First Year Project

* Survey data from “Open-Source Psychometrics Project”

1. BIG 5 (19,719)The general consensus in academic psychology is that there are five fundamental personality traits. This model is assumed in most personality research, and is the basis of many of the most well regarded tests employed by psychologists who maintain close connections with academia. The "big five" tend to not be popular in consumer focused personality assessment or self-help because to many people the feedback of the model seems relatively basic. This test uses public domain scales from the International Personality Item Pool.
   1. Demographics: 50 likert rated statements, gender, age, race, native language, country
2. Short Dark Triad (18,192) Paulhus and Jones (2011): The "dark triad" is a name for three personality traits that are commonly seen as malicious or evil: narcissism, machiavellianism and psychopathy. The study of these three traits together as the dark triad became popular in the 2000s. In 2011, Delroy Paulhus and Daniel Jones published the Short Dark Triad (SD3) as a single short test to measure all three traits at once.
   1. Demographics: 27 scale rated items and country.
3. IPIP Assertiveness, Social confidence, Adventurousness, and Dominance scales used as part of an experimental personality test. (1,005) The DISC personality model is a system that divides people into four personality types. The model is promoted commercially by several different organizations for use in the workplace.
   1. Demographics: 40 likert rated items, gender, age
4. Multidimensional Sexual Self-Concept Questionnaire (17,685) (Snell, 1995) self- report instrument to measure sexual anxiety, sexual self-efficacy, sexual consciousness, motivation to avoid risky sex, chance/luck sexual control, sexual preoccupation, sexual assertiveness, sexual optimism, sexual problem self-blame, sexual montoring, sexual motivation, sexual problem management, sexual esteem, sexual satisfaction, power-other sexual control, sexual self-schemata, fear of sex, sexual problem prevention, sexual depression, and internal sexual control
   1. Demographics: 100 likert rated items, gender, and age
5. Sexual Compulsivity Scale (3,376) Kalichman and Rompa (1995):
   1. Demographics: 10 likert rated statements, gender, age
6. Open Sex Role Inventory (318,573) alternative to the Bem Sex Role Inventory, collected from 2015 - 2019
   1. Demographics: 44 items, ~10 demographic variables
7. Experiences in Close Relationships scale (51,492) Brennan, K. A., Clark, C. L., & Shaver, P. R. (1998): self-report measures of adult attachment avoidance/ anxiety
   1. Demographics: 36 likert rated items, gender, age, county.
8. Power Distance Orientation (Earley & Erez, 1997): Cronbach’s alpha .71 8 items
   1. In most situations, managers should make decisions without consulting their subordinates.
   2. In work-related matters, managers have a right to expect obedience from their subordinates.
   3. Employees who often question authority sometimes keep their managers from being effective.
   4. Once a top-level executive makes a decision, people working for the company should not question it.
   5. Employees should not express disagreements with their managers.
   6. Managers should be able to make the right decisions without consulting with others.
   7. Managers who let their employees participate in decisions lose power.
   8. A company’s rules should not be broken- not even when the employee thinks it is in the company’s best interest.
9. The Relationship Power Inventory: Overall Version
   1. For each statement, rate how true it is of you and your partner generally in your relationship.
   2. 1234567NeverSometimesAlways
   3. 1. I have more say than my partnerdoes when we make decisions in ourrelationship.
   4. 2. I have more control over decision mak-ing than my partner does in our relation-ship.
   5. 3. When we make decisions in ourrelationship, I get the final say.
   6. 4. I have more influence than my partnerdoes on decisions in our relationship.
   7. 5. I have more power than my partnerwhen deciding about issues in ourrelationship.
   8. 6. I am more likely than my partner to getmy way when we disagree about issuesin our relationship.
   9. 7. My partner has more say than I do whenwe make decisions in our relationship.
   10. 8. My partner has more control overdecision making than I do in ourrelationship.
   11. 9. When we make decisions in our rela-tionship, my partner gets the final say.
   12. 10. My partner has more influence than I doon decisions in our relationship.
   13. 11. My partner has more power than mewhen deciding about issues in ourrelationship.
   14. 12. My partner is more likely to get his/herway than me when we disagree aboutissues in our relationship.
   15. 13. I am more likely than my partner tostart discussions about issues in ourrelationship.
   16. 14. When my partner and I make decisionsin our relationship, I tend to structureand lead the discussion.
   17. 15. I lay out the options more than mypartner does when we discuss decisionsin our relationship.
   18. 16. I tend to bring up issues in ourrelationship more often than my partnerdoes.
   19. 17. My partner is more likely than me tostart discussions about issues in ourrelationship.
   20. 18. When my partner and I make decisionsin our relationship, my partner tends tostructure and lead the discussion.
   21. 19. My partner lays out the options morethan I do when we discuss decisions inour relationship.
   22. 20. My partner tends to bring up issues inour relationship more often than I do.