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An Aptitude for Attitude Neural Bases of Multisensory Perception Correlate to Variations in Human Personality Type

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An Aptitude for Attitude
Neural Bases of Multisensory Perception Correlate to Variations in Human Personality Type
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Abstract
A synesthetic experience is characterized by the automatic stimulation of several divisions of cognitive processing by an inducer, followed by unique cognizance of an imagined object that incorporates multiple qualities. This study included participants who self-identified as synesthetes as well as those who did not report any subtype of synesthetic experience. Survey research included the Bergen questionnaire, and further identified personality traits using the Big Five Personality Inventory, Creative Experience evaluation, and Conscientiousness subscale. This 139 question, twenty-minute survey, was administered through the online survey platform, Qualtrics.

Methods and Materials
Survey research included the Bergen questionnaire, and further identified personality traits using the Big Five Personality Inventory, Creative Experience evaluation, and Conscientiousness subscale. In order to conduct a comparative examination of self-reported personality qualities and synestheticia type, Pearson’s correlation and hierarchical regression analyses were utilized in multilevel linear analysis. Statistical comparisons revealed that Openness, and Industriousness are the strongest personality predictors of time-space synesthesia. Consistently frequent reporting of openness and industriousness by number-space synesthetes point to several advantages of multisensory perception. In view of the correlations between synesthesia and personality, there are implications for synesthesia research in monitoring neuropsychological health throughout human development.

Results
Many different forms of synesthesia have been discovered, and many are yet to be identified. There also exists a wide range of variability within synesthesia subtypes. Future Considerations: In an analysis of personality characteristics that are predictive of specific synesthesia subtypes, future implications for these findings include longitudinal studies of synesthetes’ patterns of behavior in social spaces including higher education and competitive work environments. Clinical Implications: An understanding of multisensory perception is important to the development of social services in the area of mental healthcare and medicine because health services ought to consider the unique needs and experiences of those who are receiving care.

References

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