



The Big Five Aspects Scale

Show/Hide Connections

You can connect your assessment with the assessment of another user who has already completed it. Once connected, you will each have access to a relationship report **that will include the assessment scores/results for both of you and a description of what you might expect from being in a romantic relationship with one another based on these scores.**

You can create a connection with another user's assessment by either accepting an invitation sent to you by the other user, or by sending an invitation to the other user. Once the invitation has been accepted, the assessments will be connected, and you will each have access to the other's scores and the relationship report.

If the other user has already sent you an invitation, it will be listed below.

To send an invitation to another user, use the Create Connection button.

To modify your relationship report settings (do not disturb, block list), **please click here.**

Create Connection

You have just completed assessing yourself with 100 phrases. Our systems have compared your-self-ratings to those of thousands of other people. You are being compared to men and women of all ages. This means that if you are young, your scores on neuroticism will be higher and on agreeableness and conscientiousness will be lower than if you were compared to people of your own age (with the reverse being true for older individuals). For men, their scores on agreeableness and on neuroticism will be lower than if they were just being compared to men. We decided to make the comparisons simple, so that you know where you stand in comparison to the typical person (with age and sex regarded as irrelevant).

Here are your results: You will see below where you stand in comparison to others in the general population on the major traits and their aspects:

- Agreeableness: Compassion and Politeness

- Conscientiousness: Industriousness and Orderliness
- Extraversion: Enthusiasm and Assertiveness
- Neuroticism: Withdrawal and Volatility
- Openness to Experience: Openness and Intellect

Remember that each personality trait and aspect (and your relative position with respect to them) has advantages and disadvantages. It is for that reason that variation exists in the human population: there is a niche for each personality configuration. Much of what constitutes success in life is therefore the consequence of finding the place in relationships, work and personal commitment that corresponds to your unique personality structure. Good luck with your expanded self-understanding!

Note also that if you find that the descriptions harsher than you might consider appropriate this may mean that you were more self-critical than necessary when completing the questions (remember, the results are based on your own self-report, compared to that of others). This can occur if you were feeling temporarily or chronically unhappy or anxious, or hungry, angry or judgmental when you completed the questions.

Agreeableness: Exceptionally Low

You are exceptionally low in agreeableness, which is the primary dimension of Interpersonal interaction in the Big Five personality trait scientific model. Agreeableness has two aspects: compassion and politeness, which will be explained separately. Agreeableness is a very complex trait, with marked positive and negative elements all along its distribution. Because of this, higher scores and lower scores need to be explained at the same time.

People high in agreeableness are nice: compliant, nurturing, kind, naively trusting and conciliatory. However, because of their tendency to avoid conflict, they often dissemble and hide what they think. People low in agreeableness are not so nice: stubborn, dominant, harsh, skeptical, competitive and, in the extreme, even predatory. However, they tend to be straightforward, even blunt, so you know where they stand.

Your score puts you at the **0th** percentile for agreeableness. If you were one of 100 people in a room, you would be less agreeable than **99** of them and more agreeable than **0** of them.

↓ AGREEABLENESS



0th percentile

You are less agreeable than 99 of 100 people

People with exceptionally low levels of agreeableness are seen by others as markedly competitive, colder, tougher and very much less empathic. They do not easily see the best in others, and are not particularly tolerant (an attitude that is much valued by agreeable people). They are very much less concerned about the emotional state of others, are uncommonly willing to engage in conflict, and will happily sacrifice peace and

harmony to make a point or (if conscientious) to get things done. People may find them painfully straightforward and blunt. They tend very strongly towards dominance, rather than submission (particularly if also below average in neuroticism).

People with exceptionally low levels of agreeableness do not at all easily forgive. They are definitely not accepting, flexible, gentle or patient. They feel minimal pity for those who are excluded, punished or defeated, and attribute such problems to weakness or inability. They are also extremely unlikely to be taken advantage of by disagreeable, manipulative or otherwise troublesome people, or those with criminal or predatory intent. Their extraordinarily high levels of skepticism play a protective role, although it often interferes with their ability to cooperate with or trust others whose intentions are genuinely good. They are also much less likely to reward good behavior or to give credit where it is due. They cooperate grudgingly, and only when cooperation is in their clear self-interest, preferring competition, with its well-defined losers and winners. They do not lose arguments (or avoid discussions) with anyone, for any reason, and enjoy the battle. This can interfere with their ability to learn from experience (their own or others'). They are very likely to be expert at bargaining for themselves, and at negotiating for more recognition or power, and are likely to have higher salaries and to earn more money, in consequence. People exceptionally low in agreeableness are therefore less likely to suffer from resentment or to harbour invisible anger. They let you know exactly what they think, when they think it, whether you want to know it or not. In addition, because of their tendency to engage in conflict, at a moment's notice, people exceptionally low in agreeableness do not sacrifice medium- to long-term stability and functionality for the sake of short-term peace. This means that problems that should be solved in the present are often solved, quickly and harshly. This means that such problems may not accumulate counterproductively across time. The price paid for this? People close to those exceptionally low in agreeableness will frequently experience them as overbearing and uncaring.

Women are higher in agreeableness than men. The mean percentile for women in a general population (women and men) is 61.5. For men it is 38.5. The fact that men are lower in agreeableness than women helps explain their much higher rates of criminal incarceration (90% male). The primary difference between criminals and non-criminals is disagreeableness. If the typical criminal is more disagreeable than 98% of people in the general population, then almost all those criminals will be male. This difference in agreeableness between men and women is largest in countries such as Norway and Sweden, where the most has been done to ensure equality of outcome between the sexes. This provides strong evidence that biological factors rather than environment and learning account for the dissimilarity.

Agreeableness, per se, is not strongly associated with political liberalism or conservatism, but this is because the aspects of agreeableness predict such political belief in opposite ways, and cancel each other out. Liberals are higher in aspect compassion, and conservatives in aspect politeness. However, alliance with the category of belief that has come to be known as politically correct is strongly predicted by agreeableness (particularly compassion). What this appears to mean is that agreeable people strongly identify with those they deem oppressed, seeing them, essentially, as exploited infants, and demonize those they see as oppressors, seeing them as cruel, heartless predators.

There are large differences between men and women in terms of spontaneous interest, and these also appear associated with agreeableness. Agreeable people, caring as they do for others, are more likely to enter professions associated with people, such as teaching and nursing, which are dominated by women. This is true even in the Scandinavian countries, where attempts to produce gender-equal societies has reached a maximum. Disagreeable people, by contrast, appear to prefer systematizing over empathizing, and are more interested in things – machines and technology. In consequence, professions such as engineering and trades associated with construction and machinery tend to be dominated by relatively disagreeable men.

Agreeableness has two aspects: compassion and politeness.

Compassion: Exceptionally Low

You are exceptionally low in compassion, which is one aspect of Agreeableness. Your score puts you at the **0th** percentile for compassion. If you were one of 100 people in a room, you would be less compassionate than **99** of them and more compassionate than **0** of them.

Exceptionally less compassionate people are not at all oriented towards the problems of other people or other living things. They are not swayed or emotionally engaged by helplessness or cuteness. They are very willing, even happy, to make other people experience negative emotion by engaging in conflict and competition. They want to win, period, and will engage in the confrontation necessary to do so. They are therefore very much less concerned about helping other people. They make certain their own needs and interests are attended to, and are extraordinarily unwilling to sacrifice for the sake of other people's comfort. This can make them harsh and unsympathetic. People might turn to them for the blunt, cold, hard truth, but never for a soft, patient, eternally-listening ear. They are remarkably less empathetic and caring. However, because they are not primarily other-oriented, they can negotiate expertly on their own behalf, and get at least what they deserve (and perhaps more). In consequence, they are unlikely to harbor feelings of resentment or hidden anger. They find it difficult to trust, however, even when such trust would be productive, and other people are likely to find them callous and unfeeling.

↓ COMPASSION



0th percentile

You are less compassionate than 99 of 100 people

Those who are liberal, politically, score somewhat higher in compassion than conservatives.

Women are also higher in compassion than men. The mean percentile for women in a general population (women and men) is 61. For men it is 39.

Politeness: Exceptionally Low

You are exceptionally low in politeness, which is one aspect of Agreeableness. Your score puts you at the **3rd** percentile for politeness. If you were one of 100 people in a room, you would be less polite than **96** of them and more polite than **3** of them.

People who are exceptionally low in politeness challenge and confront authority – and they are not obedient. If they are respectful, it is grudgingly, and will only be manifested toward people who continually both deserve and demand it. They are comfortable confronting other people, and enjoy it. People extremely low in politeness are motivated to engage in conflict, and to seek out confrontation. They may have a strong

tendency toward conduct-disordered, antisocial, delinquent, even criminal behavior, particularly if male and adolescent. They may find themselves very frequently in trouble with authority, in consequence. Their skepticism can make it extremely difficult for them to find a place in the middle or lower in hierarchies of power and dominance. They are hyper-dominant, rather than submissive (particularly if they are also low in neuroticism).

↓ POLITENESS



3rd percentile

You are less polite than 96 of 100 people

Those who are liberal, politically, score somewhat lower in politeness than conservatives (the opposite pattern is seen with compassion).

Women are higher in politeness than men. The mean percentile for women in a general population (women and men) is 59. For men it is 41.

Conscientiousness: Exceptionally Low

You are exceptionally low in conscientiousness, which is the primary dimension of dutiful achievement in the Big Five personality trait scientific model. Conscientiousness is a measure of obligation, attention to detail, hard work, persistence, cleanliness, efficiency and adherence to rules, standards and processes.

Conscientious people implement their plans and establish and maintain order.

Your score puts you at the **0th** percentile for conscientiousness. If you were one of 100 people in a room, you would be less conscientious than **99** of them and more conscientious than **0** of them.

People exceptionally low in conscientiousness do not consider duty as a virtue or an obligation. Instead, they regard those who slog away diligently at their task as suckers, teacher's pets and boot-lickers. They will not even work hard if directly and continually pushed by outside forces (supervisors, spouses, friends, parents). They can be exceptionally skilled at wasting time and slacking off and justifying it. They are almost certain to procrastinate (particularly if they are also above average in neuroticism). Even if they do commit to doing something, they will be late, or delayed, even when there is absolutely no reason for failing to deliver. They inevitably formulate and deliver excuses for their failure under such circumstances, blaming the situation for their problems with task focus and completion. They are not all decisive, neat, organized, future-oriented, or reliable, and they find themselves constantly and continually distracted.

↓ CONSCIENTIOUSNESS



0th percentile

You are less conscientious than 99 of 100 people

People with exceptionally low levels of conscientiousness are very likely to obtain poor grades in academic settings (particularly if they are also less intelligent), and require far too much supervision to stay on task. For this reason, they make very poor managers and administrators. They are not compelled to do things by the book, however. This can perhaps be an advantage, if they are engaged in creative tasks, where rules must be broken for advancement to take place. Exceptionally unconscientious people will not make a primary goal of career or education (or accomplishment in general), turning instead to pursuit of safety and security (if high in neuroticism), creative accomplishment (if high in openness), establishment of intimate relationships and friendships (if highly agreeable), or social success, excitement and fun (if extraverted). Such people are the very opposite of achievement-oriented.

People exceptionally low in conscientiousness tend to be almost completely free of guilt, shame, self-disgust and self-contempt. Other people, however, are almost certain to react negatively to their tendency to slack off and avoid responsibility (particularly if those other people are disagreeable and conscientious).

Individuals who are exceptionally low in conscientious appear completely unconcerned by failure. They are not at all judgmental, to themselves or others, and can easily and quickly find and formulate situational explanations for every instance of disappointment, frustration or lack of success. They can handle periods of inactivity and unemployment with total ease. They chronically and habitually downplay the relationship between hard work, diligence and success, insisting instead that chance factors and luck in life play the only determining roles. They live only for leisure and very much look forward to time off. They can be exceptionally good at relaxing, taking it easy, and living in the moment (particularly when low in neuroticism). They are completely unconcerned with cleaning, moral purity and achievement. It's far more fun to be at the beach or at a party with a person exceptionally low in conscientiousness – but you don't want to invite them over on moving day, or at any other time when something important has to be done, and done on time.

People exceptionally low in conscientiousness are much more likely to be political liberals rather than conservatives. This is particularly true if they are also high in openness.

Women are very slightly more conscientious than men. The mean percentile for women in a general population (women and men) is 51.5. For men it is 49.5.

Conscientiousness has two aspects: industriousness and orderliness.

Industriousness: Exceptionally Low

You are exceptionally low in industriousness, which is one aspect of conscientiousness. Your score puts you at the **0th** percentile for industriousness. If you were one of 100 people in a room, you would be less industrious than **99** of them and more industrious than **0** of them.

People who are exceptionally low in industriousness are extremely unlikely to be successful in school and in administrative and managerial positions (particularly if they are also less intelligent). If they are highly intelligent, they will almost certainly be regarded as underachievers, by themselves and others. They don't regard work as worthwhile or important, and are almost certain to procrastinate, miss deadlines, or fail to

complete assignments or projects completely. They shirk all responsibility, concentrating on fun, worry, relationships, excitement or creative endeavor. They aren't all concerned with or interested in schedules, timelines or efficiency, and are unlikely to complete their tasks even if supervised excessively. They lack focus and are far too-easily and continually distracted.

↓ INDUSTRIOUSNESS



0th percentile

You are less industrious than 99 of 100 people

People exceptionally low in industriousness are not at all judgmental to themselves or others. They continually and habitually let people, including themselves, off the hook. They insist that people fail not because they don't apply themselves or work hard but because chance and luck play the only determining roles. They are very resistant to guilt, self-disgust or self-contempt, and have a totally laissez-faire, whatever-will-be-will-be attitude toward life.

Those who are liberal and those who are conservatives appear equally industrious.

Men are slightly more industrious than women. The mean percentile for men in a general population (women and men) is 51.5. For women it is 49.5.

Orderliness: Exceptionally Low

You are exceptionally low in orderliness, which is one aspect of conscientiousness. Your score puts you at the **1st** percentile for orderliness. If you were one of 100 people in a room, you would be less orderly than **98** of them and more orderly than **1** of them.

People exceptionally low in orderliness are never disturbed, upset or disgusted by mess, disorder and chaos. They appear almost completely blind to such things (or, if they do see them, they don't at all care). They see the world in shades of grey, never in simple, straightforward black and white, and are extremely non-judgmental and devil-may-care in their attitudes toward themselves and others. They are contemptuous toward and positively hate schedules, list, or routines and, even if they plan, never implement those plans, preferring to take things as they come, and letting chance determine the outcome. They are not oriented toward detail in any way and simply never abide by rules or procedures.

↓ ORDERLINESS



1st percentile

You are less orderly than 98 of 100 people

People who are exceptionally low in orderliness cannot tolerate or establish any routine or predictability whatsoever. Their schedules are remarkably loose, their time completely unscheduled, and disruption doesn't bother them in the least. They require continual and constant reminder and supervision to maintain any attention and focus whatsoever, and are continually distracted and off task. They can, however, tolerate the mess, disruption and intervening periods of chaos that may accompany creative endeavour.

Those who are who are exceptionally low in orderliness are remarkably much less likely to be political conservatives. Orderliness is the second-best predictor of conservatism, after openness to experience.

Women are more orderly than men. The mean percentile for women in a general population (women and men) is 54.5. For men it is 45.5. This may account for some of the trouble in relation to housework between women and men. Since women are, on average, more orderly, household disorder will trigger disgust and discomfort in them faster. This may happen with sufficient frequency so they end up doing a disproportionate share of such work (even though if they waited a bit longer their less orderly partners, often men, might end up equally troubled and motivated to fix the problem). Orderly people are more likely to have items such as event calendars, drawer organizers, laundry baskets, irons and ironing boards in their immediate environments.

Extraversion: Low

You are low in extraversion, which is the primary dimension of positive emotion in the Big Five personality trait scientific model. You could also think of yourself as high in introversion. Extraversion is a measure of general sensitivity to positive emotions such as hope, joy, anticipation and approach, particularly in social situations.

Your score puts you at the **18th** percentile for extraversion. If you were one of 100 people in a room, you would be less extraverted than **81** of them and more extraverted than **18** of them.

People with low levels of extraversion are much less enthusiastic, talkative, assertive in social situations, or gregarious. They find social contact somewhat draining and tiring, and crave time alone to recharge. They are much less likely to plan parties, tell jokes, make people laugh, or volunteer for community activities. They are more likely to be depressed and to have lower levels of self-esteem (particularly if they are high in neuroticism). They tend to be much less optimistic about the past, present and future.

↓ EXTRAVERSION



18th percentile

You are less extraverted than 81 of 100 people

People who are low in extraversion find it easy to keep things to themselves. They are by no means compelled to share everything with everyone. They are not self-disclosing and do not warm up quickly to other people. They are much more comfortable with one-to-one interactions than in a group-oriented situation. They rarely speak up in meetings, and are particularly unlikely to speak first, although they will express an opinion if asked. They are much less likely to captivate and convince, especially in groups, and will rarely be the first to act in an ambiguous situation.

People who are low in extraversion are much better suited to occupations that require work alone or with a few other well-known individuals (such as computer programming or accounting). Jobs involving sales, persuasion, work in groups and public speaking are quite unlikely to appeal to them, and they are less likely to be successful at such things (particularly if they are also high in neuroticism).

People low in extraversion are unlikely to be impulsive, even when offered the opportunity to do something exciting or fun. They are therefore unlikely to sacrifice the future to the present, when something social or group-oriented beckons. They find it relatively easy to be alone to study and work. They are not easily distracted by opportunities to chat, joke and socialize. This is particularly the case if they are also high in conscientiousness. However, when people are introverted and conscientious, they are less productive than when extraverted and conscientious, perhaps because they have lower levels of energy. When introverted and comparatively unconscientiousness, however, they are more productive than when extraverted and unconscientious.

People low in extraversion are less dominant in social situations, particularly when they are also low in agreeableness. Less agreeable extraverts tend to be self-centered – something that can be made worse if they are also low in conscientiousness. More introverted people are somewhat protected against such tendencies.

Those who are politically liberal are slightly less extraverted than conservatives.

Women are slightly more extraverted than men. The mean percentile for women in a general population (women and men) is 52. For men it is 48.

Extraversion has two aspects: Enthusiasm and Assertiveness.

Enthusiasm: Exceptionally Low

You are exceptionally low in enthusiasm, which is one aspect of extraversion. Your score puts you at the **3rd** percentile for enthusiasm. If you were one of 100 people in a room, you would be less enthusiastic than **96** of them and more enthusiastic than **3** of them.

Individuals who are exceptionally low in enthusiasm are very quiet and remarkably un-excitable. They can be extremely hard to get to know, as they are neither chatty nor bubbly. When they do talk – and they do so rarely – it tends to be about things in which they find exceptional interest. They open up to other people with great difficulty, particularly in larger social gatherings or parties. They laugh very much more rarely than others. They clearly prefer solitude and find it difficult to enjoy themselves around other people. At most, they can handle social contact in tiny doses. They are extremely private people, on the loner side of the distribution, and are neither positive nor optimistic. They very actively avoid the spotlight and, if creative, may find performing aversive and draining. They seek out stimulation, excitement, activity or fun extraordinarily rarely (and, if they do so, very much prefer quieter activities). People exceptionally low in enthusiasm are highly solitary, finding it uncommonly difficult to generate a felt sense of excitement when offered the opportunity to engage in something that others might find engaging or entertaining.



↓ ENTHUSIASM

3rd percentile

You are less enthusiastic than 96 of 100 people

Enthusiasm is not strongly associated with political preference, either conservative or liberal.

Women are higher in enthusiasm than men. The mean percentile for women in a general population (women and men) is 55. For men it is 45.

Assertiveness: Typical or Average

You are typical or average in assertiveness, which is one aspect of extraversion. Your score puts you at the **58th** percentile for assertiveness. If you were one of 100 people in a room, you would be more assertive than **58** of them and less assertive than **41** of them.

People of average assertiveness will sometimes take charge, spontaneously, but often let others step in first. They can put forward their own opinions but do not feel compelled to do so. They are not particularly dominant and do not generally strive to control social situations. At times, they can act in an influential or captivating manner, but it is not habitual. They can act, in ambiguous situations, but will often let others lead the way. They tend not to be particularly impulsive, and tend not to act without thinking.

ASSERTIVENESS



58th percentile

You are more assertive than 58 of 100 people

Liberals tend to be slightly less assertive than conservatives.

Women are slightly less assertive than men. The mean percentile for women in a general population (women and men) is 48. For men it is 52.

Neuroticism: Exceptionally High

You are exceptionally high in neuroticism, which is the primary dimension of negative emotion in the Big Five personality trait scientific model. Neuroticism is a measure of general sensitivity to negative emotions such as pain, sadness, irritable or defensive anger, fear and anxiety.

Your score puts you at the **99th** percentile for neuroticism. If you were one of 100 people in a room, you would be higher in neuroticism than **99** of them and lower in neuroticism than **0** of them.

People with exceptionally high levels of neuroticism are more likely to think that things have gone wrong in the past, are going wrong now, and will continue to go wrong into the future. They are also more likely to be unhappy, anxious and irritable when just thinking or remembering, and when they encounter a genuine problem. They have unusually low levels of self-esteem, particularly when they are also low in extraversion. Neuroticism is a risk factor for anxiety disorders and depression.

↑ NEUROTICISM



99th percentile

You are higher in neuroticism than 99 of 100 people

Exceptionally high levels of neuroticism are likely to interfere with both success and satisfaction in relationships and career, with the strongest effect on relationships. Exceptionally high levels of neuroticism are associated with constant concern about mental and physical health, far more physician and emergency room visits, and very frequent absenteeism at work and at school (particularly if accompanied by below average levels of conscientiousness).

People with exceptionally high levels of neuroticism appear to be extremely risk-averse, which means they will avoid recreational, career, financial and social situations where the possibility of loss is high. Such people appear to be unusually concerned with maintaining their current status, rather than enhancing it. Perhaps this is a good strategy in genuinely dangerous or uncertain times.

Neuroticism is not a powerful predictor of political belief, either conservative or liberal.

Females tend to be higher in neuroticism than males. The typical woman is higher in neuroticism than 60% of the general population of men and women combined. In part, this may be why women report more unhappiness in their relationships, at work, in school and with their health than men, on average, and why women initiate 70% of all divorces. This difference in neuroticism between men and women appears to emerge at puberty. It is largest in countries such as Norway and Sweden, where the most has been done to ensure equality of outcome between the sexes. This provides strong evidence that biological factors rather than environment and learning account for the dissimilarity.

Trait neuroticism is made up of the aspects withdrawal and volatility.

Withdrawal: Exceptionally High

You are exceptionally high in withdrawal, which is one aspect of neuroticism. Your score puts you at the **98th** percentile for withdrawal. If you were one of 100 people in a room, you would be higher in withdrawal than **98** of them and lower in withdrawal than **1** of them.

Individuals exceptionally high in withdrawal may feel extreme levels of anticipatory anxiety. This makes it unusually challenging for them to approach new, uncertain, unexpected, threatening or complex situations. They are instead extremely more likely to avoid or withdraw in the face of the unknown and unexpected.

People exceptionally high in withdrawal are unusually more likely to feel sad, lonesome, disappointed and grief-stricken. They have exceptionally high levels of doubt and worry, become embarrassed easily, are self-conscious and get discouraged rapidly in the face of threat and punishment. Their anticipatory anxiety is extremely likely to be general. They are very sensitive to social rejection, and can be easily hurt. Once hurt, frightened, or anxious, as well, it takes them a long time to recover. Perhaps people exceptionally high in withdrawal are extremely concerned that something bad might happen, while people exceptionally high in volatility (the other aspect of neuroticism) get very upset if something bad does happen. Technically, withdrawal has been associated with activity in the brain systems that regulate passive avoidance.

↑ WITHDRAWAL



98th percentile

You are higher in withdrawal than 98 of 100 people

Those who are liberal, politically, are slightly higher in withdrawal than conservatives.

Women are higher in withdrawal than men. The mean percentile for women in a general population (women and men) is 60. For men it is 40.

Volatility: Exceptionally High

You are exceptionally high in volatility, which is one aspect of neuroticism. Your score puts you at the **98th** percentile for volatility. If you were one of 100 people in a room, you would be more volatile than **98** of them and less volatile than **1** of them.

Individuals exceptionally high in volatility tend to vary a great deal in their mood. They can be extremely irritable, reacting quite strongly to disappointment, frustration, pain and the threat of social isolation. They can lash out and are unusually easily annoyed. They are likely to act out or verbally express their frustration, disappointment and irritability. They can be exceptionally easily stirred up and upset and, once angry or irritated, take a comparatively long time to calm down. They may be argumentative and can lose their composure. Perhaps people exceptionally high in volatility get very upset if something bad does happen, while people high in withdrawal (the other aspect of neuroticism) are extremely concerned that something bad might happen. Technically, volatility has been associated with activity in the brain systems that regulate fight, flight or freeze.

**↑ VOLATILITY****98th** percentile

You are more volatile than 98 of 100 people

Volatility is not strongly related to political preference, either liberal or conservative.

Women are higher in volatility than men. The mean percentile for women in a general population (women and men) is 57.5. For men it is 42.5.

Openness to Experience: High

You are high in openness to experience, which is the primary dimension of creativity, artistic interest and intelligence (particularly verbal intelligence) in the Big Five personality trait scientific model. Openness to experience is a measure of interest in novelty, art, literature, abstract thinking, philosophy as well as sensitivity to aesthetic emotions and beauty.

Your score puts you at the **78th** percentile for openness to experience. If you were one of 100 people in a room, you would be higher in openness to experience than **78** of them and lower in openness to experience than **21** of them.

People with high levels of openness to experience are much more likely than average to be characterized by others as smart, creative, exploratory, intelligent and visionary. They are highly interested in learning, and continually acquire new abilities and skills. They are very curious and exploratory. They find themselves unusually interested in abstract thinking, philosophy, and the meaning of belief systems and ideologies. They will seek out cultural events such as movies, concerts, dance recitals, plays, poetry readings, gallery openings and art shows. They are very likely to enjoy writing (or even to be driven to write). They enjoy complex, abstract ideas and love to confront and solve complex, abstract and multi-dimensional problems.

↑ OPENNESS TO EXPERIENCE**78th** percentile

You are higher in openness to experience than 78 of 100 people



They are very likely to be prolific readers, with a strikingly wide range of interests. They have an atypically broad and deep vocabulary. They can think and learn very quickly. They are very proficient at formulating new ideas, and tend strongly to be articulate (particularly if average or above in extraversion). People high in openness can see old things in new ways. They can formulate any single problem in a highly diverse range of ways, and can generate a very large number of problem-solving solutions. They seek change, often to make things better, but also just for the sake of change.

People who are high in openness to experience are less well adapted to and tend to do less well in situations or occupations that are routinized and predictable. They do not fit in very well at the bottom of hierarchies. They are typically ill-suited to entry-level, repetitive, rote positions, because they are always thinking up new ways to do things, and such ideas are seldom welcome from someone at the bottom. They are radical thinkers. They shake things up, particularly if they are also disagreeable and assertive. They are somewhat more likely to be revolutionary rebels (particularly if average or below in conscientiousness).

Individuals high in openness to experience tend strongly to be entrepreneurial in spirit, as well as smart and creative. They have much higher than average interest in creating new ventures, sometimes for profit, sometimes for curiosity, and sometimes for personal transformation. High levels of openness to experience appear necessary to the formation and leadership of business and other forms of complex organization, although conscientiousness appears required for the attention to detail and process management that such organizations also always need.

Because people who are high in openness to experience tend to be interested in almost everything, this can make it harder for them to settle on a single path in life, to specialize to a necessary degree, and to create an integrated identity. This problem can be exaggerated if they are high in neuroticism and/or low in conscientiousness. People characterized by the combination of high openness to experience and high neuroticism often undermine their own convictions and beliefs by questioning and making themselves lost and anxious. Open, unconscientious people tend to be “under-achievers” (particularly if also above average in neuroticism). Such people appear to have the capability to succeed, can learn quickly, and are creative, but they can have some trouble implementing their ideas.

Openness to experience is the dimension that best predicts political allegiance (with conscientiousness, particularly the aspect of orderliness, coming in at second place). Those who are liberal, politically, are very much more likely to be high in openness to experience than conservatives.

Women and men differ very little in openness to experience at the trait level, although there are differences in the aspect levels.

Trait openness to experience is made up of the aspects of intellect and openness.

Intellect: Moderately High

Note: Do not confuse the personality aspect of Intellect with IQ. Intellect is a measure of interest in abstract ideas, essentially, while IQ is a measure of processing speed, verbal ability, working memory, and problem solving capacity, and is better measured with a formal IQ test. It is perfectly possible to have a high IQ and a low score on the personality trait of Intellect (or the reverse).

You are moderately high in intellect, which is one aspect of openness to experience. Your score puts you at the **67th** percentile for intellect. If you were one of 100 people in a room, you would be higher in intellect than **67** of them and lower in intellect than **32** of them.

People moderately high in intellect tend to be quite interested in ideas and abstract concepts. They often enjoy being confronted with novel information, even when it is complex. They tend to be more curious and exploratory than average, and frequently like to tackle and solve problems. They will actively engage in issue-oriented discussions, and tend to read idea-centered books (most frequently non-fiction). They tend to be quite articulate and can formulate ideas reasonably clearly and quickly (particularly if average or higher in extraversion). They have a wider vocabulary, and like to learn new things. People moderately high in intellect will seek out and generate novel, creative concepts and actively find and adapt well to new experience and situations.

INTELLECT



67th percentile

You are higher in intellect than 67 of 100 people

People moderately high in intellect tend to find complex, rapidly changing occupations to their liking and are likely to do well at them (particularly if they are also high in conscientiousness and low in neuroticism). However, they are less well-suited to stable, straightforward and more traditional occupations, where the rules don't change, and are likely to experience frequent periods of boredom in such positions.

Liberals are higher in intellect than conservatives (although the biggest difference between the two is openness to experience at the trait level).

Women are lower than men in intellect (although not in IQ). This is probably a difference in interest: people high in intellect, compared to openness, are more likely to prefer the sciences to the arts. The mean percentile for women in a general population (women and men) is 45. For men it is 55.

Openness: High

You are high in openness, which is one aspect of openness to experience. Your score puts you at the **80th** percentile for openness. If you were one of 100 people in a room, you would be higher in openness than **80** of them and lower in openness than **19** of them.

The closest synonym for openness (rather than openness to experience, which encompasses openness and intellect) is creativity. Highly open, creative people love beauty. They need an outlet for their creative ability, or they have difficulty thriving. They want to be surrounded by art or beautiful crafts. They are sensitive to color and architectural form. They like to collect things. They are imaginative, and like to daydream and reflect on things. They are affected comparatively deeply by music, often of many genres, and may be musical or artistic themselves (both of these are rare in the general population). They can get thoroughly immersed in a book, or a movie, or in their own thoughts, and become somewhat oblivious to the outside world. They respond strongly to beauty, creativity and art.

**↑ OPENNESS****80th** percentile

You are higher in openness than 80 of 100 people

Highly open, creative people can be impractical and flighty, however (particularly if low in conscientiousness). It can be extremely difficult to transform creativity into money, or into a career. High levels of openness are, furthermore, necessary for entrepreneurial success, and often prove useful at the top of hierarchies, even in very conservative occupations such as banking, accounting and law, which need creative people in leadership positions to provide new vision and direction.

Liberals are higher in openness than conservatives (although the biggest difference between the two is openness to experience, at the trait level).

Women are higher in openness than men. The mean percentile for women in a general population (women and men) is 56.5. For men it is 44.5.