to be seen as disagreeably arrogant by other people. *Your level of modesty is average.*

Sympathy

People who score high on this scale are tenderhearted and compassionate. They feel the pain of others vicariously and are easily moved to pity. Low scorers are not affected strongly by human suffering. They pride themselves on making objective judgments based on reason. They are more concerned with truth and impartial justice than with mercy. *Your level of tender-mindedness is high.*

Conscientiousness

Conscientiousness pertains to how we manage, regulate, and guide our impulses. While impulses aren't inherently negative—sometimes quick decisions are necessary, and spontaneous actions can be enjoyable in recreational contexts—acting on impulse can pose challenges. Individuals with a penchant for impulsivity may be perceived as vibrant, entertaining, and eccentric.

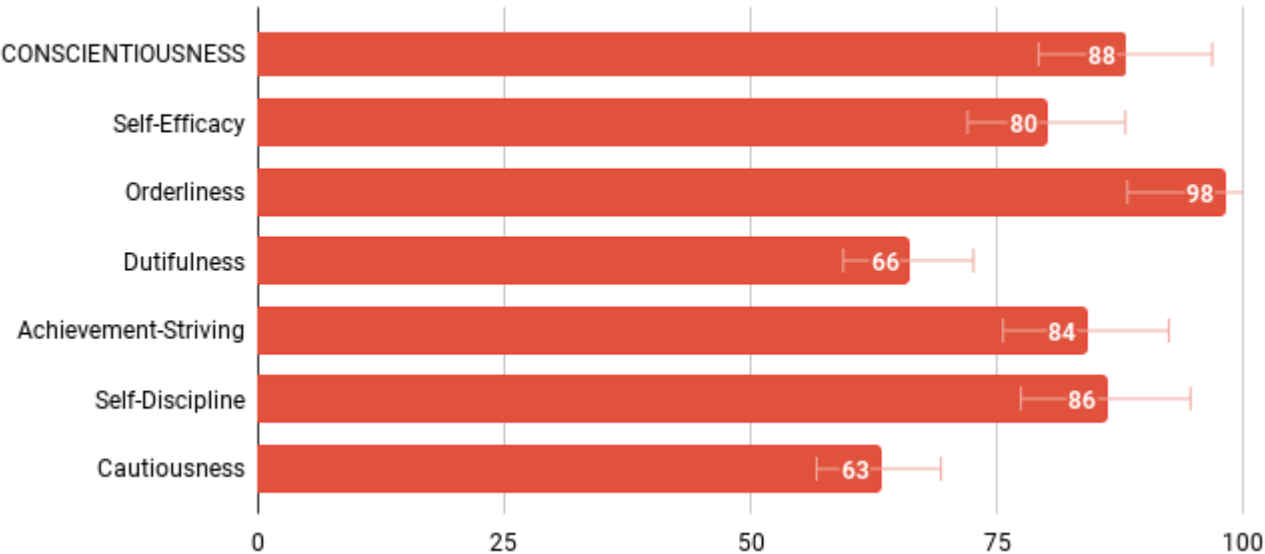
However, impulsive actions can lead to problems, especially when some impulses lean towards antisocial behaviors. Unchecked antisocial acts not only harm others but may also incur retribution. Additionally, impulsive decisions often yield immediate rewards but undesirable, long-term consequences, such as excessive socializing jeopardizing one's job, hurling insults leading to the breakdown of important relationships, or indulging in pleasure-inducing substances that harm one's health over time.

Beyond serious destructiveness, impulsive behavior undermines a person's effectiveness. Acting on impulse hinders the consideration of alternative courses of action, some of which might have been wiser than the impulsive choice. It also derails individuals during projects requiring organized sequences, resulting in small, scattered, and inconsistent accomplishments.

A hallmark of intelligence, distinguishing humans from earlier life forms, lies in the ability to contemplate future consequences before yielding to impulse. Intelligent activity involves pondering long-term goals, planning routes to these goals, and persisting despite short-lived contrary impulses. This intelligence, encapsulated by the term "prudence" in the Conscientiousness domain, signifies both wisdom and caution. Those scoring high in Conscientiousness are often perceived as intelligent.

The advantages of high conscientiousness are evident. Conscientious individuals avert trouble and attain success through purposeful planning and persistence, earning positive regard for their intelligence and reliability. On the flip side, they may grapple with tendencies toward compulsive perfectionism and workaholism. Additionally, excessively conscientious individuals might be viewed as rigid and dull, while unconscientious individuals, while criticized for unreliability and lack of ambition, may experience fleeting pleasures and evade the label of being overly rigid.

Conscientiousness Score



Your score on Conscientiousness is high. This means you set clear goals and pursue them with determination. People regard you as reliable and hard-working.

Self-Efficacy

Self-Efficacy describes confidence in one's ability to accomplish things. High scorers believe they have the intelligence (common sense), drive, and self-control necessary for achieving success. Low scorers do not feel effective, and may have a sense that they are not in control of their lives. *Your level of self-efficacy is high.*

Orderliness

Persons with high scores on orderliness are well-organized. They like to live according to routines and schedules. They keep lists and make plans. Low scorers tend to be disorganized and scattered. *Your level of orderliness is high.*

Dutifulness

This scale reflects the strength of a person's sense of duty and obligation. Those who score high on this scale have a strong sense of moral obligation.

Low scorers find contracts, rules, and regulations overly confining. They are likely to be seen as unreliable or even irresponsible. *Your level of dutifulness is average.*

Achievement-Striving

Individuals who score high on this scale strive hard to achieve excellence. Their drive to be recognized as successful keeps them on track toward their lofty goals. They often have a strong sense of direction in life, but extremely high scores may be too single-minded and obsessed with their work. Low scorers are content to get by with a minimal amount of work, and might be seen by others as lazy. *Your level of achievement striving is high.*

Self-Discipline

Self-discipline-what many people call will-power-refers to the ability to persist at difficult or unpleasant tasks until they are completed. People who possess high self-discipline are able to overcome reluctance to begin tasks and stay on track despite distractions. Those with low self-discipline procrastinate and show poor follow-through, often failing to complete tasks-even tasks they want very much to complete. *Your level of self-discipline is high.*

Cautiousness

Cautiousness describes the disposition to think through possibilities before acting. High scorers on the Cautiousness scale take their time when making decisions. Low scorers often say or do first thing that comes to mind without deliberating alternatives and the probable consequences of those alternatives. *Your level of cautiousness is average.*

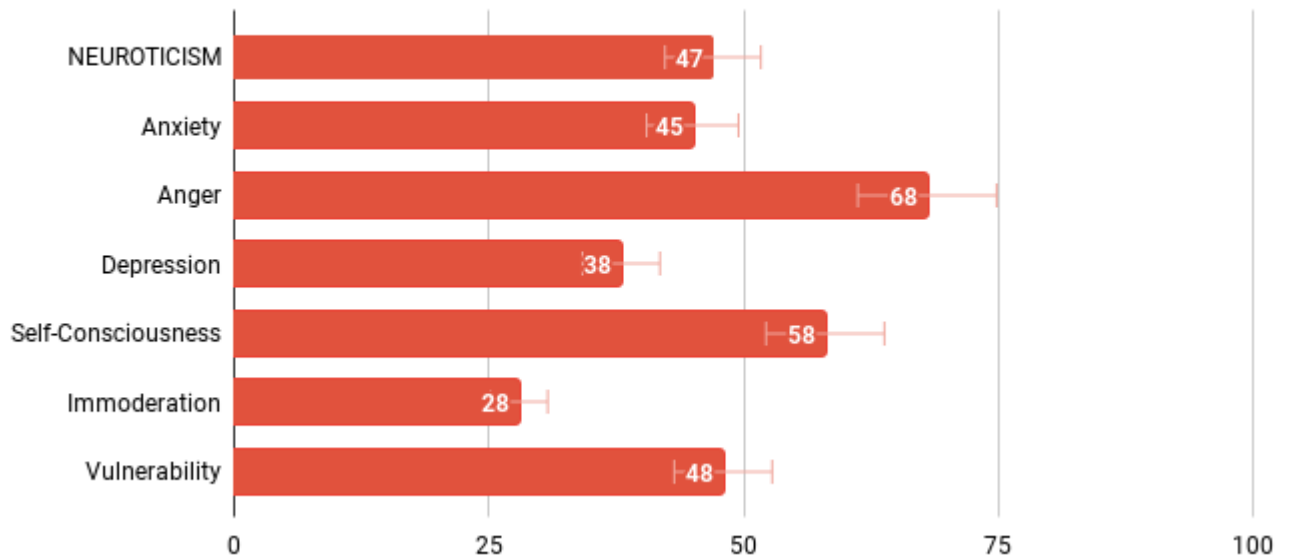
Neuroticism

Freud initially coined the term "neurosis" to describe a condition characterized by mental distress, emotional suffering, and an inability to cope effectively with the normal challenges of life. He proposed that everyone exhibits some signs of neurosis, but our degree of suffering and specific symptoms of distress vary. Today, neuroticism is defined as the inclination to experience negative feelings. Those with high scores on the Neuroticism scale may predominantly feel one specific negative emotion, such as anxiety, anger, or depression, but are likely to experience a combination of these emotions.

Individuals high in neuroticism tend to be emotionally reactive, responding strongly to events that may not affect most people, with reactions often more intense than usual. They are prone to interpreting ordinary situations as threatening and minor frustrations as overwhelmingly difficult. Consequently, their negative emotional responses may linger for unusually long periods, leading to frequent bouts of a sour mood. These challenges in emotional regulation can impair a neurotic individual's ability to think clearly, make decisions, and cope effectively with stress.

Conversely, individuals scoring low in neuroticism are less easily perturbed and exhibit lower emotional reactivity. They tend to be calm, emotionally stable, and largely free from persistent negative feelings. However, it's important to note that the absence of negative feelings doesn't necessarily imply a surplus of positive emotions, as the frequency of positive emotions is a distinct component of the Extraversion domain.

Neuroticism Score



Your score on Neuroticism is average, indicating that your level of emotional reactivity is typical of the general population. Stressful and frustrating situations are somewhat upsetting to you, but you are generally able to get over these feelings and cope with these situations.

Anxiety

The "fight-or-flight" system of the brain of anxious individuals is too easily and too often engaged. Therefore, people who are high in anxiety often feel like something dangerous is about to happen. They may be afraid of specific situations or be just generally fearful. They feel tense, jittery, and nervous. Persons low in Anxiety are generally calm and fearless. *Your level of anxiety is average.*

Anger

Persons who score high in Anger feel enraged when things do not go their way. They are sensitive about being treated fairly and feel resentful and bitter when they feel they are being cheated. This scale measures the tendency to feel angry; whether or not the person expresses annoyance and hostility depends on the individual's level on Agreeableness. Low scorers do not get angry often or easily. *Your level of anger is high.*

Depression

This scale measures the tendency to feel sad, dejected, and discouraged. High scorers lack energy and have difficult initiating activities. Low scorers tend to be free from these depressive feelings. *Your level of depression is low.*

Self-Consciousness

Self-conscious individuals are sensitive about what others think of them. Their concern about rejection and ridicule cause them to feel shy and uncomfortable around others. They are easily embarrassed and often feel ashamed.

Their fears that others will criticize or make fun of them are exaggerated and unrealistic, but their awkwardness and discomfort may make these fears a self-fulfilling prophecy. Low scorers, in contrast, do not suffer from the mistaken impression that everyone is watching and judging them. They do not feel nervous in social situations. *Your level of self-consciousness is high.*

Immoderation

Immoderate individuals feel strong cravings and urges that they have difficulty resisting. They tend to be oriented toward short-term pleasures and rewards rather than long-term consequences. Low scorers do not experience strong, irresistible cravings and consequently do not find themselves tempted to overindulge. *Your level of immoderation is low.*

Vulnerability

High scorers on Vulnerability experience panic, confusion, and helplessness when under pressure or stress. Low scorers feel more poised, confident, and clear-thinking when stressed. *Your level of vulnerability is average.*

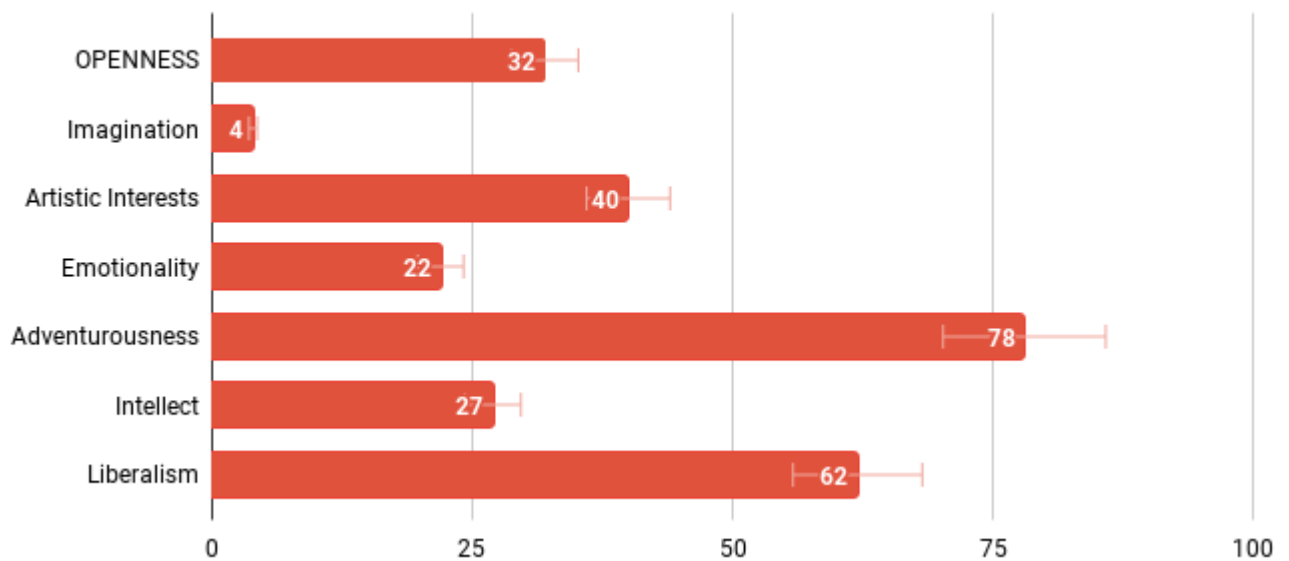
Openness to Experience

Openness to Experience delineates a cognitive dimension that distinguishes imaginative, creative individuals from those who adopt a more pragmatic, conventional approach. Open individuals display intellectual curiosity, an appreciation for art, and a sensitivity to beauty. In contrast to their closed counterparts, they are more attuned to their emotions and tend to think and act in individualistic and nonconforming ways. High scores on Openness to Experience are commonly associated with intellectuals, leading to alternate names such as Culture or Intellect for this factor. However, it's more accurate to consider Intellect as one facet of openness to experience. Interestingly, scores on Openness to Experience exhibit only a modest correlation with years of education and scores on standard intelligence tests.

Another hallmark of the open cognitive style is an aptitude for abstract thinking and symbolism that transcends concrete experience. Depending on an individual's specific intellectual strengths, this symbolic cognition may manifest in mathematical, logical, or geometric thinking, artistic and metaphorical use of language, music composition or performance, or engagement in various visual and performing arts. Conversely, individuals with low scores on openness to experience tend to exhibit narrow, commonplace interests, preferring the plain, straightforward, and obvious over the complex, ambiguous, and subtle. They may harbor suspicion towards the arts and sciences, perceiving these pursuits as esoteric or devoid of practical utility. Closed individuals lean towards familiarity over novelty, adopting a conservative stance and resisting change.

While psychologists often present openness as a healthier or more mature cognitive style, both open and closed thinking are valuable in different contexts. The open style may suit a professor well, yet research indicates that closed thinking is linked to superior job performance in occupations such as police work, sales, and various service-oriented roles.

Openness Score



Your score on Openness to Experience is low, indicating you like to think in plain and simple terms. Others describe you as down-to-earth, practical, and conservative.

Imagination

To imaginative individuals, the real world is often too plain and ordinary. High scorers on this scale use fantasy as a way of creating a richer, more interesting world. Low scorers are on this scale are more oriented to facts than fantasy. *Your level of imagination is low.*

Artistic Interests

High scorers on this scale love beauty, both in art and in nature. They become easily involved and absorbed in artistic and natural events. They are not necessarily artistically trained nor talented, although many will be. The defining features of this scale are interest in, and appreciation of natural and artificial beauty. Low scorers lack aesthetic sensitivity and interest in the arts. *Your level of artistic interests is low.*

Emotionality

Persons high on Emotionality have good access to and awareness of their own feelings. Low scorers are less aware of their feelings and tend not to express their emotions openly. *Your level of emotionality is low.*

Adventurousness

High scorers on adventurousness are eager to try new activities, travel to foreign lands, and experience different things. They find familiarity and routine boring, and will take a new route home just because it is different. Low scorers tend to feel uncomfortable with change and prefer familiar routines. *Your level of adventurousness is high.*

Intellect

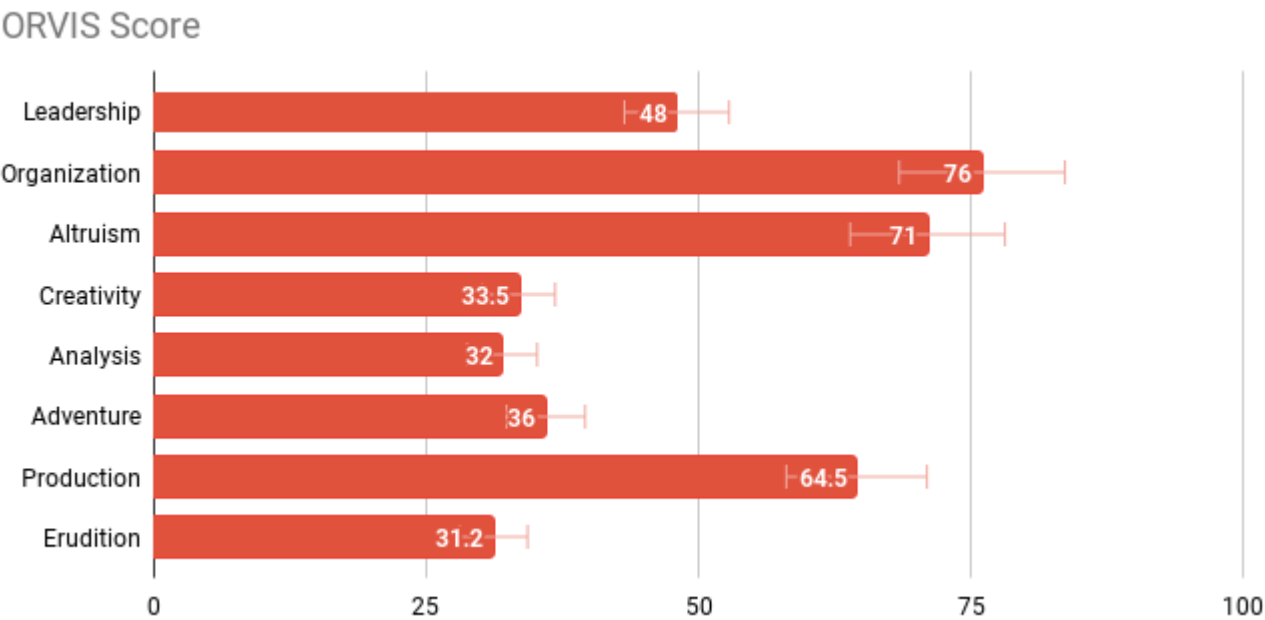
Intellect and artistic interests are the two most important, central aspects of openness to experience. High scorers on Intellect love to play with ideas. They are open-minded to new and unusual ideas, and like to debate intellectual issues. They enjoy riddles, puzzles, and brain teasers. Low scorers on Intellect prefer dealing with either people or things rather than ideas. They regard intellectual exercises as a waste of time. Intellect should not be equated with intelligence. Intellect is an intellectual style, not an intellectual ability, although high scorers on Intellect score slightly higher than low-Intellect individuals on standardized intelligence tests. *Your level of intellect is low.*

Liberalism

Psychological liberalism refers to a readiness to challenge authority, convention, and traditional values. In its most extreme form, psychological liberalism can even represent outright hostility toward rules, sympathy for law-breakers, and love of ambiguity, chaos, and disorder. Psychological conservatives prefer the security and stability brought by conformity to tradition. Psychological liberalism and conservatism are not identical to political affiliation, but certainly incline individuals toward certain political parties. *Your level of liberalism is average.*

Vocational Interests

The ORVIS assesses your vocational interests across eight dimensions, aiming not only to pinpoint a specific profession but to highlight the areas in which you have affinity.



These eight dimensions are:

Leadership

Interest in leading, motivating, and influencing others. Associated professions: Manager, community leader, politician, religious leader, military commander, sports coach. *Your level of leadership is average.*

Organization

Interest in working with systems, numbers, and organizing information. Associated professions: Administrator, accountant, financial planner, project manager, event organizer, librarian, archivist. *Your level of organization is high.*

Altruism

Interest in helping, serving, and making a difference in the world. Associated professions: Social worker, teacher, nurse, doctor, rescuer, volunteer, philanthropist. *Your level of altruism is high.*

Creativity

Interest in creating, communicating, and expressing oneself artistically. Associated professions: Artist, musician, writer, designer, inventor, architect, chef. *Your level of creativity is low.*

Analysis

Interest in solving problems, analyzing information, and making decisions. Associated professions: Scientist, engineer, accountant, systems analyst, consultant, marketing analyst. *Your level of analysis is low.*

Adventure

Interest in challenging and exciting activities. Associated professions: Firefighter, soldier, pilot, explorer, mountaineer, diver. *Your level of adventure is low.*

Production

Interest in creating new and useful things. Associated professions: Craftsman, farmer, bricklayer, painter. *Your level of production is high.*

Erudition

Interest in learning, studying, and acquiring knowledge. Associated professions: Historian, researcher, philosopher, literary critic. *Your level of erudition is low.*

It's essential to note that some professions may align with more than one dimension, such as a teacher, journalist, and scientist. The ORVIS provides a comprehensive view of the various facets of your vocational interest, allowing for a more complete and personalized understanding.