

BFAQTM

Big Five Questionnaire - 2

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REPORT PREPARED FOR:

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Gender: MALE

Age: 47

Occupation: SUDOR

QUESTIONNAIRE USED UNDER LICENSE BY:

Psychologist: DEMO

Administered on: 2008/09/04

Report generated on date/hour: 04.09.2008 / 10:17:52

Identifier/serial number: 00103192



G.O.S.



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 conjunction 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 BFQ-2, a psychometric instrument that has been validated in a wide variety of research programs, including extensive studies in Romania.

The Big Five Questionnaire, Second Edition (BFQ-2) 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 156 items, grouped on 5 factor scales, 10 facet scales and a validation scale.

WHAT INFORMATION MAY BE FOUND IN THIS REPORT?

STRUCTURE

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

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

1. Profilul BFQ

CHARTS

The BFQ profile section contains charts of the scores characteristic for the evaluated person on the 16 scales of the BFQ. 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 validation scale and the facet scales. In the circular ('radar') profile, all the scales are represented under the logical heading of the Big five domains, each factor scale being followed immediately by its two facets.

All the 16 BFQ scales are represented in the Linear BFQ 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 BFQ and for other tests which report scores in a standardized manner, as T scores.

T SCORES

The scores of the BFQ 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 BFQ profile.

2. The BFQ Detailed Report

PURPOSE OF THE DETAILED REPORT

The detailed report offers a verbal drilldown of the personality characteristics ascertained through the BFQ and already pictured in the BFQ 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 BFQ 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 BFQ 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 validation 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 BFQ, as well as a statistical breakdown of the general way in which 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 research work with the BFQ, 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.

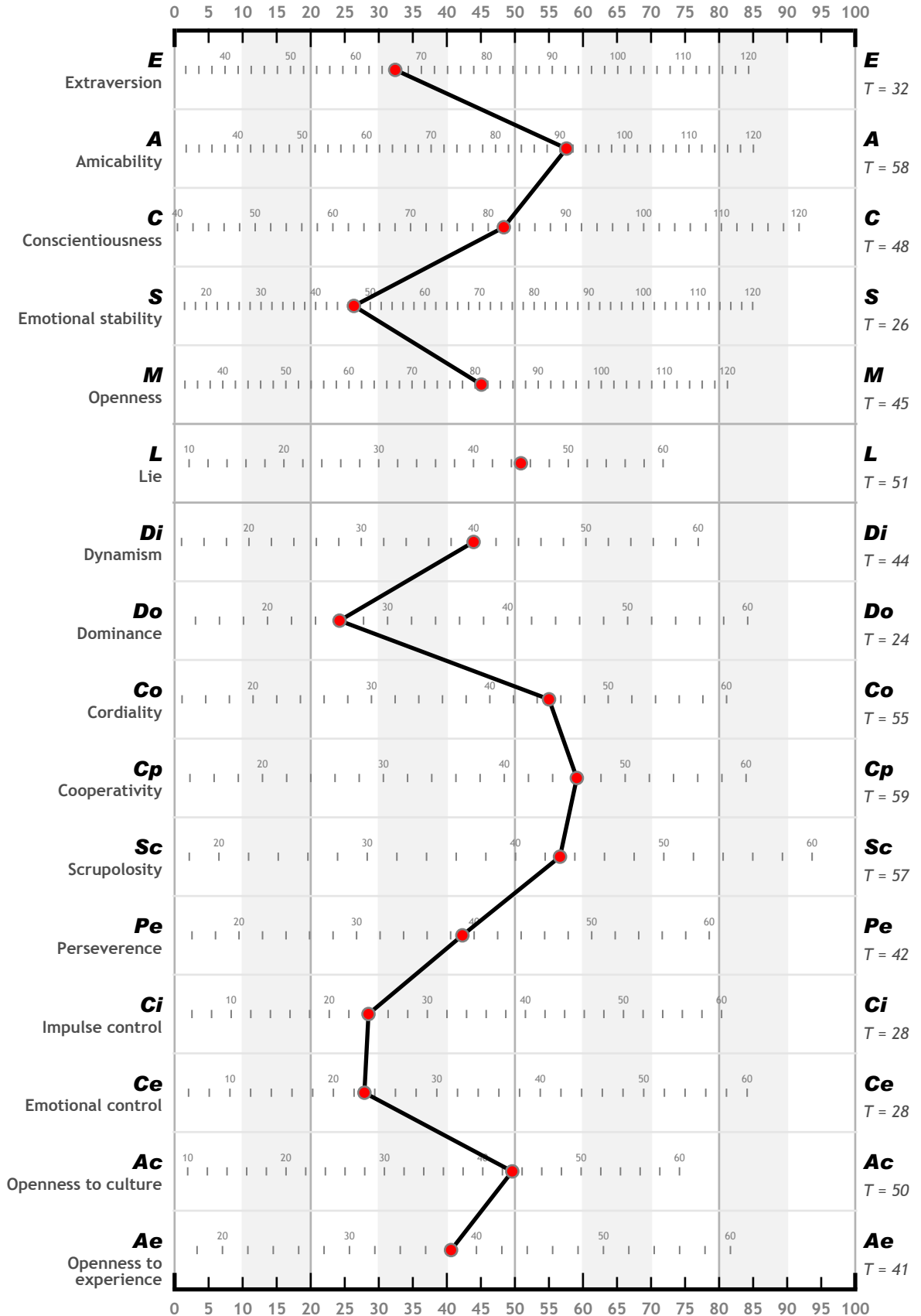
LINEAR BFQ PROFILE (T SCORES)

Scoring based on: THE ROMANIAN COMBINED NORMS (N=2100ss)

FACTOR SCALES

VALIDATION SCALE

FACET SCALES



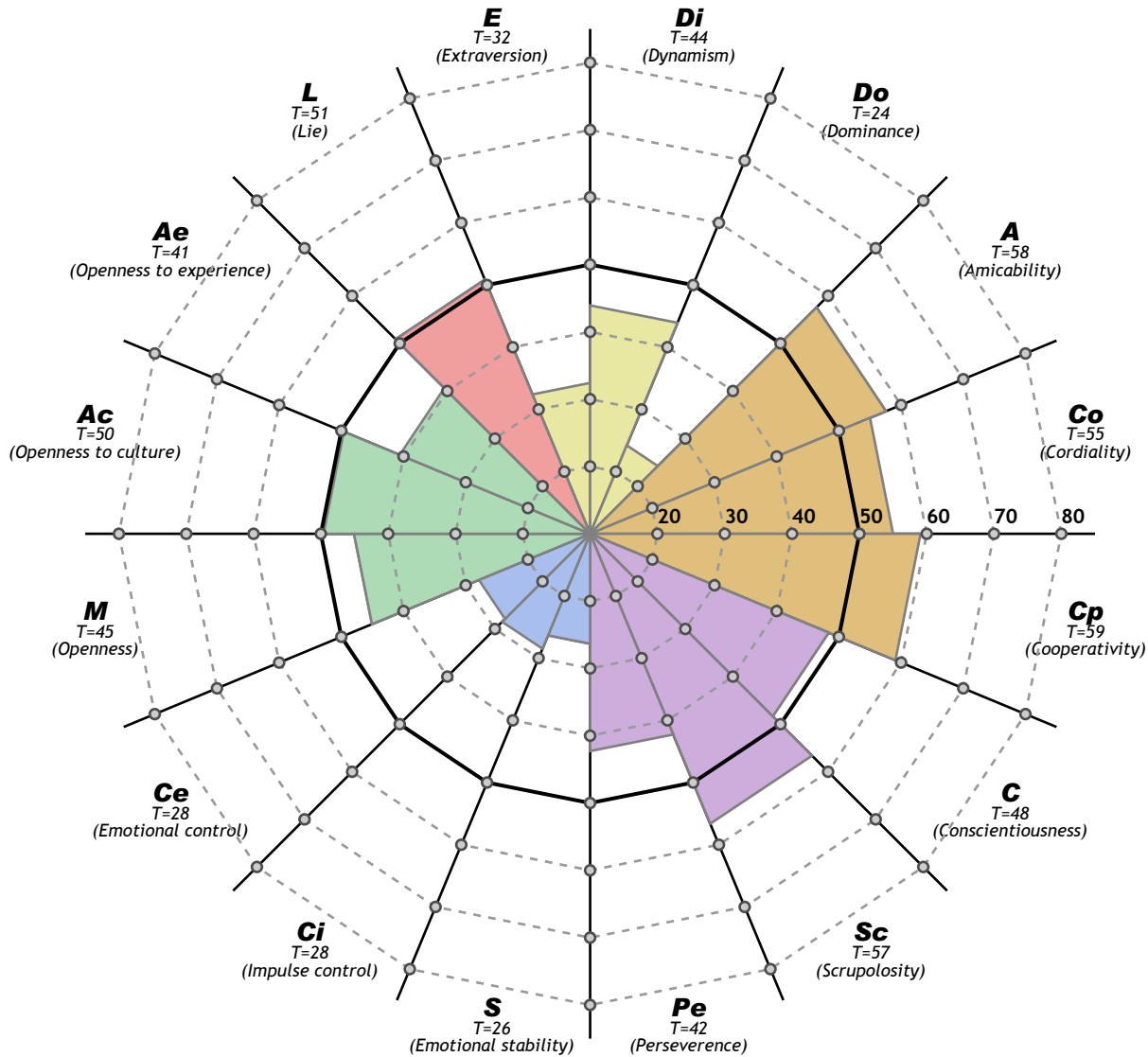
RADAR BFQ PROFILE (T SCORES)

Scoring based on: THE ROMANIAN COMBINED NORMS (N=2100ss)

LEGEND

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

RADAR PROFILE



DETAILED BFQ REPORT

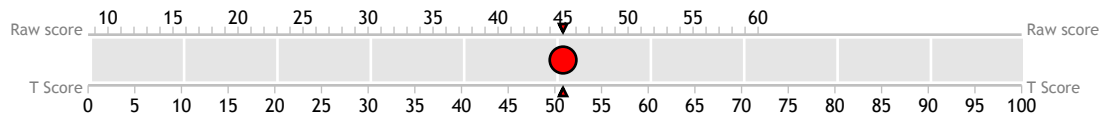
* For optimal usage of this report, please do consider the description contained in the introductory text to this file. The data contained in this detailed section of the report does not represent an interpretation of test results, but a mere help for this interpretation, which should only be done by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

VALIDATION SCALE



L: LIE / LIE

RAW SCORE = 45, T SCORE = 50.88



The L (Lie) scale has the purpose to provide an indication of the subject's tendency to offer a distorted profile, to project an erroneous image of his own person. The L scale shows the probability of the existence of distortions, either in a positive sense or in a negative one.

The very low scores on the L scale identify those persons, who provide a false profile, in a negative way, i.e. persons who present themselves in a bad light, projecting a more unfavorable image than the reality. In these cases, it is possible to encounter persons who really have a very negative image of themselves and who amplify their own negative behavior and states.

There is the possibility that these persons have a very powerful self-critical attitude. Also, these scores can be explained by taking into consideration the fact that these persons may be deviant, possibly involved in delinquent and criminal activities. These suggestions may be verified on the basis of anamnesis or other psychological investigations that focus directly upon these three possibilities.

Very high scores on the L scale identify the subjects who provide a falsified profile in a positive way, having the tendency to present themselves in a much better manner than in reality.

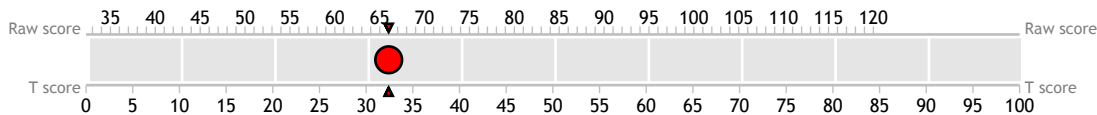
These scores can also be obtained by persons who consider themselves lacking in non-desired attributes and who consider themselves more animated by positive values, such as persons who have a mystical-religious vision of the world or persons who accentuate the positive aspects of their existence; they often are young and they are rather ingenuous.

Finally, such scores can be obtained by respondents who use, intensively, denial as a protection mechanism. In these cases, they, rather than falsifying their own answers, lie to themselves subconsciously.

FACTOR SCALE

E: EXTRAVERSION / ENERGIA

RAW SCORE = 66, T SCORE = 32.41



The E scale has been developed by the authors of the test in order to identify the enthusiastic persons who are able to integrate easily in the community, relate easily with the people around and who are able to establish efficient communication ways with the people around.

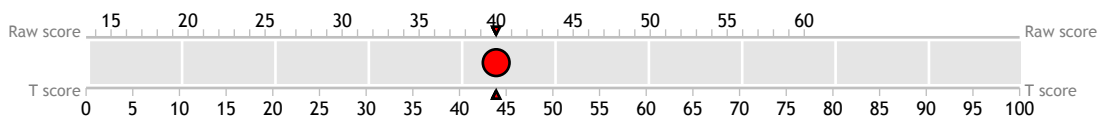
High scores indicate those persons who are permanently searching for activities that allow them to interact with other persons or just to be around people; they are very outgoing and communicative. They behave in an unconstrained manner and enjoy being the center of attention and being followed by the people around.

Low scores indicate those persons who are introvert and inactive; they tend to turn toward their inner world and to avoid relations with the outward ambient; not only they are not talkative, but they are often perceived as excessively withdrawn, shy, inward, and inhibited.

FACET SCALES

Di: DYNAMISM / DINAMISMO

RAW SCORE = 40, T SCORE = 43.93

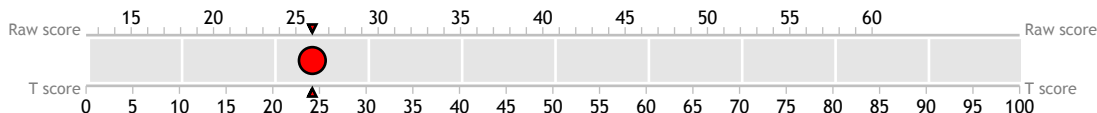


The Di subscale has the objective to measure those aspects of social behavior that are related to easiness in communication, enthusiasm and energy, thus identifying persons who get involved in all kinds of group activities, like to speak in public and express their points of view, talking about them with the others.

The persons having high scores on the Di subscale are characterized by others as being sociable and having great integrative abilities, in various contexts. They easily communicate and interact, and they know how to sustain their points of view. Usually, at the working place, these persons seek to constantly improve performance. The very high scores can be an indicator of extreme flexibility or even of some behavior inconsistency.

Do: DOMINANCE / DOMINANZA

RAW SCORE = 26, T SCORE = 24.23



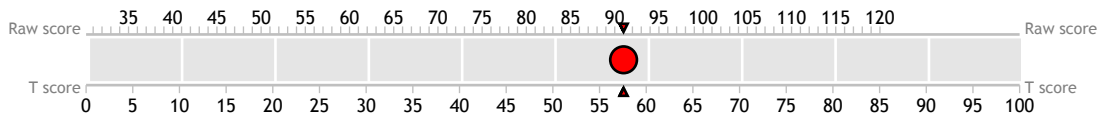
The objective of the Do subscale is to identify the persons who like to initiate activities and to assume the leader or coordinator role. The subscale describes those persons who like to be in the center of attention and who like competitions. These persons strongly assert their point of view and seek many times to impose their desires and ideas.

Persons with high scores on the Do subscale are, generally, described as being able to defend their cause. They show a lot of talent in the way they interact with the persons around, knowing how to influence them in order to have their ideas accepted. Therefore, they can be true opinion leaders, knowing how to assert their point of view depending on the interlocutors. Generally, these persons don't give up easily, they are persistent and do almost everything possible in order to have their ideas accepted.

FACTOR SCALE

A: AMICABILITY / AMICALITÀ

RAW SCORE = 91, T SCORE = 57.58



The A scale has been built with the purpose of identifying the persons who know how to be likeable, who succeed in making friends and who want and know how to interact cordially with the persons around. Kindness refers to the tendency of being in harmony with everybody around, of building and maintaining friendships and collaboration relations with the others.

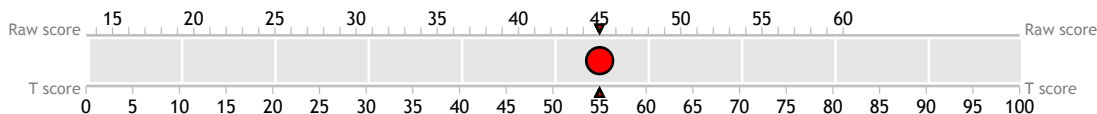
High scores suggest that the evaluated person is friendly, altruistic, and trustful, and considers the others' wellbeing more important than his own. Such a person behaves amiably and tactful with everyone around, thus seeming very cordial.

Low scores suggest that the evaluated person is interested only in themselves and doesn't worry about the ones around. Such persons are egotistical, putting their own interests first and focusing on what is good for themselves. Therefore, these persons prove to be very selfish and often show lack of tolerance for the ones around; they can be really hostile.

FACET SCALES

Co: CORDIALITY / CORDIALITÀ

RAW SCORE = 45, T SCORE = 55.01



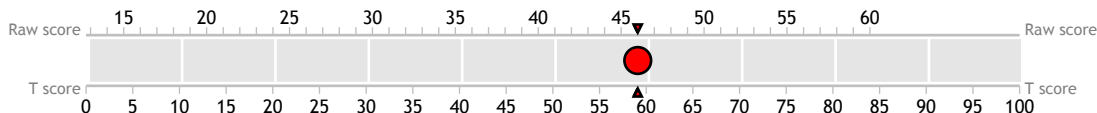
The Co subscale has the objective to identify the warm and friendly persons who are willing to place their trust in the persons around them and who know how to gain everybody's trust. The Co subscale also measures the availability toward others' problems and the disposition to provide support to others.

High scores on the Co subscale indicate those persons who know how to gain everybody's trust; they are kind and agreeable even with the persons they don't know very well.

Low scores on the Co subscale suggest the fact that the evaluated person tends to be rather reserved, taciturn, cold, distant, suspicious, and unwilling to place their trust in others very easily. Generally, these persons are suspicious, distrustful and their trust will be gained with difficulty or never totally.”;

Cp: COOPERATIVITY / COOPERATIVITÀ

RAW SCORE = 46, T SCORE = 59.09



The Cp subscale has been created with the purpose to identify those persons who are oriented to participate, co-operate, collaborate and relate with the others and who demonstrate a general sensitivity and attention to the co-operation needs of everybody. Also, the subscale identifies the capacity of the evaluated persons to anticipate the others' needs.

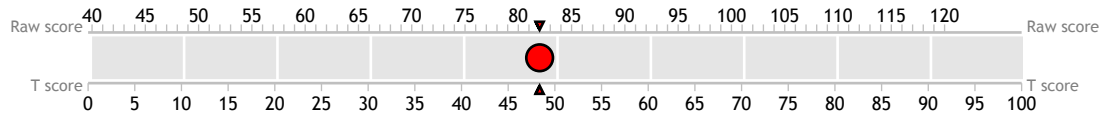
High scores on the Cp scale identify persons who are altruistic and tolerant with others. Their life principle is assistance, they are helpful and oriented towards co-operative interaction.

Low scores on the Cp subscale identify persons who lack sensitivity and who are not influenced by emotions in the decisions they take. Such persons have the tendency to be selfish, to have an exaggerated preoccupation for their personal interest and to not take into consideration the others' interests. At a behavioral level, this disposition is translated into a preference for individual labor and for claiming the rewards for themselves. These persons are not oriented towards co-operation and they avoid interaction, participation, and are rather unwilling to help the others.

FACTOR SCALE

C: CONSCIENTIOUSNESS / COSCIENZIOSITÀ

RAW SCORE = 82, T SCORE = 48.37



The C scale describes persons who value planning and order, who pay attention to details and who take into consideration all the aspects of the problem before taking a decision. These persons usually plan thoroughly the time and duties that must be accomplished and they are on time in delivering the results. The second purpose of the C scale is to identify the persons who are dedicated and persistent, who don't quit in front of obstacles, and who persevere in accomplishing the objectives.

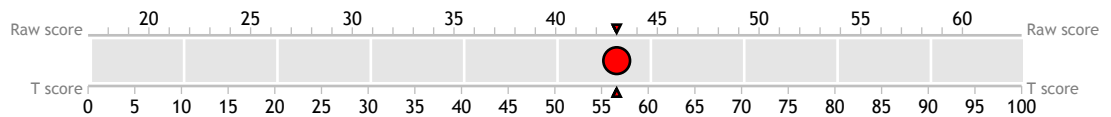
High scores identify those persons who show accuracy and precision in various activities. Mainly, such persons have great respect for order and discipline, they show tenacity and resolve.

Low scores suggest that the evaluated persons show little interest in order and rules; also, Low scores indicate the fact that the evaluated person prefers to avoid responsibilities and is extremely neglectful.

FACET SCALES

Sc: SCRUPULOSITY / SCRUPULOSITÀ

RAW SCORE = 43, T SCORE = 56.62



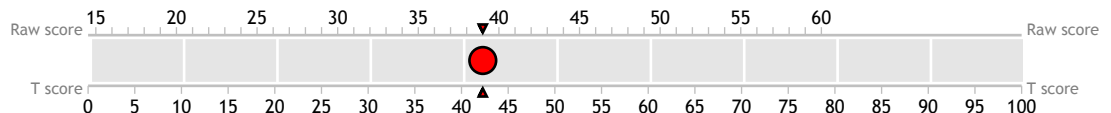
The Sc subscale has been built with the purpose of measuring the aspects concerning meticulousness, attention for details and passion for order. The subscale identifies those persons who enjoy planning in detail and taking into consideration every aspect of the problem.

High scores on the Sc subscale indicate the fact that the evaluated persons have the tendency to respect timetables and schedules. Generally, a person with a high score at the Sc subscale is seen by the persons around as being a person one can rely on, trustful, responsible and consistent.

Low scores identify persons who are superficial, don't pay attention to details, are satisfied with a minimum quality level, don't perceive the details of the problem or the details of their work.

Pe: PERSEVERENCE / PERSEVERANZA

RAW SCORE = 39, T SCORE = 42.28



The Pe subscale has been created with the purpose of identifying those persons who are combative, stubborn in their actions and who don't give up until the job has been performed properly. They succeed, every time, in finding the necessary motivation and the requested resources for finishing something started superficially or a job half-done. Generally, they show great tenacity and persistence, reason for which they are seen as combative and dedicated.

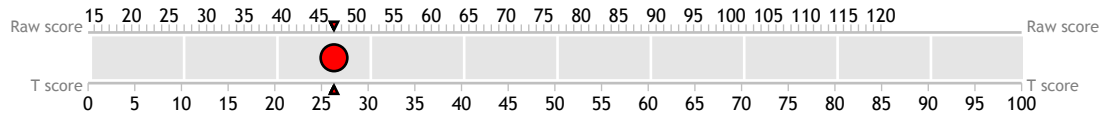
The persons having high scores on the Pe subscale are, generally, very motivated and hard working. They are responsible, they can focus their entire attention to the activity in which they are involved and don't give up. They also have, most of the times, a superior capacity to focus their attention and effort and a lot of working strength.

Low scores on the Pe subscale identify those persons who are negligent and rather lazy. Being sometimes subdued and docile, they are easily influenced by the environment and give up when temptations or obstacles emerge.

FACTOR SCALE

S: EMOTIONAL STABILITY / STABILITÀ EMOTIVA

RAW SCORE = 47, T SCORE = 26.34



The purpose of the S scale is to identify the persons who are calm, don't get angry when things don't go as expected and don't get mad before unanticipated or problematic situations. The scale also identifies the degree to which the persons succeed in controlling emotions and the way in which they succeed in showing coherent and constant behavior, without oscillations due to emotional states.

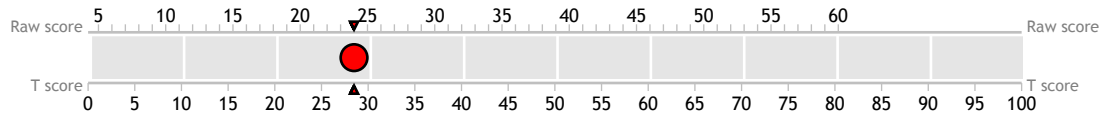
High scores suggest that the evaluated person is capable of controlling their anxiety in every situation; they are almost always calm, relaxed, contained and are not neurotic. Generally, these persons don't get angry and, if they do, they are able to effectively manage the associated emotion and don't show it in public.

Low scores suggest that the evaluated person often experiences states of anxiety, tension and worry. Such a person often has neurotic bursts, expressing their anxiety, worry and irritation. In most of the cases these persons act under the impulse of the moment, without acting rationally.

FACET SCALES

Ci: IMPULSE CONTROL / CONTROLLO DEGLI IMPULSI

RAW SCORE = 24, T SCORE = 28.49



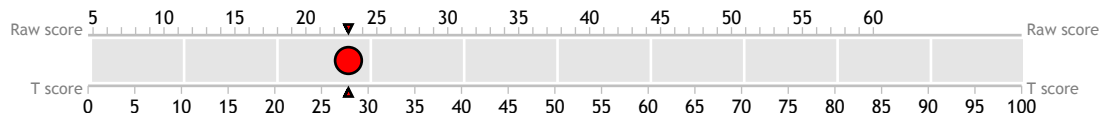
The Ci subscale has been generated in order to measure the capacity to control impulsive reactions such as irritation, anger and anxiety.

The persons with high scores at the Ci subscale are balanced, calm and patient no matter the situation. These persons succeed in inhibiting their emotions even when they are criticized or attacked verbally or even physically. They prefer to think, evaluate and reach a conclusion before taking any action.

Persons with low scores on the Ci subscale are impulsive and react under the emotion of the moment. They get irritated easily and very often their reactions are rather exaggerated or unusual.

Ce: EMOTIONAL CONTROL / CONTROLLO DELLE EMOZIONI

RAW SCORE = 23, T SCORE = 27.89



The Ce subscale has been constructed by the authors in order to measure the capacity to avoid anxiety conditions or different dysphoric feelings such as vulnerability, discomfort or depression. The Ce subscale identifies the persons who succeed in being balanced and stable and who don't present emotional vulnerability even if the situation confronted is new or difficult.

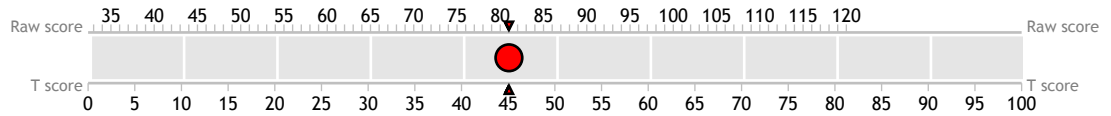
Persons with high scores on the Ce subscale are content with the way in which they built and lived their life. They are optimistic about the future, and are balanced persons, who know to react calmly in front of the situations they are confronted with. Their state of mind is consistent.

Persons with low scores on the Ce subscale are persons who are not content with their lifestyle, are vulnerable and insecure. They are emotive persons and they can react unexpectedly showing extreme agitation or depression, depending on the situation.

FACTOR SCALE

M: OPENNESS / APERTURA MENTALE

RAW SCORE = 81, T SCORE = 45.08



The M scale must be understood as a measure of evaluating diversity, non-conformism and non-traditionalism. At the same time, the M scale measures the degree in which the evaluated person has interests that are related to cultural and intellectual aspects.

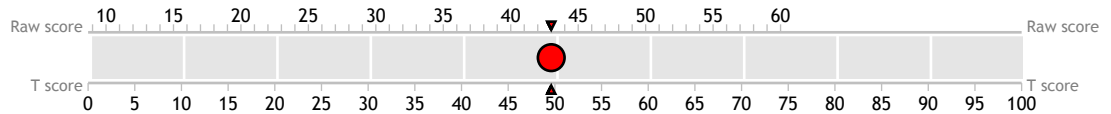
High scores suggest that the evaluated person has very original and creative attitudes. These persons keep themselves constantly informed about novelties; their cultural interests enclose various areas. They often have an accentuated desire, even a need, to read.

Low scores suggest that the evaluated person shows little originality and creativity. Generally, these persons don't have the tendency to stay informed, being rather disinterested in cultural or intellectual activities and events. Therefore, these persons are attracted by everything that is traditional and conventional.

FACET SCALES

Ac: OPENNESS TO CULTURE / APERTURA ALLA CULTURA

RAW SCORE = 43, T SCORE = 49.61



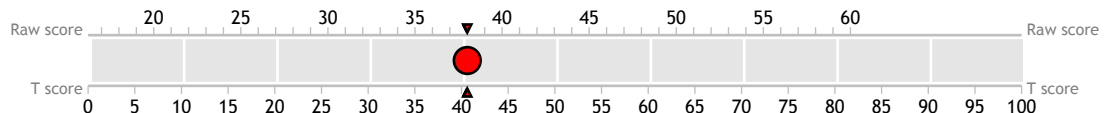
The Ac subscale has been created with the purpose to measure the variety of needs and cultural interests. Also, the subscale measures the interest of the evaluated person in keeping themselves up-to-date with the novelties from their interest area (and not only) and also the desire to acquire new knowledge and skills,

High scores on the Ac subscale suggest that the evaluated person is interested in new aspects and perspectives; that is why they are permanently searching for new information from their interest areas.

Low scores on the Ac subscale indicate the persons who prefer to stay at a surface level in their areas of interest, avoiding to go into detail. Their cultural interests are also reduced, and they prefer to deal with concrete and routine aspects.

Ae: OPENNESS TO EXPERIENCE / APERTURA ALL'ESPERIENZA

RAW SCORE = 38, T SCORE = 40.62



The Ae subscale measures the tolerance toward diversity, openness to values, lifestyles and cultures different to the personal ones. Also, this subscale measures the capacity to take into consideration more perspectives of the same problem.

High scores on the Ae subscale suggest that the evaluated person is non-conformist and open toward new things, activities, and experiences. These persons will permanently try to see things from more perspectives, to give new meanings to usual and traditional things.

Low scores on the Ae subscale identify the persons who are reticent toward novelty. They are conventional and conservator and they permanently try to maintain the present state of the things. These persons will use, very often, conventional strategies, and they believe that tradition must be preserved at any cost.

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