Notice: Undefined index: user_country in /home/hexaco/domains/hexaco.org/public_html/classes/Response.php on line 151
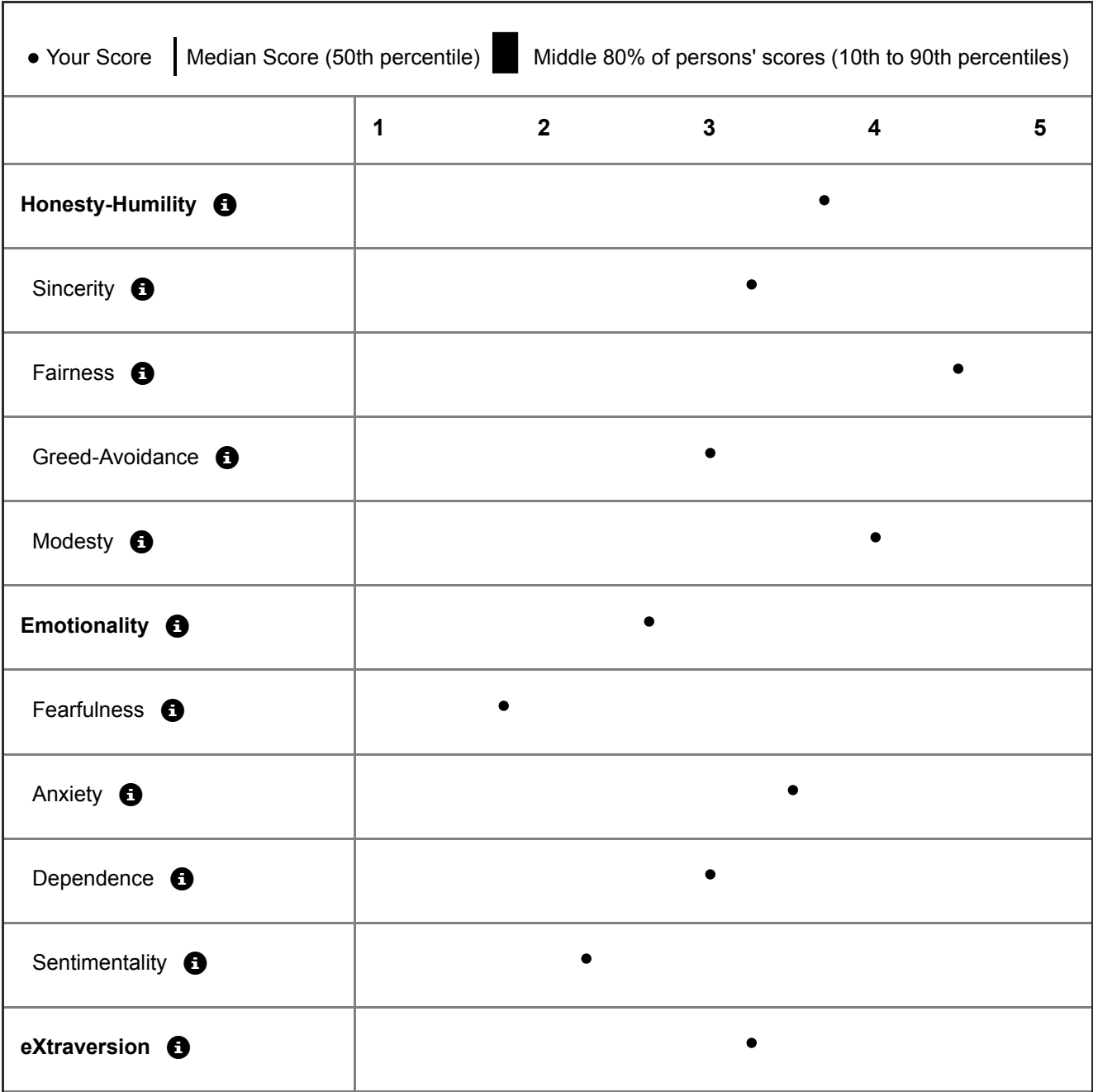
THE HEXACO PERSONALITY INVENTORY - REVISED

A MEASURE OF THE SIX MAJOR DIMENSIONS OF PERSONALITY

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Results

Shown below are your scores on the six broad "factor" scales and the 25 narrow "facet" scales of the HEXACO-PI-R. (Each factor scale is listed in bold, with its four facet scales indented below it. An additional facet scale, Altruism, is related to several factors and is listed separately.)

● Your Score	Median Score (50th percentile) ▐		Middle 80% of persons' scores (10th to 90th percentiles)	
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
Honesty-Humility ❶				●	
Sincerity ❶			●		
Fairness ❶				●	
Greed-Avoidance ❶			●		
Modesty ❶				●	
Emotionality ❶			●		
Fearfulness ❶		●			
Anxiety ❶			●		
Dependence ❶			●		
Sentimentality ❶		●			
eXtraversion ❶			●		

Trait	Score position
Social Self-Esteem ⓘ	●
Social Boldness ⓘ	●
Sociability ⓘ	●
Liveliness ⓘ	●
Agreeableness ⓘ	●
Forgivingness ⓘ	●
Gentleness ⓘ	●
Flexibility ⓘ	●
Patience ⓘ	●
Conscientiousness ⓘ	●
Organization ⓘ	●
Diligence ⓘ	●
Perfectionism ⓘ	●
Prudence ⓘ	●
Openness to Experience ⓘ	●
Aesthetic Appreciation ⓘ	●
Inquisitiveness ⓘ	●
Creativity ⓘ	●
Unconventionality ⓘ	●
Altruism ⓘ	●

Download Your Results

[PDF icon] **Download My Results (PDF)**	(/questionnaire_results_printer) Click to download a summary of your results in PDF format. This will allow you to easily save, print or share your results

with others.

F.A.Q.

What do the "percentile" numbers mean?

The percentiles indicate the percentage of respondents whose scores are below a given number. So, 10% of respondents are below the 10th percentile, 50% of respondents are below the 50th percentile, and 90% of respondents are below the 90th percentile. The 50th percentile (or "median") represents the typical or average respondent.

Where did these percentile results come from?

The percentiles are taken from large samples of Canadian university students (men and women) who provided self-reports while participating in academic research studies. These percentiles might not apply to samples from other populations.

What do each of these traits mean?

See the descriptions provided here (/scaledescriptions).

Why are some traits given in bold, and why are others indented?

The traits given in bold are the six broad HEXACO personality factors. The four indented traits below each of these six are the narrower "facet"-level traits that belong to each factor. The remaining trait, Altruism, is a facet that is related to three of the broad factors (Honesty-Humility, Emotionality, and Agreeableness).

Is a higher score better?

Not necessarily. People differ in their views about the "ideal" level of a given personality trait. Also, the decision to call one end of a personality trait the "high" end and the other end the "low" end is largely arbitrary. For example, we could have reversed the Extraversion dimension and called it Introversion, in which case people with "low" scores for Extraversion would have "high" scores for Introversion, and vice versa.

Am I really above/below average on [this trait]?

Not necessarily. First of all, one can never precisely "know" anyone's level of a personality trait, which is a hypothetical entity.

Personality inventories are used to estimate a person's level of a trait, by averaging out responses to many statements (or "items") that are relevant to that trait. But if the trait were measured by a different set of items, a person's score would likely be at least slightly different, and could even be much different. These differences would tend to be larger for the narrower traits ("facets") of the HEXACO-PI-R, which here are measured by four items each; the broader traits ("factors") are measured by 16 items each (i.e., four facets with four items each).

A person's score will also differ depending on who provides responses about the person. A person's own self-reports would likely be at least slightly different (and could be much different) from the reports provided about that person by his or her spouse or family member or close friend. It isn't always obvious whose responses would give the more accurate description of the person.

What should I conclude from my results?

Your profile of results is meant to give you some insight into your basic personality dispositions. But you shouldn't overinterpret your results or treat them as a kind of "prophecy" for your future. If you're disappointed with your score for a certain trait, you can still try to change some of your attitudes and behaviors related to that trait, and you can still find ways to make your level of this trait less of a problem for you (or for others).

How can I learn more about trait theory and personality psychology?

We'd suggest our books (/books). (You don't have to buy them - you could borrow them from a library!) Individual Differences and Personality (http://store.elsevier.com/Individual-Differences-and-Personality/Michael-Ashton/isbn-9780124160095/) is a textbook for university students, and gives a systematic introduction to the field. The H Factor of Personality (http://www.wlupress.wlu.ca/Catalog/lee.shtml) is aimed at the general reader, and describes our own research with explanations about the field more generally.

Can I make a small donation to support the hexaco.org website and academic research about personality?

You certainly don't have to, but if you'd like to make a small donation, please feel free to do so on the Donation Page (/donation).

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