

INTROVERSION vs. EXTRAVERSION

SOCIAL INDEPENDENCE	Socially independent people are less strongly reliant on others showing them sympathy. This way, they decide deliberately to whom they open up.	People who have strongly developed this facet invest a lot in social encounters and they would like to be perceived positively by others.	SOCIAL OPENNESS
INNER ORIENTATION	Introverted people like to spend time alone without feeling lonely. They tend to settle problems more with themselves and recharge their batteries by thinking and reflecting.	People in whom this facet is strongly developed actively seek the company of others in a variety of situations.	OUTER ORIENTATION
LOW DOMINANCE	People with little need to dominate do not try to be at the centre of attention in social situations. They listen, observe and form their opinion.	People in whom this facet is strongly developed stand out more than others in social situations do, e.g. by many contributions to conversation or a rather decisive appearance.	DOMINANCE
MODERATE ACTIVITY LEVEL	People who have strongly developed this facet do not like a hectic life and approach their tasks calmly. They rarely feel bored.	When this facet is strongly pronounced, this is expressed in the constant search for having something to do and a high level of energy. Active people frequently lead a rather hectic, tightly scheduled life.	ACTIVITY LEVEL
REST ORIENTATION	This facet describes people, who prefer relaxed activities over activities with a thrill.	People in whom this facet is strongly developed specifically seek out events and contacts that are associated with intense sensual perceptions and, as the case may be, also involving risks.	EXPERIENCE ORIENTATION
MODERATE ENTHUSIASM	People, who tend to be happy inwardly, are not easy to enthuse and people, who share their enthusiasm less with others, have a strong trait of this facet.	People with a strong trait let themselves be enthused quickly and they also share this enthusiasm actively with others.	ENTHUSIASM