

# Your Personalized Report

Fall 2019

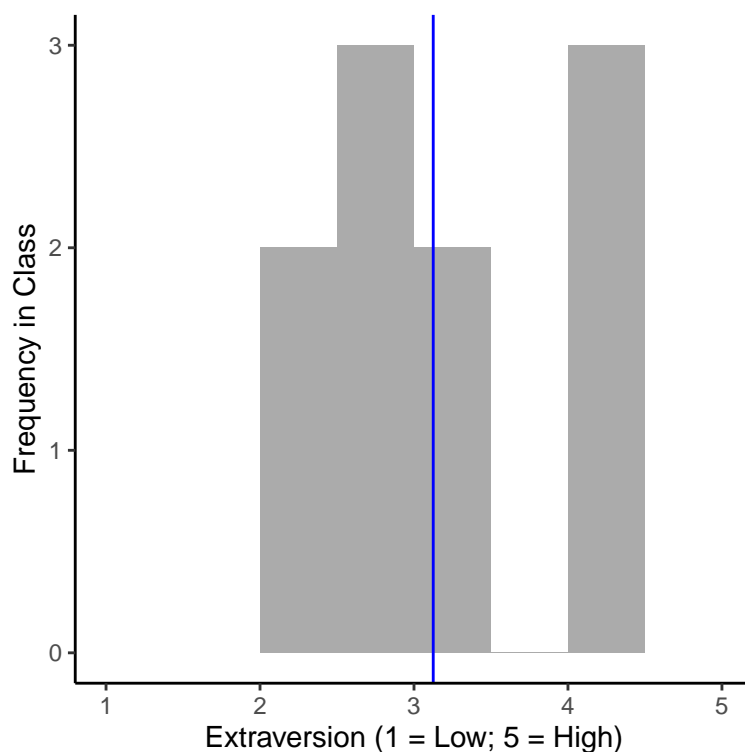
## Results for Oliver Taylor (ojt123)

### 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

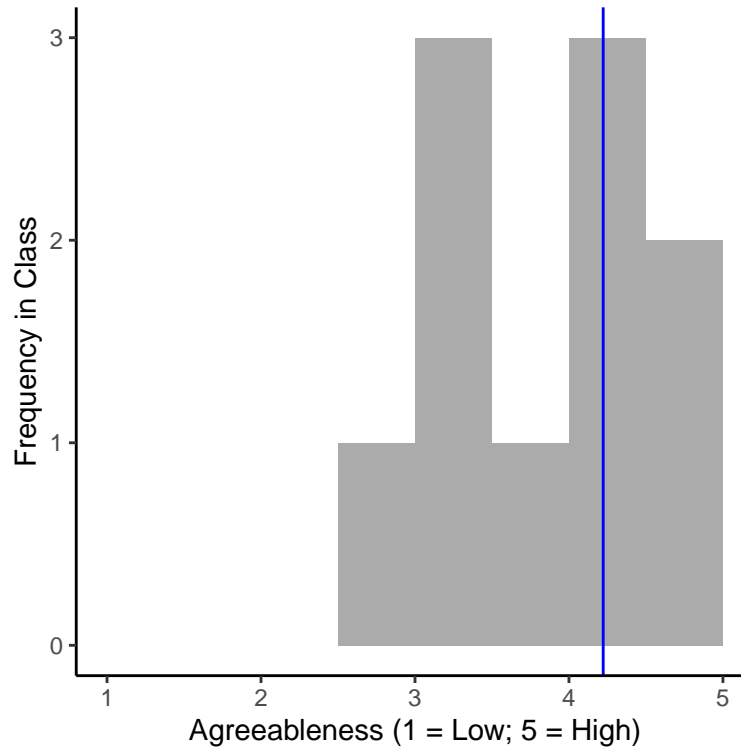
SD: 0.76

Your extraversion score is **3.12**, which corresponds with a z-score of -0.25 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

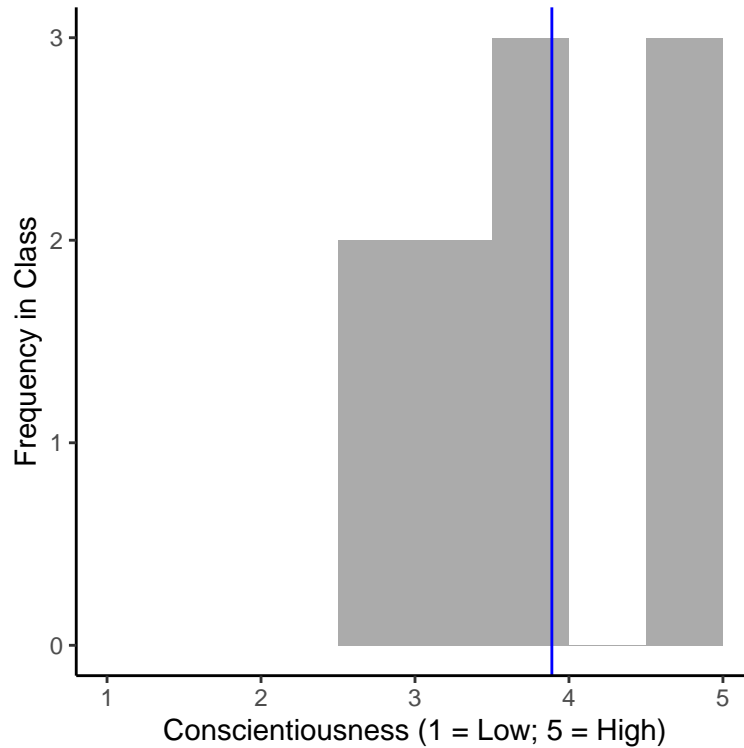
SD: 0.7

Your agreeableness score is **4.22**, which corresponds with a z-score of 0.51 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

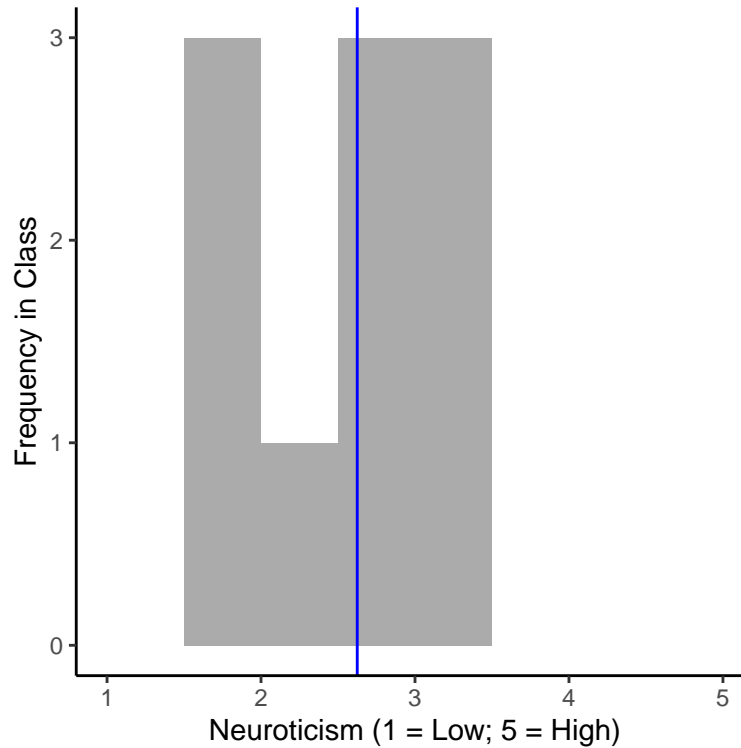
SD: 0.69

Your conscientiousness score is **3.89**, which corresponds with a z-score of 0.06 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

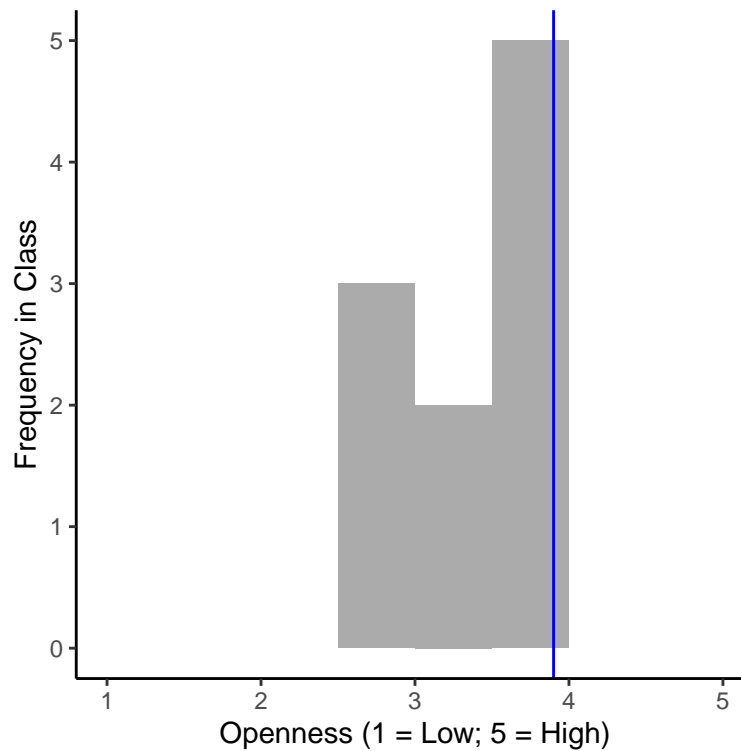
SD: 0.57

Your neuroticism score is **2.62**, which corresponds with a z-score of 0.15 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

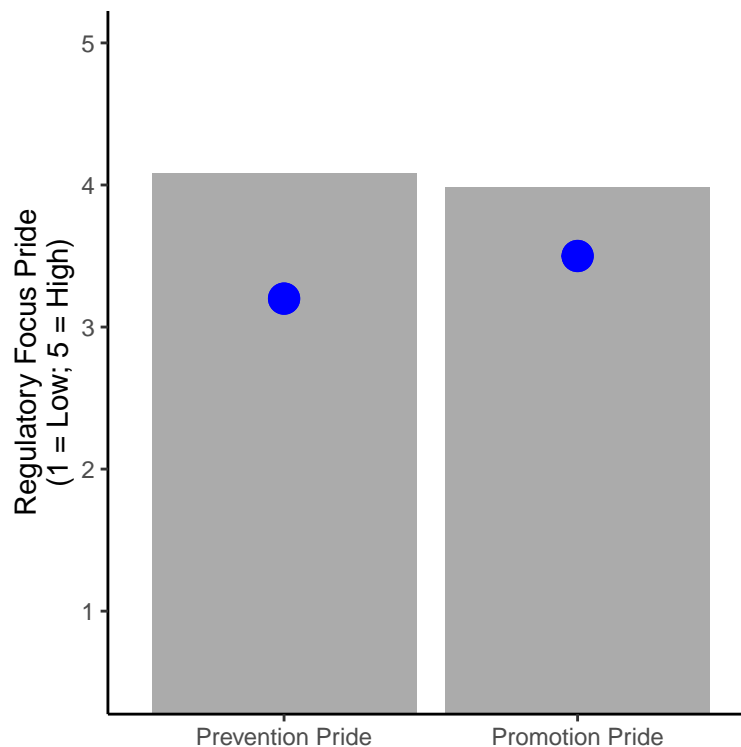
Your openness score is **3.9**, which corresponds with a z-score of 0.95 given the class statistics.

## 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)

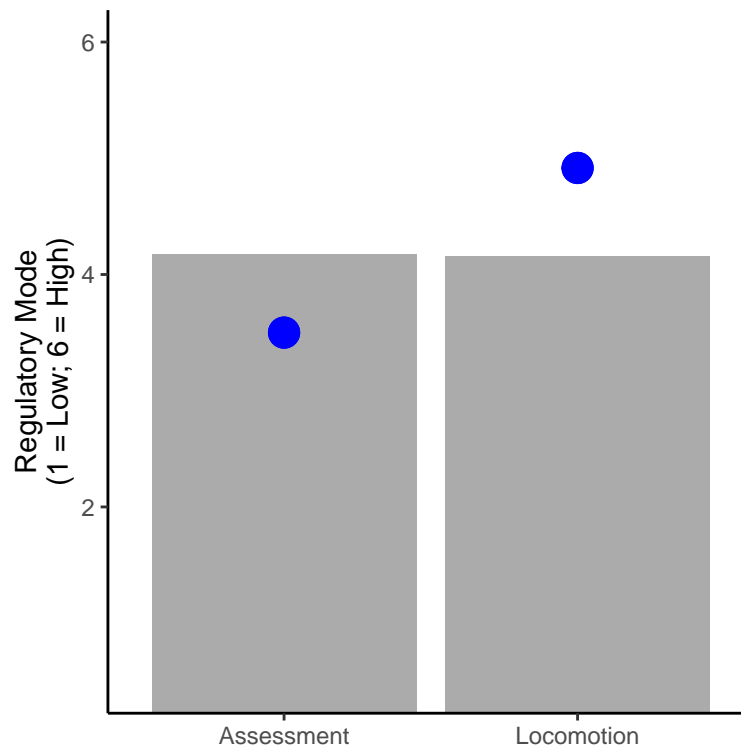
Your prevention pride score is **3.2**, which corresponds with a z-score of -1.2 given the class statistics. Your promotion pride score is **3.5**, which corresponds with a z-score of -1.01.

## 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)

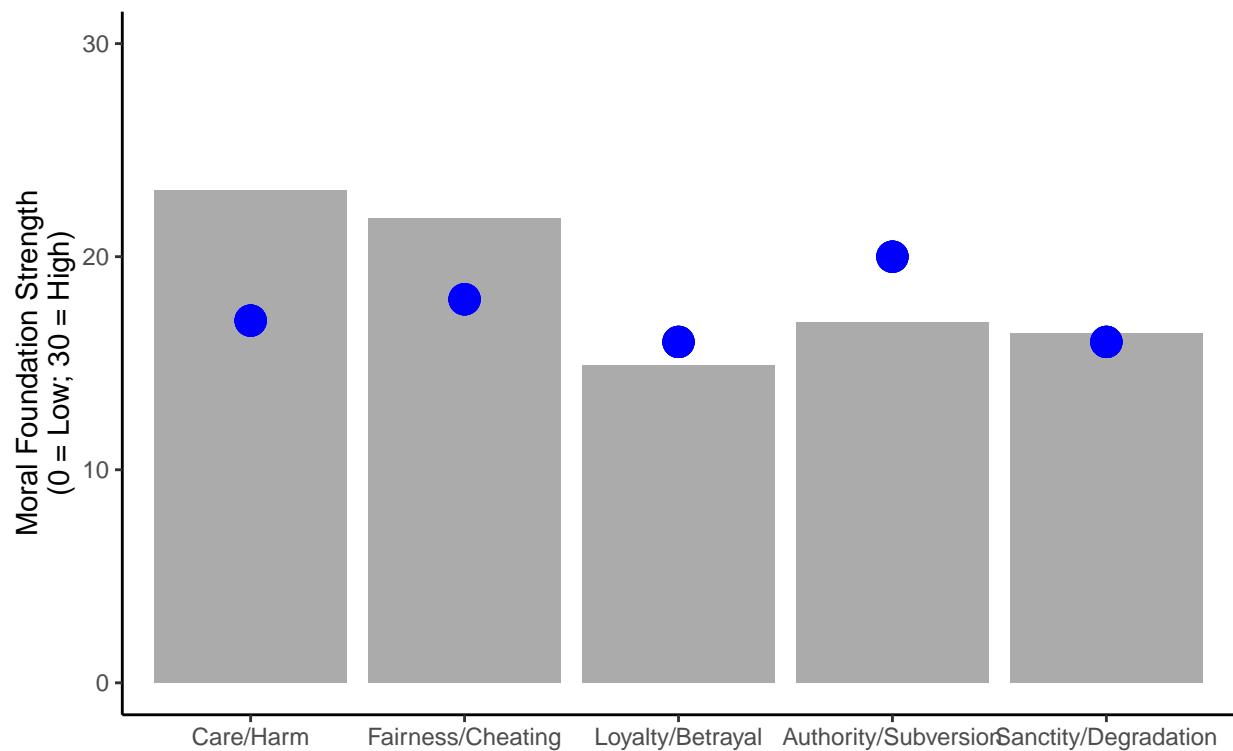
Your assessment score is **3.5**, which corresponds with a z-score of -0.73 given the class statistics. Your locomotion score is **4.92**, which corresponds with a z-score of 1.03.

## 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 **17**, which corresponds with a z-score of -1.56 given the class statistics. Your fairness/cheating score is **18**, which corresponds with a z-score of -1.12. Your loyalty/betrayal score is **16**, which corresponds with a z-score of 0.21. Your authority/subversion score is **20**, which corresponds with a z-score of 0.59. Finally, your sanctity/degradation score is **16**, which corresponds with a z-score of -0.06.

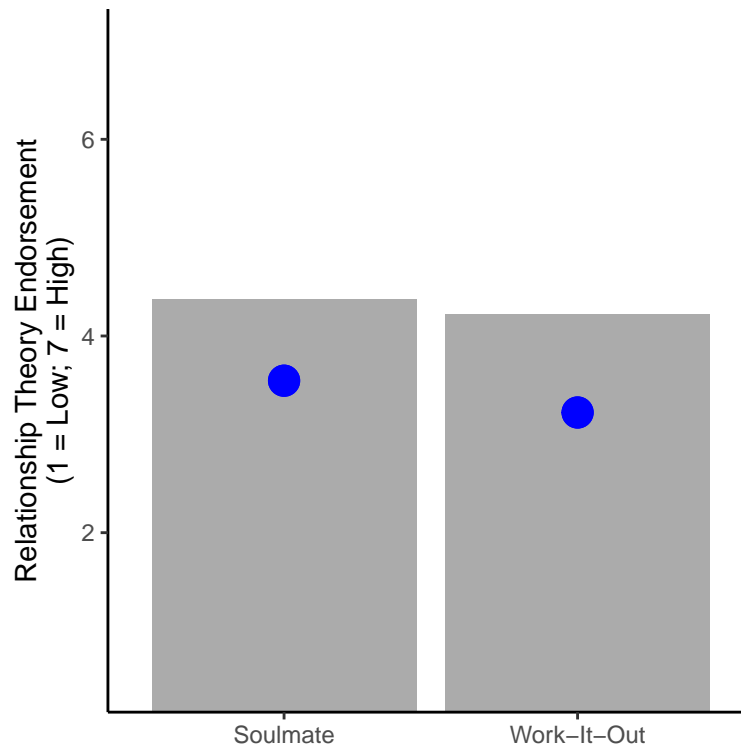


## Relationship Theories Questionnaire (Franiuk, Cohen, & Pomerantz, 2002)

### 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)

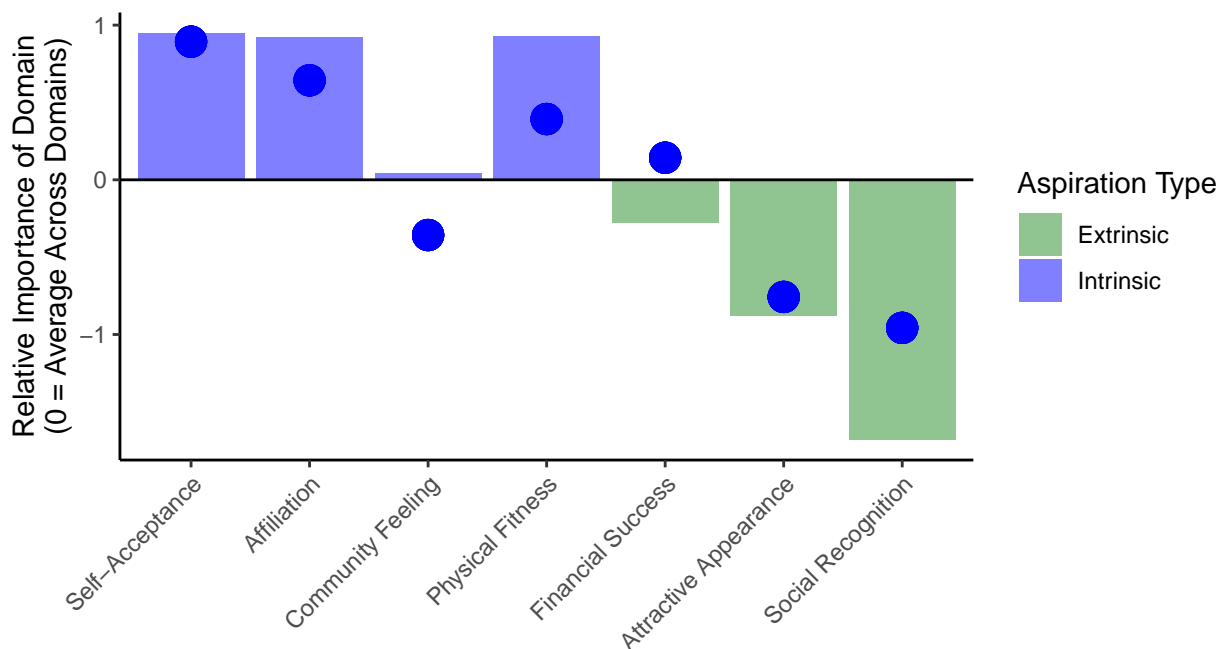
Your soulmate score is **3.55**, which corresponds with a z-score of -1.21 given the class statistics. Your work-it-out score is **3.22**, which corresponds with a z-score of -0.8.

## 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 **0.89**. Your affiliation score is **0.64**. Your community feeling score is **-0.36**. Your physical fitness score is **0.39**. Your financial success score is **0.14**. Your attractive appearance score is **-0.76**. Finally, your social recognition score is **-0.96**.

## **Preference Measures**

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

You are part of the 10% of the class that reported that you do not have a preference for visiting 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 60% of the class that reported that you are more of a coffee (vs. tea) person.