

Results summary

Your results from the IPIP Big Five Factor Markers are in the table below. The table contains a raw score and also a percentile, what percent of other people who have taken this test that you score higher than.

Factor	Factor label	Raw score	Score percentile
I	Extroversion	16	16
II	Emotional stability	87	87
III	Agreeableness	0	0
IV	Conscientiousness	76	76
V	Intellect/Imagination	70	70

Big five personality trait scores calculated by openpsychometrics.org

Trait descriptions

Factor I

[Factor II](#)

[Factor III](#)

[Factor IV](#)

[Factor V](#)

Factor I was labelled as **Extroversion** by the developers of the IPIP-BFFM. Factor I is sometimes given other names, such as Surgency or Positive Emotionality.






Extroversion is typically characterized by an individual's tendency to seek out social interaction and stimulation, as well as their level of enthusiasm and assertiveness in social situations. Individuals who score high on this dimension tend to be outgoing, sociable, and talkative. They enjoy being around others and seek out social situations. They are often described as having a high level of energy, enthusiasm, and assertiveness. They may also be more likely to engage in risk-taking behaviors, such as partying, drinking, or other forms of excitement-seeking.

In contrast, individuals who score low on extroversion are more introverted and reserved. They may prefer to spend time alone or in small groups, and may feel uncomfortable in large social gatherings. They may also be less assertive and more cautious in their interactions with others.

Research has shown that extroversion is linked to a range of outcomes, including job performance, social support, and well-being. For example, individuals who score high on extroversion tend to be more successful in careers that involve social interaction and communication. They may also have more social support networks and experience higher levels of subjective well-being.

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Factor II was labeled as **Emotional Stability** by the developers of the IPIP-BFFM. Factor II is often referred to by its low end, Neuroticism.






Individuals who score high on emotional stability are characterized as being emotionally resilient, calm, and even-tempered. They tend to experience fewer negative emotions and are better able to cope with stress and adversity. They are also more likely to exhibit positive emotions, such as happiness, contentment, and enthusiasm.

In contrast, individuals who score low on emotional stability tend to be more prone to negative emotions, such as anxiety, depression, and anger. They may be more reactive to stress and may find it difficult to cope with challenging situations. They may also exhibit a range of maladaptive behaviors, such as substance abuse or self-harm.

Research has shown that emotional stability is linked to a range of outcomes, including mental health, physical health, and interpersonal relationships. For example, individuals who score high on emotional stability tend to have better mental health outcomes, such as lower rates of depression and anxiety. They may also have better physical health outcomes, such as lower rates of cardiovascular disease. Additionally, they tend to have more stable and supportive relationships with others.

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Factor III is labeled as **Agreeableness**.






Individuals who score high on agreeableness are characterized as being warm, kind, and considerate. They tend to be cooperative and are motivated to maintain harmonious social relationships. They may also have a strong sense of empathy and concern for the welfare of others.

In contrast, individuals who score low on agreeableness tend to be more competitive and skeptical. They may be less motivated to maintain social harmony and may be more likely to express their opinions forcefully, even if they may conflict with others.

Research has shown that agreeableness is linked to a range of outcomes, including interpersonal relationships, job performance, and mental health. For example, individuals who score high on agreeableness tend to have more positive and supportive relationships with others. They may also be more successful in careers that require teamwork and collaboration. Additionally, they tend to have better mental health outcomes, such as lower rates of depression and anxiety. However, it is important to note that excessively high levels of agreeableness can also have negative consequences, such as being overly compliant or lacking assertiveness.

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Factor IV is labeled as **Conscientiousness**.

Individuals who score high on conscientiousness are characterized as being reliable, hardworking, and efficient. They tend to be well-organized and responsible, and are motivated to achieve their goals. They may also exhibit a strong sense of self-discipline and perseverance.






In contrast, individuals who score low on conscientiousness tend to be more impulsive and disorganized. They may have difficulty setting and achieving goals, and may be more likely to engage in behaviors that are not in their best interest.

Research has shown that conscientiousness is linked to a range of outcomes, including academic and job performance, health behaviors, and longevity. For example, individuals who score high on conscientiousness tend to have better academic and job performance, as well as lower rates of absenteeism and turnover. They may also be more likely to engage in health-promoting behaviors, such as exercising regularly and maintaining a healthy diet. Additionally, they tend to live longer than individuals who score low on conscientiousness.

However, it is important to note that excessively high levels of conscientiousness can also have negative consequences, such as being overly perfectionistic or rigid.

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Factor V was labeled as **Intellect/Imagination** by the developers of the IPIP-BFFM but it is also most commonly known in the literature as **Openness to Experience**.

Individuals who score high on openness to experience are characterized as being imaginative, curious, and open to new ideas and experiences. They tend to be intellectually curious and enjoy exploring new concepts and ideas. They may also exhibit a preference for creativity and aesthetics.

In contrast, individuals who score low on openness to experience tend to be more traditional and conservative. They may have a preference for familiar and predictable experiences, and may be less likely to seek out novel experiences.

Research has shown that openness to experience is linked to a range of outcomes, including creativity, innovation, and cultural competence. For example, individuals who score high on openness to experience tend to be more creative and innovative, and may be more successful in careers that require these skills. Additionally, they tend to be more open-minded and accepting of diverse cultures and perspectives.

However, it is important to note that excessively high levels of openness to experience can also have negative consequences, such as being overly impulsive or having difficulty with routine tasks.