

# 16 Personality Factor Profile Descriptions (Sample)

(1-3: Low, 4-7: Average, 8-10: High)

Factor	General Factor Meaning	Sten Score	Interpretation
Warmth (A)	Factor A addresses the tendency to be warmly involved with people versus the tendency to be more reserved socially and interpersonally; both poles are normal. <b>Reserved</b> people tend to be more cautious in involvement and attachments. They tend to like working alone, often on mechanical, intellectual, or artistic pursuits. <b>Warm</b> people tend to have more interest in people and to prefer occupations dealing with people. They tend to be comfortable in situations that call for closeness with other people.	3	Low
Reasoning (B)	Factor B is concerning the ability to solve problems using reasoning. Although it is a brief measure of reasoning or intelligence, it is not intended as a replacement for full-length intelligence tests. <b>High scorers</b> tend to solve more of the reasoning problems correctly; <b>low scorers</b> tend to choose a higher number of incorrect answers.	6	Average
Emotional Stability (C)	Factor C concerns feelings about coping with day-to-day life and its challenges. High scorers tend to take life in stride and to manage events and emotions in a balanced, adaptive way. <b>Low scorers</b> feel a certain lack of control over life. Low scorers tend to react to life; <b>high scorers</b> make adaptive or proactive choices in managing their lives.	3	Low
Dominance (E)	Factor E involves the tendency to exert one's will over others (Dominance) versus accommodating others' wishes (Deference). Most <b>high scorers</b> tend to be forceful, vocal in expressing their wishes and opinions even when not invited to do so, and pushy about obtaining what they want. <b>Low scorers</b> tend to avoid conflict by acquiescing to the wishes of others. They are self-effacing and willing to set aside their wishes and feelings.	4	Low Average
Liveliness (F)	Factor F involves the natural self-expression and spontaneity exhibited by the examinee. <b>High scorers</b> are enthusiastic, spontaneous, and attention-seeking; they are lively and drawn to stimulating social situations. <b>Low scorers</b> tend to take life more seriously. They are quieter, more cautious, and less playful.	6	Average
Rule-Consciousness (F)	This factor addresses the extent to which cultural standards of right and wrong are internalized and used to govern behavior. <b>High scorers</b> tend to perceive themselves as strict followers of rules, principles, and manners. <b>Low scorers</b> tend to eschew rules and regulations doing so either because they have a poorly developed sense of right and wrong or because they ascribe to values that are not solely based on conventional mores in deciding which rules and principles should govern their actions. Expedient behaviors seem to have elements of need for autonomy, need for play, and need for flexibility.	1	Very Low
Social Boldness (H)	This factor involves social boldness and shyness experienced in social settings. <b>High scorers</b> consider themselves to be bold and adventurous in social groups, and show little fear of social situations. They tend to initiate social contracts and aren't shy in the face of new social settings. <b>Low scorers</b> tend to be timid, cautious, and shy; they find speaking in front of a group to be a difficult experience.	4	Low Average

Sensitivity (I)	Factor I scale focuses on people’s sensitivities and sensibilities. <b>High scorers</b> tend to base judgments on personal tastes and aesthetic values; <b>low scorers</b> tend to have a more utilitarian focus. Sensitive people rely on empathy and sensitivity in their considerations; Utilitarian people evince less sentimentality, attending more to how things operate or work.	5	Average
Vigilance (L)	Relates to the tendency to trust versus being vigilant about others’ motives and intentions. High scorers expect to be misunderstood or taken advantage of, and they experience themselves as separate from other people. Low scorers tend to expect fair treatment, loyalty, and good intentions from others. Thrust tends to be related to a sense of well-being and satisfactory relationships.	8	High
Abstractedness (M)	Addresses the type of things to which people give thought and attention. <b>High scorers are Abstracted</b> and are more oriented to internal mental processes and ideas rather than to practicalities. They are occupied with thinking, imagination, and fantasy, which often lead to creativity. <b>Low scorers are Grounded</b> and focus on their senses, observable data, and the outer realities of their environment in forming their perceptions. They focus more on the environment and its demands.	8	High
Privateness (N)	Addresses the tendency to be <b>Forthright</b> and personally open versus being <b>Private</b> and non-disclosing. <b>High scorers are Private</b> and say they tend to keep problems to themselves rather than discussing them with friends; <b>low scorers are Forthright</b> and then tend to talk about their feelings readily and that they give more than minimal responses to personal questions.	7	High Average
Apprehension (O)	<b>High scorers are Apprehensive</b> and tend to worry about things and to feel apprehensive and insecure. Sometimes, these feelings are in response to a particular life situation. In other cases, these feelings are part of a characteristic response pattern, appearing across situations in a person’s life. <b>Low scorers are Self-Assured</b> and tend to be more self-assured, neither prone to apprehensiveness nor troubled about their sense of adequacy. They present themselves as confident and self-satisfied.	5	Average
Openness to Change (Q1)	<b>High scorers are Open to Change</b> and tend to think of ways to improve things and to enjoy experimenting. If they perceive the status quo as unsatisfactory or dull, they are inclined to change it. <b>Low scorers are Traditional</b> and tend to prefer traditional ways of looking at things. They don’t question the way things are done.	6	Average
Self-Reliance (Q2)	This factor is about maintaining contact with or proximity to others. <b>High scorers are Self-Reliant</b> and enjoy time alone and prefer to make decisions for themselves. <b>Low scorers are Group-Oriented</b> and prefer to be around people and like to do things with others.	5	Average
Perfectionism (Q3)	<b>High scorers</b> tend to be organized, to keep things in their proper places, and to plan ahead. <b>Low scorers</b> leave more things to change and tend to be more comfortable in disorganized setting.	1	Very Low
Tension (Q4)	This scale is associated with nervous tension. <b>High scorers</b> tend to have a restless energy and to be fidgety when made to wait. <b>Low scorers</b> tend to feel relaxed and tranquil. They are patient and slow to become frustrated.	9	High