

Your Personalized Report

Fall 2019

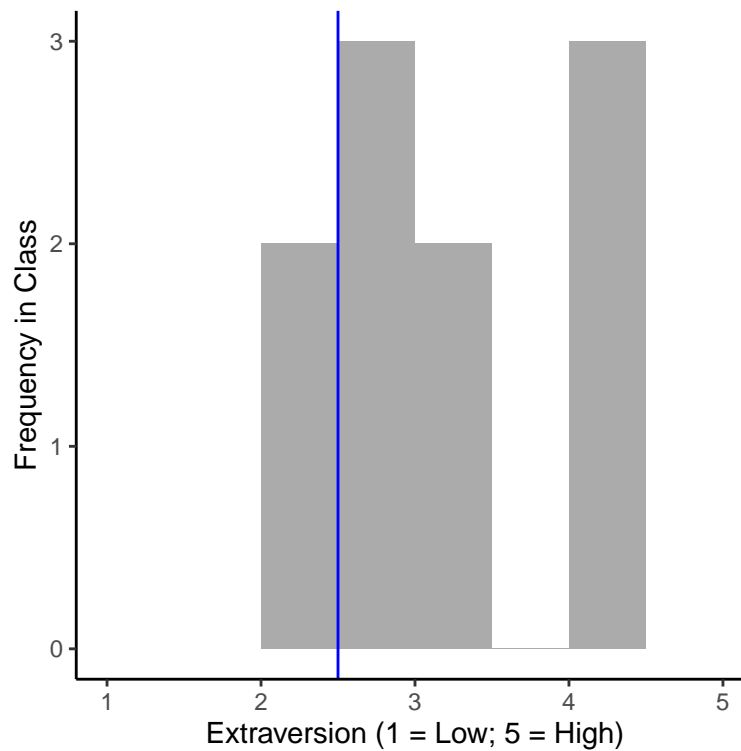
Results for Sophia Brown (seb456)

Big Five Inventory (John, Donahue, & Kentle, 1991)

Extraversion

Extraversion represents the degree to which a person is generally assertive, full of energy, and talkative.

In this graph, the gray bars are a histogram displaying the full class' scores on this extraversion measure, and the blue line indicates where your score falls in this distribution.



Class Statistics:

Mean: 3.31

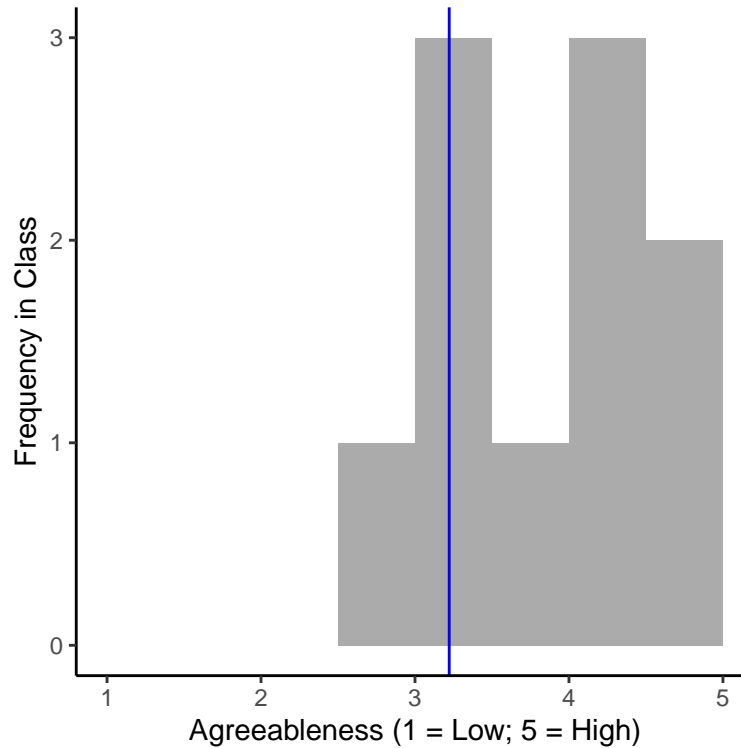
SD: 0.76

Your extraversion score is **2.5**, which corresponds with a z-score of -1.07 given the class statistics.

Agreeableness

Agreeableness represents the degree to which a person is generally sympathetic, affectionate, and kind.

In this graph, the gray bars are a histogram displaying the full class' scores on this agreeableness measure, and the blue line indicates where your score falls in this distribution.



Class Statistics:

Mean: 3.87

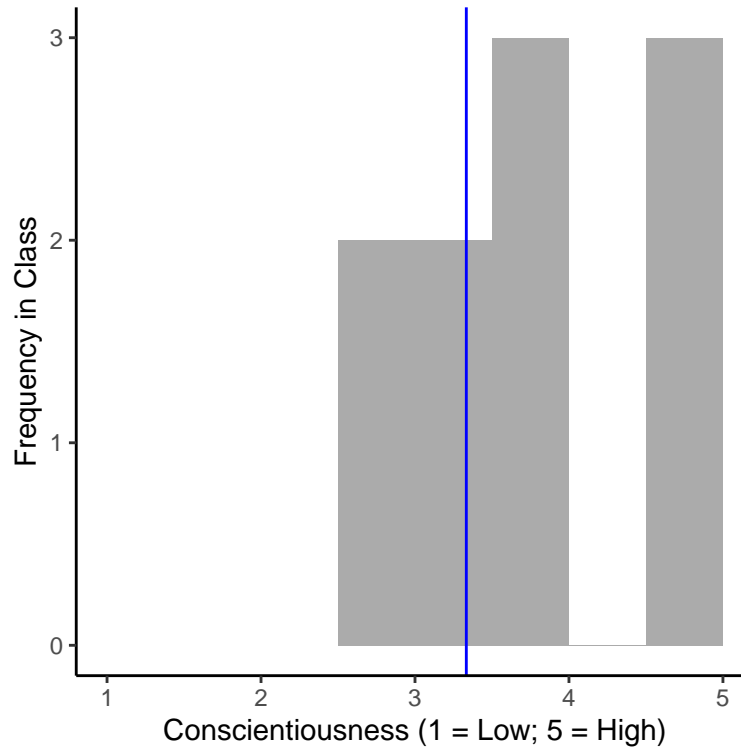
SD: 0.7

Your agreeableness score is **3.22**, which corresponds with a z-score of -0.93 given the class statistics.

Conscientiousness

Conscientiousness represents the degree to which a person is generally planful, thorough, and organized.

In this graph, the gray bars are a histogram displaying the full class' scores on this conscientiousness measure, and the blue line indicates where your score falls in this distribution.



Class Statistics:

Mean: 3.84

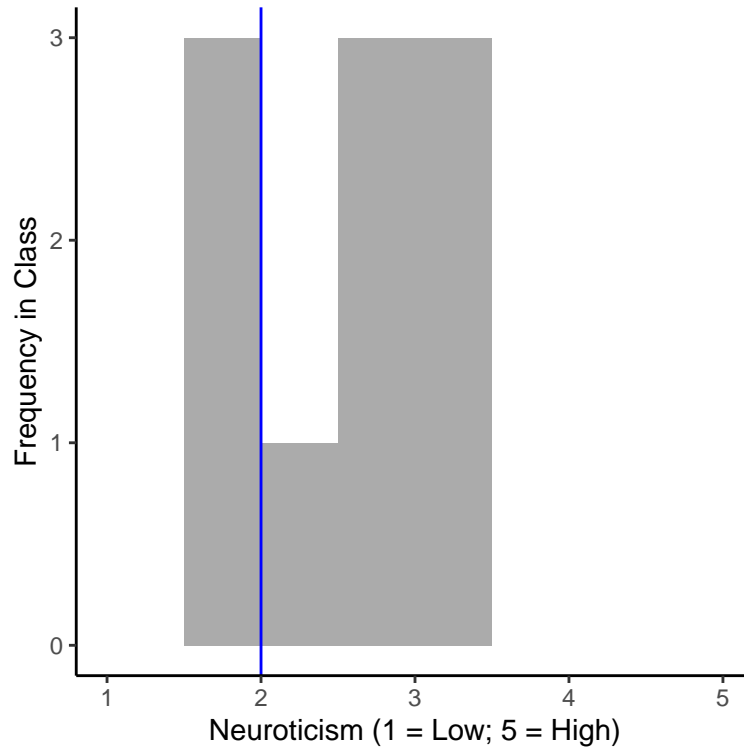
SD: 0.69

Your conscientiousness score is **3.33**, which corresponds with a z-score of -0.74 given the class statistics.

Neuroticism

Neuroticism represents the degree to which a person is generally anxious and tense.

In this graph, the gray bars are a histogram displaying the full class' scores on this neuroticism measure, and the blue line indicates where your score falls in this distribution.



Class Statistics:

Mean: 2.54

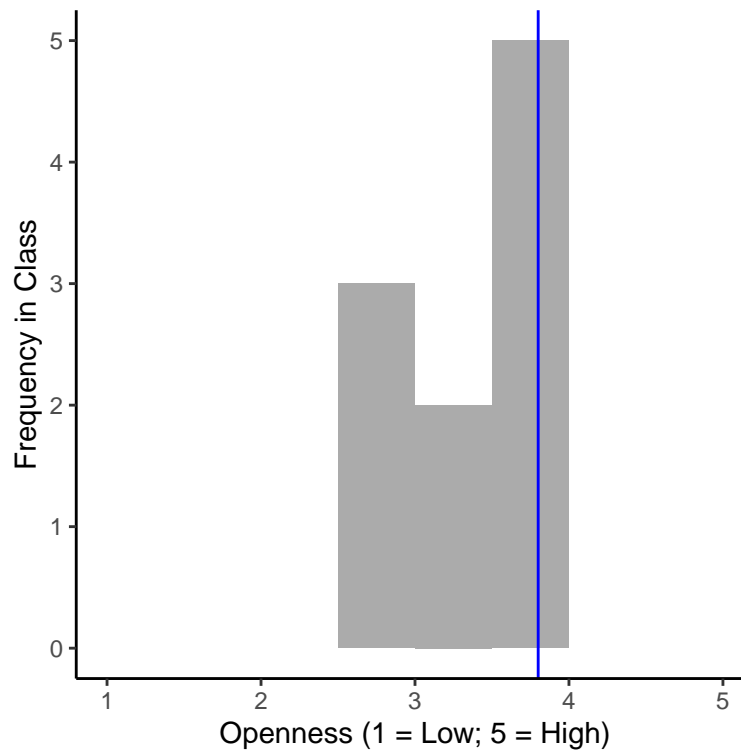
SD: 0.57

Your neuroticism score is **2**, which corresponds with a z-score of -0.94 given the class statistics.

Openness to Experience

Openness to experience represents the degree to which a person is generally curious, imaginative, and interested in a broad range of topics.

In this graph, the gray bars are a histogram displaying the full class' scores on this openness measure, and the blue line indicates where your score falls in this distribution.



Class Statistics:

Mean: 3.39

SD: 0.53

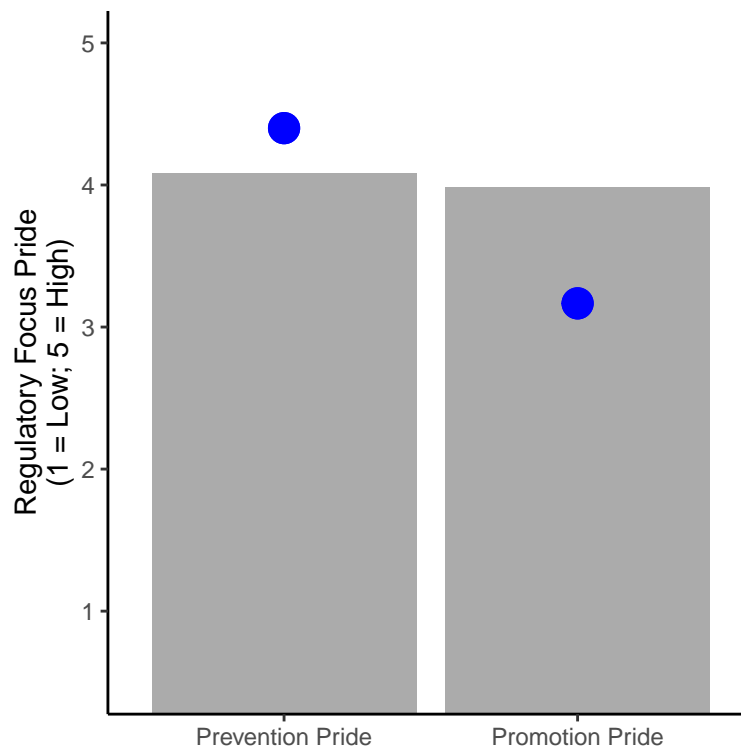
Your openness score is **3.8**, which corresponds with a z-score of 0.77 given the class statistics.

Regulatory Focus Questionnaire (Higgins, Friedman, Harlow, Idson, Ayduk, & Taylor, 2001)

Regulatory Focus Pride

Prevention pride represents the degree to which a person has historically been successful in maintaining security and fulfilling their responsibilities; as a result, people high in prevention pride tend to approach new goals vigilantly. Promotion pride represents the degree to which a person has historically been successful in achieving their hopes and accomplishing their aspirations; as a result, people high in promotion pride tend to approach new goals eagerly. These dimensions are independent; a person can be high in both, low in both, or high in one and low in the other.

In this graph, the gray bars indicate the average prevention pride and promotion pride scores for the full class, and the blue points indicate where your scores fall on these measures.



Class Statistics:

Mean Prevention Pride Score: 4.08 (SD = 0.73)

Mean Promotion Pride Score: 3.98 (SD = 0.48)

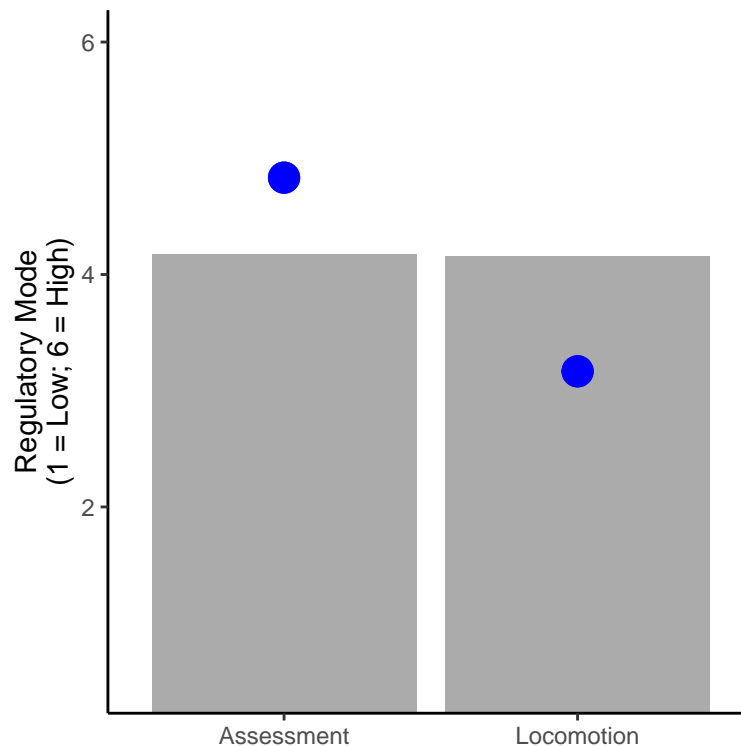
Your prevention pride score is **4.4**, which corresponds with a z-score of 0.44 given the class statistics. Your promotion pride score is **3.17**, which corresponds with a z-score of -1.7.

Regulatory Mode Questionnaire (Kruglanski, Thompson, Higgins, Atash, Pierro, Shah, & Spiegel, 2000)

Regulatory Mode

Assessment represents the degree to which a person tends to be oriented toward thinking and critical evaluation when they are pursuing a goal (e.g., evaluating potential means or ends to choose the right one, or comparing their current state to their desired state). Locomotion represents the degree to which a person tends to be oriented toward doing, movement, and action when they are pursuing a goal. These dimensions are independent; a person can be high in both, low in both, or high in one and low in the other.

In this graph, the gray bars indicate the average assessment and locomotion scores for the full class, and the blue points indicate where your scores fall on these measures.



Class Statistics:

Mean Assessment Score: 4.17 (SD = 0.93)

Mean Locomotion Score: 4.16 (SD = 0.74)

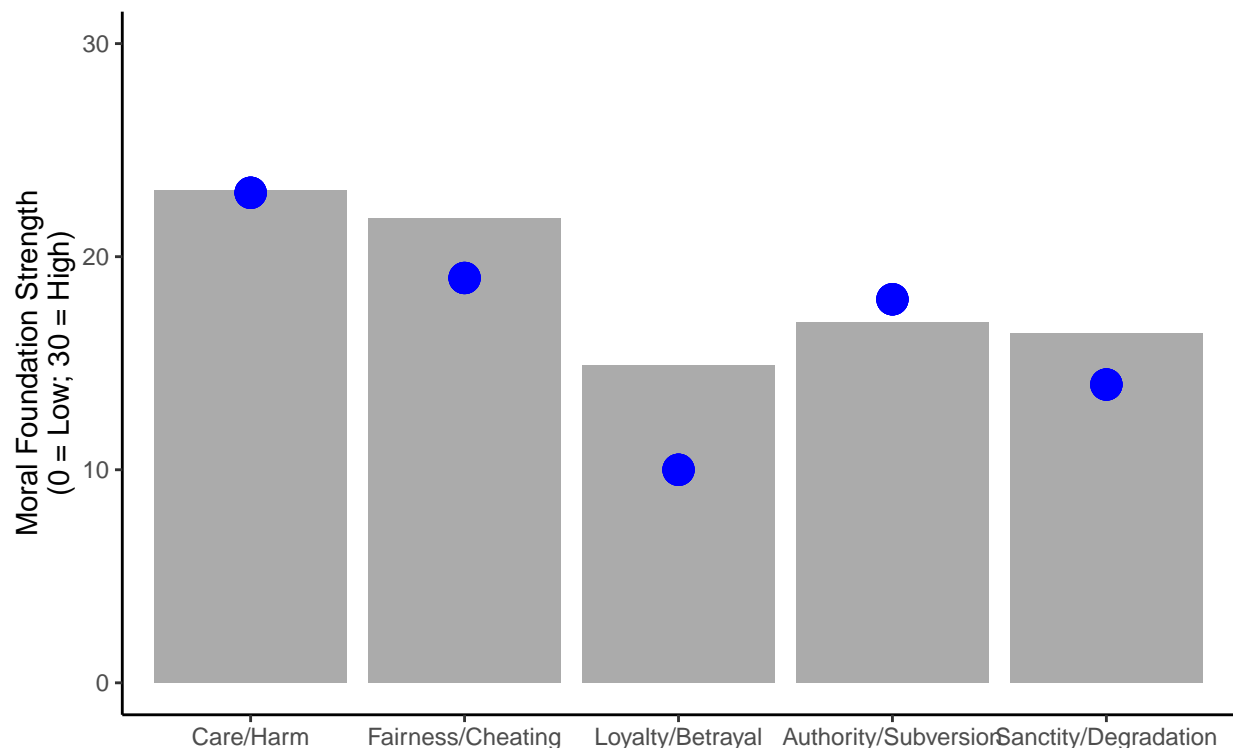
Your assessment score is **4.83**, which corresponds with a z-score of 0.71 given the class statistics. Your locomotion score is **3.17**, which corresponds with a z-score of -1.34.

Moral Foundations Questionnaire (Graham, Haidt, & Nosek, 2008)

Moral Foundations

Care/harm represents the degree to which virtues like kindness, compassion, and nurturance are considered morally relevant. Fairness/cheating represents the degree to which virtues like justice and equality are considered morally relevant. Loyalty/betrayal represents the degree to which virtues like patriotism and loyalty to one's ingroup are considered morally relevant. Authority/subversion represents the degree to which virtues like deference to authority and respect for traditions are considered morally relevant. Sanctity/degradation represents the degree to which virtues like purity, chastity, and avoidance of disgusting behavior are considered morally relevant.

In this graph, the gray bars indicate the average moral foundation scores for the full class, and the blue points indicate where your scores fall on these measures.



Class Statistics:

Mean Care/Harm Score: 23.1 (SD = 3.9)

Mean Fairness/Cheating Score: 21.8 (SD = 3.39)

Mean Loyalty/Betrayal Score: 14.9 (SD = 5.17)

Mean Authority/Subversion Score: 16.9 (SD = 5.22)

Mean Sanctity/Degradation Score: 16.4 (SD = 6.2)

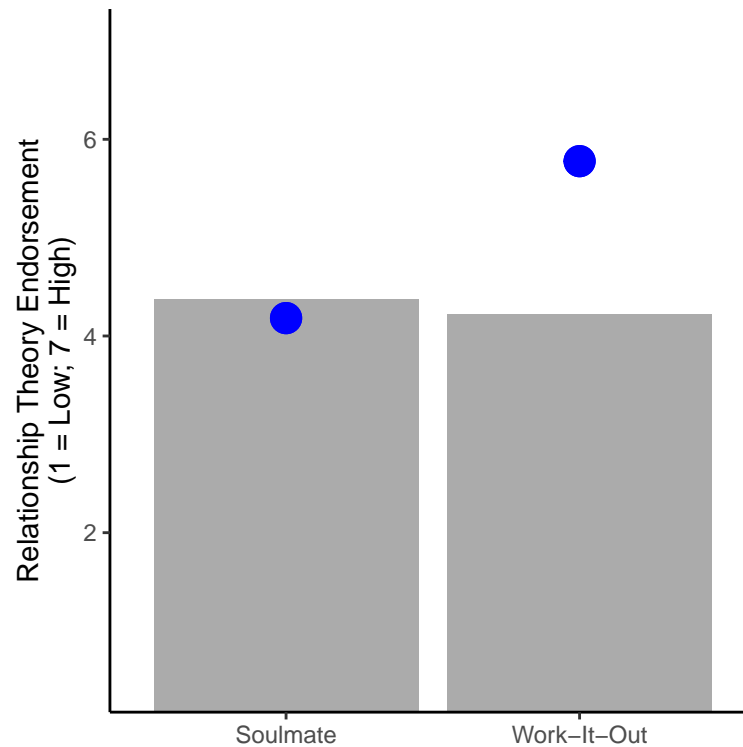
Your care/harm score is **23**, which corresponds with a z-score of -0.03 given the class statistics. Your fairness/cheating score is **19**, which corresponds with a z-score of -0.83. Your loyalty/betrayal score is **10**, which corresponds with a z-score of -0.95. Your authority/subversion score is **18**, which corresponds with a z-score of 0.21. Finally, your sanctity/degradation score is **14**, which corresponds with a z-score of -0.39.

Relationship Theories Questionnaire (Franiuk, Cohen, & Pomerantz, 2002)

Relationship Theory Endorsement

People who endorse soulmate theories tend to believe that relationship satisfaction is dependent upon finding the right person. People who endorse work-it-out theories tend to believe that relationship satisfaction is dependent upon putting effort into the relationship. Although these implicit beliefs are independent, they tend to be negatively correlated.

In this graph, the gray bars indicate the average relationship theory scores for the full class, and the blue points indicate where your scores fall on these measures.



Class Statistics:

Mean Soulmate Score: 4.37 (SD = 0.68)

Mean Work-It-Out Score: 4.22 (SD = 1.26)

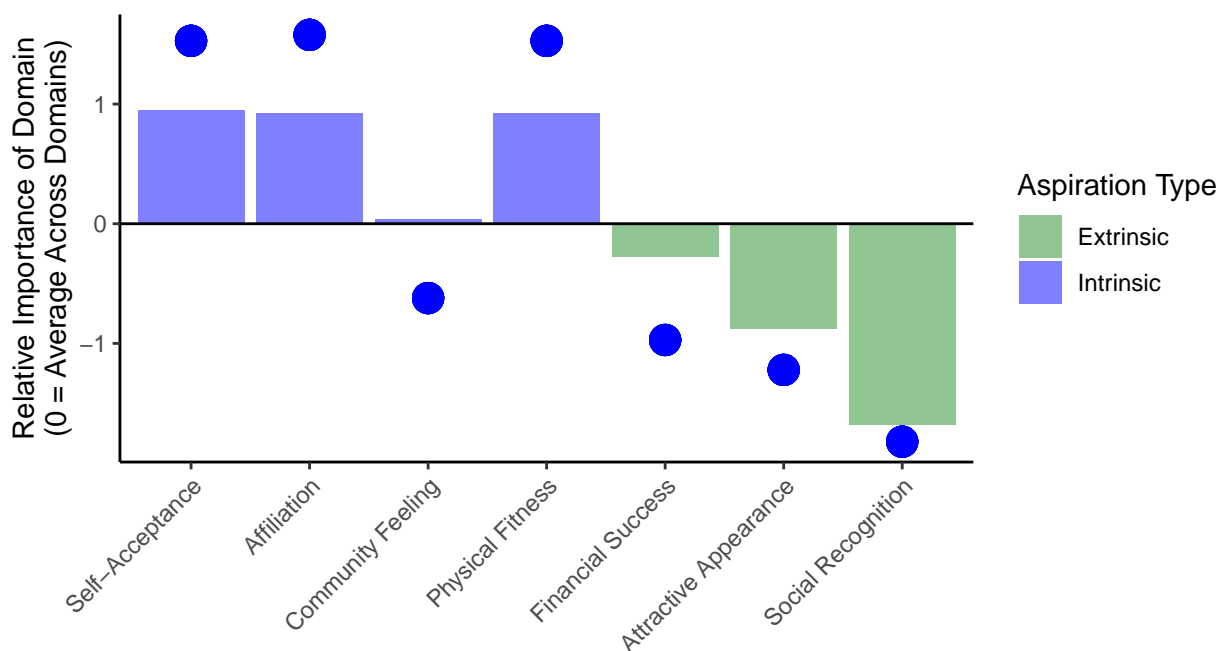
Your soulmate score is **4.18**, which corresponds with a z-score of -0.28 given the class statistics. Your work-it-out score is **5.78**, which corresponds with a z-score of 1.24.

Aspiration Index (Kasser & Ryan, 1996)

Aspiration Index

The Aspiration Index assesses the relative degree to which various goals are considered central to a person. Four of these goals are considered intrinsic (i.e., fulfill fundamental needs): self-acceptance, affiliation, feeling that one is part of a community, and physical fitness. Three of these goals are considered extrinsic (i.e., function as a means to some other end): financial success, attractive appearance, and social recognition.

In this graph, the colored bars indicate the average aspiration index scores for the full class. (Intrinsic motives are colored blue; extrinsic motives are colored green.) The blue points indicate where your scores fall on these measures. Scores above 0 represent that the importance of this domain is above the average importance across all domains; scores below 0 represent that the importance of this domain is below the average importance across all domains.



Class Statistics:

Please note: Standard deviations and z-scores are not provided for this measure, as each individual's final scores are *relative* scores that depend upon their ratings in all other domains.

Mean Self-Acceptance Score: 0.95

Mean Affiliation Score: 0.92

Mean Community Feeling Score: 0.04

Mean Physical Fitness Score: 0.92

Mean Financial Success Score: -0.27

Mean Attractive Appearance Score: -0.88

Mean Social Recognition Score: -1.68

Your self-acceptance score is **1.53**. Your affiliation score is **1.58**. Your community feeling score is **-0.62**. Your physical fitness score is **1.53**. Your financial success score is **-0.97**. Your attractive appearance score is **-1.22**. Finally, your social recognition score is **-1.82**.

Preference Measures

Beach or Mountain (Oishi, Talhelm, & Lee, 2015)

You are part of the 80% of the class that reported that you would prefer to visit beach (vs. mountain) destinations.

Cat or Dog

You are part of the 90% of the class that reported that you are more of a dog (vs. cat) person.

Tea or Coffee

You are part of the 40% of the class that reported that you are more of a tea (vs. coffee) person.