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**MODERN COLLEGE OF  
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**Department of Psychology**

Experiment / Test No. : 5

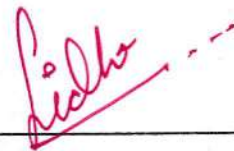
Date : 27/9/2018

Title of the Experiment / Test : NEO-FFI

Subject's Name : Charushila Pramod Aher.

Student's Name : Madhura Vivek Pawar.

Class : MA Part I. Roll No. : 1865120.



Signature of the Teacher

# NEO-FFI

**PURPOSE OF THE TEST :-** To assess the subjects personality by using NEO-FFI test.

## INTRODUCTION :-

In the 1970's, Paul Costa and Robert Mc.Crae were researching age related changes in personality. They began for looking for broad and agreed upon trait upon Neuroticism (N) and Extraversion (E), but cluster analysis led them to a third trait, openness to experiences (O). After further research two more traits or factors, Agreeableness (A) and conscientiousness (C) were added. These factors are now known as the **BIG FIVE PERSONALITY** traits.

- **Openness** - Openness can be described as persons willingness to try new things and be open to new things and be open to new experiences. People who try to maintain the status quo and who don't like to change thing would score low on openness.
- **Conscientiousness** - It refers to a persons organisation and motivation, people who score high on this dimension being those who are careful about being places on time and careful with belongings as well. Someone scoring low on this dimension might always be late to social events or borrow belongings and fail to return them or return them in a poor conditions.
- **Extraversion** - Is a term, first used by Carl Jung who believed that people could be divided into two personality types - extroverts and introverts. Extroverts are outgoing and social. Introverts are more solitary and dislike being the centre of attention.

- Agreeableness - Refers to the basic emotional style of a person, who may be easy going, friendly, and pleasure or grumpy crabby and hard to get along with.
- Neuroticism - Refers to emotional instability or stability people who are excessive worried, over anxious and who are more even moody who score high on this dimension. whereas who are more even tempered and calm who score low.

They launched NEO, Personality Inventory, 260 (NEOPI) in 1985, NEOPI-R (Revised) in 1990. It has 260 questions and was therefore too time consuming and too long to solve. As a result the test was left incomplete by the subjects frequently. The shorter version of NEOPI-R is NEO-FFI. It comprises of 60 items and is designed to take 10-15 minutes to be completed.

### ABOUT THE PRESENT TEST :

#### a) Conventional Properties.

The NEO inventory measures 5 broad domains of personality for each of the 5 domains one has to answer 12 items. The five domains are Neuroticism (N), Extraversion (E), Openness to Experience (O), Agreeableness (A), Conscientiousness (C). The one scoring high on openness to experience have an active imagination, aesthetic sensitivity etc. The ones scoring high on extraversion are sociable, assertive and talkative. One scoring high on agreeableness are primarily considerate friendly and willing to compromise their interests with others. High scores on conscientiousness are punctual and reliable.

## SCORING :

Locate the first column in the answer grid and sum the values of the marked responses. Enter this number in the space labelled 'N' located beneath column. This number is a raw score of 'N' domain. Use an analogous procedure to calculate the remaining domain scores. The raw scores are calculated as follows.

For items not marked with an asterick.

SD	D	N	A	SA
0	1	2	3	4

For the items marked with an asterick.

SD	D	N	A	SA
4	3	2	1	0 (reverse scoring).

## b) Psychometric Properties :-

i) Reliability :- Internal consistency for the NEO-FFI scale was calculated using coefficient alpha; data from the Employment sample (N=1539) were used because this sample had not been used in item selection (coefficients were .86, .77, .73, .63 and .81 for N, E, O, A, C respectively.)

ii) Validity :- when calculated, correlated with the NEO-PT. Validness factors the NEO-FFI scales showed correlations ranging from .75 for C and .89 for N. when the NEO-FFI was correlated with the domain scales of the NEO-PT-R in the ABsLA sample correlations were .98, .90, .91, .77 and .87 for the N, E, O, A, C respectively.

iii) Norms :- The age range for NEO-FFI is, adults, who are above 17 years of age. This test can be conducted for both men and women.

## c) CONTEMPORARY TEST :

- i) Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI)  
The most common personality inventory is MMPI. It tests for abnormal behaviour pattern in personality. Questions consists of 567 statements like 'I am often tense' etc. The person taking the test must answer 'true' or 'false' or 'cannot say'. The MMPI has 10 clinical scales and validity scale in addition to numerous subscales.
- ii) EPQR - Eysenck Personality Questionnaire - Questionnaire to assess the personality traits of a person. It contains 106 questions to be answered with Yes/No. Results are presented in scale such as 1) Psychoticism 2) Extraversion 3) Neuroticism 4) concern to the main personality traits 5) Lie scale. EPQR can be used in research and to diagnose individually in education, as well as organisation work. This is a perspective <sup>creative</sup> scale rather than descriptive 'BIG 5 SCALE'.
- iii) 16 PF - Raymond Cattell (1990) defined two types of traits. surface traits that are personality characteristics easily seen by other people and source trait that are more basic trait that underline the surface trait. Using a statistical techniques that look for grouping and commonalities in numerical data called factor analysis. Cattell discovered 16 source traits are seen as trait dimensions, in which there are two opposite traits at each end with many possible degrees of the traits or possible along the dimensions.

## MATERIAL :

2 Question Booklet + Answer sheet + Test manual +

scoring keys + profile sheet + wooden screen + stationery.

### PROCEDURE :

The subject was called in the while, was seated comfortably and rapport was established. Case history was taken and instructions were read out carefully from the booklet.

### PRECAUTIONS :

The subject is not to be exposed to the test material before the test begins.

## CASE HISTORY:

The subject is female and 21 years old. She is now completing her post graduation in political science. She likes to meet new people. She likes to attend social gatherings. She likes to be with people. She likes to travel and explore new places. She does not agree easily to anything that comes to her. She thinks before saying yes to anything. She can put her opinion strongly. Sometimes if she is not agree with her parents on some time she first tries to listen their point too. She often had mood swings and most of the time she feels stressed. She can easily get angry and now she is taking efforts to low down her anger. According to her, her company liked by others and people thinks that she is reliable. She further wants to go for competitive exams. She has set her path to reach at her goal. But she is not very much organised about her work and she is taking effort on this.