SCD Category Explanation For Dummies (OUTDATED)

Rian's take in explaining all categories and subcategories. DM GoogleDestruction for any help.

Yes I stole the Subcategories from Bell's comparison doc. He had a good doc with subcats.

Full Scale Intelligence Quotient

General Ability Index: A subcategory of FSIQ focusing on the individual ability in reasoning and problem solving skills. Includes VCI, FRI, and VSI.

Cognitive Proficiency Index: A subcategory of FSIQ focusing on the Processing Speed and Working Memory of an individual. Includes PSI and WMI.

Working Memory Index: A measure of short term memory and ability to manipulate information

Processing Speed Index: A measure of the processing speed of an individual in all five senses and how quick they can pick up and perceive something.

Verbal Comprehension Index: A measure on understanding, linking, and identifying words, letters, etc. Also includes vocabulary

Fluid Reasoning Index: A measure on individual ability to think and reason logically, understand abstract concepts, identify patterns and use logic in situations.

Visual Spatial Index: A measure on an individual's ability to visualize and manipulate spatial info.

Quantitative Reasoning Index: Ability to understand quantitative concepts including problem solving and numerical reasoning.

Total Reading Index: Ability to understand text based concepts including reading (Crazy)

Emotional Intelligence

Emotional Perception: Ability to identify false and real emotional expressions, understand how emotions are portrayed through culture and perceive emotional content in voice, facial expressions, language and behavior.

Emotional Understanding: Ability to understand and recognise emotions alongside more complex and mixed emotions.

Emotional Facilitation: Ability to use emotions to generate varying perspectives and support memory and judgment

Emotional Engagement: Ability to connect emotions to an activity, task, person or environment. Helps support motivation.

Emotional Management: Managing one's emotions

Empathy: Ability to understand and share feelings with another person based on their situation or issue

---

Social Intelligence

Social Skills: Ability to socialize and get along with others

Social Awareness: Understanding and relating to others alongside community

Social Intuition: Using experience and gut feeling to understand and navigate social situations alongside how people act in specific scenarios

Relationship Management: Developing and sustaining relationships with other individuals and dealing with conflict between groups.

Cultural Intelligence: Adapting to varying cultural differences in society as a means to handle and navigate social situations.

Adversity Capacity

Mental Fortitude: Ability to maintain mental resilience in the face of hardship or issues

Stress Tolerance: Capability of handling mental or emotional strain in adverse circumstances.

Impulse Management: Ability to control themselves

Perseverance: Ability to continue despite circumstances or issues

Composure: Ability to maintain calm and in control of oneself

---

Intelligence Concepts

Crystallized Intelligence: Using previous knowledge, experience and memory to understand something.

Fluid Intelligence: Ability to reason and understand new problems without knowledge and memory.

General Factor: Idea of general knowledge where if an individual is good at one specific field, they are generally good in intelligence. This includes reasoning ability, memory, processing speed, verbal reasoning and spatial ability.

Gardner's Theory: Idea of multiple varying intelligences where a person cannot be good at each subcategory of intelligence. This includes:

- Visual-Spatial Intelligence: Ability to visualize and blueprint objects and ideas

- Logical-Mathematical Intelligence: Using logic and calculation to understand something

- Naturalistic Intelligence: Understanding and knowing the structure and nature of the environment including wildlife, plants, etc

- Musical Intelligence: Understanding meaning of sounds and music alongside identifying rhythm

- Existential Intelligence: Thinking about the meaning of life

- Interpersonal Intelligence: Understanding themselves

- Intrapersonal Intelligence: Understanding others

- Bodily Kinesthetic Intelligence: Understanding the human body and coordination

- Linguistic Intelligence: Learning language and understanding words.

Cognition

Neuroplasticity: Ability to understand and learn new concepts through restructuring of the brain

Knowledge Application: Applying Knowledge in a specific situation or to use in reasoning

Knowledge: Knowing concepts, ideas, things, etc

Memory: Ability to store and remember information

Analysis

Psychoanalysis: Understanding an individual psychologically including personality, cognition, etc

Scenario Analysis: Understanding and identifying a situation

Statistical Inferences: Using statistics and data to create inferences and connections about an issue

Insight: Having a complex and deep understanding over a topic or individual based on observation and performances

---

Foresight

Anticipation: Creating a general idea of possible events in the future

Prediction: Accurately and precisely foreseeing a possible event

Guesswork: Using random guessing to foresee a potential scenario without logic or intuition.

Psychological Warfare

Abusing Insecurities: Using the insecurities of an individual to demoralize or attack someone in order to place them at a poor emotional state or lower their self esteem.

Mind Control: Directly controlling one's thoughts, ideas and emotions

Emotional Inducement: Using emotions to help influence or lead into something
Demoralization: Cause an individual to lose hope

Propaganda: Using manipulated or false information to influence a person's thoughts, emotions, and ideas.

Manipulation Methods

Love Bombing: Providing intense emotions of affection and/or flattery towards an individual to influence them

Seduction: Making an individual appealing to another person alongside enticing or charming them.

Gaslighting: Undermining an individual's perception, memory and sanity

Guilt Tripping: Using guilt to influence a person's actions

Triangulation: Involving a third party to incite conflict

Goalpost Moving: Shifting the argument towards

Persuasion: Convincing an individual to adopt an idea or concept provide.

Negotiation: Discussing to reach a desirable agreement towards an issue

Scapegoating: Blaming an individual or group for wrongdoings or issues

Smearing: Spreading damaging and false information about an individual to tarnish their image

---

Manipulation

Direct Manipulation: Directly influencing, or controlling a person often through straightforward methods

Indirect Manipulation: Indirectly influencing or controlling a person, often through subtle and covert methods

Logical Manipulation: Using persuasion and logical arguments to influence an individual

Emotional Manipulation: Appealing to one's emotions to influence their thoughts and ideas

Individual Manipulation: Manipulating a single individual to reach a goal

Mass Manipulation: Manipulating entire groups or bodies of people to reach a goal

Positive Manipulation: Controlling / influencing an individual for their own benefit

---

Deception

Misdirection: Misleading people with information or ideas

Fabrication: Creating false information about something

Acting Skill: Making fake personalities and emotions to mislead or conceal intentions or deceive someone

Concealment: Hiding or keeping info / facts and preventing the discovery of something.

Espionage: Use of spying and/or infiltration as a method of gathering information or sabotaging an opposing force.

Information Control: Managing, censoring, distorting, regulating and handling facts, data, and details within a context, group or society.

———————————————————————————

Unpredictability

Cognitive Volatility: Rapid change of level of thinking and reasoning in problem solving

Creativity: Ability to think outside the box using imagination and original ideas for problem solving

Risk Taking: Willing to calculate and identify possible risks or challenges in order to achieve a goal.

Unconventionality: Not based off of standards or general ideas followed by most people.

Adaptability: Responding or adjusting to a changing circumstance

———————————————————————————

Social Engineering

Resource Management: Ability to use abilities and assets to serve a specific goal

Influence Building: Expanding a person's ability to affect and influence the decisions of others, groups, and/or entire societies through cultivating trust, credibility and/or authority

Leadership: The skill of guiding groups of individuals to reach a goal

Charisma: Compelling attractiveness or charm to inspire devotion within others or influence them

Aura: The atmosphere given by a person

Psychology

Psychological Profiling: Ability to understand and identify a person's personality, emotions, and thinking process.

Psychological Insight: Having a complex yet clear perception and understanding of an individual's personality, emotions and thinking process.

Cold Reading: Understanding a person's appearance and emotions to create a general idea of their personality

Hot Reading: Gathering information about an individual based on prior info in advance such as background research or hearing on the person.

Seeing Thru People: Being able to identify and understand a person's true intentions and reasoning

---

Tactics

Tactical Potency: Efficiency or ability of the tactic used in a situation or context of it being used

Tactical Synergy: How capable an individual is with using tactics to collaborate with varying assets / factors. Isn't always used in a military context.

Tactical Management: idk

Multitasking: Ability to effectively handle multiple assets or issues at the same time

---

Field Crafting

Setting Traps: Arranging mechanisms or techniques intended to catch, capture or ensnare someone into an unfavorable position

Contingencies: A response to a possible future event that may be considered catastrophic.

Risk Calculation: Calculating the possibility of succeeding and failure based on chances and factors

Information Gathering: Using 5 senses to gather information on a specific topic to gain leverage

---

Strategy

Strategy Control: Monitoring or managing a strategy to ensure it maintains on track and achieves its intended objective

Strategy Alignment: How close said strategy reaches a specific goal

Strategy Complexity: Sophistication and intricacies related to the strategy, including designing, implementing and executing. Incorporates varying interrelated elements of the strategy.

Strategy Efficiency: Measures how strategy uses resources and efforts to produce its outcome without waste

Strategy Effectiveness: The degree of how the strategy achieves it’s goal in both short and long term situations.

Strategy Foresight: Ability to foresee the events of the strategy and how each step leads to the next.

Strategy Counter Difficulty: Presenting challenges / obstacles in a strategy that makes it harder to be countered or opposed effectively.

Strategy Shielding: How protected a strategy is from potential risks or countermoves by an opponent.

Counteraction

Trap Evasion - Evading any traps set up by an opponent
Improvising - Produce or respond to an issue based on what is available
Tactical Responsiveness - Quality to respond quickly to an issue effectively
Field Navigation - Ability to navigate a new or changing issue effectively

---

Planning

Preparation Process: How a plan is ready for an event to be undertaken

Planning Versatility: Ability to address varying multiple changing issues with a single plan alongside ability to adapt to said issues

Planning Intricacies: Detail of the planning including the complexity and action made

Planning Formulation Speed: How fast an individual creates a plan

Planning Coverage: Creating a comprehensive plan that covers all important aspects and details

Planning Harder to Counter: How hard it is for a plan to be countered by the opposing force.

Methods

Innovation / Fluid Methods: Ability to design and create new methods to solve a problem

Crystalized Methods: Using knowledge and abstract methods to solve a problem

---

Adaptability

Cognitive Adaptability: Ability to mentally adapt in a thought process including manipulating one's thought process to solve a changing problem.

Social Adaptability: Changing to a social situation in order to meet a certain requirement to address a problem

Environmental Adaptability: How an individual can adapt to environmental conditions

Strategy Adaptability: How adaptable and modifiable a strategy can be in the case of a possible countermove or issue

---

Thinking

Logical Thinking: Employing deduction, induction and abduction to arrive at a conclusion in a sensible manner

Critical Thinking: Analyzing and evaluating information and arguments in a logical and systematic manner while being devoid of fake information or personal opinion

Systematic Thinking: Methodical thinking done through a specific linear system.

Analogical Thinking: Employing analysis and logical inference to support a specific style of thinking

Associative Thinking: Ability to link and create connections between objects

Holistic Thinking: Applying a belief that two objects are connected through explaining by only reference to the whole concept itself.

Decompositional Thinking: Breaking down a single concept into varying smaller ideas or groups

Convergent Thinking: Ability to think through moving to a specific point and employ abduction to reach a specific conclusion.

Divergent Thinking: Ability to think through moving away from a specific point and employ abduction to reach a specific conclusion

Metacognition: Understanding one's own thought process and how they reached a conclusion

Abstract Thinking: Using pattern recognition and inductive thinking

Illogical Thinking: Using reasoning that ignores facts or is fallacious

---

Reasoning

Logical Reasoning: Using sound and sensible reasoning to make a conclusion or way of thinking

Deductive Reasoning: Subtracting or narrowing down options to reach a specific conclusion based on observations.

Inductive Reasoning: Making specific observations in a topic and creating a general conclusion

Abductive Reasoning: Using outside reasoning due to limited reasoning or observations in order to draw a conclusion.

Quantitative Reasoning: Using numbers and statistics to support a method of thinking

Causal Reasoning: Using reasoning related to an informal manner rather than logic

---

Behavioral

Caution: Care taken to avoid running into danger or problems

Bias Management: Managing one's own prejudice and inclination towards an issue as to ensure critical thinking

Pattern Recognition: Being able to recognise underlying relationships and patterns of an item

Connecting the Dots: Using information given to create a systematic and structured understanding of something

Ruthlessness: Lacking compassion and pity for others

Cunningness: Showing deceitful and evasive skill in handling an issue

---

Judgment

Decision Making: Action of making important decisions based on a specific method of thinking / reasoning

Intuition: Using experience and emotional intelligence to make a decision

Guesswork: Making a choice without any influence from experience or any form of thinking

---

Resistances

Manipulation Resistance: Resistance from influence and control by individuals

Perception Resistance: Changing one’s own perception towards a view or idea

Dissonance Resistance: Aligning one’s thoughts, emotions, or actions