BFA™

Big Five Adjectives

DEVELOPED BY **CAPRARA, BARBARANELLI & STECA**

REPORT PREPARED FOR:

JOHN SAMPLE

Gender: MALE
Age: 19
Occupation: -

QUESTIONNAIRE USED UNDER LICENSE BY:
Psychologist: DEMO
Administered on: 2008/02/28
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INTERPRETING THIS REPORT

PURPOSE

This report will help in the better understanding of some of the preferences, attitudes, and behaviors characteristic for the evaluated person in key dimensions of his/her personality, based on the five key dimensions of the Big Five personality model.

USAGE

This report is intended for the use of psychologists, counselors or other specialised professionals in their work with their clients.

Although formulated like a stand-alone report, which especially in the second section (The Detailed Report) may also be easily read by persons not trained in the usage of psychological tests, this report has been projected and developed in such a way as to offer assistance to the professional interpreting the test results.

These results should only be considered in conjuction with professional judgment, after a careful and detailed analysis, and only after corroborating these data with the results of an interview and, if possible, with other psychometric instruments. Results contained in this report may be subject to alterations and special highlights as a function of such corroborations made by a specialised professional.

FUNDAMENT

This report is based on the BFA, a psychometric instrument that has been validated in a wide variety of research programs, including extensive studies in Romania.

The Big Five Adjectives is a structured, verbal, omnibus measure of personality traits and behavioral preferences, that was constructed to measure key dimensions of the normal personality, as envisioned by the Big Five model of personality, one of the dominating models of personality in contemporary psychology. The questionnaire consists of 175 adjectival items, grouped on 5 factor scales, 10 facet scales and a validational scale.

WHAT INFORMATION MAY BE FOUND IN THIS REPORT?

STRUCTURE

In addition to the introductory section, the report contains three main sections:

1. The BFA Profile,
2. The Detailed Report,
3. The 'Modus Operandi' Details.

1. The BFA Profile

CHARTS

The BFA profile section contains charts of the scores characteristic for the evaluated person on the 16 scales of the BFA. This section pictures two profiles: a linear profile and a circular profile. The linear profile contains the 16 scales grouped downwards and pictured together with both the numerical scores and a graphical representation of these scores. The factor scales go first, followed then by the valdational scale and the facet scales. In the circular (‘radar’) profile, all the scals are represented under the logical heading of the Big five domains, each factor scale being followed immediately by its two facets.

All the 16 BFA scales are represented in the Linear BFA Profile in such a way as to place the high scores in the right part of the chart and the low scores in the left part. This is a generally accepted procedure for the BFA and for other tests which report scores in a standardized manner, as T scores.

T SCORES

The scores of the BFA scales are represented in standardized T scores. The standardized T scores are transformations of the raw scores, based on the average and standard deviation of the reference normative sample. The purpose of T score standardization is the uniformization of measurement, in such a way that for all scales the average is placed at 50 and the standard deviation at 10. The reference (normative) sample for the standardization is given in the upper part of every page containing a BFA profile.

2. The BFA Detailed Report

PURPOSE OF THE DETAILED REPORT

The detailed report offers a verbal drilldown of the personality characteristics ascertained through the BFA and already pictured in the BFA profile section. The charts in this section and the subsequent comments are also based on the norms chosen at the scoring of the test and indicated in the BFA profile section.

This section has been developed in such a way as to offer assistance to the psychologist who is interpreting the results, and to minimize his/her need of reverting to the test manual.

This section may also be read by the evaluated person as part of a structured discussion or development program he/she is part of. However, consideration of the conclusions of this report should only be done after discussing them with a specialized professional and only in corroboration with other data, obtained from other sources, and by other methods, including other tests or qualitative and life history inquiries.

STRUCTURE OF THE DETAILED REPORT

The detailed section contains for every one of the 16 BFA scales the following: one chart capturing the raw scores (in the upper part) and the standardized T scores (in the lower part), with a special marker where the evaluated person's score has been computed. Also, below every chart one may read a description of the scale, in order to state the interpretive frame. Also, one may read typical behaviors for low and high scorers on the respective scale. This section starts with the validational scale (Lie), in order to proceed logically into the interpretation of the profile. Then follow the five general personality domains (Big Five), each with its scale and facet subscales.

3. The 'Modus Operandi' Details

GENERAL APPROACH TO THE TEST

The 'modus operandi' section contains a listing of all answers given by the evaluated person for the items of the BFA, as well as a statistical breakdown of the general way in wich the questionnaire has been approached. One may also consult in this section raw scores for every scale, which are needed for those users who do reaesrach work with the BFA, as well as the missing answers for every scale. The number of missing answer is important in order to screen those scales which cannot be taken into account when interpreting test results, or which should be considered only with care and attention.

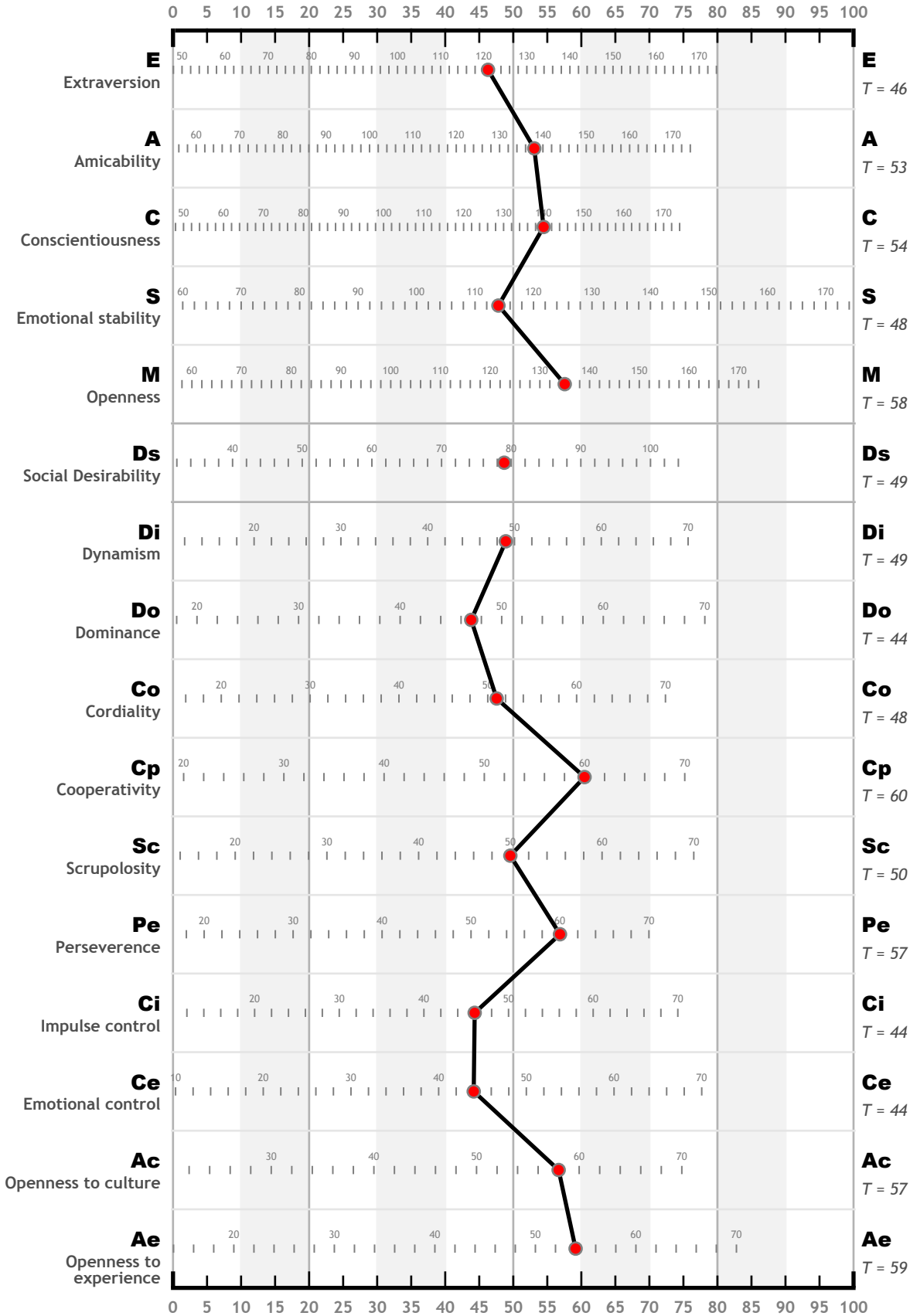
LINEAR BFA PROFILE *(T SCORES)*

Scoring based on: THE ROMANIAN MALE NORMS (N=1100ss)

FACTOR SCALES

VALIDATION SCALE

FACET SCALES



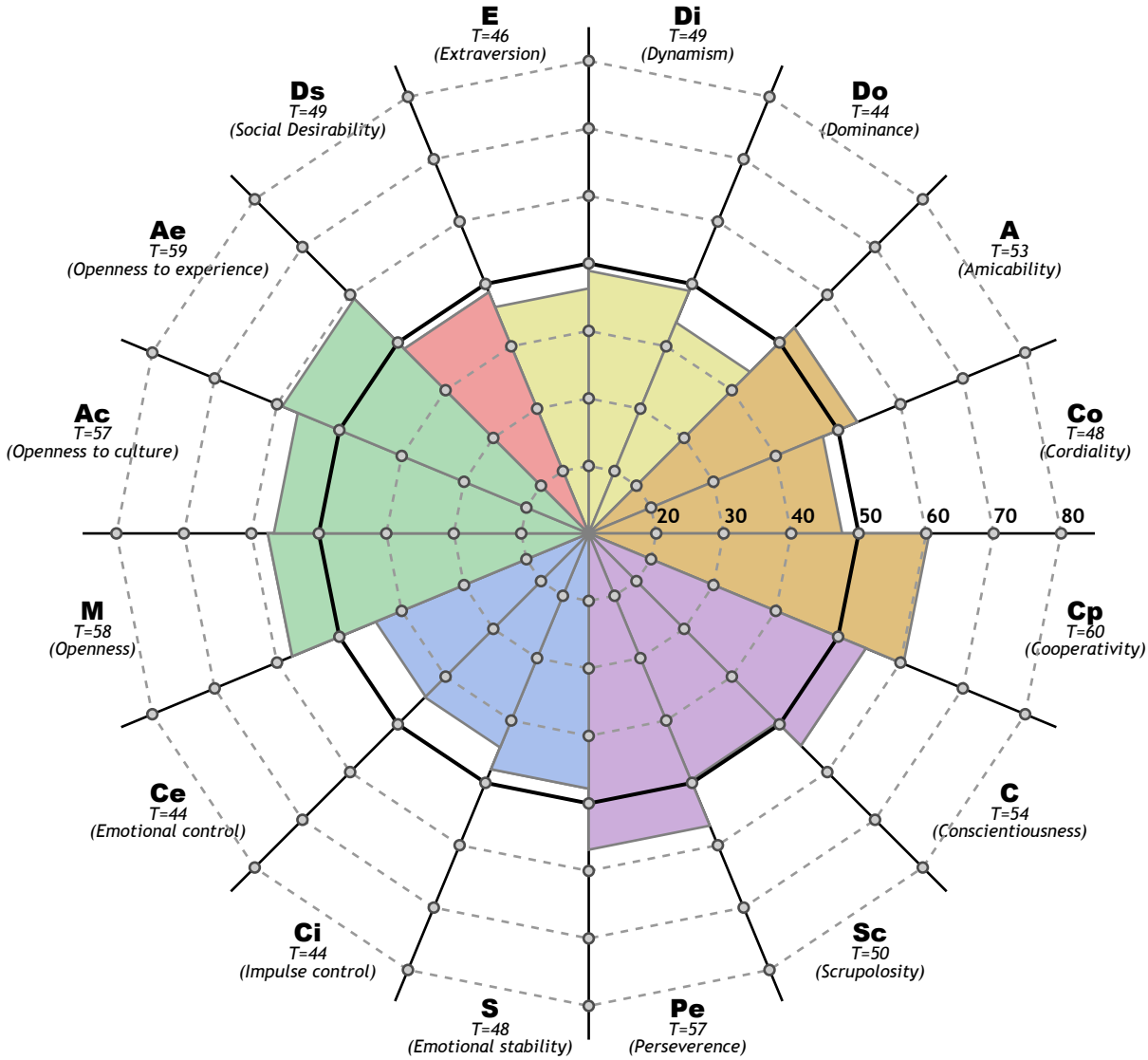
RADAR BFA PROFILE *(T SCORES)*

Scoring based on: THE ROMANIAN MALE NORMS (N=1100ss)

LEGEND

- Extraversion (E)
- Amicability (A)
- Conscientiousness (C)
- Emotional Stability (S/-N)
- Mental openness (M/O)
- Social Desirability (validation scale)

RADAR PROFILE

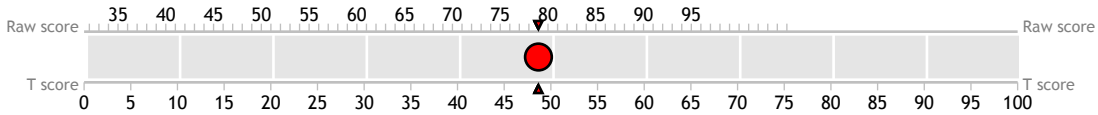


DETAILED BFA REPORT

* For optimal usage of this report, please do consider the description contained in the introductory text to this file. The data contained in this detailed section of the report does not represent an interpretation of test results, but a mere help for this interpretation, which should only be done by a specialist in the usage of this test.

VALIDATION SCALE

Ds: SOCIAL DESIRABILITY / DEZIRABILITA SOCIALE
RAW SCORE = 79, T SCORE = 48.67



The Ds scale is an indicator of the subject's tendency of displaying a modified profile and reflecting a distorted image of himself. The Ds scale indicates the probable existence of some distortions that can be both positive and negative sense.

Low scores on the Ds scale identify those persons that display a falsified profile in a negative sense, meaning persons who present themselves in a bad light, projecting a non-favorable image of themselves as compared with the reality. In these cases, it is possible to deal with persons that truly have a negative image of themselves and therefore exaggerate the own negative behavior and experiences.

It is possible that these persons have a very strong self antagonist attitude. Also, these scores may be explained by taking into consideration that fact that these persons are deviant, possibly involved in delinquent and criminal actions. These hints can be, many times, verified on the basis of the anamnesis or of other psychological tests that focus directly upon these three possibilities.

Very high scores on the L scale identify individuals that offer a positively falsified profile and have a tendency to present themselves in a much better light than they really are.

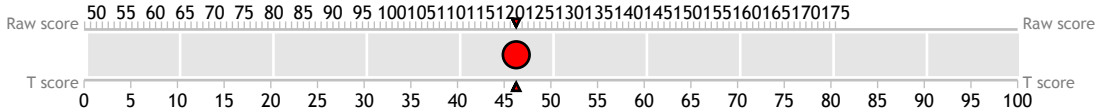
These scores may be also obtained by individuals who think of themselves as lacking negative attributes and who perceive themselves as being predominantly animated by positive values. E.g. people that have a mystical-religious vision upon the world or persons who accentuate the positive aspects of the existence; they seldom are young and they are rather candid.

Finally, such scores can be obtained by the persons who intensively use denial as a protection mechanism. In these cases the explanation resides more in the fact that these people are subconsciously lying to themselves than actually trying to falsify their own answers.

PRINCIPAL FACTOR

E: EXTRAVERSION / ENERGIA

RAW SCORE = 121, T SCORE = 46.29



The E scale measures characteristics pertaining to level of activity, energy, sociability, communication skills, assertivity, propensity toward personal involvement in competitive situations and management skills. The purpose of the E scale is to identify the individuals who enjoy in the company of the others, can communicate easily and can assume leader roles when the situation demands it. The persons having positive scores on the E scale are characterized as being active, enthusiastic and vivacious, while the individuals showing negative scores are described as anti social, inhibited and retained in social situations, non-communicative, choosing to spend more time with themselves, in their inner world.

The E scale, as described by the authors of the test (Caprara, Barbaranelli & Steca, 2002) corresponds to the tendency of confronting life's circumstances with enthusiasm and vitality, while most of these circumstances are of interpersonal nature, as well as firmly affirming the personal point of view. The opposite of this tendency corresponds to a proneness towards withdrawal, self isolating within the boundaries of the inner world, inhibition, submissivity and lack of activity.

ADJECTIVES

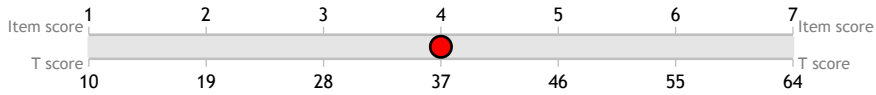
A high scorer on this scale is characterised as: dynamic, free, communicative, acutely, enthusiastic, dominant, competitive, enterprising, fighter, good leader, skilled, with initiative, smart, energetic, sparkling, confident, active, etc.

A low scorer on this scale is seen as: introvert, silent, taciturn, withdrawn, shy, submissive, confused, hesitant, etc.

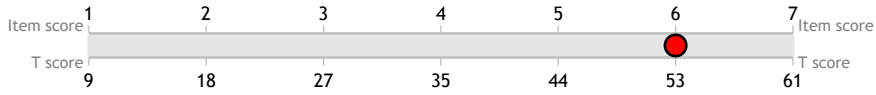
SUPPLEMENTARY ADJECTIVES

Each global factor contains, aside of the 20 adjectives that are scored as part of the score visualised above, also a number of 5 supplementary adjectives. These supplementary adjectives, without being scored directly on any factor, may complete de image resulted from the 20 primary adjectives. These 5 supplementary adjectives are conceptually akin to the 20 principal adjectives of the respective factor, but also offer a range of significances that exceed the factor and connects it to other concepts in the domain of human personality.

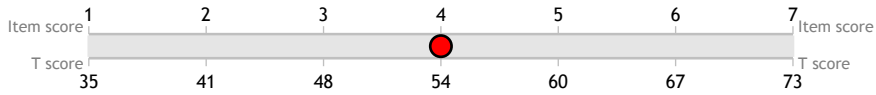
Smart



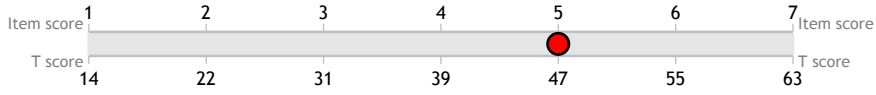
Energetic



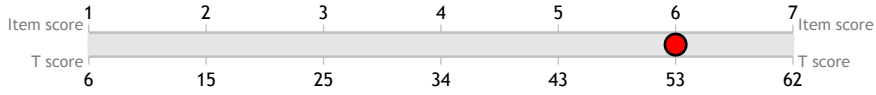
Sparkling



Confident

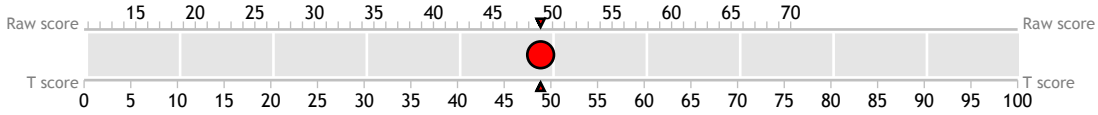


Active



FIRST FACET SCALE

Di: DYNAMISM / DINAMISMO
RAW SCORE = 49, T SCORE = 48.90



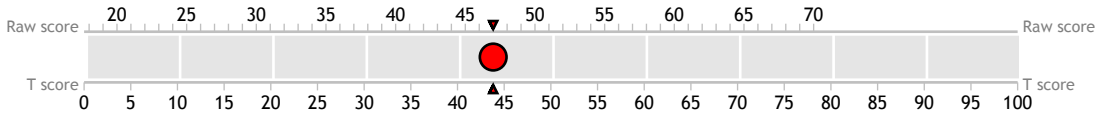
The Di subscale identifies the persons that have an open and flexible attitude, have a preference for variety of social contexts, can integrate easily in a collective and who are actively seeking dynamic, erratic activities.

The persons with high scores at the Di subscale are characterized by high levels of sociability and high capacity for handling even the complex social situations. They fraternize easily and communicate well even with persons they don't know. They also adapt their discourse depending on the auditor hence making it easily understood

The persons with low scores at the Di subscale are withdrawn persons, introvert who prefer to live in well established social contexts. They are less communicative and don't like the idea of being part of complicated social contexts. They have the tendency of becoming refractory when it comes to taking part in group actions and social activities of different types.

SECOND FACET SCALE

Do: DOMINANCE / DOMINANZA
RAW SCORE = 47, T SCORE = 43.82



The Do subscale aims to identify the dominant persons, individuals with the ability to influence the persons around them, being both capable and decided to manage the group when the situation requires it. The subscale also has the role of emphasizing the persons with good communication and interpersonal relationship skills, who know how to impose their ideas. The subscale also measures the degree in which the person is attracted by the competitive situations and is able to fight in order to impose his opinion.

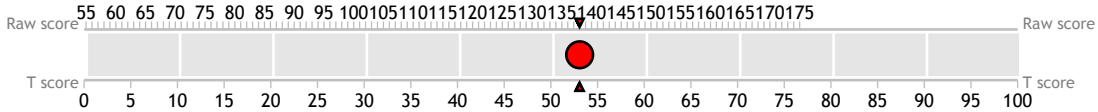
Persons with high scores on the Do subscale are generally described as fighters that are combative and capable of aptly sustaining their cause. They are proficient in the way they communicate to the people around, as well as in succeeding in influencing and managing the others. These persons can be opinion leaders clearly capable of expressing their personal point of view and opinion in order to get things going. The high scores can identify entrepreneurs who can make things fall in to their own planned path, and also have the power of pushing the actions toward finalization.

Persons with low scores on the Do subscale are, generally, lonely and inhibited from a social point of view. They are skillful in interacting with others and most of the times they prefer remaining in a secondary plan and avoid the spotlight. They can be good at carrying on jobs, finishing their tasks, but they are not capable of assuming management positions and usually avoid the situations that imply social visibility. The persons with low scores at the Do subscale can be insecure, reserved and more submissive or obedient, preferring to do what they are told rather than coming with the initiative.

PRINCIPAL FACTOR

A: AMICABILITY / AMICALITà

RAW SCORE = 138, T SCORE = 53.08



The purpose of the global scale A is to measure characteristics such as trust, pro-social attitude, altruism, generosity, amability. Friendliness is the opposite of hostility and describes a tendency of having friendships, being confident, enforcing mutual support, feeling concern for the others, giving a helping hand to the ones who need it, being in a positive connection, cooperating with the persons around and being trustful. In the opposite we find the tendency to follow personal objectives even in the detriment of the objectives of others, propensity towards egoism sometimes even leading to cynicism and hostility.

The A scale identifies honest persons that are generally trustful in the people around them and also know how to be generous, either by sharing experience and knowledge or by offering help when necessary. Generally, these persons are the tolerant ones, willing to help the others even when this thing is not requested explicitly. They show great loyalty and altruism. They can be affectionate, hospitable and sensitive.

ADJECTIVES

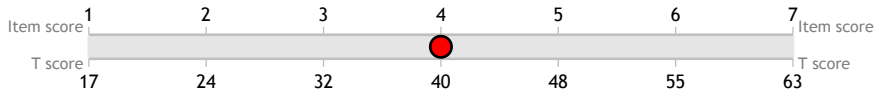
A high scorer on this scale is characterised as: trustful, tolerant, kind, affable, understanding, altruist, sensible, generous, honest, accessible, affectionate, hospitable, friendly, loyal, lenient, etc.

A low scorer on this scale is seen as: distant, hostile, doubting, quarrelsome, doubting, rough, miser, indifferent, egoist, insensible, etc.

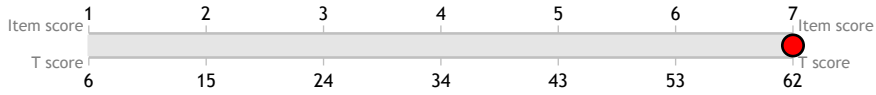
SUPPLEMENTARY ADJECTIVES

Each global factor contains, aside of the 20 adjectives that are scored as part of the score visualised above, also a number of 5 supplementary adjectives. These supplementary adjectives, without being scored directly on any factor, may complete de image resulted from the 20 primary adjectives. These 5 supplementary adjectives are conceptually akin to the 20 principal adjectives of the respective factor, but also offer a range of significances that exceed the factor and connects it to other concepts in the domain of human personality.

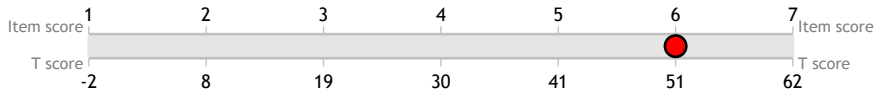
Affectionate



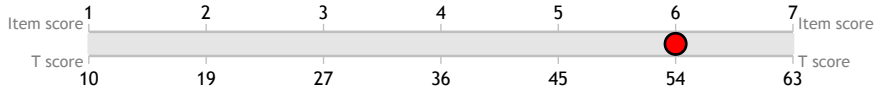
Hospitable



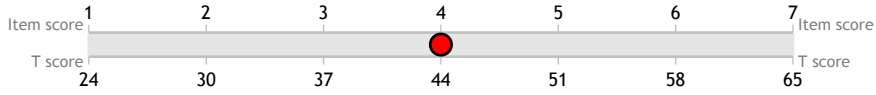
Friendly



Loyal

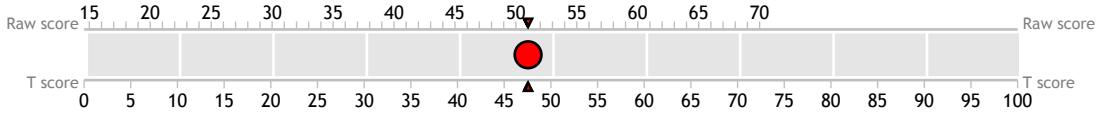


Lenient



FIRST FACET SCALE

Co: CORDIALITY / CORDIALITà
RAW SCORE = 51, T SCORE = 47.56



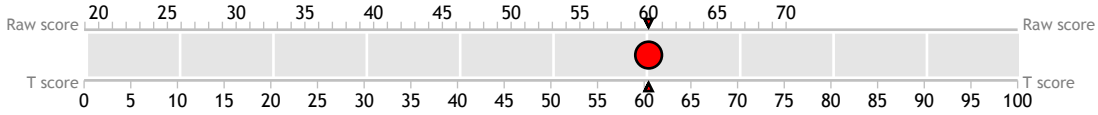
The Co subscale evaluates if and to what extent a person will exercise amiability in various social and professional contexts. The scale identifies the degree in which the person trusts the others around and also manifests tolerance towards colleagues, friends or family. The Co subscale makes the distinction between the persons who have the tendency of being distant and even hostile and the ones who will do everything in their powers to generate emotional wellbeing for the people around.

High scores on the Co subscale indicate individuals who are being polite and benevolent no matter how difficult and unpleasant is the situation they deal with. They tend to show benevolence towards the others in almost all of the cases. Those persons feel safe with and have trust in the honesty, good faith and sincerity of the people around. These individuals can be entrusted with confidential information. One can trust the fact that they will not be manipulated or influenced for divulging secrets. Generally, these persons are seen as honest persons. They are able to forgive and feel it is very important to be indulgent with the persons around.

Low scores on the Co subscale suggest that the evaluated persons tend to be rather suspicious and not to place their trust in the persons around. Generally, these persons show a hostile attitude to the others, especially to the people they know less about. Such persons hardly succeed in having friendships with people they know very little about, being extremely careful in identifying and pointing any errors from the discussion partner.

SECOND FACET SCALE

Cp: COOPERATIVITY / COOPERATIVITà
RAW SCORE = 60, T SCORE = 60.47



The Cp subscale identifies those persons who succeed in wining the respect and trust of the people around. They are seen as kind persons, capable of empathy and willing to help the others whenever they are in need. These persons work better in cooperative situations; they appreciate the help of the others around them and like to share personal achievement and success.

The high scores identify persons that are altruistic and generous. Such people often try to make themselves available for the others when the latter have a problem or need help. This availability is sincere and therefore can create situations where others might take advantage. These persons express what they think and act, generally, without hypocrisy. They are loyal, trustworthy and they can also be entrusted with secrets. They can understand most of the situations other people might experience, because they are empathic and often try to find the best way of helping. Their principle is helping others, and they are oriented towards co-operative interaction.

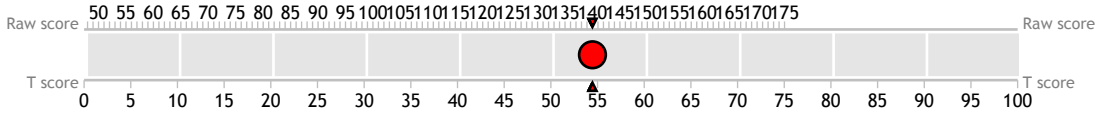
The low scores at the Cp subscale identify individuals that lack sensitivity and aren't influenced by emotions when taking the decisions. Generally, these persons have the tendency of being extremely frugal, avoiding sometimes even the most necessary expenses. They prefer to keep everything for themselves and do not to share anything with the ones around. Such persons have the tendency of being selfish, have an exaggerated preoccupation for the personal interest and never take into consideration the others' interests.

Such persons prefer the individual work and compensations. Most of the times, they take into consideration only the personal benefit heavily ignoring the interests of the persons around. Another characteristic of those persons is the fact that they generally indifferent and ignore the feelings and desires of their peers. In the working group they can be career oriented and opportunistic while their friendships are rarely disinterested.

PRINCIPAL FACTOR

C: CONSCIENTIOUSNESS / COSCIENZIOSITà

RAW SCORE = 140, T SCORE = 54.46



The global scale C was designed to assert the self-adjustment capacity of the evaluated persons, i.e. the degree in which individuals are able to fulfill their commitments towards others. The scale evaluates the level of confidence that can be actually placed in the evaluated person, the responsibility, the punctuality and meticulousness they show in the relationship with the others. The scale also has a second purpose that is appraising the self-adjustment connected to the capacity to attain personal objectives such as the ability to harvest and direct personal energy towards reaching individual aims , perseverance and tenacity.

The C scale identifies individuals that value organizing, planning and keeping things in order. The scale identifies the persons that have a meticulous behavior, the responsible persons that are dependable. Such persons love the rules and procedures and that is why they are considered rather rational than emotional.

ADJECTIVES

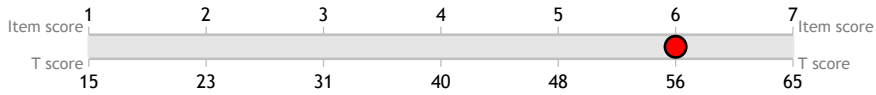
A high scorer on this scale is characterised as: systematic, scrupulous, neat, methodical, precise, tenacious, determined, hard-working, responsible, tenacious, efficient, constant, conscious, organized, diligent, attentive, etc.

A low scorer on this scale is seen as: inconstant, imprecise, absent-minded, inconsiderate, untidy, inactive, lazy, unpersevering, gives up easily, etc.

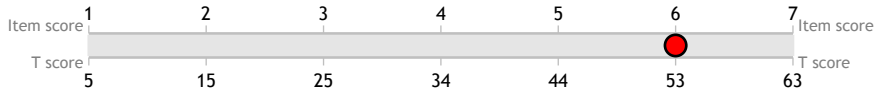
SUPPLEMENTARY ADJECTIVES

Each global factor contains, aside of the 20 adjectives that are scored as part of the score visualised above, also a number of 5 supplementary adjectives. These supplementary adjectives, without being scored directly on any factor, may complete de image resulted from the 20 primary adjectives. These 5 supplementary adjectives are conceptually akin to the 20 principal adjectives of the respective factor, but also offer a range of significances that exceed the factor and connects it to other concepts in the domain of human personality.

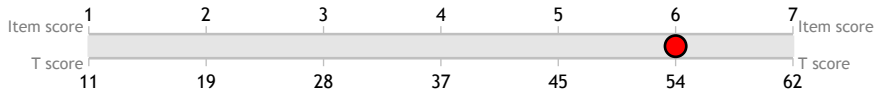
Constant



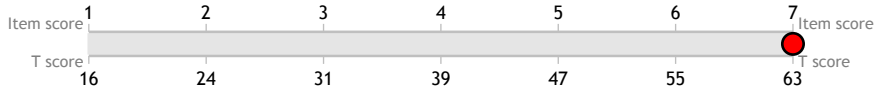
Conscious



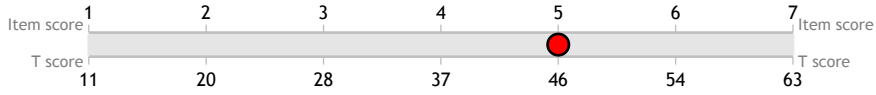
Organized



Diligent

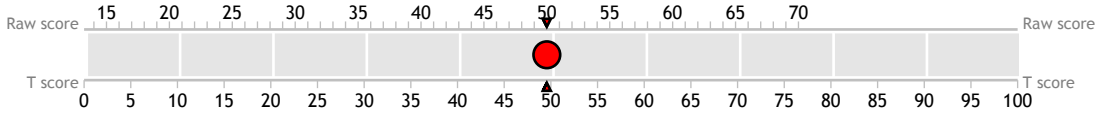


Attentive



FIRST FACET SCALE

Sc: SCRUPOLOSITY / SCRUPOLOSITà
RAW SCORE = 50, T SCORE = 49.57



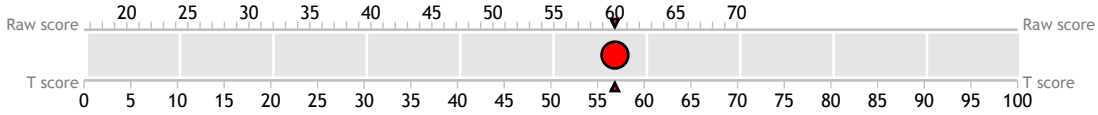
The Sc subscale measures the individual's tendency toward being meticulous, the ability to be accurate and precise when performing tasks. Furthermore, the scale evaluates the individual levels or order appreciation.

The high scores at the Sc subscale indicate people who have the tendency of respecting programs and schedules. Generally, a person with a high score at the Sc subscale is perceived as reliable dependable, trustworthy and constant. Also, these persons have constant personal performance levels. They are extremely tidy, they value precision in everything they do. They approach their responsibilities methodically, they are extremely strict in the manner they organize their time and the way they deal with even the smallest detail.

The low scores at the Sc subscale suggest that the evaluated person is rather inconstant and evasive in the behavior. These persons are inconsistent in personal performance and they can be easily distracted from any activity. Most of the times, these persons don't work on the basis of a schedule or a plan, but they prefer to get carried away and do only what they like. They are untidy in the way they implement the activities. Being easily distracted most of the time they leave their tasks incomplete or superficially accomplished. They are not meticulous and the monotonous and repetitive activities will demotivate them quickly.

SECOND FACET SCALE

Pe: PERSEVERENCE / PERSEVERANZA
RAW SCORE = 60, T SCORE = 56.86



The Pe subscale is designed to identify the individuals who are responsible and who don't give up until the job has been performed accordingly. They always succeed in finding the necessary motivation and the requested resources for getting the job done and do not work superficially or sloppy. Generally, they show great tenacity and persistency, reason for which they are seen as being combative and dedicated.

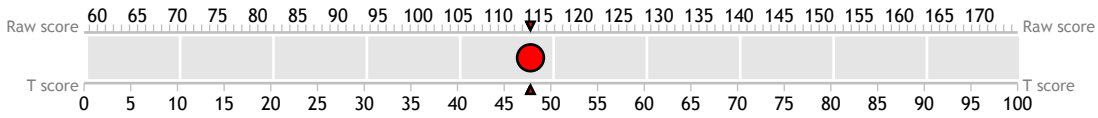
Persons having high scores at the Pe subscale are, generally, very motivated and hard working. These persons are ready to work supplementary hours and give up other collateral activities for accomplishing the task at a quality level. Being extremely responsible, they are aware that success is heavily dependent on efficiency and that's why they always try to find optimization solutions. They are tenacious and work constantly to identify the best implementation solutions.

Low scores at the Pe subscale identify people that are negligent and rather lazy. Being sometimes subdued and docile, they are easily influenced by the environment and that's why, if they don't succeed, they have the tendency of giving up. They give up easily in front of the social pressure or of the emerging obstacles and that's why they can be seen as malleable persons.

PRINCIPAL FACTOR

S: EMOTIONAL STABILITY / STABILITà EMOTIVA

RAW SCORE = 114, T SCORE = 47.82



Emotional Stability (as opposed to the Neuroticism) focuses on the person's ability to deal with adversity, manage negative emotions and perseverate in achieving balance in stressful situations, uncertainty and danger. The emotional stability is understood in BFA more as being the personal capacity to control one's reactions to annoyances and maintaining the calm.

The purpose of the S scale is to identify those persons who succeed in being balanced, stable and calm, don't loose their temper when confronting with problematic situations and succeed in finding resources to overcome those situations successfully. High scorers on the S scale know how to manage anxiety and keep calm even if the situation they confront with is unusual. These persons are adapted, and try to channel all their efforts to accomplish their objectives.

ADJECTIVES

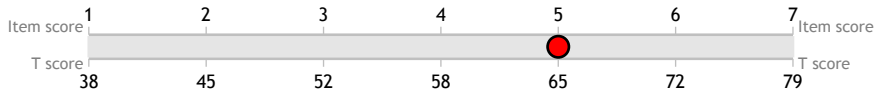
A high scorer on this scale is characterised as: pacifist, quiet, meek, moderate, calm, well-balanced;, stable, serene, unstable, optimist, stressed out, worried, unsatisfied, etc.

A low scorer on this scale is seen as: ill-tempered, irritable, impulsive, nervous, angry, depressed, anxious, emotive, delicate, vulnerable, uncertain, agitate, etc.

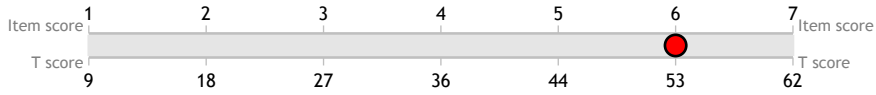
SUPPLEMENTARY ADJECTIVES

Each global factor contains, aside of the 20 adjectives that are scored as part of the score visualised above, also a number of 5 supplementary adjectives. These supplementary adjectives, without being scored directly on any factor, may complete de image resulted from the 20 primary adjectives. These 5 supplementary adjectives are conceptually akin to the 20 principal adjectives of the respective factor, but also offer a range of significances that exceed the factor and connects it to other concepts in the domain of human personality.

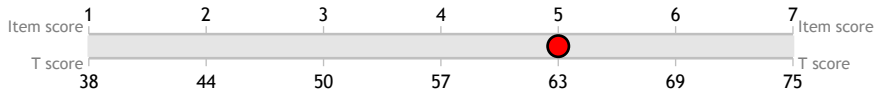
Unstable



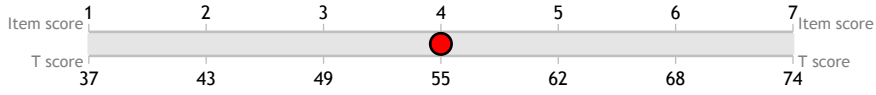
Optimist



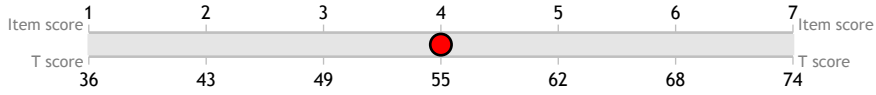
Stressed out



Worried

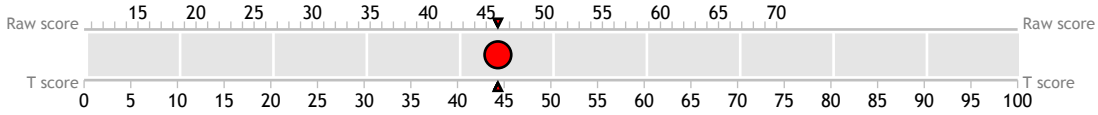


Unsatisfied



FIRST FACET SCALE

Ci: IMPULSE CONTROL / CONTROLLO DEGLI IMPULSI
RAW SCORE = 46, T SCORE = 44.33



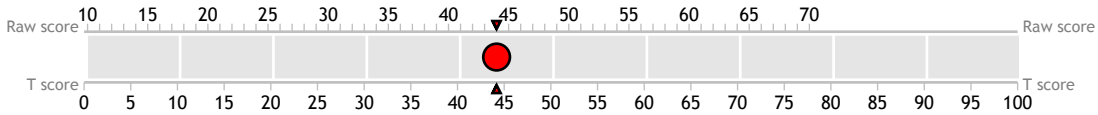
The Ci subscale has been made operational as a measure for the capacity to control personal negative reactions, bad mood, anger and anger manifested toward the persons and objects around.

The persons with high scores at the Ci subscale are persons who show calm and patience regardless of the situation. They tend to be rational and carefully analyze the problem at hand, to make plans and act based on them. They are persons preoccupied with their perception in the eyes of the peers; that's why they pay attention to what the others say and the way they react. They prefer showing benevolence rather than start conflicts.

The persons with low scores at the Ci subscale are impulsive and react under the emotion of the moment. They often have the tendency to react without thinking and carefully analyzing the situation. They irritate easily and manifest their anxiousness, anger or upset very explicitly. They are suspicious and always doubt the words of the people around.

SECOND FACET SCALE

Ce: EMOTIONAL CONTROL / CONTROLLO DELLE EMOZIONI
RAW SCORE = 44, T SCORE = 44.19



The Ce subscale within the scale of emotional stability has been generated by the authors in order to measure the capacity of avoiding anxiety or the different dysphonic feelings of vulnerability, discomfort, depression.

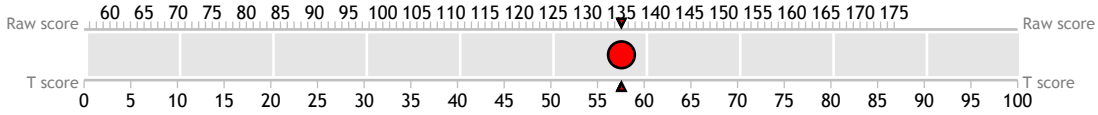
The persons with low scores at the Ce subscale are persons who are not content with their lifestyle and are vulnerable and insecure. Often, they don't know how to react and that is why they might continuously seek the support of the others around. They are emotive persons and they can react unexpectedly showing extreme agitation or depression, depending on the situation.

The persons with high scores at the Ce subscale are content with the way in which they have built and lived their lives so far. They exalt with optimism, they are balanced persons who know how to react when facing with obstacles. They are very confident in their reactions and they know how to inhibit strong emotions.

PRINCIPAL FACTOR

M: OPENNESS / APERTURA MENTALE

RAW SCORE = 135, T SCORE = 57.56



The M factor manifests through the individuals' propensity towards being forthright to others peoples' ideas and values, even toward ways of thinking and acting that aren't conventional, by interest and curiosity toward art, knowledge, novelty and the unusual. The M scale must be understood as a measure of evaluating the diversity, non-conformism and non-traditionalism.

The M scale measures characteristics such as the extensiveness of the intellectual and cultural interests and the tolerance towards diversity and people upholding different values, ideas or principles; it also measures creativity and curiosity. Such persons are indulgent and tolerant and therefore are trying to accept points of view different from their own. The scale identifies those characteristics that are associated with creativity, and the preference for variety in both professional and personal life. These persons have an acute tendency of constantly searching innovative and new solutions that allow approaching the situation at hang from multiple points of view. Moreover these people are mainly oriented to the intellectual sphere having various interests, usually of cultural nature.

ADJECTIVES

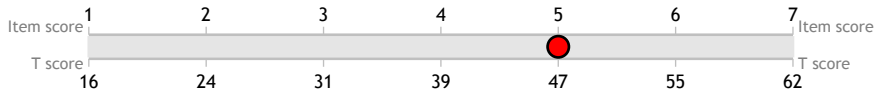
A high scorer on this scale is characterised as: wise, logic, well-informed, bright, rational, analytical, profound, responsive, intuitive, cult, non conformist, innovative, creative, imaginative, original, unpredictable, progressive, curious, misinformed, wide range of interests, fool of fantasy, interested in many things, etc.

A low scorer on this scale is seen as: traditional, conservative, conventional, etc.

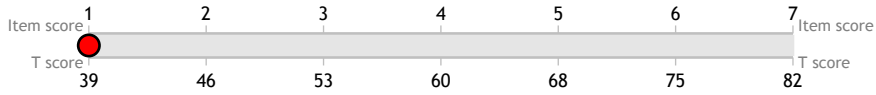
SUPPLEMENTARY ADJECTIVES

Each global factor contains, aside of the 20 adjectives that are scored as part of the score visualised above, also a number of 5 supplementary adjectives. These supplementary adjectives, without being scored directly on any factor, may complete de image resulted from the 20 primary adjectives. These 5 supplementary adjectives are conceptually akin to the 20 principal adjectives of the respective factor, but also offer a range of significances that exceed the factor and connects it to other concepts in the domain of human personality.

Curious

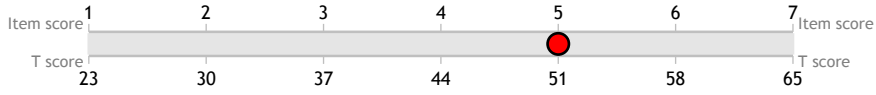


Misinformed

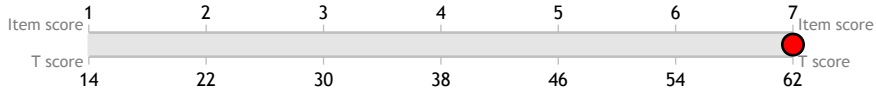


Wide range of interests

Fool of fantasy

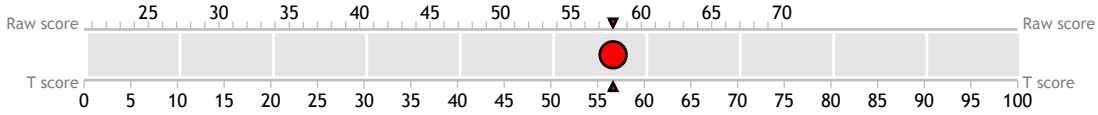


Interested in many things



FIRST FACET SCALE

Ac: OPENNESS TO CULTURE / APERTURA ALLA CULTURA
RAW SCORE = 58, T SCORE = 56.67



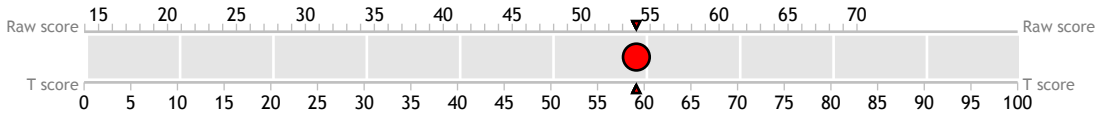
The Ac subscale has been created by the authors (Caprara, Barbaranelli & Steca, 2002) with the purpose of measuring the variety of personal interests and their cultural or intellectual concentration. Also, the subscale is a measure of the individual interest for keeping up to date with the novelties within the areas of interest as well as the tendency to acquire new knowledge and skills.

The Ac subscale identifies the people who show curiosity and the desire of keeping updated with the novelties in their domain of interest. Therefore, these persons always search for opportunities of learning new things and of surpassing personal limitations. They are motivated by the need for knowledge even in fields that are collateral to the one of personal interest. That is why, these persons like the discussions regarding new information in the area and they follow educational, informational or science programs. Their need of knowledge is completed by a strong analytical spirit which, associated with intuition, may lead to valuable knowledge. Their interests are predominantly of cultural and intellectual nature.

The subscale Ac also identifies if and to what extent the evaluated persons manifest their interest for what they do. Such persons permanently seek to satisfy their curiosity and to find out new interesting things. Generally, they have a profound way of thinking and they permanently search to go to the very substance of the things they find out or the new situation they confront with.

SECOND FACET SCALE

Ae: OPENNESS TO EXPERIENCE / APERTURA ALL'ESPERIENZA
RAW SCORE = 54, T SCORE = 59.16



The Ae subscale measures the individual levels of openness towards novelty and innovation. Furthermore, the subscale is a measure of the individual receptiveness towards values, styles, lifestyles and cultures that are different from their own.

The high scores at the Ae subscale suggest that the evaluated person is non-conformist and opened to novelty. These persons can be very original and imaginative in everything they do. They are focused on personal development and change and that usually helps them reaching their objectives. Whenever they build, they prefer to build on something new and not traditional. They are tolerant to the values and lifestyles that are different from their own. They can easily accept revolutionary, new, special ideas, even if of poor substance. They can transform in rebel persons who tend to search for change only for the change's sake.

The low scores at the Ae subscale indicate people that are reticent to novelty. They permanently seek to maintain the present state of things and act in a manner that will keep things the way they are. These persons are conservatory, conventional and they are attached to tradition in almost every aspect of life. When major changes appear, they tend to be very refractory to embracing the new order of things.

ANSWERS TO ITEMS

ITEM RESPONSES

(1): '6'	(26): '4'	(51): '2'	(76): '6'	(101): '3'	(126): '5'	(151): '1'
(2): '5'	(27): '6'	(52): '4'	(77): '6'	(102): '6'	(127): '4'	(152): '3'
(3): '3'	(28): '7'	(53): '1'	(78): '6'	(103): '3'	(128): '5'	(153): '5'
(4): '4'	(29): '6'	(54): '6'	(79): '6'	(104): '2'	(129): '2'	(154): '2'
(5): '5'	(30): '5'	(55): '5'	(80): '6'	(105): '4'	(130): '5'	(155): '5'
(6): '2'	(31): '2'	(56): '2'	(81): '5'	(106): '3'	(131): '3'	(156): '2'
(7): '6'	(32): '3'	(57): '5'	(82): '5'	(107): '4'	(132): '6'	(157): '5'
(8): '6'	(33): '6'	(58): '1'	(83): '3'	(108): '6'	(133): '3'	(158): '6'
(9): '2'	(34): '7'	(59): '3'	(84): '6'	(109): '1'	(134): '7'	(159): '6'
(10): '4'	(35): '4'	(60): '6'	(85): '6'	(110): '6'	(135): '6'	(160): '5'
(11): '5'	(36): '2'	(61): '2'	(86): '6'	(111): '5'	(136): '4'	(161): '6'
(12): '2'	(37): '5'	(62): '6'	(87): '5'	(112): '5'	(137): '6'	(162): '7'
(13): '5'	(38): '5'	(63): '7'	(88): '6'	(113): '6'	(138): '6'	(163): '2'
(14): '4'	(39): '3'	(64): '5'	(89): '6'	(114): '7'	(139): '4'	(164): '5'
(15): '4'	(40): '3'	(65): '3'	(90): '7'	(115): '5'	(140): '5'	(165): '3'
(16): '5'	(41): '6'	(66): '5'	(91): '4'	(116): '6'	(141): '2'	(166): '6'
(17): '7'	(42): '3'	(67): '4'	(92): '4'	(117): '5'	(142): '4'	(167): '1'
(18): '5'	(43): '5'	(68): '6'	(93): '5'	(118): '6'	(143): '4'	(168): '4'
(19): '3'	(44): '5'	(69): '4'	(94): '5'	(119): '5'	(144): '6'	(169): '5'
(20): '6'	(45): '6'	(70): '2'	(95): '5'	(120): '7'	(145): '6'	(170): '2'
(21): '5'	(46): '5'	(71): '2'	(96): '2'	(121): '5'	(146): '2'	(171): '4'
(22): '4'	(47): '1'	(72): '6'	(97): '6'	(122): '2'	(147): '4'	(172): '6'
(23): '4'	(48): '6'	(73): '6'	(98): '5'	(123): '6'	(148): '1'	(173): '5'
(24): '5'	(49): '2'	(74): '4'	(99): '6'	(124): '6'	(149): '2'	(174): '3'
(25): '6'	(50): '4'	(75): '6'	(100): '4'	(125): '6'	(150): '1'	(175): '4'

MODUS OPERANDI

GENERAL STATISTICS (MODUS OPERANDI)

'1' answers: 8 out of 175 (4.57%)
'2' answers: 22 out of 175 (12.57%)
'3' answers: 17 out of 175 (9.71%)
'4' answers: 27 out of 175 (15.43%)
'5' answers: 42 out of 175 (24.00%)
'6' answers: 50 out of 175 (24.00%)
'7' answers: 9 out of 175 (24.00%)
missing answers: 0 out of 175 (0.00%)

RAW SCORES

RAW SCORES

Scala	E	A	C	S	M	Ds	Di	Do	Co	Cp	Sc	Pe	Ci	Ce	Ac
Raw score	121	138	140	114	135	79	49	47	51	60	50	60	46	44	58
Missing answers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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