Short Scale:
Intelligence -
Overall EI -
Overall SI -
Overall AC -
Thinking -
Reasoning -
Planning -
Strategy -
Analysis -
Psychology -
Approach -
Manipulation -
Deception -
Sensory -
Foresight -
Adaptability -
Field Skills -
Tactics -
Counteraction -
Matchup -
Feat Framework -

Overall Winner -

Intelligence
NCPS -
Knowledge Application -
CPI -

Emotional Intelligence
Emotional Understanding – The capacity to comprehend emotions, their causes, and their effects on thoughts and behaviour.

Emotional Perception – The ability to accurately identify and interpret emotions in oneself and others through verbal and nonverbal cues.

Emotional Management – The skill of regulating emotions and influencing emotional responses constructively.

Emotional Engagement -

Emotional Facilitation
Emotional Realization

Social Intelligence

Social Integration - The ability to adapt and integrate oneself into various social settings, environments, structures, or situations. This includes understanding the norms, values, and expectations of the group and adjusting one's behaviour to fit in appropriately without compromising one's identity.

Social Cognition - The capacity to comprehend the complexities and subtle dynamics of social situations. This involves recognizing the emotions, intentions, and relationships at play, as well as understanding one's role and that of others within the social structure.

Social Literacy -

Adversity Capacity

Mental Fortitude - The ability to withstand psychological challenges, mental strain, and external pressures while maintaining mental resilience.

Perseverance - The ability to persist through high-pressure or intense situations.

Impulse Management - The ability to control urges and make deliberate decisions.

Cognitive Discipline - The capacity to maintain focus, regulate thoughts, and apply reasoning under pressure.

Thinking:

Critical Thinking – The ability to analyze information objectively, evaluate evidence, and form reasoned judgments.

Linear Thinking – A logical, step-by-step approach to problem-solving, following a clear sequence of cause and effect.

Non-Linear Thinking – A flexible, dynamic approach that considers multiple perspectives, patterns, and unconventional solutions.

Abstract Thinking – The ability to conceptualize complex ideas, recognize systems, and think beyond concrete facts or direct experiences.

System Thinking – A holistic approach to problem-solving that considers interconnections, relationships, and the broader system dynamics.

Decompositional Thinking – The ability to break down complex problems or systems into smaller, manageable components for easier analysis and understanding.

Reasoning

Inductive Reasoning - The ability to draw general conclusions based on specific observations or evidence. It involves recognizing patterns, making inferences, and forming hypotheses that are likely but not guaranteed to be true. (For example, observing that the sun rises every morning and concluding that it will rise again tomorrow.)

Deductive Reasoning - The process of drawing specific conclusions from general premises or principles. This type of reasoning is based on logical certainty, where if the premises are true, the conclusion must also be true. (For example, if all

humans are mortal, and Joe Goldberg is a human, then Joe Goldberg must be mortal.)

Abductive Reasoning - The ability to make educated inferences by finding the best possible explanation for a set of information. (For example, a doctor diagnosing a patient by identifying the most likely illness based on symptoms.)

Manipulation

Indirect Manipulation - The ability to influence others subtly, often without their awareness.

Direct Manipulation - The process of influencing others clearly and overtly, where the manipulator's intentions are transparent, and the outcome is controlled more visibly.

Mass Manipulation - The skill of influencing or controlling large groups of people.

Logical Manipulation - The ability to manipulate someone's reasoning or thought process by framing information in ways that lead to a desired conclusion.

Emotional Manipulation - The ability to exploit or influence an individual's emotions to achieve a specific goal.

Practical Manipulation - The feasibility of one's manipulative abilities.

Deception

Information Control - The ability to manage and manipulate the flow of information.

Misleading - The skill of providing false or incomplete information to guide others toward incorrect conclusions.

Acting Skills - The ability to convincingly portray emotions, attitudes, or behaviours that are not genuine.

Fabrication - The creation of false information or stories to deceive others.

Concealment - The act of hiding or suppressing information to prevent others from discovering the truth.

Bluffing - The ability to project confidence or certainty about something untrue or uncertain to manipulate others into making decisions or actions based on false assumptions.

Foresight

Logical Prediction - The ability to foresee outcomes through analysis of available information and logical reasoning.

Intuitive Prediction - The capacity to foresee outcomes based on intuition or a "gut feeling" rather than a fully rational or analytical process.

Anticipation - The ability to foresee and prepare for specific actions or events before they occur.

Psychology

Cold Reading - The ability to gather and infer information about a person by observing their behaviour, appearance, body language, and subtle cues, often without prior knowledge of them.

Finding Weaknesses/Psychological Warfare - The skill of identifying psychological, emotional, or situational vulnerabilities in individuals and exploiting them.

Profiling - The ability to analyze and categorize individuals based on their behaviour, traits, and psychological patterns.

Sensory

Observation - The ability to notice and consciously register details in one's environment.

Perception - The ability to interpret and make sense of the sensory information gathered through sense.

Intuition

Adaptability

Social Adaptability – The ability to adjust one's behaviour, communication, and approach to effectively navigate different social environments and dynamics.

Mental Adaptability – The capacity to shift thinking patterns and remain flexible in problem-solving under varying conditions.

Environmental Adaptability – The ability to adjust to different surroundings, climates, or situational changes while maintaining efficiency and effectiveness.

Physical Adaptability – The capacity to endure, adjust, and perform effectively in varying physical conditions or demands.

Learning Ability – The speed and effectiveness with which one can acquire, retain, and apply new knowledge or skills.

Resource Utilization – The ability to efficiently identify, allocate, and leverage available resources to maximize outcomes and solve problems.

Failure Recovery – The ability to analyze setbacks, adapt, and take corrective action to improve and move forward effectively.

Planning

Preparation Process - The approach taken to prepare for the implementation of a plan.

Planning Versatility - The ability to adapt and apply planning across various situations, whether they are short-term or long-term.

Formulation Speed - The rate at which an individual can develop a comprehensive and actionable plan.

Planning Intricacies - The complexity and detail present within an individual's plan.

Planning Invincibility - The capacity of a plan to withstand opposition, adapt to unforeseen circumstances, and recover from setbacks.

Planning Coverage -

Strategy

Strategy Logistics
Strategy Building
Strategy Fortitude
Strategy Complexity
Strategy Adjustment
Strategy Efficiency

Intelligence

Crystallized Intelligence - The ability to use learned knowledge and experience to solve problems and make decisions.

Fluid Intelligence - The capacity to think abstractly, reason, and solve novel problems independent of prior knowledge.

Analysis

Isolation -

Reduction -

Correlation -

Layering -

Validation -

Structuring -

Field Skills

Setting Traps -
Trap Evasion -
Information Gathering -
Influence Building -
Multitasking -
Contingencies -

Approach

Decision Making -
Intuition -
Overcoming Limitations -
Situational Navigation -
Creativity -
Unpredictability -

Counter Action

Identification -
Assessment -
STP -
Resistance -
Reversal -
Shielding -

Tactics

Potency -
Synergy -

Management -

Miscellaneous

Experience
Influence
Memory

Situations

NFS
FS
RLS
RLS (Without Influence)
Cat & Mouse
General Intelligence

Intelligence
Novelty -
Application -
Knowledge -
Linguistics -
Cognition -

Psychology
Mentalization -
Emotional Perception -
Applied Psychology -

Social Intelligence
Social Integration -
Social Literacy -
Social Cognition -

Mentality
Discipline -
Fortitude -
Engagement -
Management -
Realization -

Thinking
Critical -
Analytical -
Associative -
Abstract -
Divergent -
Convergent -

Reasoning
Deduction -

Abduction -
Induction -

Sensory
Observation -
Perception -

Foresight
Prediction -
Anticipation -

Approach
Flexibility -
Mobility -
Pacing -
Security -
Utilization -

Mapping
Complexity -
Framing -
Depth -
Scope -

Judgement
Risk Assessment -
Decision Making -
Metacognition -
Intuition -

Manipulation
Indirect Manipulation -
Direct Manipulation -
Emotional Manipulation -

Logical Manipulation -
Mass Manipulation -

Deception

Acting -
Concealment -
Sophistry -
Misdirection -
Fabrication -

Strategy

Strategy Layering -
Strategy Updating -
Strategy Building -
Strategy Logistics -
Strategy Fortitude -

Planning

Planning Coverage -
Planning Intricacies -
Planning Invincibility -
Planning Acclimation -
Contingencies -

Field Skills

Info Gathering -
Influence Building -
Improvising -
Formulation -

Counteraction

Evasion -
Deviation -
Shielding -

Reversal -

Match-up

Feat Framework

Operational Complexity -
Multi-agent Complexity -
Contextual Adversity -