



Personality Demo

John Sample

Age: 23

Sex: Male

Standardised Prysma norm

Introduction

This report helps in understanding the personality characteristics of the assessed person. The description is based on standardised psychometric scales, which assess stable tendencies of thinking, emotion, behaviour and relating.

The report is created for use in the work of psychologists, counsellors or other specialised professionals. Although it is formulated so that it can also be understood by non-specialists, the report is intended primarily for the specialist who interprets the results.

The results must be taken into account together with the professional opinion of the specialist and correlated with information obtained through interview, observation or other psychometric instruments. The scores must not be interpreted in isolation and do not, in themselves, constitute definitive conclusions about the assessed person.

Depending on the configuration of the administration, the report may include general personality dimensions, their specific facets and validity scales. Validity scales, when they are included, provide information about the response style and about the extent to which the profile can be interpreted with confidence.

General profile

The following page contains the general profile of the assessed person, in the form of a chart of the scores obtained for each administered scale. The profile may include a variable number of scales, depending on the configuration of the administration.

Each scale is presented on one row, and the values are displayed numerically and graphically. For each scale, the raw score, the percentile and the standardised T score may be indicated. The graphical representation illustrates the percentiles on an axis from 0 to 100.

Standardised scores allow comparison with the normative sample used in scoring. In the case of personality scales, higher or lower values indicate the relative level of the assessed characteristic. These values must be interpreted according to the meaning of the scale and to the profile as a whole.

General profile

B = Raw score

C = Percentile

T = T score

Agreeableness

Trust

18

58

52

Sincerity

18

18

41

Altruism

14

1

25

Cooperation

21

82

59

Modesty

26

95

66

Amicality

18

21

42

Kindness

22

69

55

Compassion

26

79

58

Non-Machiavellianism

14

4

33

Empathy

15

4

33

Conscientiousness

Competence

13

1

27

Order

17

16

40

Responsibility

22

38

47

Ambition

12

1

28

Self-discipline

18

38

47

Planning

18

27

44

Perseverance

21

50

50

Industriousness

16

16

40

Methodicalness

22

62

53

Grit

13

4

32

B = Raw score

C = Percentile

T = T score

Extraversion

Warmth

21

50

50

Sociability

18

34

46

Dominance

23

82

59

Dynamism

21

54

51

Sensation-seeking

22

69

55

Positive emotions

20

42

48

Partying

18

42

48

Social presence

21

66

54

Humor

20

31

45

Narcissism

16

27

44

Neuroticism

Anxiety

23

76

57

Anger

14

34

46

Depression

23

92

64

Shyness

17

66

54

Impulsiveness

20

73

56

Vulnerability

16

50

50

Low self-esteem

18

82

59

Expression of negative emotions

14

38

47

Lack of emotional regulation

14

24

43

External locus of control

23

99

75

B = Raw score

C = Percentile

T = T score

Openness to experience

Imagination

20

46

49

Aesthetic

22

54

51

Emotions

19

34

46

Adventurousness

18

42

48

Ideas

21

46

49

Values

22

46

49

Creativity

23

66

54

Curiosity

20

14

39

Rebelliousness

20

84

60

Intellectance

12

1

26

Validity scales

Self Deceptive Enhancement

24

38

47

Impression Management

26

73

56

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

Detailed results

The detailed report provides a verbal description of the personality characteristics established on the basis of the scales administered and presented in the general profile. The comments are based on the norm used in scoring the test and are intended to support the interpretation of the results.

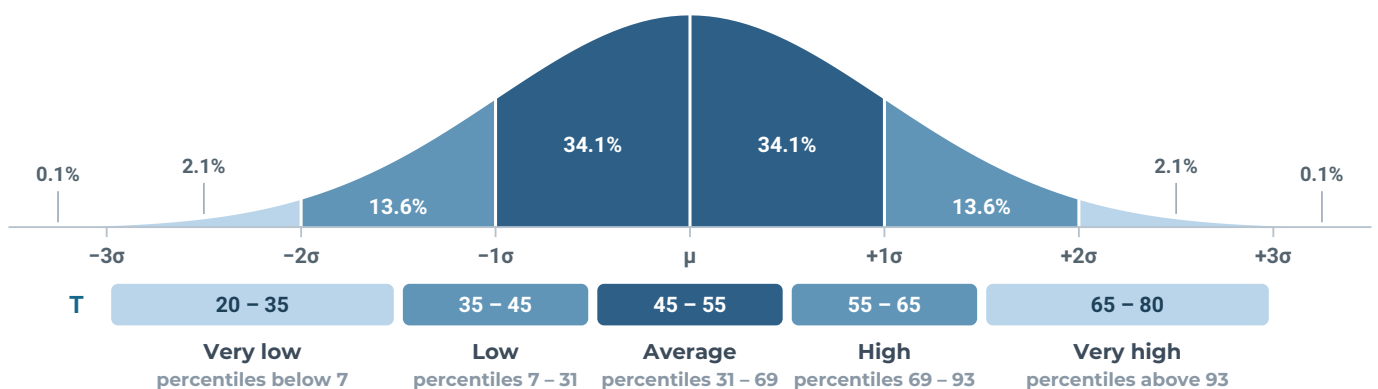
For each scale, a chart is presented indicating the position of the score on the basis of the percentile, on an axis from 0 to 100. The numerical values corresponding to the raw score, the T score and the percentile are displayed, when these are available.

A definition of the scale is included below each chart. For personality scales, descriptions associated with low scores and with high scores may be presented. The more pronounced the score, the more relevant the description associated with that level becomes for the assessed person.

How to read the scores

- B** the raw score: the number of points obtained on the items of the scale, before it is referred to the normative sample.
- C** the percentile: the percentage of people in the normative sample who obtain an equal or lower score.
- T** the standardised score, with a mean of 50 and a standard deviation of 10.

Normal distribution of scores in the reference population

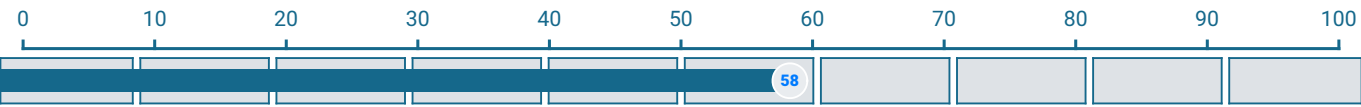


High or low scores are not good or poor results. They show where the assessed person stands in relation to the normative sample and are interpreted together with the other data of the assessment.

A1

Trust

B: 18 | T: 52 | C: 58%



Definition: The Trust Scale captures belief in the positive nature of human beings and in the good intentions of others.

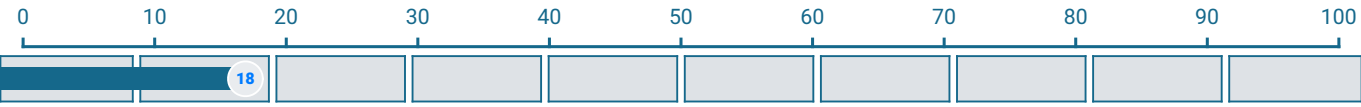
Descriptions associated with low scores:
 People with low scores tend to be cynical and skeptical and start from the assumption that others may be dishonest or dangerous.

Descriptions associated with high scores:
 People who obtain high scores on this scale tend to think that their conversation partners and, in general, the people around them are honest and well-intentioned.

A2

Sincerity

B: 18 | T: 41 | C: 18%



Definition: The Sincerity Scale captures openness, sincerity, and honesty in social interactions and contexts.

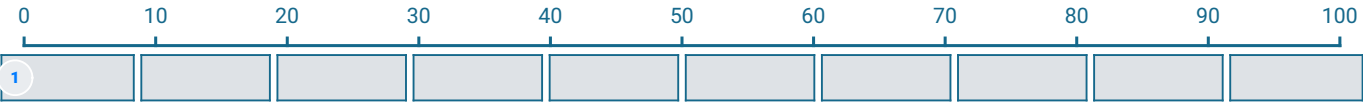
Descriptions associated with low scores:
 People with low scores on this scale are more willing to manipulate others through flattery, cunning, or deception, being mainly concerned with achieving personal goals at any cost.

Descriptions associated with high scores:
 People who obtain high scores on this scale are open and sincere. They place honesty and fairness above personal gain.

A3

Altruism

B: 14 | T: 25 | C: 1%



Definition: The Altruism Scale captures active concern for the well-being of others, helping people in difficulty, and involvement in social or humanitarian causes.

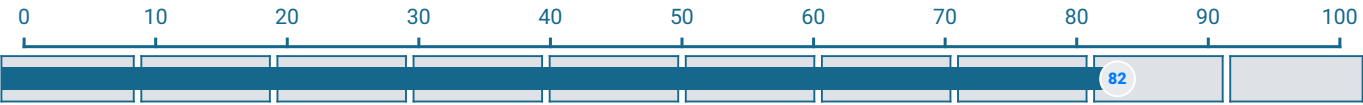
Descriptions associated with low scores:
 People with low scores show an indifferent attitude toward the suffering or difficulties of others, being focused on their own goals and unwilling to get involved in solving other people's problems.

Descriptions associated with high scores:
 People who obtain high scores are actively concerned with the well-being of others, are sensitive to their problems, and show involvement in helping others.

A4

Cooperation

B: 21 | T: 59 | C: 82%



Definition: The Cooperation Scale captures characteristic reactions in situations of interpersonal conflict; the predisposition toward involvement in interpersonal conflicts and tensions.

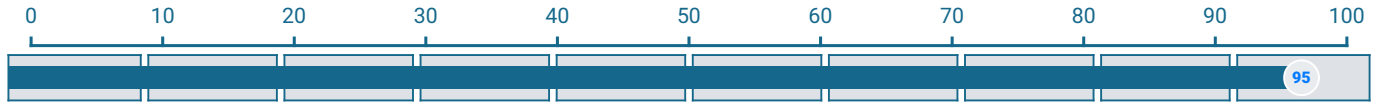
Descriptions associated with low scores:
 People with low scores are aggressive, prefer competition over cooperation, and do not hesitate to show their anger visibly when they consider it necessary.

Descriptions associated with high scores:
 People with high scores tend to submit to the will of others, inhibit their aggressiveness or competitiveness, and forgive and forget.

A5

Modesty

B: 26 | T: 66 | C: 95%



Definition: The Modesty Scale captures a modest and honest attitude toward others, as opposed to the desire to stand out and an exaggerated sense of self-esteem.

Descriptions associated with low scores:

People with low scores have a very positive self-image and may be perceived by others as arrogant and demanding.

Descriptions associated with high scores:

People with high scores on this scale are modest and reserved, although they do not necessarily lack self-confidence or self-esteem.

A6

Amicality

B: 18 | T: 42 | C: 21%



Definition: The Amicality Scale measures attitudes of concern and sympathy toward others.

Descriptions associated with low scores:

People with low scores are tougher and less open to feeling pity for those around them.

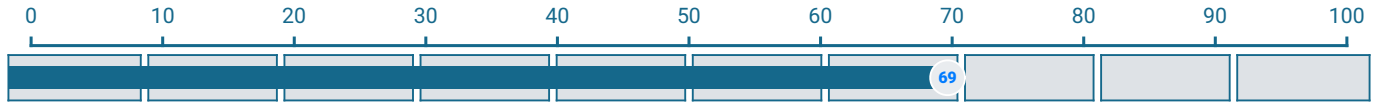
Descriptions associated with high scores:

People who obtain high scores are sensitive to the needs of others and emphasize the human aspect of social policies.

A7

Kindness

B: 22 | T: 55 | C: 69%



Definition: The Kindness Scale, or “lack of hostility”, captures the absence of aggressive and belligerent attitudes in social interactions. At high scores, the scale identifies kindness toward others, and at low scores, vengeful attitudes, as well as the expression of anger toward others.

Descriptions associated with low scores:

People with low scores lose their temper very easily, tend to have an irritable mood, and express negativity and aggression in interpersonal contexts.

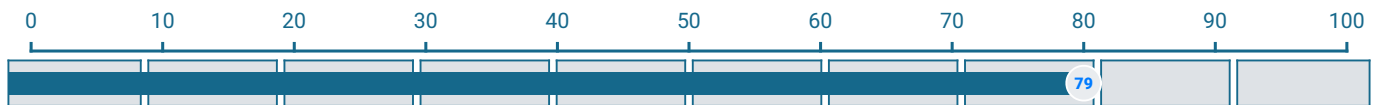
Descriptions associated with high scores:

People who obtain high scores are forgiving and easily overlook others' mistakes. Very few things or events can make them lose their temper.

A8

Compassion

B: 26 | T: 58 | C: 79%



Definition: The Compassion Scale captures the resonance that the suffering or difficulties of others have for the person.

Descriptions associated with low scores:

People with low scores have an indifferent attitude toward other people's problems or suffering and do not like to get involved in solving them.

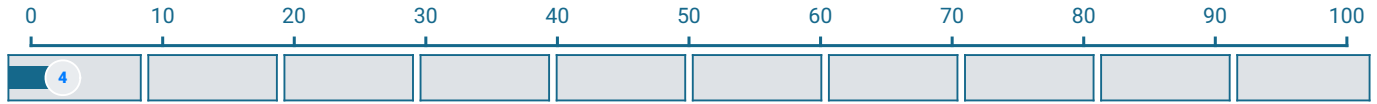
Descriptions associated with high scores:

People with high scores are moved by others' difficulties and do what they can to help them.

A9

Non-Machiavellianism

B: 14 | T: 33 | C: 4%



Definition: The Non-Machiavellianism Scale identifies a respectful and non-manipulative attitude toward the decisions and behaviors of others. At low scores, the scale identifies Machiavellianism, meaning the propensity to manipulate others in order to achieve one's own goals or interests.

Descriptions associated with low scores:

People with low scores seek to achieve their interests by influencing or manipulating others.

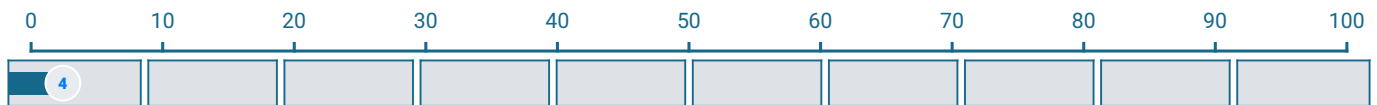
Descriptions associated with high scores:

People who show high scores do not seek to exploit others, building selfless and transparent relationships with them, without hidden motives.

A10

Empathy

B: 15 | T: 33 | C: 4%



Definition: The Empathy Scale identifies the level of emotional connection with others, as well as the ease with which the emotions or experiences of others are felt.

Descriptions associated with low scores:

People with low scores are perceived as disconnected from others, finding it difficult to resonate with other people's feelings or difficulties.

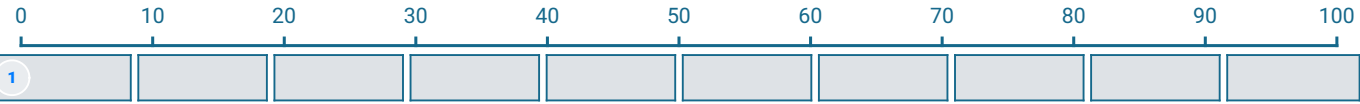
Descriptions associated with high scores:

People who obtain high scores are attuned to others' emotional experiences, becoming actively involved in their emotional life, acutely feeling others' pain, fears, and problems, and therefore being more open toward them and more likely to help or offer emotional support.

C1

Competence

B: 13 | T: 27 | C: 1%



Definition: The Competence Scale evaluates self-efficacy, meaning the degree to which a person feels capable and effective.

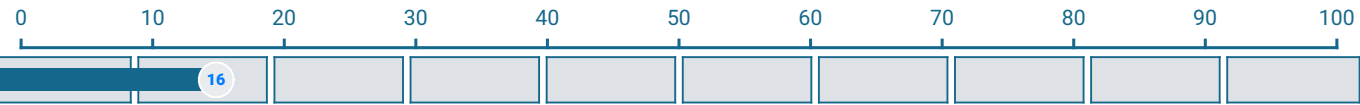
Descriptions associated with low scores:
 People with low scores have a poor opinion of their abilities and believe they are not very capable or well prepared, technically or psychologically. These people usually have an external locus of control based on low self-esteem.

Descriptions associated with high scores:
 People with high scores on this scale feel well prepared to face life and the various tasks of daily life, related to work, school, and so on. These people generally have an internal locus of control, based on positive self-esteem.

C2

Order

B: 17 | T: 40 | C: 16%



Definition: The Order Scale evaluates the preference for organization, order, and precision. The scale does not evaluate planning ability or meticulousness, but directly evaluates the preference for order or, conversely, carelessness.

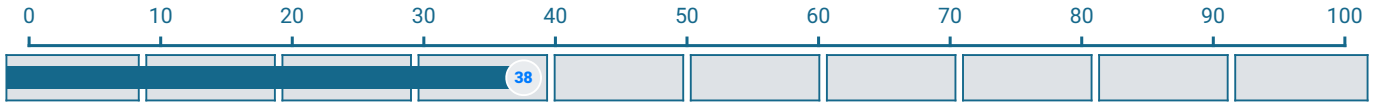
Descriptions associated with low scores:
 People with low scores do not want to organize or arrange their personal space and describe themselves as disorganized, inattentive, or negligent. Most often, they are comfortable with and see advantages in their own flexibility.

Descriptions associated with high scores:
 People with high scores on this scale are orderly and neat. They tend to put objects in order and like to have everything arranged in its place. A very high score on this scale may suggest a compulsive personality disorder.

C3

Responsibility

B: 22 | T: 47 | C: 38%



Definition: The Responsibility Scale evaluates the degree to which a person tends to take responsibility and has a marked sense of duty.

Descriptions associated with low scores:

People with low scores are perceived as unreliable. They are more relaxed about what others might see as moral duties, are often unstable, and have only a vague sense of personal responsibility toward specific obligations.

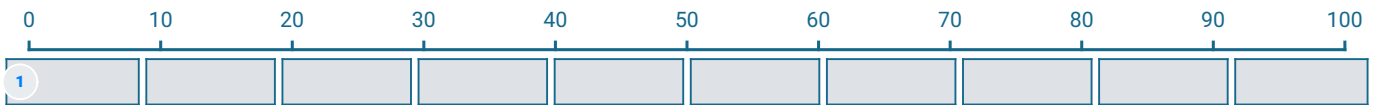
Descriptions associated with high scores:

People who obtain high scores on this scale are responsible, have a strongly developed sense of duty, and scrupulously fulfill their duties and obligations.

C4

Ambition

B: 12 | T: 28 | C: 1%



Definition: The Ambition Scale measures a person's desire for achievement, or achievement motivation, the motivation to "make something of oneself": to accumulate accomplishments and status, to create, and to be recognized for it.

Descriptions associated with low scores:

People with low scores are casual and sometimes even lazy. They do not push themselves to succeed, lack ambition, and may give the impression that they have no purpose in life, often being content with low levels of performance or achievement.

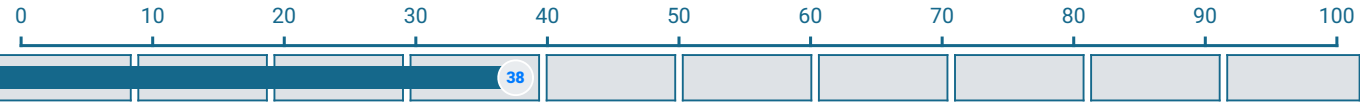
Descriptions associated with high scores:

People who obtain high scores on this scale have high aspirations and work hard to achieve their goals. They are very conscientious and deliberate and know what they want. However, people with very high scores may end up investing too much in their careers and become typical cases of workaholism.

C5

Self-discipline

B: 18 | T: 47 | C: 38%



Definition: The Self-discipline Scale measures the ability to undertake and complete tasks despite boredom or sources of distraction.

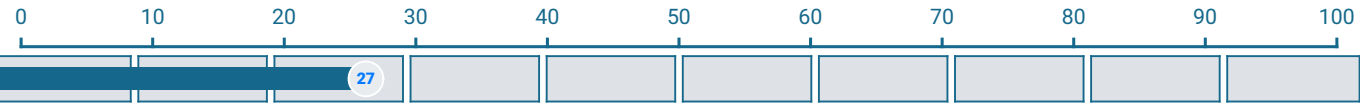
Descriptions associated with low scores:
 People with low scores on this scale tend to postpone work and become discouraged easily. Sometimes they may even tend to give up easily and not persevere in tasks.

Descriptions associated with high scores:
 People who obtain high scores have a strong ability to motivate themselves to complete what they have to do. They also mobilize easily to start new things and can motivate themselves to get through boredom and monotony in certain tasks.

C6

Planning

B: 18 | T: 44 | C: 27%



Definition: The Planning Scale measures deliberation and prudence, the tendency to reflect carefully, at length, and seriously before acting, and to plan future actions carefully.

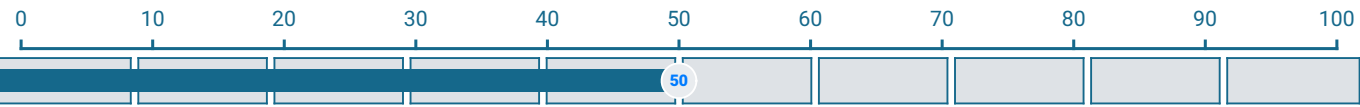
Descriptions associated with low scores:
 People with low scores are hasty and rushed. They often speak and act without considering all possible consequences of their behavior. As a rule, they do not plan their actions, but rather let inspiration guide them. At best, these people are spontaneous and able to make quick decisions when necessary.

Descriptions associated with high scores:
 People who obtain high scores on this scale are prudent and deliberate. They think at length and plan their actions carefully. People with very high scores may procrastinate and delay important decisions, or decisions that should have been made more quickly, for too long.

C7

Perseverance

B: 21 | T: 50 | C: 50%



Definition: The Perseverance Scale measures a person's preference for persisting in the completion of a task and bringing it to a successful end, despite obstacles or the long duration of completion, which may generate fatigue or boredom.

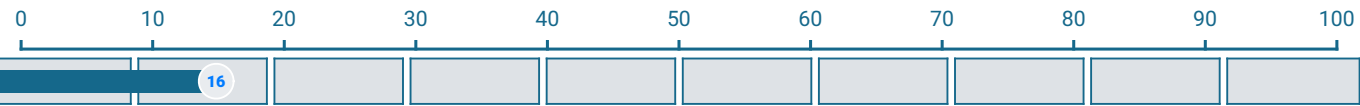
Descriptions associated with low scores:
 People with low scores on this scale may have difficulty completing activities they have started or taken on. They tend to give up easily when they encounter obstacles or when an activity is not resolved on the first attempts. They also become bored easily if they do not see quick results or if an activity takes too long.

Descriptions associated with high scores:
 People who obtain high scores on this scale work persistently toward the goals they have taken on, persevering despite obstacles. They usually continue an activity even after everyone else has given up and continue even if the activity takes a long time, is monotonous, or is boring. They are characterized by a tendency to bring the activities they start to completion.

C8

Industriousness

B: 16 | T: 40 | C: 16%



Definition: The Industriousness Scale evaluates a person's work capacity, endurance, and industriousness, the ability to work a lot and on many things at once, without becoming tired or despite fatigue.

Descriptions associated with low scores:
 People with low scores tend to get involved in few things. They avoid taking on many projects or projects that require a lot of work. They tire quickly and cannot carry this fatigue.

Descriptions associated with high scores:
 People with high scores tend to become involved in many projects and do several things at once. They work a lot, more than other people, without getting tired, or, if they do get tired, they manage to stay focused on the tasks they have taken on despite that fatigue.

C9

Methodicalness

B: 22 | T: 53 | C: 62%



Definition: The Methodicalness Scale evaluates a person's tendency to strive for perfection even in the smallest details. In effect, the scale evaluates meticulousness and attention to detail.

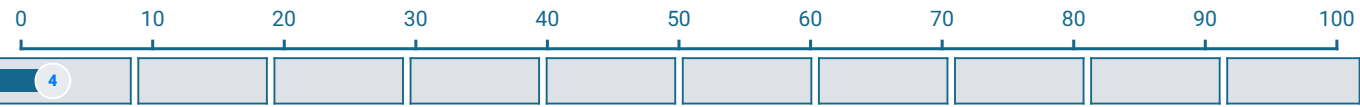
Descriptions associated with low scores:
 People with low scores on this scale tend to focus on the overall picture and ignore details. They believe that if the whole is correct, attention to detail may be a waste of time, and they usually do not even notice nonconforming details.

Descriptions associated with high scores:
 People with high scores on this scale are methodical and attentive to details. They tend to focus more on details than on the overall picture and, for this reason, can easily detect errors or omissions. They have a tendency toward perfection and perfectionism and tend to insist a great deal on things that others might consider unimportant. They usually demand quality from others as well.

C10

Grit

B: 13 | T: 32 | C: 4%



Definition: The Grit Scale evaluates the degree to which a person has the capacity to make considerable, persistent effort toward achieving a goal to which they assign special personal importance and for which they develop a passion.

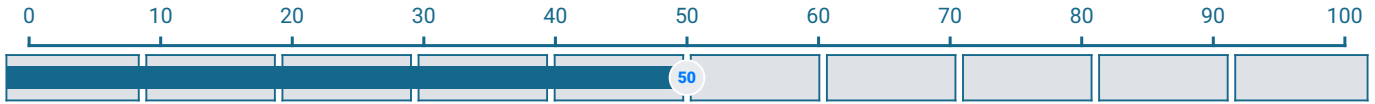
Descriptions associated with low scores:
 People with low scores do not develop passion for projects and are rather neutral or even indolent toward them. They do not show much perseverance, give up more easily in the face of adversity, and need constant motivation in their projects.

Descriptions associated with high scores:
 People with high scores put a lot of effort into their work, persevere in the face of obstacles, and are perceived as ambitious, at least in relation to the goals they have taken on. They become very involved in projects to which they assign importance, sometimes being perceived as obsessed with those projects. They maintain their motivation for these projects over long periods of time.

E1

Warmth

B: 21 | T: 50 | C: 50%



Definition: The Warmth Scale evaluates the preference for closeness and intimacy in interpersonal relationships. Warmth is the facet of Extraversion that comes closest to Agreeableness in the interpersonal sphere, but it is distinguished by a cordiality and giving quality in interaction that are not specific to Agreeableness.

Descriptions associated with low scores:

People with low scores are not necessarily hostile, but they are more formal, more reserved, and more distant.

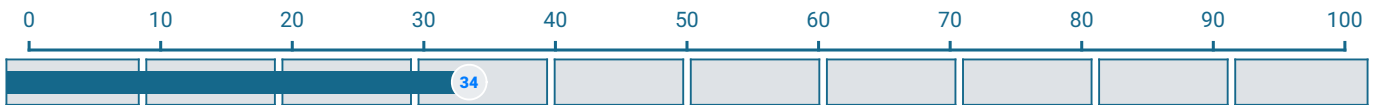
Descriptions associated with high scores:

Warm people are affectionate, genuinely like people, and easily form close relationships with those around them.

E2

Sociability

B: 18 | T: 46 | C: 34%



Definition: The Sociability Scale evaluates the preference for the company of others and the desire to interact with other people.

Descriptions associated with low scores:

People with low scores on this scale are rather solitary. They do not seek out social interactions and may even avoid them.

Descriptions associated with high scores:

Sociable people value and actively seek the company of others.

E3

Dominance

B: 23 | T: 59 | C: 82%



Definition: The Dominance Scale evaluates the preference for leading other people, making decisions, and imposing one's own point of view.

Descriptions associated with low scores:

People with low scores prefer instead to keep their distance and let others speak, come up with ideas and proposals, assign tasks, and lead the group's projects.

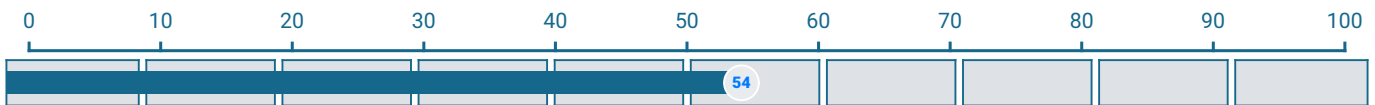
Descriptions associated with high scores:

People with high scores on this scale tend to behave in a socially dominant, energetic, and ambitious way. They speak without hesitation and often take initiative and leadership in the group.

E4

Dynamism

B: 21 | T: 51 | C: 54%



Definition: The Dynamism Scale evaluates a person's level of activity and energy, and the preference for being in motion, busy, dynamic, and active.

Descriptions associated with low scores:

People characterized by low scores have a slower pace and prefer a quieter and less fast-paced life, without necessarily being apathetic or lazy.

Descriptions associated with high scores:

A high score on this scale is characteristic of people who have a fast and hectic pace of life. These people are vigorous, energetic, and need to be constantly busy.

E5

Sensation-seeking

B: 22 | T: 55 | C: 69%



Definition: The Sensation-seeking Scale evaluates the need for adventure, constant stimulation, and intense sensations.

Descriptions associated with low scores:

People with low scores on this scale do not feel a need for stimulation, avoid risky or adventurous activities, and lead a life that people with high scores would find boring, but that they find safe and settled.

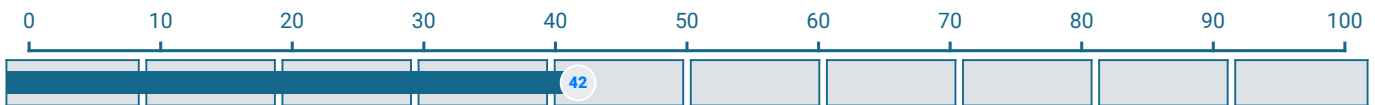
Descriptions associated with high scores:

People with high scores on this scale feel a strong need for excitement and stimulation. They appreciate bright colors and noisy environments, constantly seek intense sensations, and may become involved in risky activities.

E6

Positive emotions

B: 20 | T: 48 | C: 42%



Definition: The Positive emotions Scale evaluates the tendency to experience positive emotions such as joy, happiness, love, etc.

Descriptions associated with low scores:

People with low scores are not necessarily unhappy, but they are less exuberant, feel positive emotions less often, and express them less intensely. At very low scores, they tend to feel negative emotions instead.

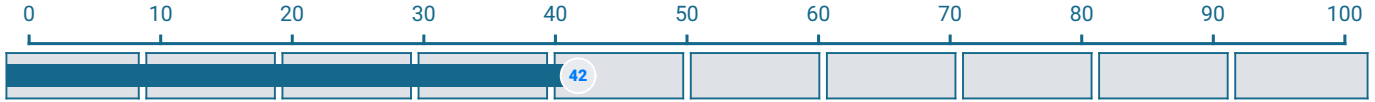
Descriptions associated with high scores:

People who obtain high scores on this scale laugh easily and often, and are cheerful and optimistic.

E7

Partying

B: 18 | T: 48 | C: 42%



Definition: The Partying Scale evaluates the preference for fun, parties, and a certain type of abandon in the middle of a crowd.

Descriptions associated with low scores:

People with low scores on this scale are rather reserved and awkward at parties and do not like being the center of attention in such contexts of fun and cheerfulness.

Descriptions associated with high scores:

Party-loving people are gregarious and believe that a group is better and more cheerful the larger it is.

E8

Social presence

B: 21 | T: 54 | C: 66%



Definition: The Social presence Scale evaluates self-confidence, verve, and spontaneity in social interactions, as well as confidence in social situations.

Descriptions associated with low scores:

People with low scores are inhibited, socially unskilled, withdrawn, characterized by feelings of social inadequacy, and lacking confidence in their ability to express themselves in social contexts.

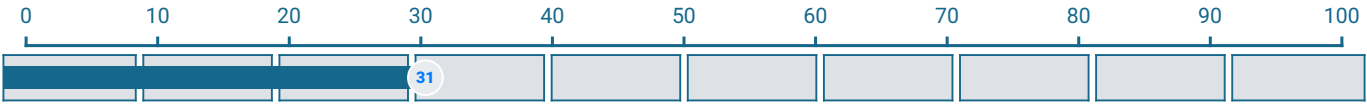
Descriptions associated with high scores:

People with high scores are self-confident in social contexts, have social presence, make a good impression, want to assert themselves in social situations, and are communicative and open in social settings.

E9

Humor

B: 20 | T: 45 | C: 31%



Definition: The Humor Scale evaluates the preference for using humor in interactions with other people and in daily life.

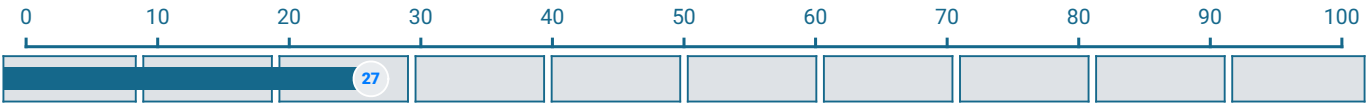
Descriptions associated with low scores:
 People with low scores are rather sober and serious. They are not attracted to, and probably are not good at, using humor, do not particularly appreciate people with a sense of humor, and may even feel annoyed by them.

Descriptions associated with high scores:
 People with high scores use humor frequently and usually effectively in their lives, as a way of managing stress and tense situations. They feel attracted to and stimulated by other people who use and appreciate humor, and they have a strong preference for playfulness.

E10

Narcissism

B: 16 | T: 44 | C: 27%



Definition: The Narcissism Scale evaluates the degree to which a person has an inflated self-image, marked by feelings of superiority and exaggerated self-admiration.

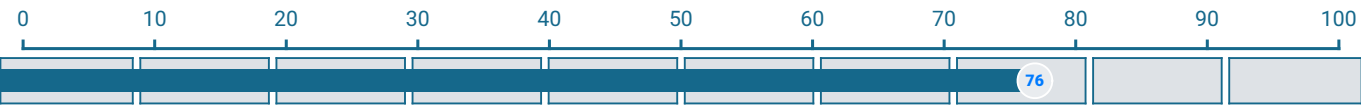
Descriptions associated with low scores:
 People with low scores have a negative self-image, see themselves as ordinary and not special in any way, or even as inferior. They do not want to be the center of attention or the target of others' appreciation.

Descriptions associated with high scores:
 People with high scores tend toward positions of authority, which they strongly desire. They consider themselves superior to others and are often arrogant, see themselves as special, and believe they deserve special attention, admiration, and honors from others.

N1

Anxiety

B: 23 | T: 57 | C: 76%



Definition: The Anxiety Scale measures the presence of fears and states of diffuse, nonspecific anxiety, as well as the existence of inner states of unease and worry.

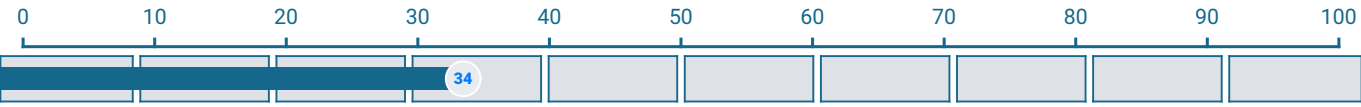
Descriptions associated with low scores:
People with low scores have a general state of calm and relaxation. They do not ruminate about what might go wrong.

Descriptions associated with high scores:
People with high scores frequently experience states of restlessness and worry, being perceived as fearful, tense, and uneasy.

N2

Anger

B: 14 | T: 46 | C: 34%



Definition: The Anger Scale represents the tendency to feel anger and negative emotions, such as frustration and irritation.

Descriptions associated with low scores:
People with low scores have a calm disposition and very rarely express anger or negative emotions.

Descriptions associated with high scores:
People who obtain high scores become angry easily, reacting visibly in situations that frustrate them.

N3

Depression

B: 23 | T: 64 | C: 92%



Definition: The Depression Scale measures individual differences within the normal range regarding the tendency to experience depressive affect.

Descriptions associated with low scores:

People with low scores rarely experience such emotions from the depressive spectrum, but this does not mean they are necessarily always cheerful. These characteristics related to positive affect are linked more to Extraversion.

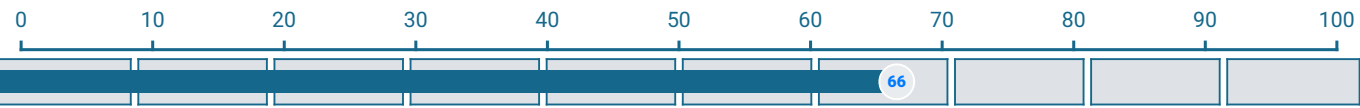
Descriptions associated with high scores:

People who obtain high scores are prone to guilt, sadness, feelings of helplessness and loneliness, and often feel discouraged and alone.

N4

Shyness

B: 17 | T: 54 | C: 66%



Definition: The Shyness Scale identifies feelings of shame and embarrassment associated with contexts that involve social interactions.

Descriptions associated with low scores:

People with low scores on this scale do not necessarily have a particular poise, social presence, or ease in behaving in society. They are simply less disturbed by embarrassing social situations.

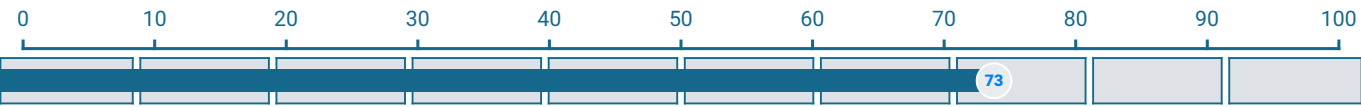
Descriptions associated with high scores:

Individuals who are socially shy do not feel at ease in the presence of others, are sensitive to ridicule, and tend to feel inferior to those around them.

N5

Impulsiveness

B: 20 | T: 56 | C: 73%



Definition: The Impulsiveness Scale captures difficulty controlling one's own desires, cravings, and needs, as well as the capacity to delay gratification.

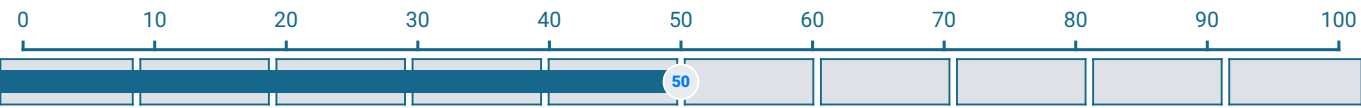
Descriptions associated with low scores:
People with low scores on this scale resist temptations more easily because they tolerate frustration better and can postpone gratification more easily.

Descriptions associated with high scores:
For people with high scores, cravings or desires have an imperative character, making it difficult for them to refrain from or resist momentary impulses.

N6

Vulnerability

B: 16 | T: 50 | C: 50%



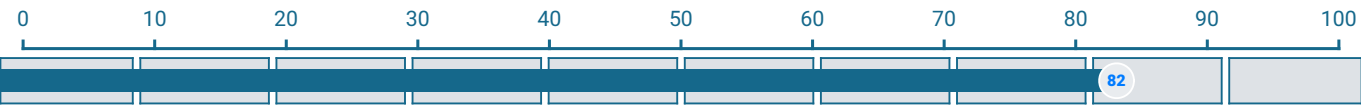
Definition: The Vulnerability Scale captures the general capacity to manage stress and negative emotions, as well as the way a person copes with everyday difficulties.

Descriptions associated with low scores:
People with low scores have a sense of confidence in themselves and in their adaptive abilities.

Descriptions associated with high scores:
People who have high scores on this scale feel unable to manage stress and cope with daily pressures on their own.

N7

Low self-esteem
B: 18 | T: 59 | C: 82%



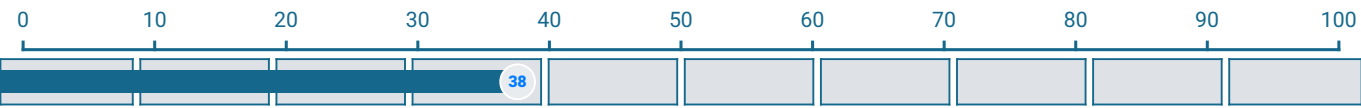
Definition: The Low self-esteem Scale captures the absence of a sense of personal worth, predominantly negative global evaluations, and a negative self-image.

Descriptions associated with low scores:
People with low scores have high self-esteem and perceive themselves as prepared to manage day-to-day problems. They are satisfied with their achievements and with the way they have organized their lives.

Descriptions associated with high scores:
People with high scores have a negative self-image, with doubts about themselves as well as about their own abilities and competencies.

N8

Expression of negative emotions
B: 14 | T: 47 | C: 38%



Definition: The Expression of negative emotions Scale identifies the propensity to express one's own negative emotional experiences, both in relation to people and to situations.

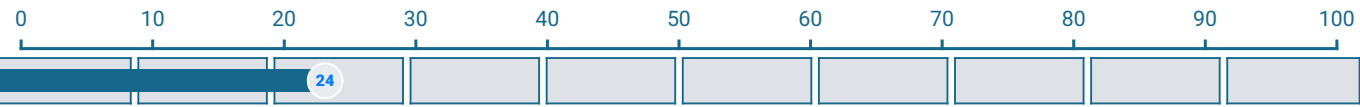
Descriptions associated with low scores:
People with low scores manage negative emotions and experiences without expressing them directly.

Descriptions associated with high scores:
People with high scores tend to react quickly, especially in frustrating situations, expressing their negative emotions and disagreement.

N9

Lack of emotional regulation

B: 14 | T: 43 | C: 24%



Definition: The Lack of emotional regulation Scale captures the tendency not to manage one's own emotional experiences effectively and not to adapt them to life contexts.

Descriptions associated with low scores:
 People with low scores show a high level of emotional appropriateness to contexts and people, effectively controlling their own emotional life.

Descriptions associated with high scores:
 People with high scores have difficulty managing their own emotions. They do not understand their own emotions and have difficulty building responses adapted to context.

N10

External locus of control

B: 23 | T: 75 | C: 99%



Definition: The External locus of control Scale measures the main explanatory strategies used by the assessed person; the degree to which they believe their life is determined primarily by themselves and their own competence, work capacity, etc. (internal), or, conversely, by forces external to the self, such as luck, divine will, fate, etc. (external). High scores indicate a score for external control.

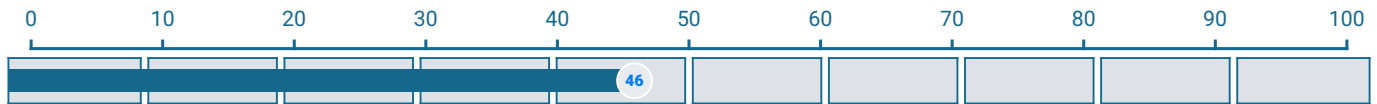
Descriptions associated with low scores:
 People with low scores believe that the events in their lives are caused by their own decisions and actions.

Descriptions associated with high scores:
 People with high scores believe that their life is determined by external factors and that it is outside their own control.

O1

Imagination

B: 20 | T: 49 | C: 46%



Definition: The Imagination Scale measures the degree to which a person has a vivid imagination and an active fantasy life.

Descriptions associated with low scores:

People with low scores on this scale are more prosaic and prefer to stick to reality, rejecting fantasy as a form of balance or as a source of enrichment for their lives or activities.

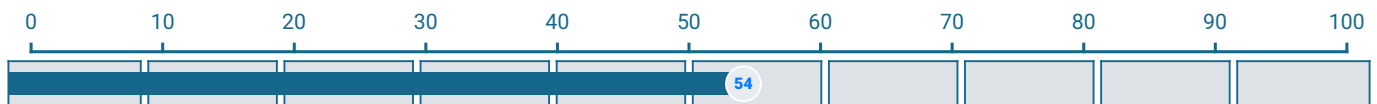
Descriptions associated with high scores:

People with high scores on this scale tend to have an active imagination and an openness to cultivating their inner world. These people do not plunge into daydreams only to escape reality, but also to create an interesting inner world. They elaborate and develop their imagery and believe that imagination is important for a rich and creative life.

O2

Aesthetic

B: 22 | T: 51 | C: 54%



Definition: The Aesthetic Scale is a scale of openness to art and to culture in general, evaluating a person's inclination toward the aesthetic and artistic aspects of life.

Descriptions associated with low scores:

People with low scores on this scale are insensitive to, and unimpressed by, art and natural or artistic beauty, or are very little interested in them, often considering them frivolous and unimportant. As a rule, they see themselves as more grounded in reality.

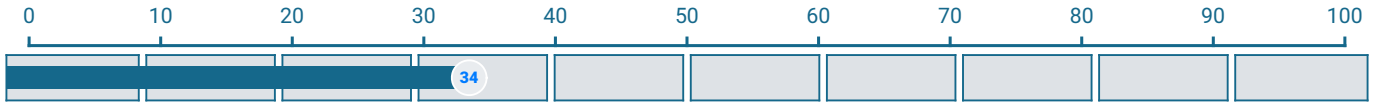
Descriptions associated with high scores:

People with high scores on this scale appreciate art and beauty, are affected by poetry, moved by music, and attracted to the arts, culture, and philosophy, which they consider important and make part of their lives. They do not necessarily have artistic talent and are not necessarily characterized by what is commonly called "good taste", but their interest in art and culture usually leads them to enrich their knowledge and develop their aesthetic sense and cultural horizon.

O3

Emotions

B: 19 | T: 46 | C: 34%



Definition: The Emotions Scale measures openness to a wide range of emotions and feelings, and therefore the degree to which a person considers emotionality to be part of life and, consequently, values emotions and seeks to include them actively in their experiences.

Descriptions associated with low scores:

People with low scores on this scale do not attach particular importance to emotional states, either their own or those felt by people around them, and their affects appear hidden and often impossible for others, and even for themselves, to read.

Descriptions associated with high scores:

People who are open to feelings are receptive to their own emotions and feelings. They consider understanding their own emotions and those of others to be an important part of life. People who obtain high scores on this scale are aware of a wider range of different emotional states and tend to recognize and experience them fully. These people are open not only to their own experiences, which they try to induce and savor, but also to the emotionality of those around them.

O4

Adventurousness

B: 18 | T: 48 | C: 42%



Definition: The Adventurousness Scale measures a person's preference for experiencing new things through what they do. Openness to action is expressed behaviorally, for example, through the displayed willingness to try different activities, visit new places, or taste unfamiliar foods. The scale should not be confused with the excitement- and sensation-seeking scale, which is a component of Extraversion. Openness to action does not necessarily involve seeking risky actions or actions that generate unusual sensations.

Descriptions associated with low scores:

People characterized by low scores on this scale consider changes difficult and undesirable and prefer to remain anchored in what they already know and value. For this reason, they avoid new behaviors and experiments.

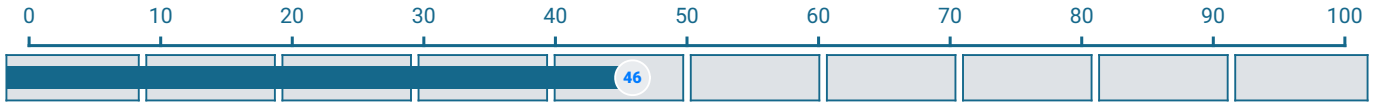
Descriptions associated with high scores:

People who obtain high scores on this scale prefer novelty and variety over what is familiar and routine. Over time, these people may become intensely involved in several hobbies or leisure activities. Clearly, through what they do and through their actions, they seek and create novelty.

O5

Ideas

B: 21 | T: 49 | C: 46%



Definition: The Ideas Scale measures a person's intellectual curiosity. In this context, it refers not only to interest shown in intellectual speculation and inquiry, but also to openness to spirituality and to new and sometimes unconventional ideas. The Openness to Ideas Scale should not be confused with the scale of intellect, or intellectual ability; it captures the preference for seeking and accepting new ideas rather than the ability to handle them.

Descriptions associated with low scores:

People with low scores have limited curiosity and a reduced propensity to handle abstract ideas. Even when they are very intelligent, they prefer to focus their potential on a limited number of topics.

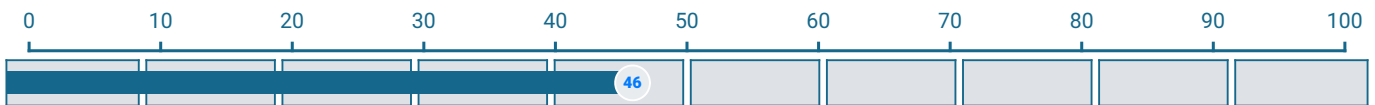
Descriptions associated with high scores:

People who obtain high scores on this scale appreciate philosophical discussions and controversial issues. Openness to new ideas does not necessarily imply high intelligence or skill in working with ideas, although this personality orientation can certainly contribute to the development of intellectual potential.

O6

Values

B: 22 | T: 49 | C: 46%



Definition: The Values Scale measures a person's capacity and predisposition to ask questions about, and be open to questioning, social, political, and religious values. It can therefore also be interpreted as a continuum between openness and moral conservatism, between openness and traditionalism.

Descriptions associated with low scores:

People with low scores on this scale tend to accept authority and respect traditions. Consequently, they are generally conservative, whatever their political affiliation. They tend to refuse even to discuss the moral principles, values, and norms that underlie their actions, and may interpret the mere discussion of them as an affront.

Descriptions associated with high scores:

People with high scores on this scale are open to questioning and analyzing the social, normative, value-related, or moral principles that are typical for themselves or for the group, community, or society to which they belong. They are open to recognizing when one of these values is outdated or unsupported, and they are open to accepting diversity in terms of values, meaning the idea that other people who adhere to other values are not necessarily "bad".

07

Creativity

B: 23 | T: 54 | C: 66%



Definition: The Creativity Scale measures creative temperament, meaning a person's preference for behaving in a creative manner. It is not an ability scale, meaning it does not measure how creative the results of the work are, but it measures the degree to which a person behaves in ways consistent with creativity.

Descriptions associated with low scores:

People with low scores on this scale do not see themselves as creative, do not appreciate creative or original people, are cautious and conventional, avoid risks, and prefer traditional and established ways of behaving and solving things.

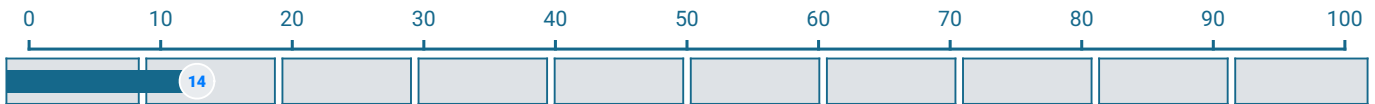
Descriptions associated with high scores:

People with high scores on this scale see themselves as creative, prefer novelty, think in unconventional ways, can easily make connections between events that are apparently unrelated, are full of ideas, and tend to constantly seek new ways of doing things. They generally have a fast and alert personal tempo and like to feel different from others and unconstrained.

08

Curiosity

B: 20 | T: 39 | C: 14%



Definition: The Curiosity Scale measures the degree to which a person tends to be and remain curious about the surrounding world, about events, things, and people. Curiosity, the need to know and learn more, may be expressed in diverse ways (science, history, practical matters, the lives of those around them), but all of these have an intellectual and open-minded component.

Descriptions associated with low scores:

People with low scores on this scale have a placid attitude toward knowledge. They are not especially interested in history, science, or other forms of knowledge, see themselves as settled and capable, and do not particularly appreciate curious people who constantly find new interests. They sometimes believe that one does not need to know how something works in order to use it, and therefore see themselves as practical and down-to-earth.

Descriptions associated with high scores:

People with high scores on this scale have varied and changing interests, tend to see the world as an interesting place where they do not get bored and where they always find something that intrigues them and something to learn. They are curious about the past, for example history, about how things work, for example engineering, about the surrounding world, for example science, about other cultures, and so on.

O9

Rebelliousness

B: 20 | T: 60 | C: 84%



Definition: The Rebelliousness Scale measures the assessed person's preference for positioning themselves against rules and conventions and behaving accordingly. Without being a scale of extreme behavioral deviance, the scale identifies people who take pleasure in being different and who sometimes intentionally position themselves against the rule, sometimes being strident and shocking those around them.

Descriptions associated with low scores:

People with low scores on this scale are conventional and want to be seen and appreciated by others as settled and normal people. They respect rules and are annoyed by other people who do not respect them or who intentionally break them. They have strong opinions about the correction that should be applied to people whose behavior deviates from norms. They tend to show visible adherence to traditions, social norms, and others' expectations of them.

Descriptions associated with high scores:

People with high scores on this scale are viewed by others as eccentric and unconventional. They often position themselves against rules and may be seen as deviant, because they like to be ostentatious in their affront to conventions and norms. They may dress provocatively or in garish colors, or have provocative opinions and not care what others think of them. They are bothered by any form of control over their behavior and react adversely to authority. They embrace diversity and like people who are as unconventional as they are.

O10

Intellectance

B: 12 | T: 26 | C: 1%



Definition: The Intellectance Scale measures the assessed person's perception of their own conceptual fluency and intellectual efficiency. The scale evaluates not only the preference for intellectual topics, but also the perception of one's own efficiency in mastering and solving them, together with a pervasive self-perception of cognitive efficiency.

Descriptions associated with low scores:

People with low scores on this scale have moderate or below-average intellectual ability and also indicate major deficiencies in certain interpersonal, cognitive, volitional, and self-confidence resources needed for good adaptation to everyday life. They have difficulty understanding abstract ideas, learn slowly, and prefer to avoid overly intellectual tasks.

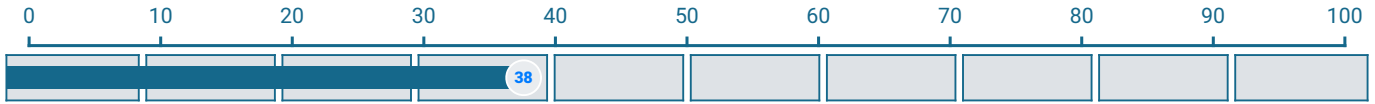
Descriptions associated with high scores:

People with high scores on this scale have a positive perception of their own intellect: good intellectual ability, efficient use of this ability, and a resulting confidence in their own abilities. They learn quickly, read a lot, have a varied vocabulary, and like to solve complex problems. They value cognitive and intellectual aspects, have verbal fluency, express their ideas well, and usually dismantle others' arguments quickly and efficiently in a dispute. They generally have a high level of aspiration.

V1

Self Deceptive Enhancement

B: 24 | T: 47 | C: 38%



Definition: Deceptive self-presentation refers to the unintentional tendency to respond in an excessively positive manner, based on self-deception and sincere but unrealistically favorable beliefs about oneself. High scores indicate response distortions generated by a lack of awareness of personal limitations, not by the deliberate intention to impress.

V2

Impression Management

B: 26 | T: 56 | C: 73%



Definition: Impression management refers to the intentional tendency to respond in an excessively socially favorable manner, by affirming idealized behaviors and denying common but undesirable behaviors. High scores indicate deliberate distortion of responses, not self-deception, with the aim of creating a positive image in the evaluation context.