

**Below is your personality profile, based on the responses you provided:**

Please click the button below to **SUBMIT Your Responses for Review** when finished.

**Your Scores:**

<b>Openness:</b>	3.5
<b>Conscientiousness:</b>	4.5
<b>Extroversion:</b>	2.5
<b>Agreeableness:</b>	5
<b>Neuroticism:</b>	2.5

**Score ranges:**

- 1.0 - 2.5 = Low
- 2.5 - 3.5 = Medium
- 3.5 - 5.0 = High

**Descriptions:**

**Openness:** Openness is a general appreciation for art, emotion, adventure, unusual ideas, imagination, curiosity, and variety of experience. People who are open to experience are intellectually curious, open to emotion, sensitive to beauty and willing to try new things. They tend to be, when compared to closed people, more creative and more aware of their feelings. They are also more likely to hold unconventional beliefs. High openness can be perceived as unpredictability or lack of focus.

**Conscientiousness:** Conscientiousness is a tendency to display self-discipline, act dutifully, and strive for achievement against measures or outside expectations. It is related to the way in which people control, regulate, and direct their impulses. High conscientiousness is often perceived as being stubborn and focused. Low conscientiousness is associated with flexibility and spontaneity, but can also appear as sloppiness and lack of reliability. High scores on conscientiousness indicate a preference for planned rather than spontaneous behavior.

**Extroversion:** Extroversion is characterized by breadth of activities (as opposed to depth), surgency from external activity/situations, and energy creation from external means. The trait

is marked by pronounced engagement with the external world. Extroverts enjoy interacting with people, and are often perceived as full of energy. They tend to be enthusiastic, action-oriented individuals. Introverts have lower social engagement and energy levels than extroverts. They tend to seem quiet, low-key, deliberate, and less involved in the social world. Their lack of social involvement should not be interpreted as shyness or depression; instead they are more independent of their social world than extroverts. Introverts need less stimulation, and more time alone than extroverts.

**Agreeableness:** The agreeableness trait reflects individual differences in general concern for social harmony. Agreeable individuals value getting along with others. They are generally considerate, kind, generous, trusting and trustworthy, helpful, and willing to compromise their interests with others. Agreeable people also have an optimistic view of human nature.

**Neuroticism:** Neuroticism is the tendency to experience negative emotions, such as anger, anxiety, or depression. It is sometimes called emotional instability, or is reversed and referred to as emotional stability. Neuroticism is interlinked with low tolerance for stress or aversive stimuli. They are more likely to interpret ordinary situations as threatening, and minor frustrations as hopelessly difficult.



SUBMIT Responses for Review

Powered by Qualtrics 