

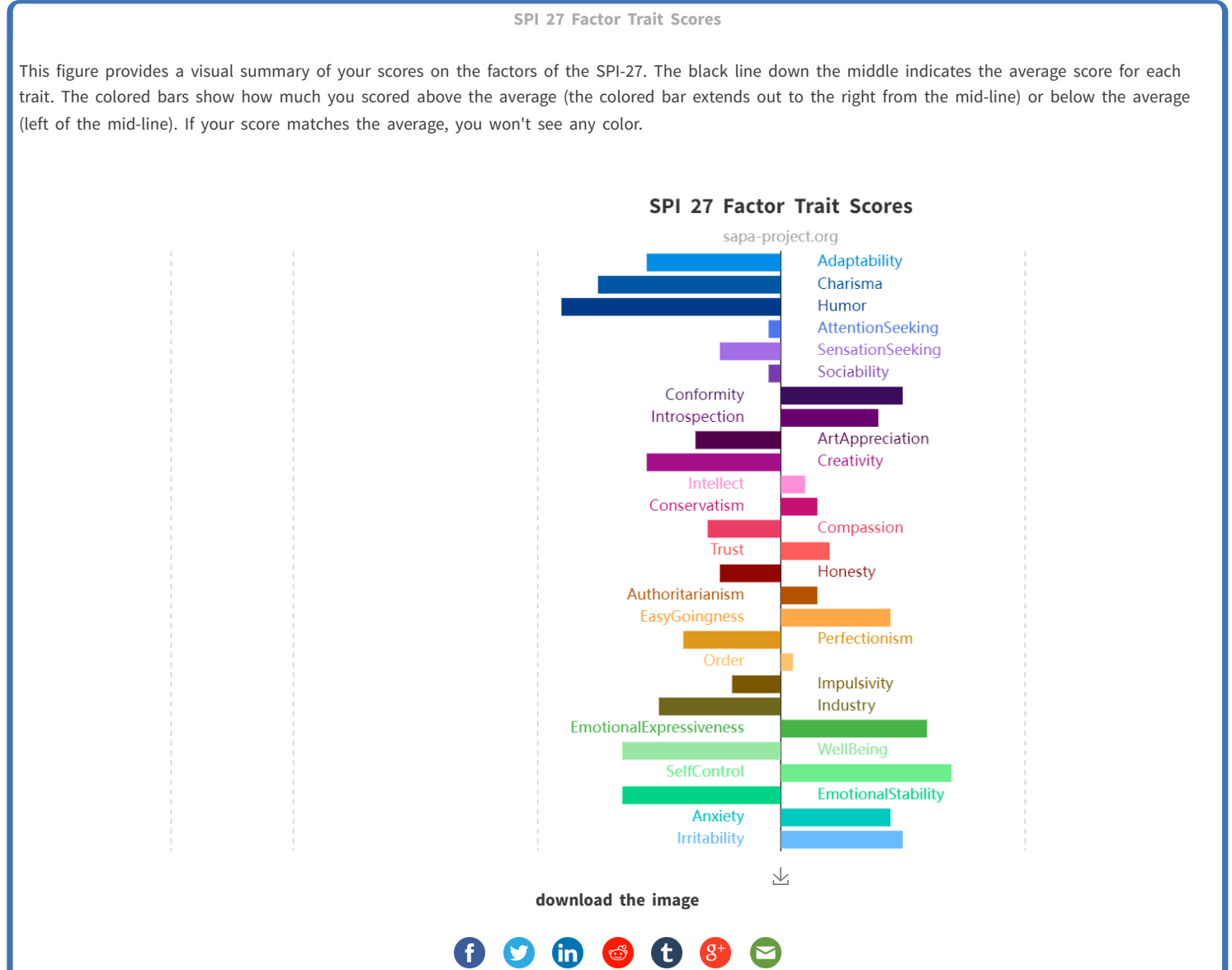
The SAPA Project

a personality assessment collaboratory

Your Personality Report

(scroll down to see the full report.)

Here's the full report on your personality profile, including your scores on the 27 narrow traits of the SPI-27, your scores on the Big Five traits (the SPI-5), and your cognition score. [Click here for advice about saving your report.](#)

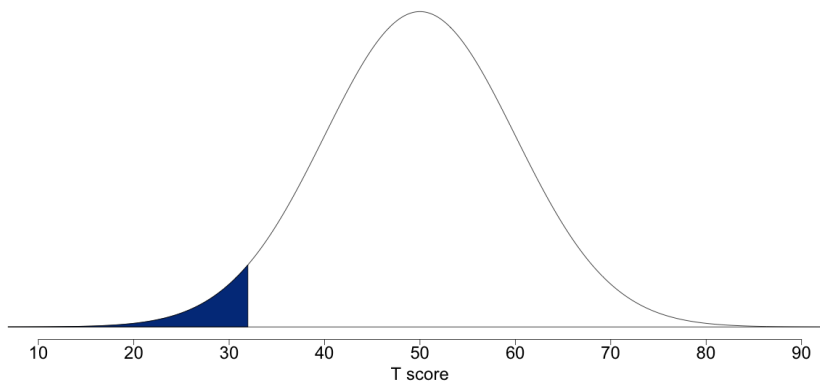


The next section gives more detailed descriptions of each trait and some thoughts about the meaning of your scores. By default, we only show the feedback for your 4 most extreme scores. **To see your scores on all of the factors, click the link at the bottom of this box.**

Humor

People often rank Humor highly among the traits that they value in a potential romantic partner or friend. Individuals high in humor may be popular as a result of the mirth they spread around freely. They are likely less restrained in showing that they think something is funny, and more likely to keep a situation light and enjoyable through either their own jokes or their enthusiastic approval of others' jokes. However, individuals scoring low in humor are not necessarily dour... in fact, they may even have a very good internal sense of humor that they simply express less openly or express only to those close to them. Or, they might be more likely to express their humor through writing or art than through verbal laughter or loud jokes.

Your score of 32 on Humor places you higher than 4% of previous participants in this survey.



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Your score on the Humor scale indicates that you are significantly less likely to joke around or to laugh openly and frequently. You might have a more serious outlook on life, which could be due to an awareness of life's harsh realities or the need to bear a lot of responsibility. This doesn't necessarily mean that you can't enjoy a good joke every now and then. It's simply that you're less likely to guffaw loudly at a bad pun or to get up on a table and dance just to entertain people.

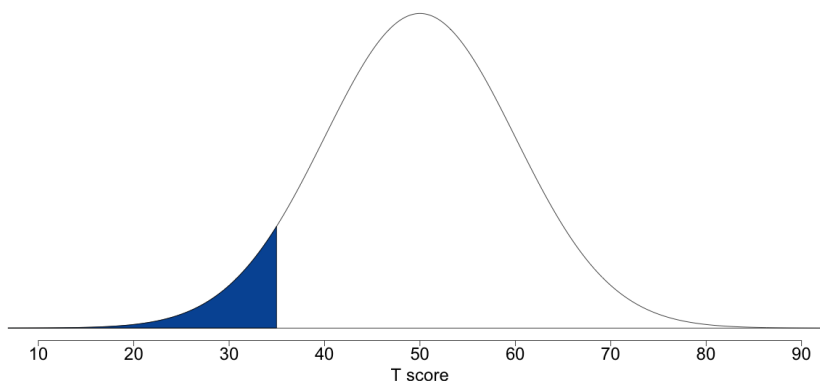
"When comedy fails, seriousness begins to leak back in."

— Susan Sontag

Charisma

The Charisma scale measures one's adeptness in a range of social situations. Charisma is often described as one of those unusual traits that are hard to define but easy to recognize in others. It is broadly understood as one's skill in handling interpersonal relations and influencing others. It seems to involve a variety of factors including confidence, friendliness, expressive body language, warmth and sincerity. Individuals with unusually high Charisma are social butterflies who rarely seem flustered or disconcerted. They can often seem impressively uninhibited when approaching others or speaking publicly. Individuals low in Charisma often find it difficult to know what to say or do around other people and struggle to get others to see their way. While Charisma often contributes to strong leadership potential, many successful leaders have been notoriously uncharismatic.

Your score of 35 on Charisma places you higher than 7% of previous participants in this survey.



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Your score on the Charisma scale indicates that you are not always comfortable navigating social situations. You may often find yourself at a loss for what to say or do around other people. Although you may have deep and enduring relationships with those close to you, you may also have more difficulty composing yourself when thrown into a crowd of acquaintances or when compelled to engage in more shallow small-talk. It is likely that you are reluctant to approach strangers and struggle to find common ground for conversation with others, even if you know them. It is likely that public speaking in front of large crowds would really stress you out.

"Charisma becomes the undoing of leaders. It makes them inflexible, convinced of their own infallibility, unable to change."

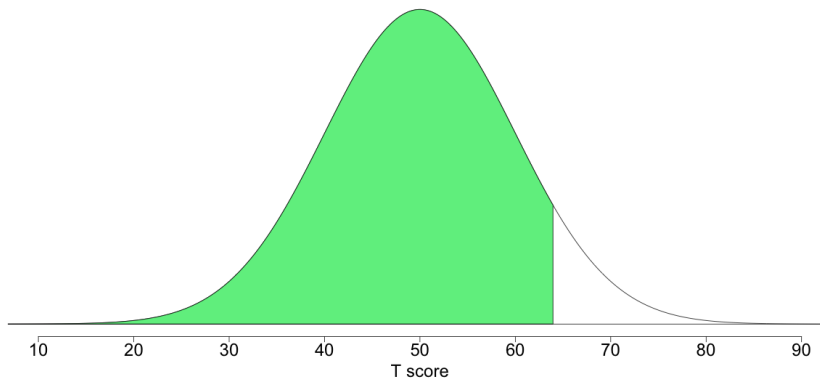
— Peter Drucker

Self Control

Self-Control is a measure of a person's ability to control their short-term desires, often for the sake of long-term benefit. This can involve an individual's adeptness at controlling cravings, or by the same token the frequency with which an individual finds themselves succumbing to temptation. Individuals high in Self-Control have an easier time holding themselves back from something that might cause them trouble in the long run. Individuals who score lower will often find themselves splurging, and may adopt a policy of "act now, figure it out later" when faced with something enticing. Ultimately, they

ascribe to a more hedonistic lifestyle, and may see less point in delaying pleasure. Many people wonder how Self-Control and Impulsivity are related. They tend to have a moderate negative correlation (about -0.4). Self-Control relates more to the resistance of urges, temptations and cravings whereas Impulsivity more generally reflects acting before thinking.

Your score of 64 on Self Control places you higher than 92% of previous participants in this survey.



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Your score on the Self-Control scale indicates that you are high in Self-Control. Most likely, you have little difficulty with curbing your cravings and resisting temptation. Even if confronted with something that would be irresistible for most (but unhealthy in the long run), you have little trouble saying no. Some may say you should indulge more or that you never let yourself go, but others will realize that you've simply mastered the art of restraint.

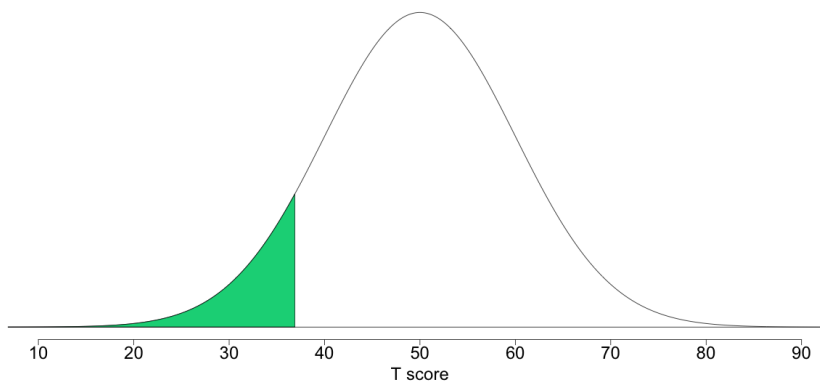
"You have power over your mind — not outside events. Realize this, and you will find strength."

— Marcus Aurelius

Emotional Stability

An Emotionally-Stable individual is not easily disturbed by daily hassles and recovers quickly when more substantial stressors inevitably occur. Emotional stability is not necessarily synonymous with consistent positivity, but simply implies lower levels of reactivity. This trait is sometimes used to describe the opposite end of the trait of Neuroticism, though the latter tends to include a broader range of individual differences. The key to Emotional Stability, as the name suggests, is the degree and speed with which moods shift. Those who are high in stability are better able to endure stress without getting flustered. Those who are low, by contrast, will experience more fluctuating moods as they go about their day.

Your score of 37 on Emotional Stability places you higher than 10% of previous participants in this survey.



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Your score on the Emotional Stability scale indicates that you experience less stable moods. This suggests that you may be highly responsive to both negative and positive situational cues. You may respond emotionally to events that would not strongly affect others, and your reactions may often be more intense and consuming than average. You are also more likely to feel the need for reassurance and protection. In the most extreme cases, emotionally reactive individuals go through periods that are sometimes described as 'emotional rollercoasters.' A serious lack of emotional regulation can diminish one's ability to think clearly, make careful decisions, and cope effectively with stress. Some emotionally reactive individuals feel that their intense emotionality allows them to experience life more deeply.

"They sicken of the calm, they who know the storm."

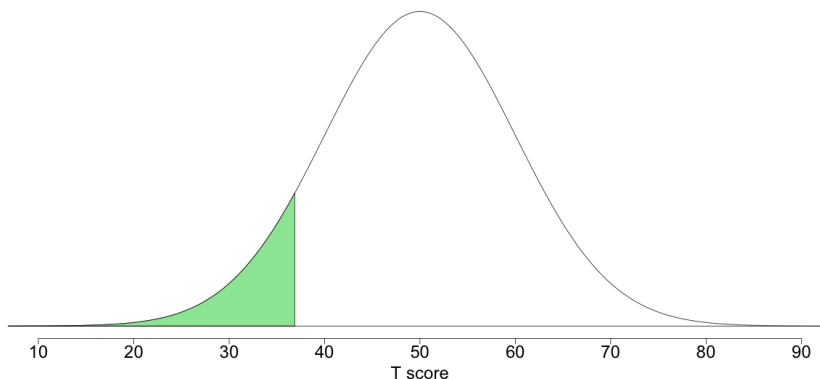
— Dorothy Parker

Click here to SHOW/HIDE the rest of your SPI-27 scores.

Well-Being

Well-Being is something that many people around the world covet and even see as life's ultimate goal — countless self-help materials have been developed with the intention of aiding people in this respect. Individuals who are high in Well-Being tend to feel good about themselves and their lives. They typically feel comfortable with who they are, and rarely experience feelings of worthlessness or hopelessness. This positive attitude towards oneself may confer a variety of benefits, including better relationships, better health, and less stress. Research shows that having perspective and gratitude can result in greater Well-Being. Those scoring low in Well-Being may have more difficulty enjoying what life has to offer.

Your score of 37 on Well-Being places you higher than 10% of previous participants in this survey.



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Your score on the Well-Being scale indicates that you experience discontentment with yourself and/or life. It may be that you are highly aware of and sensitive to imperfections and therefore are constantly looking for ways to be a better person. You likely often feel that there is room for improvement. You might look around at other people who seem similar to you and wonder why it is that they are more content with themselves than you are with yourself. For many people, these feelings of discontent can be a creative wellspring for art and expression that speaks to the suffering of other people. Still, it can be helpful to focus on the small joys of everyday life.

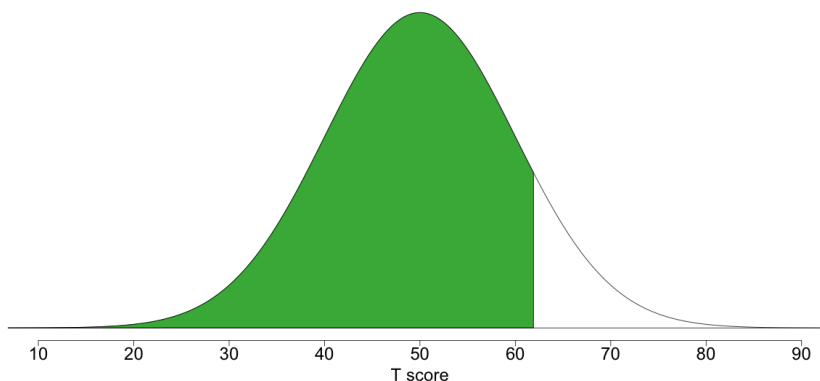
"Everyone wants happiness. No one wants pain, but you can't have a rainbow without a little rain."

— Zion Lee

Emotional Expressiveness

The Emotional Expressiveness factor involves the degree to which an individual is comfortable sharing their feelings, perspectives, and experiences with others. Emotional expressiveness is related to emotion regulation, though the nature of this relationship can be complicated. Those who are emotionally expressive tend to be more aware of how they're feeling, and it is generally believed that higher levels of expression are helpful for emotion regulation. It may also be the case however that excessive emotional expression (or emotional expression that is not well-received by others) can be counter-productive for emotion regulation. Individuals who are high in Emotional Expressiveness are less inhibited about showing their emotions in front of others, and may be less concerned with how others perceive them. Individuals low in Emotional Expressiveness typically feel more pressure to keep up an appearance of emotional stability, and may be more guarded in showing their true feelings.

Your score of 62 on Emotional Expressiveness places you higher than 88% of previous participants in this survey.



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Your score on the Emotional Expressiveness scale indicates that you are high in Emotional Expressiveness. Most likely, you wear your heart on your sleeve and readily express your emotions and personality to others. Whether you are feeling happy or sad, it is probably evident to those around you. Others probably find it easy to get to know you because you're willing to reveal a great deal about yourself. It may be rare that you suppress your feelings or try to convey an image of yourself that is false.

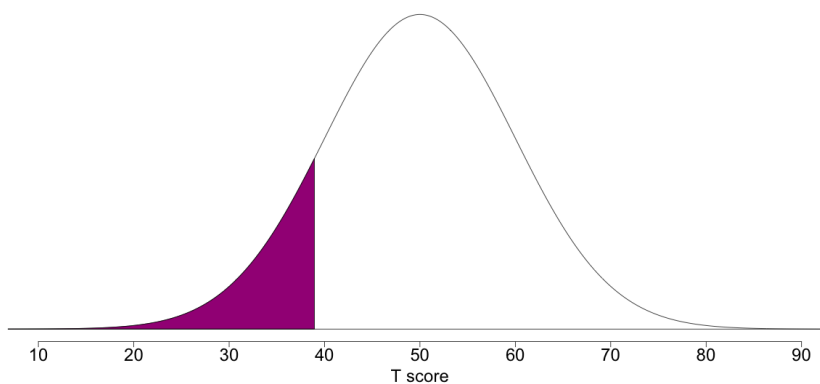
"Unexpressed emotions will never die. They are buried alive and will come forth later in uglier ways."

— Sigmund Freud

Creativity

The Creativity scale measures one's tendency to come up with new and different ideas, as well as one's interest in breaking from the mold and following less trodden paths, whether through work or hobbies. Creativity is not the same thing as intelligence, but rather a particular mode of thinking and expression. Individuals high in Creativity may be better at more creative jobs that allow room for creative expression than those which are heavily structured. They may also be better at divergent thinking, which entails coming up with multiple solutions to a single problem. This is distinguished from convergent thinking, which involves finding the single correct answer to a problem. Individuals lower in Creativity are by no means necessarily less smart, but may simply have more respect for previously established modes of thinking and an appreciation for simplicity and tradition.

Your score of 39 on Creativity places you higher than 14% of previous participants in this survey.



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Your score on the Creativity scale indicates that you are less likely to let your imagination run away with you or to deviate from pre-established modes of thinking and action. You likely prefer the path of least resistance — the most practical and expedient solution. You might be a good deal less comfortable in situations where you are being pressed to think outside of the box, but at the same time, you are probably excellent at doing things in the way you best know how.

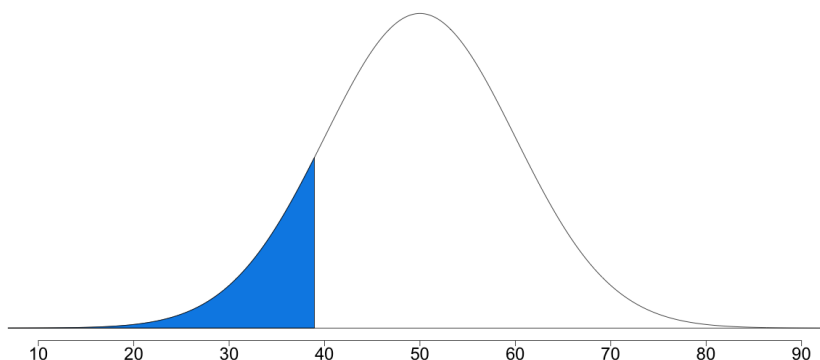
"Inspiration will come, but it has to find you working."

— Pablo Picasso

Adaptability

An adaptable individual is someone who can more readily adjust to changes in their environment. They are more likely to crave novelty and variety in their life, and to find themselves bored with routine. Adaptability also relates to one's ability to perform on the fly, or conversely to one's preference for comprehensive planning. Individuals low in Adaptability may find themselves more flustered by change, as they prefer plans and the stability of repetition. Not knowing what will come next is more a source of concern or frustration than of excitement.

Your score of 39 on Adaptability places you higher than 14% of previous participants in this survey.



T score

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Your score on the Adaptability scale indicates that you are low in Adaptability. Most likely, you take longer to accept change and to adjust to it. You probably take care to stick to the routines that work well for you in your daily life. You may not particularly like surprises or sudden turns in fate. In your life, you may work steadily to establish stability and security.

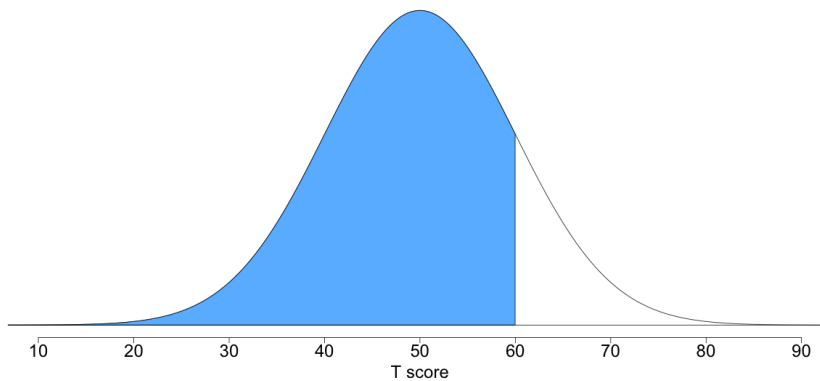
"The secret of your future is hidden in your daily routine."

— Mike Murdock

Irritability

Individuals who are high in Irritability may be more easily rattled by things, whether it be the shortcomings of others, one's environment, or the world in general. This might be due to a lower tolerance for frustration or a sensitivity to unpleasant stimuli. Individuals high in Irritability find themselves frequently bothered by things, often despite their efforts to feel otherwise. Although frequently feeling annoyed doesn't necessarily mean that a person will always show it outwardly or lose their temper, some individuals high in Irritability may be perceived as angrier than the average person. Conversely, an individual who scores low on Irritability may be fairly unperturbed by negative things, although this does not mean that they lack concern regarding what happens in the world.

Your score of 60 on Irritability places you higher than 84% of previous participants in this survey.

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Your score on the Irritability scale indicates that you often experience frustration or anger in response to things. It is likely that you have a strong emotional response to many things and have a difficult time regulating your feelings. This doesn't mean that your annoyance is unreasonable, as it may simply be that you more keenly feel the injustices of the world.

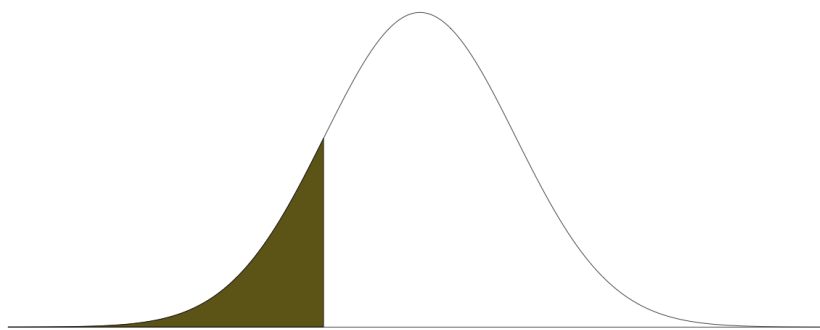
"You can tell the greatness of a man by what makes him angry."

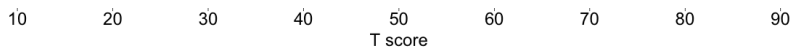
— Abraham Lincoln

Industry

Industry is characterized by the virtues of diligence and perseverance and industrious individuals tend to be hard-working, efficient, and reliable. When given a task, they typically get to work right away and make a point of completing the task promptly and successfully. Given their strong work ethic, industrious people tend to be pre-occupied, at times, with tasks that less-conscientious individuals do not value. Less industrious individuals are not necessarily unproductive, but they do tend to be more laid back and more easily disinterested when the going gets tough.

Your score of 40 on Industry places you higher than 16% of previous participants in this survey.



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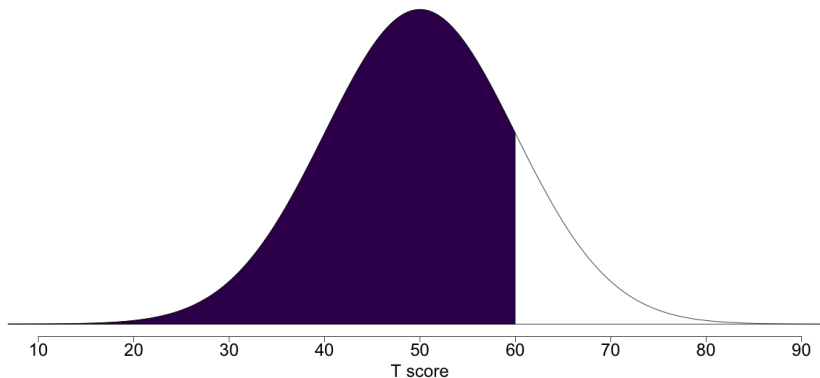
Your score on the Industry scale indicates that you are somewhat lower than average in industriousness. This suggests that you have a reasonable balance between working and enjoying yourself. While you may view yourself as a relatively dependable worker, you also probably don't consider your work (or schoolwork) to be the most important factor in your life. You may waste a little too much time occasionally but you typically get important tasks done when you need to.

"All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy."
— James Howell

Conformity

The Conformity factor concerns an individual's self-perception of normalcy, as well as their desire to be seen as an ordinary or average person. The pressure to conform is strongly connected to group acceptance, and can emanate from many sources, including mainstream media, social institutions, families, and peers. In many cultures, being "normal" often means that one is more readily accepted and therefore likely able to access shared resources of both tangible and immaterial nature. An individual high in Conformity may feel these pressures more keenly and have more of a desire to feel and be seen as normal. They typically have less interest in sticking out or in flaunting their differences. They probably feel more comfortable finding common ground with others and identifying with the interests of others. Conversely, an individual who is low in Conformity strives to be unique and would hate to be seen as ordinary or mainstream. They may pride themselves on thinking and acting outside the box.

Your score of 60 on Conformity places you higher than 84% of previous participants in this survey.

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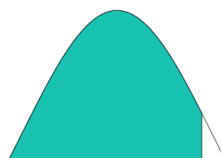
Your score on the Conformity scale indicates that you are high in Conformity. Most likely, you are most comfortable operating within the bounds of standard behavior. You may feel that this is easiest or most correct, as well as helpful in facilitating social connections. It's likely very rare that you deviate from social conventions or otherwise rock the boat. Others may therefore perceive you as more relatable or reliable, and have an easier time predicting what you will say or do.

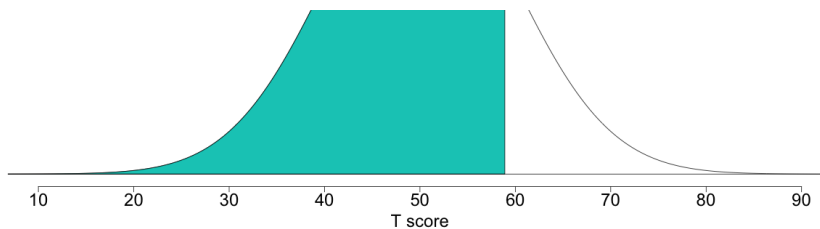
"The lamps are different, but the light is the same."
— Rumi

Anxiety

Anxiety is something that many people struggle with. It's difficult to escape entirely, as most people typically feel anxiety when put into stressful situations. A little anxiety has been shown to provide a useful boost in motivating people to perform well or to change their behavior if necessary. But at its most extreme, anxiety can get in the way of daily living and make an individual fearful of engaging in various situations. Anxiety can be generalized (involving a more distributed sense of foreboding or malaise) or specific to certain conditions, such as social engagement or test-taking. For individuals who find that anxiety creates problems in living, various therapies and interventions are available to encourage more positive thinking and make it easier to understand, process, and manage anxious feelings.

Your score of 59 on Anxiety places you higher than 82% of previous participants in this survey.





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Your score on the Anxiety scale indicates that you are somewhat more likely than average to feel anxious. This probably means that you sometimes feel nervous or worried about things. You probably dislike (and may even try to avoid) situations with uncertain outcomes, or where there is a lot of pressure to perform successfully. The good news is that the additional thought and consideration you likely give to anxiety-provoking situations may mean that you perform better than those who don't take them seriously.

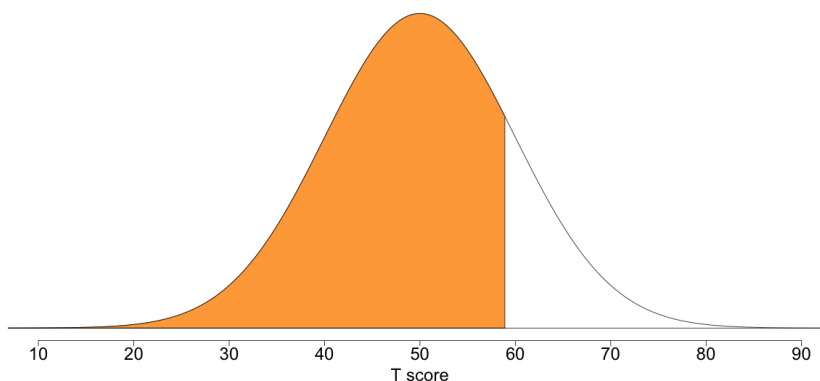
"Anxiety is the handmaiden of creativity."

— T.S. Eliot

Easy-Goingness

Easy-Goingness relates to one's preferred pace of lifestyle. Whereas individuals who score highly in the Easy-Goingness trait are content to let life proceed at its own pace, those who score low tend to prefer to grab life by the horns. Whereas in some cultures someone who is high in Easy-Goingness may be criticized as lazy or lay-about, in others such an individual is perceived as being content with the way they live their lives. Similarly, someone low in Easy-Goingness could be described as either a go-getter or as overly high-strung.

Your score of 59 on Easy-Goingness places you higher than 82% of previous participants in this survey.



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Your score on the Easy-Goingness scale indicates that you are fairly high in Easy-Goingness. More than most, you are able to enjoy relaxation and life's simple pleasures, and to relax even when things are bustling around you. You are probably more amenable to taking things slow and easy, and feel less of a need to force things to run more efficiently. But this doesn't mean that you laze about all the time or that you never get anything done... more likely, you take your leisure seriously and are better at establishing work-life balance.

"The greatest happiness is doing nothing"

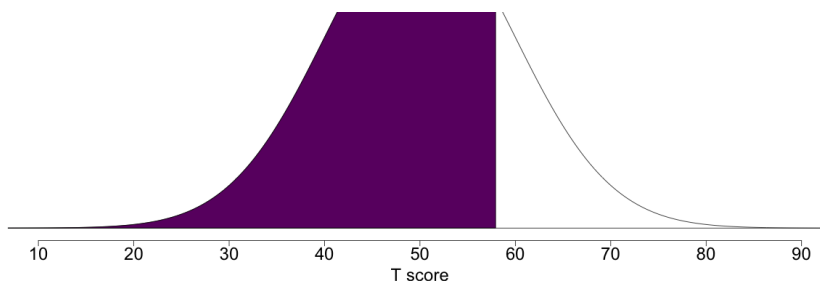
— Zhuangzi

Introspection

Introspection is a factor concerning one's tendency to turn thoughts inward and onto oneself, as well as one's efforts to grapple with understanding the world more deeply. Individuals high in Introspection may find themselves drifting off into spirals of thought as they consider things about life and try to understand their role within everything. They may be less content with existing explanations for different phenomena. Individuals low in Introspection may prefer to stay focused on what is in front of them and not to concern themselves over what is invisible or abstract. They may rely more on an intuitive understanding of the world and therefore feel less of a need to delve into things or to ruminate and reflect.

Your score of 58 on Introspection places you higher than 79% of previous participants in this survey.





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Your score on the Introspection scale indicates that you are fairly high in Introspection. Most likely, you find yourself at times lost in thought as you reflect on yourself and on various aspects of life. You may enjoy delving deeper and contemplating human existence. It is also possible that you seek insight on how to improve as a person, and on how to best to live life. You find yourself ultimately accessing wisdom as you reflect and pierce through the surface of things.

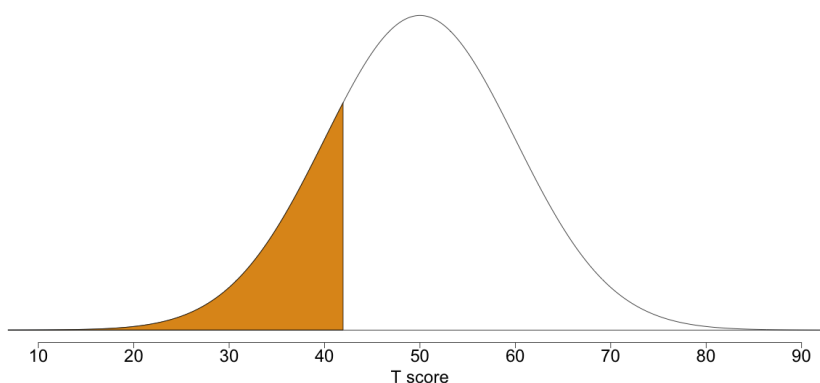
"A moment's insight is sometimes worth a life's experience."

— Oliver Wendell Holmes

Perfectionism

The Perfectionism factor is one of the most intuitive to understand — it can be explained simply as an individual's desire for perfection. An individual high in Perfectionism will likely set high expectations and then expect those to be met, by themselves and others. Perfectionists notice many errors and flaws, and are therefore often hard to satisfy. Their work may be of an especially high standard, but those around them feel pressured as they strive to meet expectations. At its most extreme, Perfectionism has the potential to cause difficulties in relationships. Individuals low in Perfectionism feel less need to aspire to lofty standards, and are more content with getting to the point of "good enough" and leaving it at that. They may have more ease in letting go of one project and moving on to the next than those high in Perfectionism.

Your score of 42 on Perfectionism places you higher than 21% of previous participants in this survey.



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Your score on the Perfectionism scale indicates that you are somewhat lower in Perfectionism. You are more comfortable with imperfection, and flexible even when some things fall through. You may have a more pragmatic understanding of the world and realize that some things are out of your hands, no matter how much a person strains for things to turn out a certain way. You probably have a pretty good idea of when to let something go, when to forgive others, and when to move on to the next thing. Others are probably somewhat comfortable sharing their weaknesses with you.

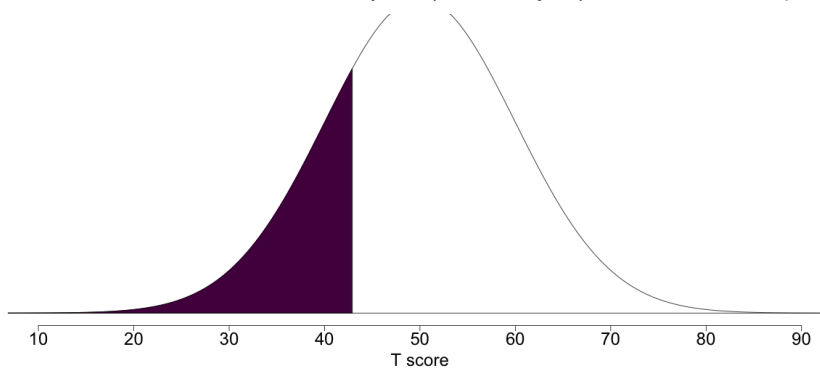
"Perfectionism is self-abuse of the highest order."

— Anne Wilson Schaef

Art Appreciation

Art Appreciation involves an individual's interest in works of art and artistic activities. This includes one's attitudes towards poetry, the visual arts, performing arts, literature and more. A person high in Art Appreciation will seek exposure to these topics, though they may not be particularly artistic. Individuals low in Art Appreciation may not feel that art is particularly enticing or relevant to their lives, and likely concern themselves with work or hobbies of a different nature.

Your score of 43 on Art Appreciation places you higher than 24% of previous participants in this survey.



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Your score on the Art Appreciation scale indicates that you are somewhat lower in Art Appreciation. Most likely, you do not concern yourself too often with artistic creation or consumption. It could be that you prefer certain types of art over others, or simply that you prefer activities unrelated to art altogether. Although you may be knowledgeable about aspects of the arts and literature, it is likely that art is not a very important part of your life.

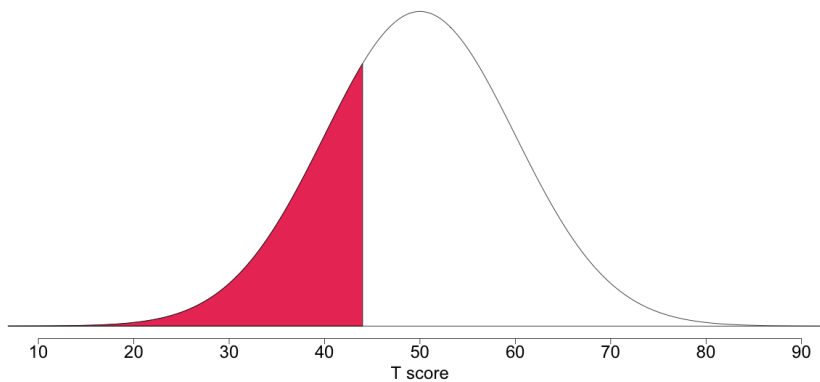
"Simplicity is the ultimate sophistication."

— Leonardo de Vinci

Compassion

Individuals who are high in Compassion are likely to be perceived as warm and caring individuals who enable others to feel at ease in their presence. Although the draw to people high in Compassion is different from the draw to people who are charismatic or powerful, compassionate people are welcome friends who help those around them to feel cared for and understood. Compassion is particularly important in the development and maintenance of positive social relationships and there is a growing body of evidence that these are crucial for well-being across the lifespan. For this reason, Compassion is viewed by many as an important component of a happy life.

Your score of 44 on Compassion places you higher than 27% of previous participants in this survey.



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Your score on the Compassion scale indicates that you are a bit less focused on the feelings and needs of others. It may simply be that the conditions of your life require you to attend to your own needs first and foremost! It is likely that although you don't shut other people out entirely, you believe that most people are equipped to take care of themselves. People probably know not to badger you with personal or emotional requests. Even if you see a sad movie, you are less likely to empathize with the characters to the point of being moved to tears.

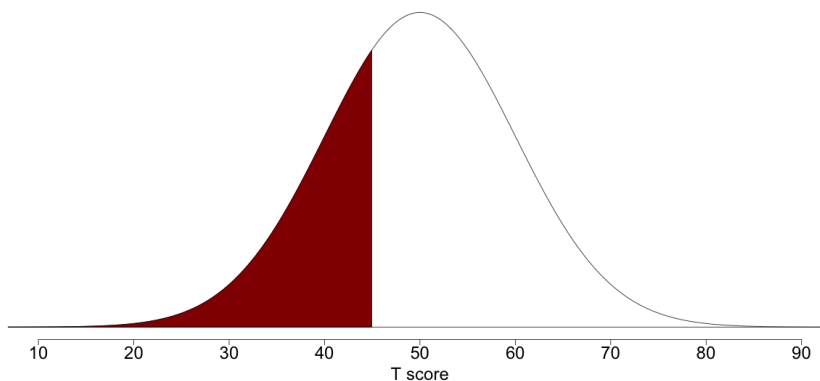
"Put on your own oxygen mask before helping others."

— Randy Pausch, 'The Last Lecture'

Honesty

The Honesty dimension relates mainly to the behaviors of cheating or lying, but it also extends more generally to include one's willingness to take advantage of others for their own benefit. Individuals who are less honest would be more likely, for example, to deceive others or cut corners when there are no perceived consequences (and maybe even when there are consequences). Highly honest individuals, on the other hand, are more likely to uphold social norms about stealing, cheating, and acting in good faith in interpersonal relationships. Of course, the social demands for honesty are quite high and, ironically, dishonest individuals may be relatively unlikely to respond openly to items about lying and cheating. The feedback provided here is based on the answers you gave, so the accuracy of your scores will reflect the degree to which you were honest with yourself!

Your score of 45 on Honesty places you higher than 31% of previous participants in this survey.



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Your score on the Honesty scale indicates that you are a little bit lower than average on the Honesty scale. This does not mean that you are necessarily a dishonest individual! To the contrary, it is sometimes the case that individuals with lower scores on this trait are simply less troubled by relatively benign rule-breaking behavior. It's also ironically possible to get a low Honesty score by being more willing to disclose your dishonest behavior. Regardless of how this occurred, be sure to keep in mind that many types of dishonest behavior can get you into an awful lot of trouble.

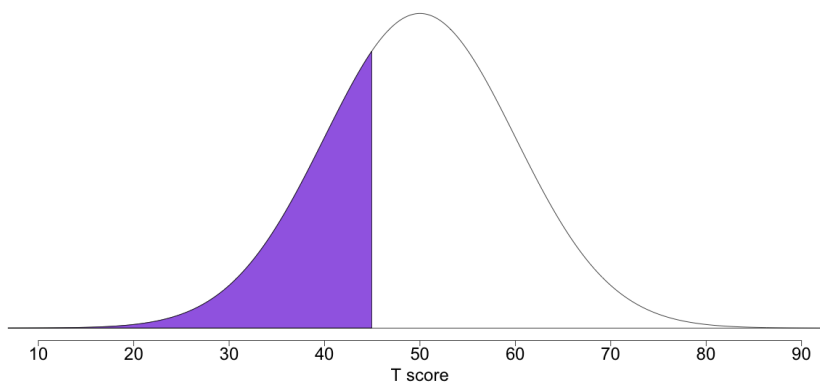
"You can always trust a dishonest man to be dishonest. Honestly, it's the honest ones you have to watch out for."

— Captain Jack Sparrow, 'Pirates of the Caribbean'

Sensation-Seeking

The Sensation-Seeking factor involves one's desire to engage in more adventurous or risky activities. Sensation-Seeking can take a variety of forms; for instance, some individuals who score highly may love scaling mountains but eschew recreational drug use, while others feel the opposite. Individuals high in Sensation-Seeking may feel bored when idle or if they go long stretches with nothing exciting or thrilling to do. Individuals low in Sensation-Seeking derive less pleasure from thrilling activities, often because they find higher levels of arousal unpleasant.

Your score of 45 on Sensation-Seeking places you higher than 31% of previous participants in this survey.



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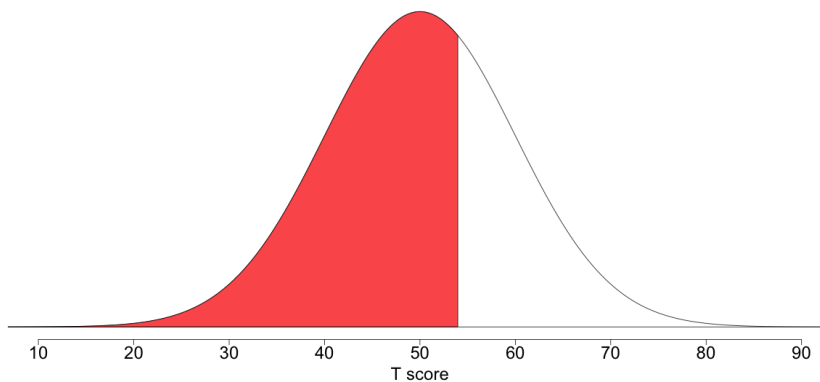
Your score on the Sensation-Seeking scale indicates that you are somewhat low in Sensation-Seeking. It is less likely that you derive enjoyment from risky or dangerous activities. This means that, although you may not shy away from difficulty or excitement per se, you know that some things are not worth the risk. You have a mature understanding of the potential negative consequences that may come from engaging in risky behavior, and you wisely take a pass when risky opportunities arise.

"Safety may get old but so do those who practice it."

Trust

Trust measures an individual's comfort at taking others at their word, and their willingness to believe things as they are presented. It also relates to one's beliefs about the motivations of others and the extent to which others will treat them with fairness and objectivity. Individuals high in Trust are generally more likely to have an optimistic view of human nature and less likely to doubt the intentions of others. By contrast, those who are low in Trust tend to be hesitant about exposing their vulnerabilities to others. They're also often reluctant to take others at their word — they reach their own conclusions only after careful consideration of the facts.

Your score of 54 on Trust places you higher than 66% of previous participants in this survey.



[click for more info about reading this image](#)

Your score on the Trust scale indicates that you are fairly high in Trust. It is likely that most of the time, you believe in the fundamental honesty and goodness of human beings and take people at their word. However, this doesn't mean that people can pull the wool over your eyes — you know that many people will act in their own best interests, even if it comes at your expense.

"Alone we can do so little, together we can do so much."

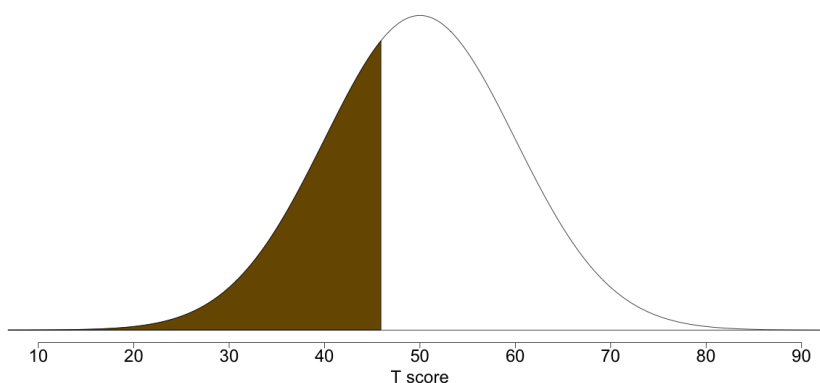
— Helen Keller

Impulsivity

The trait of Impulsivity reflects the tendency to act on a whim, displaying behavior characterized by little or no forethought, reflection, or consideration of the consequences. Attitudes about Impulsivity in popular culture are often varied and this leads to a stew of mixed messages. While the prevailing sentiment in Western pop culture encourages spontaneity ("carpe diem!"), the consequences of rash behavior are often really unpleasant. More impulsive individuals are more likely to jump into things without consideration of the consequences and make decisions very quickly. For some, this tendency is part of a broader worldview that life is better lived in the moment, through bold actions and no regrets.

In light of evidence that "gut" intuitions are often as good or better than strategic approaches to decision-making in situations with many uncontrollable factors, it can be hard to argue against the Impulsive approach to life. But only to a point. Less impulsive individuals tend to be more successful at tasks that require planning, preparation and persistence — and these tasks include many of those needed for a healthy and productive life. Low impulsivity is also beneficial for social relationships, as it is associated with greater reliability, consistency, and consideration of the consequences of one's behavior on friends and family.

Your score of 46 on Impulsivity places you higher than 34% of previous participants in this survey.



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Your score on the Impulsivity scale indicates that you are somewhat less Impulsive than most. This means you are less likely to act without thinking or make rash decisions. Although you may be spontaneous at times, you likely keep the big picture in mind and try not to sacrifice future safety and happiness for a short moment of fun. Within a group of people, you may often be the voice of reason.

"Every impulse of feeling should be guided by reason."

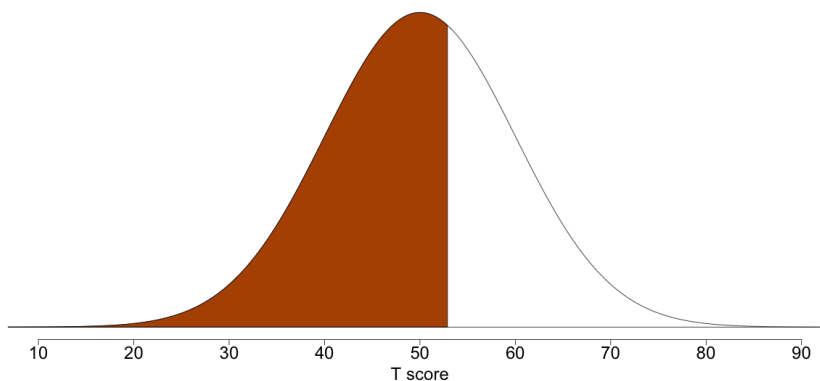
— Jane Austen, 'Pride and Prejudice'

Authoritarianism

The Authoritarianism dimension relates to an individual's attitudes about rules and laws. Those high in Authoritarianism typically believe that laws exist for

good reason (to keep those who would otherwise transgress in line) and thus should be unequivocally obeyed. To such an individual, authority is crucial to maintaining social order, and rebellious behavior should be nipped in the bud. This belief may be rooted in a more negative view of humanity as naturally unruly and therefore requiring authority to be properly whipped into shape. Those who are low in Authoritarianism believe that strict laws and punishments are not always necessary or useful for reducing crime and improving society. This view is often borne out of concerns that many rules and laws are biased or are not equally enforced among all individuals. While these issues are better suited for political and philosophical forums, the reality is that perspectives on these issues underlie differences in the trait of Authoritarianism. Authoritarianism tends to be moderately positively correlated (0.4) with Conservatism.

Your score of 53 on Authoritarianism places you higher than 62% of previous participants in this survey.



[click for more info about reading this image](#)

Your score on the Authoritarianism scale indicates that you are somewhat high in Authoritarianism. Most likely, you tend towards respecting the law and the authority put in place to enforce it. You probably try to follow the rules and believe that even if laws aren't always perfect, they play an important part in reducing crime and ensuring safety for the greatest number of people.

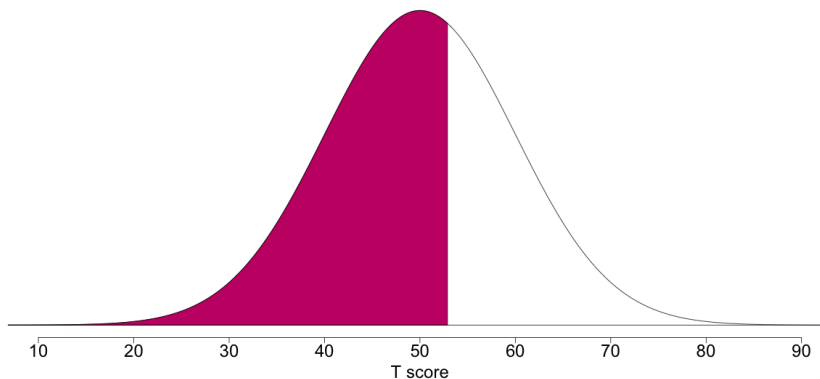
"We do disagreeable things so that ordinary people here and elsewhere can sleep safely in their beds at night."

— John Le Carre, 'The Spy Who Came in From the Cold'

Conservatism

The Conservatism factor brings together a number of attitudes which often, though not always, relate to each other. These include, perhaps most obviously, a tendency to support conservative politics and a strong nationalistic patriotism, but may also involve religiosity. Typically, individuals who score low in Conservatism tend to be less religious-minded and tend to vote for liberal political candidates. They may be less nationalistic than others. This dimension is also highly correlated with one's stance on related issues, such as the military, the role of government, the importance of national security, welfare, gun ownership, business, fiscal responsibility, and various values.

Your score of 53 on Conservatism places you higher than 62% of previous participants in this survey.



[click for more info about reading this image](#)

Your score on the Conservatism scale indicates that you are somewhat high in Conservatism. You may be more likely to support conservative candidates, to feel a strong patriotism for your country, and to be religious. Depending on your personal background and the country you live in, this may also mean that, given the choice, you lean more towards supporting traditional family roles and values as well as the military, place less faith in welfare programs, and support private or small business, among other things. But, as you don't lean too heavily in one political direction, it is possible that you are sometimes able to find more ideological common ground with liberals. Of course, it may also be the case that your views on these issues vary as many conservatives don't see eye to eye on everything.

Conservatives don't see eye to eye on everything.

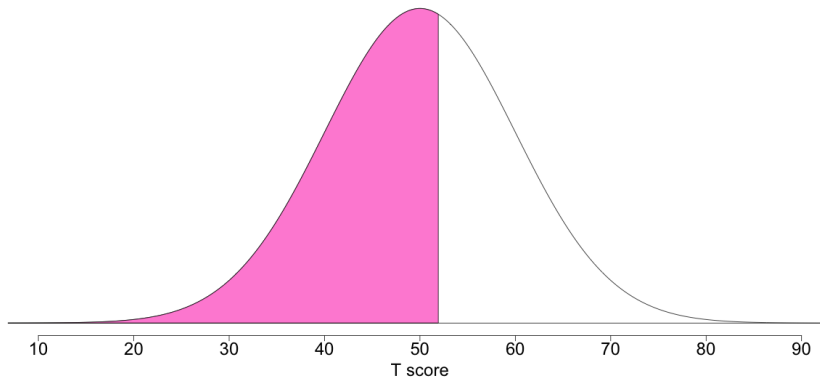
"The conservative party, the modern conservative party, is on the side of people who want to work hard and get on."

— George Osborne

Intellect

The Intellect scale measures how quickly an individual grasps new concepts, and how much information they can mentally handle at once. A person's Intellect score is not necessarily a complete indicator of how "smart" they are, let alone how much they know, but rather a more specific measure of the speed with which they learn new things. Of course, intelligence, which is a broader concept unique from one's Intellect, can also involve one's ability to recall and utilize what one has learned, to think deeply and critically, and even to stick to the task of learning. While an individual with a higher Intellect score might process a lot of new material quickly, someone with a lower Intellect score might adopt a more methodical or pragmatic approach.

Your score of 52 on Intellect places you higher than 58% of previous participants in this survey.



[click for more info about reading this image](#)

Your score on the Intellect scale indicates that you are fairly high in Intellect. You probably catch on to things quickly and are even capable of mentally juggling a few things at once. Even if presented with a good deal of new information in one sitting, it is likely that you manage to avoid being bogged down by the sheer weight of the details and can skillfully assimilate new knowledge.

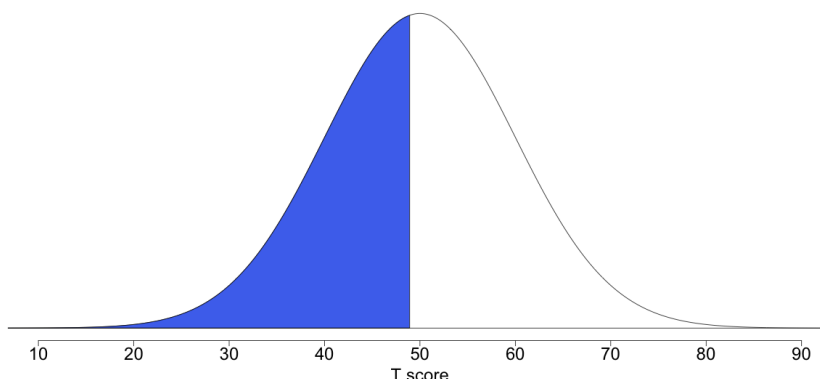
"The purpose of intellect is the transformation of a miracle to something understandable."

— Albert Einstein

Attention-Seeking

Despite the connotations that are often associated with Attention-Seeking, it is not necessarily a narcissistic or negative trait. Rather, Attention-Seeking can be motivated by a variety of concerns, including a desire to please people by making them happy or entertained. Those who are more sociable, humorous and charismatic often take center stage at social gatherings, for example, so it should be no surprise that Attention-Seeking is most highly correlated with those traits. It is true of course that those high in Attention-Seeking sometimes put on a show to impress others and this behavior is sometimes perceived as self-serving. Attention-seeking behavior is often quite effective and this means that individuals who are high in this trait are often perceived as being more popular and having more social connections. Individuals low in Attention-Seeking prefer to be on the sidelines and out of the spotlight. This sometimes allows them to be more observant of what is going on around them. Though they are less likely than those high in Attention-Seeking to be noticed or immediately admired, they are not necessarily misanthropic or without social skills. They may simply prefer social interactions in which all parties contribute on a roughly equal level.

Your score of 49 on Attention-Seeking places you higher than 46% of previous participants in this survey.



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Your score on the Attention-Seeking scale indicates that you are somewhat low on Attention-Seeking. Most likely, you do not actively try to attract the attention or approval of others. Because of this, you may find yourself observing others instead of commanding their attention. It is possible that you dislike the sort of posturing that comes with trying to win large groups of people over, and prefer to be more of a bystander or to engage in more personal social interactions. That being said, you may not necessarily be opposed to entertaining others or leading a group if the situation calls for it.

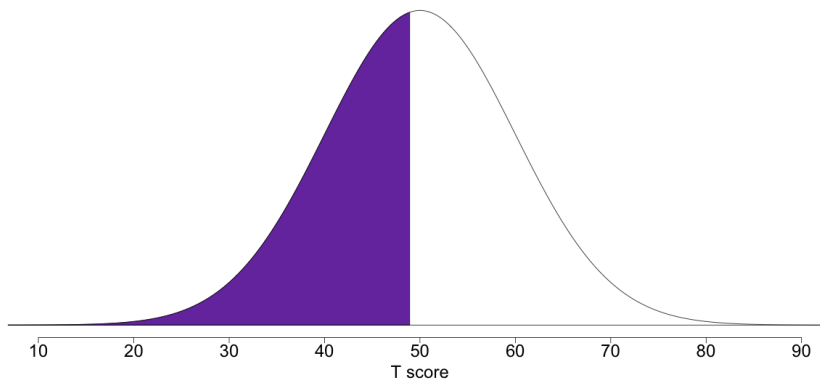
"Showing off is the fool's idea of glory."

— Bruce Lee

Sociability

Sociability relates to behaviors that are predictable given the name of the trait — individuals who are highly sociable prefer to be around other people much more than being alone. Of course, humans are social animals so most individuals do not like to go long periods of time without social contact of one form or another. Individuals differ however in terms of the extent to which they can handle large crowds or nearly constant socialization. Individuals who are low on Sociability prefer small groups and may even prefer to be alone most of the time. Those who are high on Sociability think of themselves as alone when working in a loud coffeeshop and prefer to be surrounded by large groups of friends. Sociability is a hallmark of Extraversion so it is no surprise that it is moderately-to-strongly correlated with the traits of Sensation-Seeking (.4), Attention-Seeking (.5), and Charisma (.5). But it is also positively correlated with a sense of well-being, likely due to humans' strong need for social support and friendship.

Your score of 49 on Sociability places you higher than 46% of previous participants in this survey.

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Your score on the Sociability scale indicates that you are somewhat low in Sociability. You may rarely enjoy large parties, but it depends on the circumstances and your energy level. More likely, you prefer the company of a few friends, especially those who you know quite well. You probably don't spend much time chatting with people you've never met and you probably don't care much for big crowds.

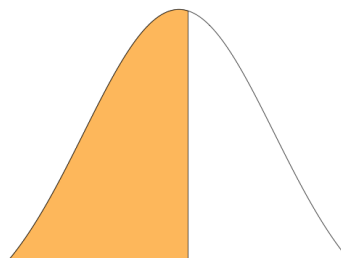
"Being alone has a power that very few people can handle."

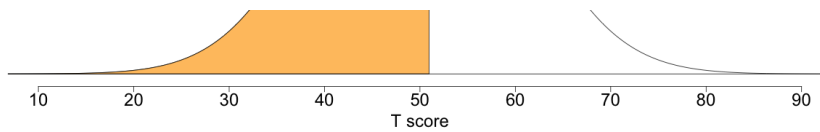
— Steven Aitchinson

Order

Orderliness is generally valued as an aspect of personality because it is suggestive of tendencies towards organization, predictability, and cleanliness. Like all traits however, it is not true that more orderly behavior is always better. An excessive desire for order can lead to perfectionistic behaviors and unrealistic expectations. In extreme cases, the inability to tolerate even small amounts of disorder may be associated with mental health issues. Orderliness scores tend to be positively correlated with Industry and Perfectionism but are negatively correlated with Sensation-Seeking and Easy-Goingness.

Your score of 51 on Order places you higher than 54% of previous participants in this survey.





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Your score on the Order scale indicates that you are somewhat high in orderliness. While details are important to you, you're willing to let things slide sometimes. You likely prefer order and regularity in your work and surroundings but you are not insistent on perfection. You also probably recognize that there are many aspects of life that simply cannot be controlled so there's no point in getting too worked up about it.

"Outer order contributes to inner calm."

— Gretchen Rubin

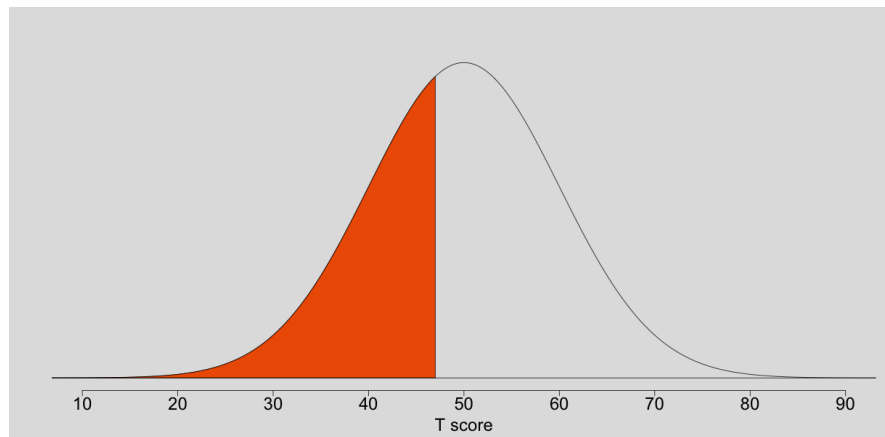
Big Five (SPI-5) Scores

All 5 of your Big Five (SPI-5) scores are shown below.

Agreeableness

Features of Agreeableness include compassion, trust, honesty, and politeness but the defining characteristic may well be empathy. It seems that the ability to recognize others' emotions contributes to all of these underlying traits as well as many other nuances of personality that are often associated with agreeable people. Agreeableness also reflects individual differences in cooperation and social harmony. While agreeable people are typically more popular than those low on Agreeableness, it is not popularity that motivates them so much as the desire to avoid (or reduce) conflict in their immediate environment. While this quality has several obvious benefits, Agreeableness is not necessarily useful in situations that are highly stressful or that frequently involve tough decisions. As a result, people who feel less need to be agreeable often make excellent scientists, critics, or soldiers.

Your score of 47 on Agreeableness places you higher than 38% of previous participants in this survey.



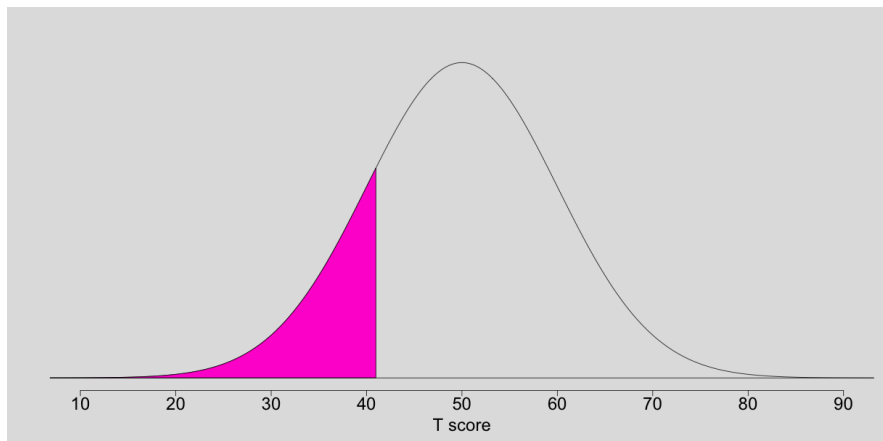
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Your score on the Agreeableness scale indicates that you are somewhat more disagreeable than most others. You may have less concern with others' needs than with your own. This likely reflects an occasional lack of interest in other people's lives and/or a belief that others should be more resourceful in dealing with their own problems. It may also be that your compassion is limited to some individuals (perhaps friends and family) without extending to acquaintances or strangers. You may tend to be somewhat intolerant of others' shortcomings. The most disagreeable individuals place self-interest above getting along with others. They are generally unconcerned with others' well-being, and therefore are unlikely to extend themselves for other people. Sometimes their skepticism about others' motives causes them to be suspicious, unfriendly, and uncooperative.

Conscientiousness

By definition, a conscientious individual is guided by an inner sense of what is "right" (this inner sense being known as one's "conscience"). While they may hold dramatically different opinions about the nature of socially acceptable behavior, conscientious individuals typically have reputations for being meticulous, thorough, and deliberate. Extreme conscientiousness can lead to unrealistic expectations and perfectionistic behaviors that are ultimately unproductive. Conscientiousness is most highly associated with Industry and Order, though it is also positively correlated with low impulsivity, authoritarian views, honest behavior and strong self-control. Most of these traits relate to self-discipline in one way or another, a feature which likely contributes to the similarity between Conscientiousness and traditional conceptions of "character." While some of the traits within Conscientiousness seem similar enough to be redundant, they generally have unique relationships with other aspects of behavior. For example, Impulsivity relates to the general tendency to act without thinking while Self-Control is the ability to resist temptations and cravings.

Your score of 41 on Conscientiousness places you higher than 18% of previous participants in this survey.



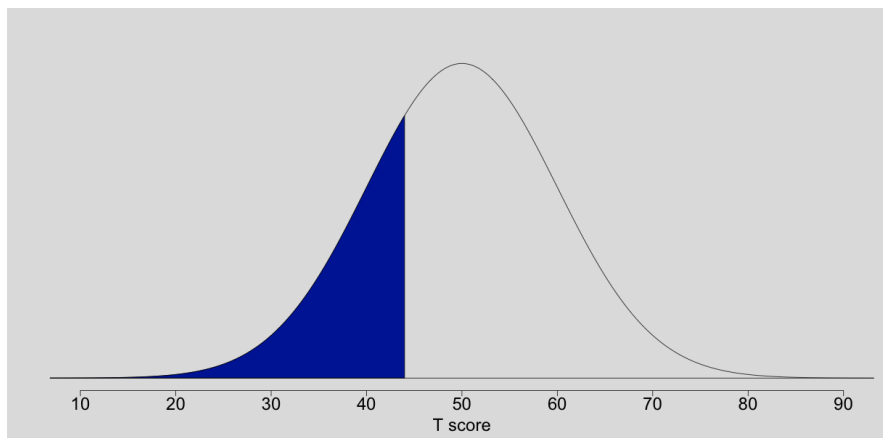
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Your score on the Conscientiousness scale indicates that you are somewhat laid back; details, order, ambition, and goals are probably not the highest priorities for you. Although you may prefer regularity or work hard at times, it is likely you are not insistent on perfection. You may sometimes prefer to live for the moment and do what feels good now, instead of delaying gratification for the sake of longer-term objectives. Your work may also tend to be a little more careless or disorganized. On the other hand, you are less likely to be a workaholic, and others may see you as easy-going and fun-to-be-with. Individuals who are more laid back than you can have trouble detecting mistakes or inconsistencies. However, they rarely have unrealistic expectations and they are less pre-occupied with tasks.

Extraversion

Extraversion is perhaps the most widely recognized feature of human personality. The popularized notion of Extraversion is mainly limited to the idea that extraverts seek out social interaction while introverts spend more time alone. Personality theorists suggest that the extraversion/introversion dimension is more accurately framed as a function of stimulation. Individuals who are more sensitive to outside stimuli (introverts) tend to prefer interacting in small groups. They also engage more often in independent, analytical, and cognitively-demanding activities. Extraverts are less sensitive to external stimuli and, as a result, seek more of it. They tend to enjoy large gatherings, act more gregariously, and are quick to assert themselves.

Your score of 44 on Extraversion places you higher than 27% of previous participants in this survey.



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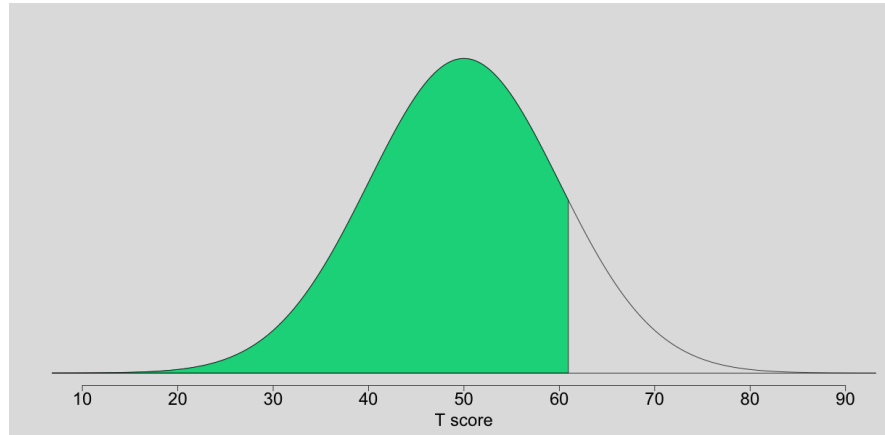
Your score on the Extraversion scale indicates that you are somewhat introverted. You are probably more reserved and quiet than most others. You may enjoy solitude and solitary activities a bit more than others, and your socializing may be restricted to a small circle of close friends. While you may occasionally enjoy large parties and meeting new people, it probably depends on the circumstances and your energy level. You are more likely to allow others to take charge so that you can avoid the spotlight, which has the advantage of being seen as less threatening by others. You may not be known as having a strong personality, but most likely you can still be effective at influencing others as long as you have time to gather your thoughts. The occasional avoidance of social interaction by introverts does not necessarily mean they are shy or depressed; these people simply need less stimulation than those who are more extraverted. This independence and willingness to be alone can sometimes be mistaken by others as unfriendliness or aloofness. However, many introverts (especially those who score highly on Agreeableness) are quite pleasant when approached even though they do not actively seek out interaction.

Neuroticism

The trait of Neuroticism is marked by elevated reactivity to stress and the more frequent experience of emotions that most people view as negative or unpleasant—anxiety, sadness, frustration, fear, and anger. Neurotic individuals view the world as relatively more threatening and dangerous. Historically,

unpleasant — anxiety, sadness, frustration, fear, and anger. Neurotic individuals view the world as relatively more threatening and dangerous. Historically, use of the label neuroticism (or neurotic, as an adjective) stemmed from the idea that individuals behave in ways that are more or less affected by neuroses — nervous disorders. While the term neurosis is now rarely used by health professionals, the term Neuroticism is still used for the personality trait relating to the persistent tendency to be in a negative mood state. Some people feel that this label is unnecessarily negative, though the truth is that nearly everyone behaves neurotically from time to time and most neurotic behaviors are within socially acceptable limits. Individuals with low levels of neuroticism are less likely to become upset by stress and spend relatively less time feeling worried, scared, and angry — but just about everyone experiences these emotions sometimes. It's no surprise that highly neurotic individuals are at risk for a range of mental health concerns, but more recent research suggests that these risks also extend to several physical health concerns.

Your score of 61 on Neuroticism places you higher than 86% of previous participants in this survey.



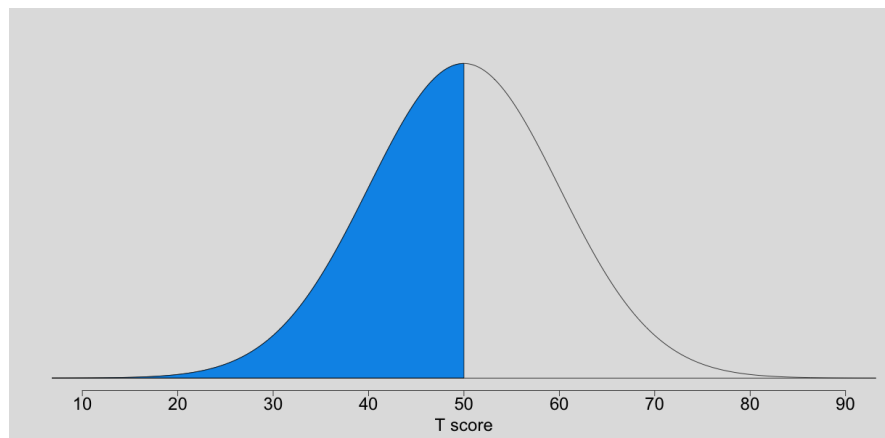
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Your score on the Neuroticism scale indicates that you are less even tempered than most people. This suggests that you experience more emotional swings throughout the day and that you react more strongly to stressful events. This doesn't necessarily mean that you regularly experience negative emotions (fear/worry, sadness, irritability, anger), but you likely experience them more intensely than most people and you are quicker to react when facing stressful events. But, take heart — others likely view you as a highly passionate individual. If you are bothered by the experience of strong emotions, consider learning more about the many healthy ways to manage them.

Openness

Openness is probably the most broadly encompassing factor of personality. In fact, many people are surprised to learn that the two most widely studied aspects (Intellect and Openness to New Experiences) are highly positively correlated. This positive association can be explained by the fact that both aspects share the common trait of being willing to engage with new ideas. Openness is also associated with traits such as Creativity, Art Appreciation, Introspection, (low) Conformity, and Adaptability. Openness is often presented as healthier or more mature by psychologists, who are often themselves very open. However, open and conventional styles of thinking are useful in different environments. For example, the intellectual style of an open person may be useful for endeavors that reward novelty, but the more conventional approach of an individual who is low on openness often leads to superior job performance in occupations that emphasize procedure and compliance.

Your score of 50 on Openness places you higher than 50% of previous participants in this survey.



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Your score on the Openness scale indicates that you are somewhat open to new experiences and intellectual pursuits. You may be comfortable handling quite a bit of information and you also may enjoy thinking about complicated problems or issues. You likely have some appreciation for the arts. You may also be more interested by unconventional ideas than most other people. It is also possible that others consider you to be, at times, both creative and perhaps a little unusual. Generally speaking, open people are intellectually curious, appreciative of art, and sensitive to beauty. Compared to more

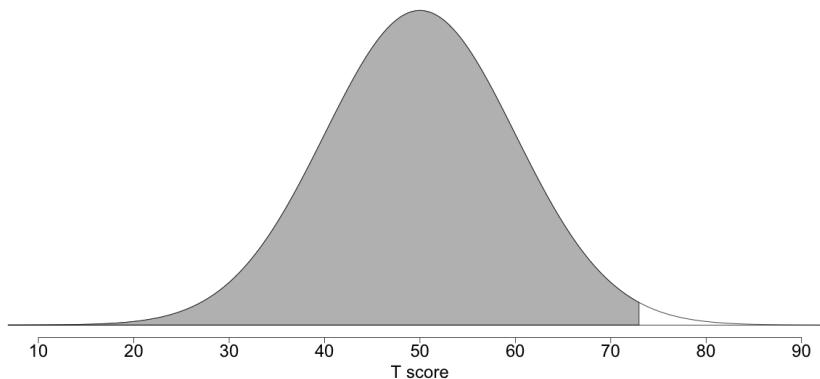
perhaps a little less open, generally speaking, open people are more easily curious, appreciative of art, and sensitive to beauty. Compared to more conventional people, they tend to think and act in individualistic and non-conforming ways. Another characteristic of the open cognitive style is a tendency to think in symbols and abstractions far removed from concrete experience, such as mathematical, logical, or geometric thinking; artistic and metaphorical use of language; music composition or performance; or one of the many visual or performing arts.

Cognition

While there are several competing theories in cognitive ability research, there is also growing consensus that abilities are best organized hierarchically. In other words, each of the many different components of cognitive ability involve different sets of skills and these components are typically organized according to similarities among the tasks/skills involved. On the most narrow level, it is often difficult to distinguish between the skills used to accomplish a given task, but on the broadest level (at the top of the hierarchy), general skill sets are more plainly evident. For example, the skills required for different types of verbal tasks are more similar than those required for verbal and spatial tasks.

The items given here include several different types and we are actively working to develop more. In order to keep the test short, each participant is only administered a subset of the question types. Current question types include Letter and Number Series, Matrix Reasoning, Three-Dimensional Rotations, Verbal Reasoning (which includes general knowledge, logic and arithmetic questions), Figural Analogies, Two-Dimensional Rotations, Compound Remote Associates, Additions and Subtractions, Propositional Reasoning, and Emotion Recognition.

At this time, we are only giving feedback based on your responses to the Letter and Number Series items, the Three-Dimensional Rotation items, the Matrix Reasoning items, and the Verbal Reasoning items. This is because we don't yet have a big enough sample to generate representative norms for the other item types. Your responses have contributed to the development of these norms for future test-takers.



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Based on the 8 responses you gave for the item types with norms (see above), your Cognition score was 73. This means that your score was higher than 99% of previous participants in this survey. The average score for Cognition is 50. While scores on these items are positively correlated with commercial IQ measures, we discourage participants from considering their score to be a proxy for such measures. This "test" differs from most commercial tests in terms of brevity and the fact that it is administered online without a time limit in an un-proctored setting. It is important to take these factors into account when comparing your performance against the average. We recognize that many participants would like to know the correct responses for these cognitive ability items, but we do not currently make this information available in order to maintain the validity of the questions.

