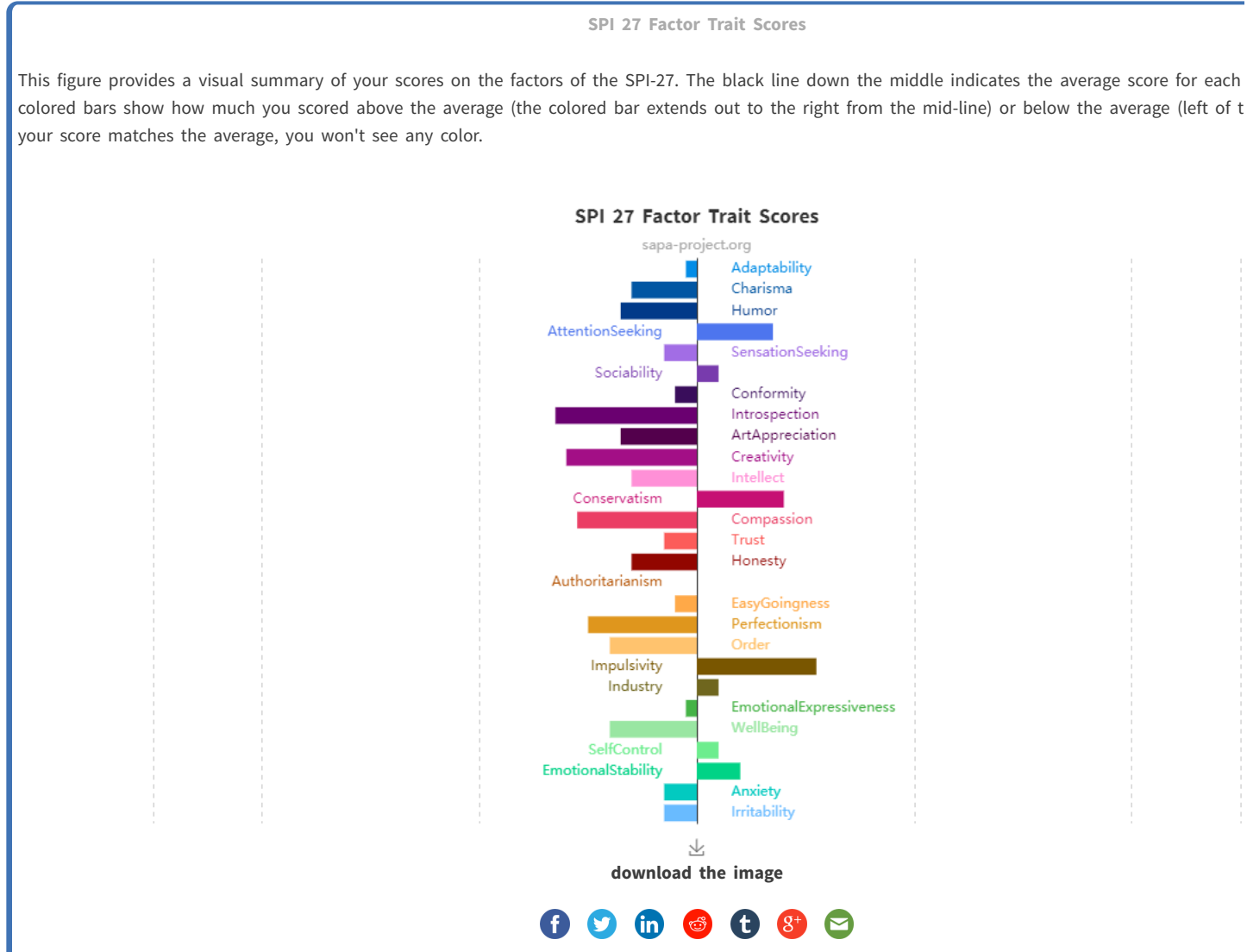


Your Personality Report

(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 overall personality score. [Click here for advice about saving your report.](#)



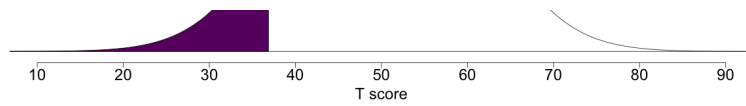
The next section gives more detailed descriptions of each trait and some thoughts about the meaning of your scores. By default, we only show the few factors with the 4 most extreme scores. **To see your scores on all of the factors, click the link at the bottom of this box.**

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 deeply. Individuals high in Introspection may find themselves drifting off into spirals of thought as they consider things about life and try to understand the world within everything. They may be less content with existing explanations for different phenomena. Individuals low in Introspection may prefer to stay focused on the concrete 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 have less of a need to delve into things or to ruminate and reflect.

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

A normal distribution curve is shown, with the area under the curve to the left of the user's score shaded in dark purple. This indicates that the user's score is in the lower tail of the distribution, meaning they scored lower than most participants.



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

Your score on the Introspection scale indicates that you are low in Introspection. Most likely, you generally do not concern yourself with reflection and self-understanding, although it is not impossible that you have a moment here and there in which you contemplate your life or get lost in your thought of the day, you are likely driven by and focused on what you see as more productive modes of thought and action rather than rumination or daydream.

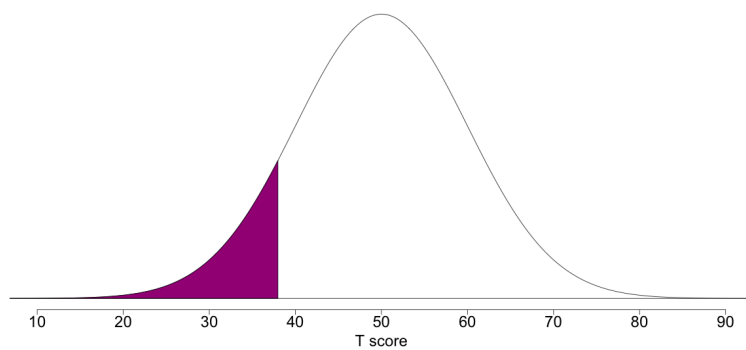
"I'm not used to introspection. I've never lingered on my feelings. The show must go on."

— Brenda Lee

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 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 answer to a problem. Individuals low in Creativity are by no means necessarily less smart, but may simply have more respect for previously established thinking and an appreciation for simplicity and tradition.

Your score of 38 on Creativity places you higher than 12% of previous participants in this survey.



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

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 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.

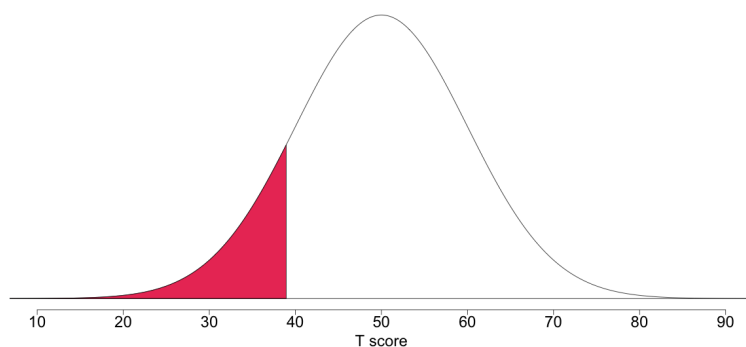
"Inspiration will come, but it has to find you working."

— Pablo Picasso

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. 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 draw others around them to feel cared for and understood. Compassion is particularly important in the development and maintenance of positive social relationships. 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 39 on Compassion places you higher than 14% of previous participants in this survey.



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

Your score on the Compassion scale indicates that you may be less focused on the feelings and needs of others. Most likely, it is rare that you let other feelings influence your own actions. Even if others are worse off than you, that doesn't mean that they will be able to pull on your heartstrings and do as they wish. It is probably rare that you feel obligated to take on the burdens of others, as you know it is important to take care of #1.

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

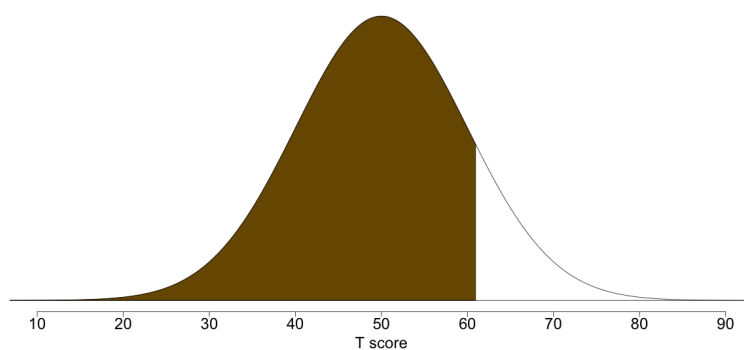
— Randy Pausch, 'The Last Lecture'

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 consequences. Attitudes about Impulsivity in popular culture are often varied and this leads to a stew of mixed messages. While the prevailing sentiment in pop culture encourages spontaneity ("carpe diem!"), the consequences of rash behavior are often really unpleasant. More impulsive individuals are more likely to get 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 to be 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 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 61 on Impulsivity places you higher than 86% of previous participants in this survey.



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

Your score on the Impulsivity scale indicates that you are an Impulsive person. It is likely that you give less forethought before making decisions or take action. Others may admire your ability to make things happen and to avoid hemming and hawing over the little things. However, it is also possible that you often regret about things you've done on a whim and this may have even gotten you into trouble with friends and family. You might consider slowing down before jumping into new and uncertain situations, especially if there is a way to do so without missing out on all that life has to offer.

"We are here to laugh at the odds and live our lives so well that Death will tremble to take us."

— Charles Bukowski

[Click here to SHOW/HIDE the rest of your SPI-27 scores.](#)

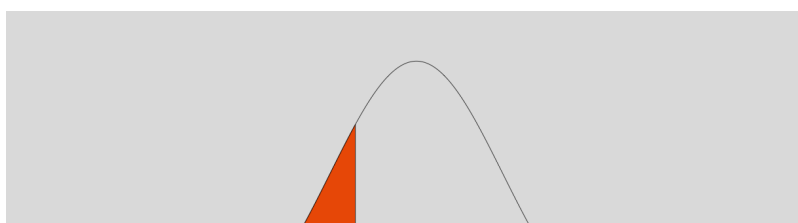
Big Five (SPI-5) Scores

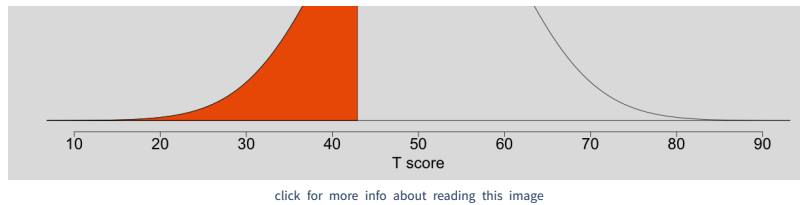
All 5 of your Big Five (SPI-5) scores are shown below.

Agreeableness

Features of Agreeableness include compassion, trust, honesty, and politeness but the defining characteristic may well be empathy. It seems that the ability to understand 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 in Agreeableness, it is not popularity that motivates them so much as the desire to avoid (or reduce) conflict in their immediate environment. While this comes with 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 43 on Agreeableness places you higher than 24% of previous participants in this survey.



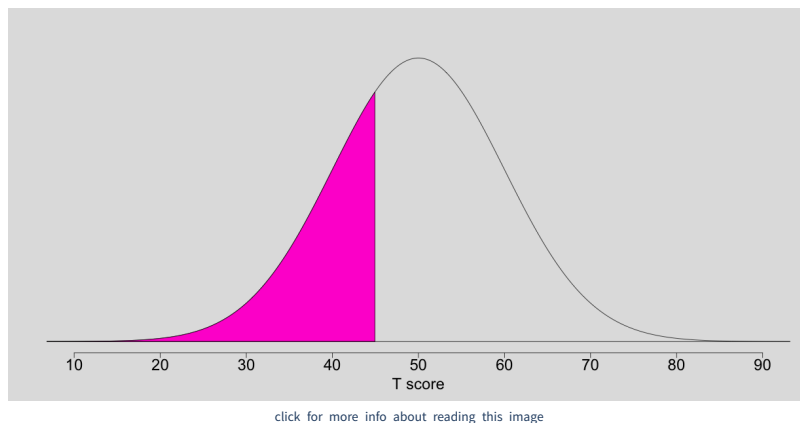


Your score on the Agreeableness scale indicates that you are somewhat more disagreeable than most others. You may have less concern with others' than your own. This likely reflects an occasional lack of interest in other people's lives and/or a belief that others should be more resourceful in dealing with problems. It may also be that your compassion is limited to some individuals (perhaps friends and family) without extending to acquaintances or strangers. You tend to be somewhat intolerant of others' shortcomings. The most disagreeable individuals place self-interest above getting along with others. They are unconcerned with others' well-being, and therefore are unlikely to extend themselves for other people. Sometimes their skepticism about others' motives can 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 hold dramatically different opinions about the nature of socially acceptable behavior, conscientious individuals typically have reputations for being meticulous and deliberate. Extreme conscientiousness can lead to unrealistic expectations and perfectionistic behaviors that are ultimately unproductive. Conscientiousness is highly associated with Industry and Order, though it is also positively correlated with low impulsivity, authoritarian views, honest behavior and strong self-discipline. Some of these traits relate to self-discipline in one way or another, a feature which likely contributes to the similarity between Conscientiousness and traditional notions of "character." While some of the traits within Conscientiousness seem similar enough to be redundant, they generally have unique relationships with other traits and 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 45 on Conscientiousness places you higher than 31% of previous participants in this survey.

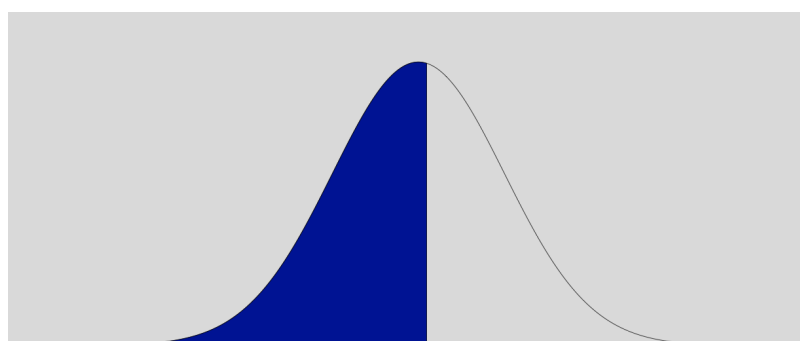


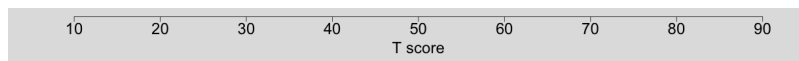
Your score on the Conscientiousness scale indicates that you are somewhat laid back; details, order, ambition, and goals are probably not the highest priorities for you. Although you may prefer regularity or work hard at times, it is likely you are not insistent on perfection. You may sometimes prefer 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 less organized. 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 may 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 described as a function of stimulation. Individuals who are more sensitive to outside stimuli (introverts) tend to prefer interacting in small groups. They also engage 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 51 on Extraversion places you higher than 54% of previous participants in this survey.



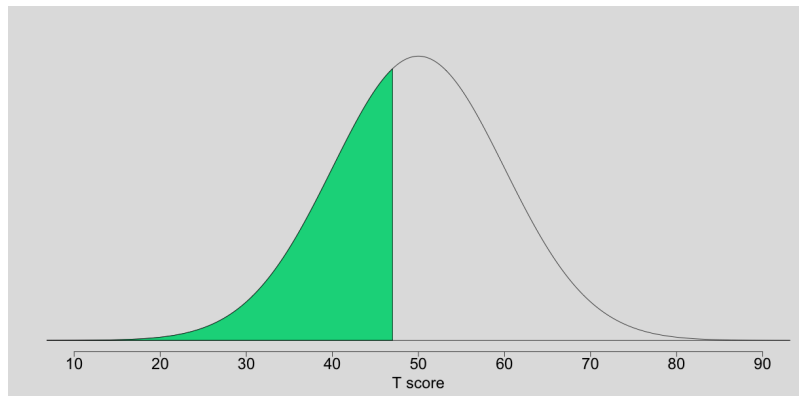
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Your score on the Extraversion scale indicates that you are somewhat extraverted. You probably prefer to be around people a lot of the time and are somewhat outgoing, energetic, and lively. Most likely, you do not often keep others at a distance and you probably spend a good amount of time chatting, even with people you've never met. You probably enjoy large parties and meeting new people, but it may depend on the circumstances and your energy level. It may also be that you have more energy than most others. You probably like to take charge more than the average person, and are more willing than most to make speeches in front of a large crowd (though you don't necessarily enjoy it).

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, such as anxiety, sadness, frustration, fear, and anger. Neurotic individuals view the world as relatively more threatening and dangerous. Historically, use of the term 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 experience 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 experience 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 47 on Neuroticism places you higher than 38% of previous participants in this survey.

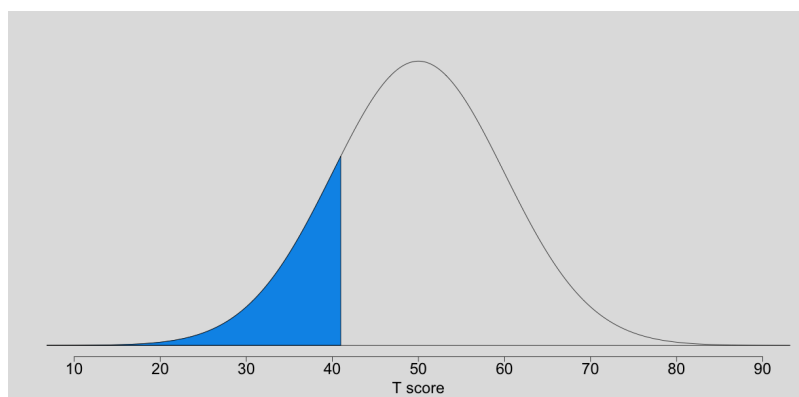
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Your score on the Neuroticism scale indicates that you are more even tempered than most people. This suggests that you generally experience fewer negative emotions throughout the day and that you react less strongly to stressful events. While you regularly feel negative emotions (fear/worry, sadness, irritability, anger), you experience them less often and less intensely than most people. You may still get very upset on rare occasions, but others probably appreciate your relatively calm demeanor.

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 factors (Intellect and Openness to New Experiences) are highly positively correlated. This positive association can be explained by the fact that both aspects share a common trait of being willing to engage with new ideas. Openness is also associated with traits such as Creativity, Art Appreciation, Introspection, (low) Sensation Seeking, and Adaptability. Openness is often presented as healthier or more mature by psychologists, who are often themselves very open. However, open and closed styles of thinking are useful in different environments. For example, the intellectual style of an open person may be useful for endeavors that reward non-conformity, while 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 41 on Openness places you higher than 18% of previous participants in this survey.

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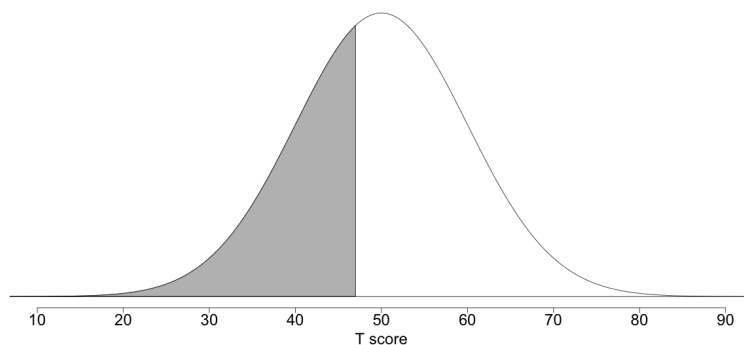
Your score on the Openness scale indicates that you are somewhat conventional. You probably prefer to think and act in straight-forward, traditional ways. You may enjoy working on complex problems at times, you probably don't seek them out very often. Others might describe you as down-to-earth and practical. You may be less comfortable handling lots of information, or you may find many intellectual activities a bit boring or unpleasant. While you might enjoy certain arts and sciences, the most highly conventional individuals often view these domains with skepticism or of little practical use. Conventional people tend to value familiarity over novelty, and this preference often underlies conservative beliefs and a resistance to change. Very conventional individuals sometimes hold fundamentalist or dogmatic beliefs.

Cognition

While there are several competing theories in cognitive ability research, there is also growing consensus that abilities are best organized hierarchically. In each of the many different components of cognitive ability involve different sets of skills and these components are typically organized according to 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 to 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 Associations, 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 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.



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

Based on the 16 responses you gave for the item types with norms (see above), your Cognition score was 47. This means that your score was higher than 38% 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.

