

The SAPA Project

a personality assessment coll:

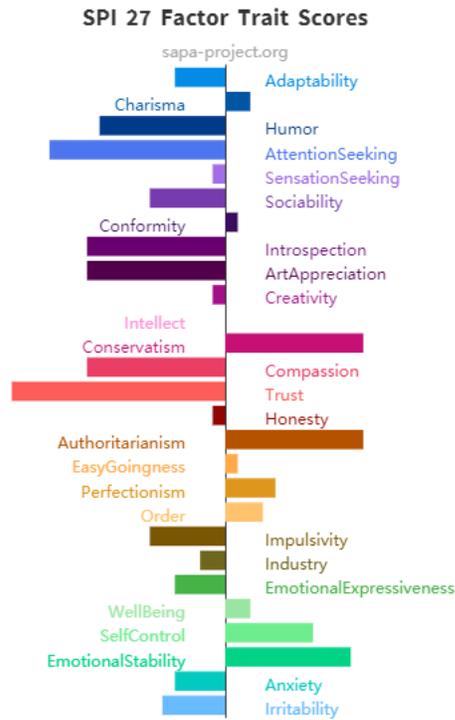
Your Personality Report

(scroll down to see the full report.)

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

SPI 27 Factor Trait Scores

This figure provides a visual summary of your scores on the factors of the SPI-27. The black line down the middle indicates the average score for each trait. Colored bars show how much you scored above the average (the colored bar extends out to the right from the mid-line) or below the average (left of the mid-line). If your score matches the average, you won't see any color.



download the image

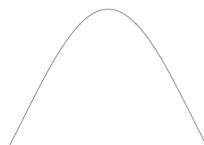


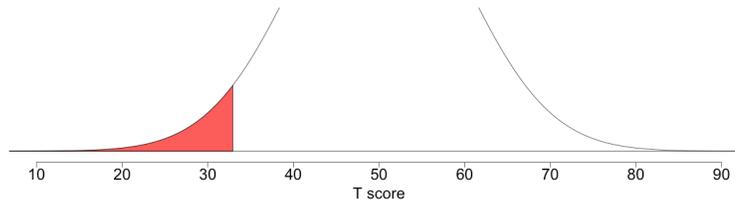
The next section gives more detailed descriptions of each trait and some thoughts about the meaning of your scores. By default, we only show the feedback for 4 most extreme scores. **To see your scores on all of the factors, click the link at the bottom of this box.**

Trust

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

Your score of 33 on Trust places you higher than 4% of previous participants in this survey.





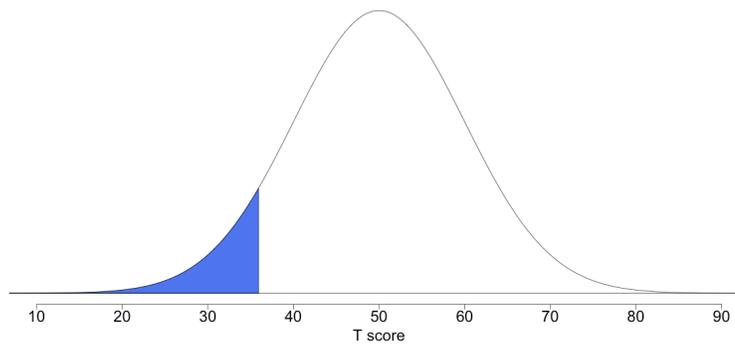
Your score on the Trust scale indicates that you are wary about trusting others to be truthful or moral. You are aware that many people are wolves in sheep's clothing, and you may even get frustrated when others are unable to spot the insincerity that you find obvious. Moreover, it is likely that you exercise caution in hearing new information, and wish to independently confirm things as a way of avoiding bias. Others probably recognize that they will have to prove themselves before earning your trust. Some people are put off by this, but those who earn your trust will be rewarded with your loyalty.

"I've had so many knives stuck in me, when they hand me a flower, I can't quite tell what it is. It takes time."
— Charles Bukowski

Attention-Seeking

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

Your score of 36 on Attention-Seeking places you higher than 8% of previous participants in this survey.



Your score on the Attention-Seeking scale indicates that you are low in Attention-Seeking. Most likely, you do not actively try to attract the attention of others. Because of this, you may find yourself observing others instead of commanding their attention. It's possible that you dislike the sort of posturing that comes with trying to win large groups of people over, and prefer to be more of a bystander or to engage in more personal social interactions. That being so does not mean that you are unable or unwilling to entertain others or lead a group if the situation requires it.

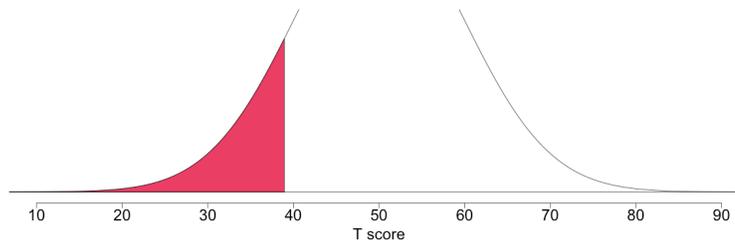
"Showing off is the fool's idea of glory."
— Bruce Lee

Compassion

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

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





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

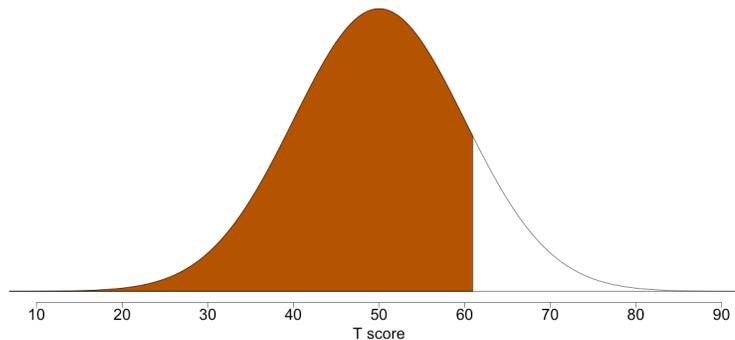
"Put on your own oxygen mask before helping others."

— Randy Pausch, 'The Last Lecture'

Authoritarianism

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

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



Your score on the Authoritarianism scale indicates that you are high in Authoritarianism. Most likely, you believe that laws form the backbone of society, and accordingly should be strictly upheld. You may be of the opinion that without legal structure and the proper authority to enforce it, chaos would ensue. Because of this, you may be more likely to support the police force and the military. These beliefs may enter into your personal relationships as well, as others likely expect that you expect to be obeyed by those around you. You may be less tolerant of defiance and quick to crack down on rebellious behavior.

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

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

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

Big Five (SPI-5) Scores

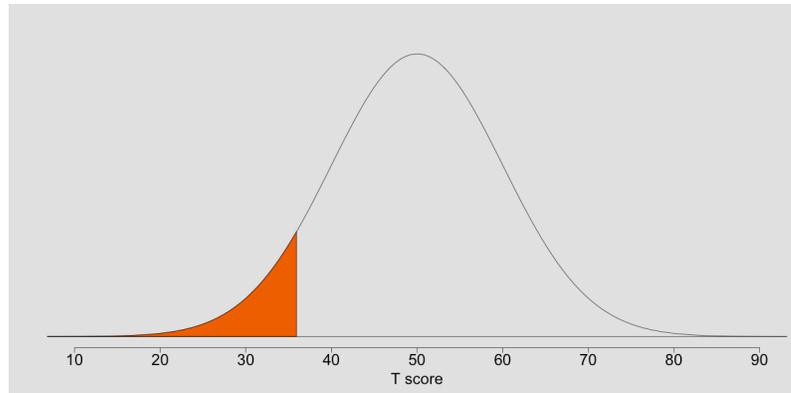
All 5 of your Big Five (SPI-5) scores are shown below.

Agreeableness

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

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Your score of 36 on Agreeableness places you higher than 8% of previous participants in this survey.

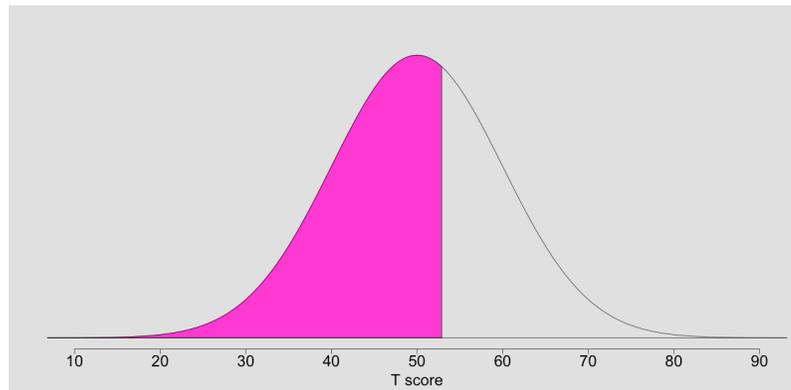


Your score on the Agreeableness scale indicates that agreeable behavior is not a priority for you. You may have less concern with others' needs than with your own. This may reflect a lack of interest in other people's lives and/or a belief that others should be more resourceful in dealing with their own problems. You may be less tolerant and more judgmental of others' shortcomings than most people. Others likely perceive you to be tough, critical, and uncompromising. Those who are most disagreeable place self-interest above getting along with others. They are generally unconcerned with others' well-being, and therefore are unlikely to help themselves for other people. Sometimes their skepticism about others' motives causes them to be suspicious, unfriendly, and uncooperative.

Conscientiousness

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

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

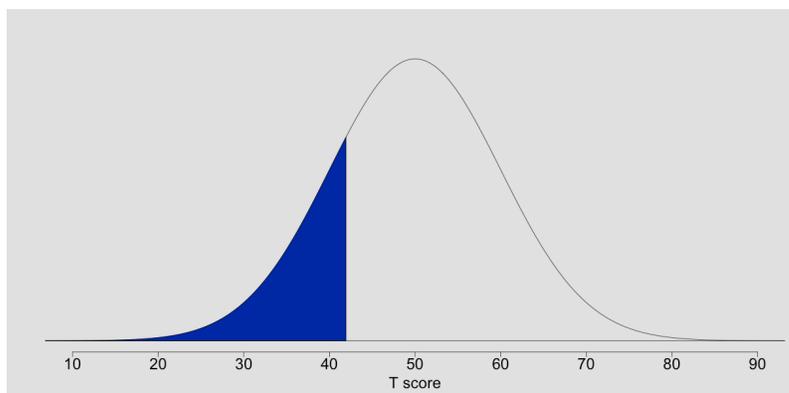


Your score on the Conscientiousness scale suggests that you are somewhat conscientious. You probably set clear goals on a regular basis and pursue them with determination. People likely regard you as reliable and hard-working, but probably not overzealous or perfectionistic. You may occasionally prefer to live for the moment and do what feels good now, instead of delaying gratification for the sake of longer-term objectives. You are probably good at detecting mistakes and inconsistencies in your environment. The most conscientious individuals tend to avoid trouble and achieve high levels of success through purposeful planning and persistence. On the negative side, they can be compulsive perfectionists and workaholics. Extremely conscientious individuals are also sometimes regarded as boring due to their predictability and focus on work.

Extraversion

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

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

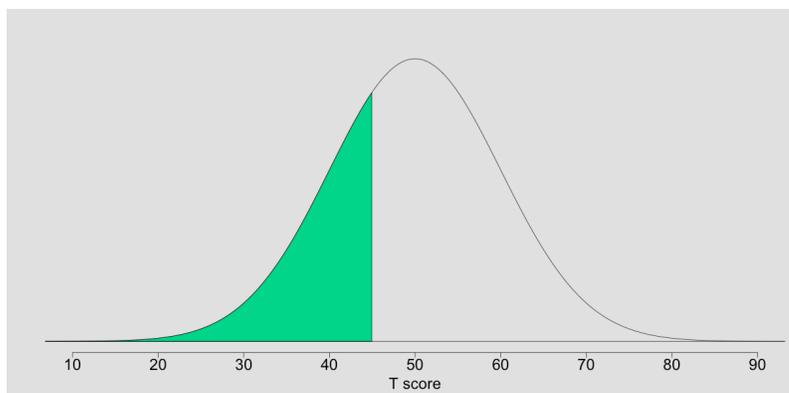


Your score on the Extraversion scale indicates that you are somewhat introverted. You are probably more reserved and quiet than most others. You may enjoy solitude and solitary activities a bit more than others, and your socializing may be restricted to a small circle of close friends. While you may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

Neuroticism

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

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



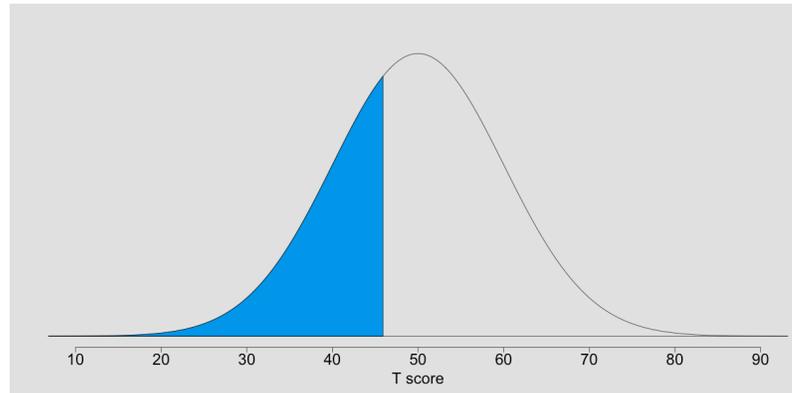
Your score on the Neuroticism scale indicates that you are more even tempered than most people. This suggests that you generally experience fewer emotions throughout the day and that you react less strongly to stressful events. While you regularly feel negative emotions (fear/worry, sadness, irritability,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

Openness

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

styles of thinking are useful in different environments. For example, the intellectual style of an open person may be useful for endeavors that reward novel more conventional approach of an individual who is low on openness often leads to superior job performance in occupations that emphasize procedure and compliance.

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



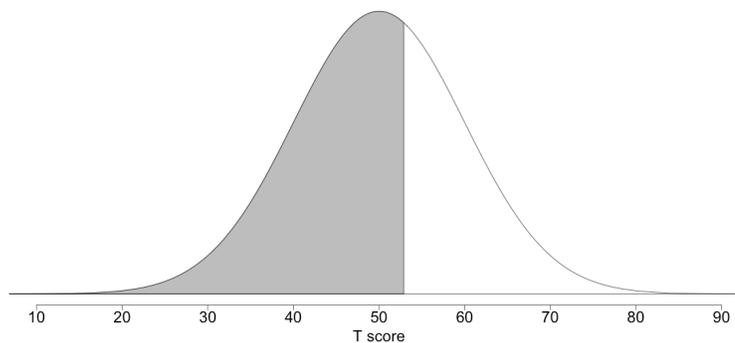
Your score on the Openness scale indicates that you are somewhat conventional. You probably prefer to think and act in straight-forward, traditional ways. You may enjoy working on complex problems at times, you probably don't seek them out very often. Others might describe you as down-to-earth and practical.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

Cognition

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

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

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



Based on the 7 responses you gave for the item types with norms (see above), your Cognition score was 53. This means that your score was higher than 62% of previous participants in this survey. The average score for Cognition is 50. While scores on these items are positively correlated with commercial IQ measures, we discourage participants from considering their score to be a proxy for such measures. This "test" differs from most commercial tests in terms of brevity and the fact that it is administered online without a time limit in an un-proctored setting. It is important to take these factors into account when comparing your performance against the average. We recognize that many participants would like to know the correct responses for these cognitive ability items, but we do not currently make this information available in order to maintain the validity of the questions.



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