

Rorschach Interpretation Assistance Program™

Interpretive Report

by

John E. Exner, Jr., PhD, and Irving B. Weiner, PhD

Client Information

| | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| Name: | Mr. C. | Gender: | - Not specified - |
| Client ID: | -Not Specified- | Ethnicity: | -Not Specified- |
| Birthdate: | 04/12/1968 | Age (years): | 35 |
| Marital Status: | Married | Education (years): | 16 |

Protocol Information

| | |
|-------------------|------------|
| Test Date: | 04/25/2003 |
|-------------------|------------|

Caveats

The Rorschach Interpretive Assistance Program (RIAP) Version 5 for Windows® provides computer-generated quantitative data and narrative statements that are based on the Comprehensive System. The scoring guidelines and interpretive strategies were primarily derived from the following sources: *The Rorschach: A Comprehensive System, Volume 1: Basic Foundations, Fourth Edition* (Exner, 2003); *A Rorschach Workbook for the Comprehensive System, Fifth Edition* (Exner, 2000); *The Rorschach: A Comprehensive System, Volume 3, Assessment of Children and Adolescents, Second Edition* (Exner & Weiner, 1995); and *Principles of Rorschach Interpretation* (Weiner, 1998). The RIAP5 incorporates the new Comprehensive System variables included in *A Rorschach Workbook for the Comprehensive System, Fifth Edition* (Exner, 2001). Additional interpretive information about the Comprehensive System is also presented in *A Primer for Rorschach Interpretation* (Exner, 2000). The quantitative data include a Sequence of Scores, a Structural Summary, a Constellations Table, and a Summary of Response Contents. The narrative statements consist of interpretive hypotheses derived mainly from the structural features of a Rorschach protocol and take only modest account of the thematic imagery contained in individual responses. These computer-based interpretive hypotheses identify various personality characteristics associated with quantitative aspects of Rorschach data and can contribute to forming valid and comprehensive impressions of an individual's psychological functioning. However, the narrative statements produced by the RIAP5 for Windows describe the implications of Rorschach findings among people in general, and do not necessarily apply in all respects to the functioning of any one person. To ensure a thorough and accurate description of a particular individual's personality characteristics and behavioral tendencies, examiners should consider qualitative as well as quantitative features of the person's Rorschach protocol, and they should also judge the applicability of RIAP5 interpretive hypotheses in light of information from other sources concerning the person's clinical status and past and present life circumstances. This interpretive assistance program is intended for use by or under the supervision of qualified professional persons with training and experience in Rorschach assessment. Utilization of the RIAP5 in the absence of such qualifications may violate ethical guidelines for providing services only within the boundaries of one's competence.

Sequence of Scores

| Card | Resp. No | Location and DQ | Loc. No. | Determinant(s) and Form Quality | (2) | Content(s) | Pop | Z Score | Special Scores |
|-------------|----------|-----------------|----------|---------------------------------|-----|------------|-----|---------|-------------------|
| I | 1 | WSo | 1 | FDo | | Bt | | 3.5 | DV, MOR |
| | 2 | Do | 4 | Fo | | A | | | DV, PER |
| II | 3 | DdS+ | 99 | Ma.FC'- | | H,Cg | | 4.5 | DR2, AB, PHR |
| III | 4 | W+ | 1 | Ma.CFu | 2 | H,(A),Cg | P | 5.5 | FAB, AG, COP, PHR |
| IV | 5 | Do | 6 | Fo | 2 | Cg | | | PER |
| | 6 | W+ | 1 | Mp.FDo | | (H),Bt | P | 4.0 | DV, AG, GHR |
| V | 7 | Ddo | 99 | FMao | | A | | | |
| | 8 | Wo | 1 | mp- | | Ad | | 1.0 | MOR |
| VI | 9 | Ddo | 33 | Fu | | (Hd),Sx | | | ALOG, PHR |
| VII | 10 | W+ | 1 | Mao | 2 | H,Ls | | 2.5 | AG, DR, PHR |
| | 11 | Wo | 1 | F- | | An | | 2.5 | DV2 |
| | 12 | Do | 2 | FVu | | Fd | | | PER |
| VIII | 13 | W+ | 1 | Mp.CF- | | (Hd),Fi,Cg | | 4.5 | FAB2, PHR |
| IX | 14 | Wv | 1 | C | | Fi | | | PER |
| X | 15 | D+ | 11 | Ma- | | Hd,Sx | | 4.0 | FAB, PHR |
| | 16 | Dv | 9 | C | 2 | Bl | | | |

Summary of Approach

| | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| I : WS.D | VI : Dd |
| II : DdS | VII : W.W.D |
| III : W | VIII : W |
| IV : D.W | IX : W |
| V : Dd.W | X : D.D |

Structural Summary

| Location Features | Determinants | | Contents | S-Constellation | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|---|--|-------|-------|-----------|---|----|------------|---|----|-----------|---|----|------------|---|----|-------------|--|--|------------|--|--|----------------------|--|--|-----------------------|--|--|--------|---------|--|--------|---------|--|---------|---------|--|--------|---------|--|--|---------|--|
| Zf = 9 ZSum = 32.0 ZEst = 27.5 W = 8 (Wv = 1) D = 5 W+D = 13 Dd = 3 S = 2 | Blends M.FC' M.CF M.FD M.CF | Single M = 2 FM = 1 m = 1 FC = 0 CF = 0 C = 2 Cn = 0 FC' = 0 C'F = 0 C' = 0 FT = 0 TF = 0 T = 0 FV = 1 VF = 0 V = 0 FY = 0 YF = 0 Y = 0 Fr = 0 rF = 0 FD = 1 F = 4 (2) = 4 | H = 3 (H) = 1 Hd = 1 (Hd) = 2 Hx = 0 A = 2 (A) = 1 Ad = 1 (Ad) = 0 An = 1 Art = 0 Ay = 0 Bl = 1 Bt = 2 Cg = 4 Cl = 0 Ex = 0 Fd = 1 Fi = 2 Ge = 0 Hh = 0 Ls = 1 Na = 0 Sc = 0 Sx = 2 Xy = 0 Idio = 0 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FV+VF+V+FD > 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Col-Shd Blends > 0 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ego < .31 or > .44 <input type="checkbox"/> MOR > 3 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Zd > ±3.5 <input type="checkbox"/> es > EA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CF + C > FC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X+% < .70 <input type="checkbox"/> S > 3 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> P < 3 or > 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Pure H < 2 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> R < 17 7 Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DQ (FQ-) + = 6 (3) o = 8 (2) v/+ = 0 (0) v = 2 (0) | | | | Special Scores | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Form Quality | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | FQx | MQual | W+D | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| + = 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| o = 6 | 2 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| u = 3 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - = 5 | 3 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| none = 2 | 0 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Lvl-1</th> <th>Lvl-2</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>DV = 3 x1</td> <td>1</td> <td>x2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>INC = 0 x2</td> <td>0</td> <td>x4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DR = 1 x3</td> <td>1</td> <td>x6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FAB = 2 x4</td> <td>1</td> <td>x7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ALOG = 1 x5</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>CON = 0 x7</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Raw Sum6 = 10</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wgtd Sum6 = 34</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>AB = 1</td> <td>GHR = 1</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>AG = 3</td> <td>PHR = 6</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>COP = 1</td> <td>MOR = 2</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>CP = 0</td> <td>PER = 4</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>PSV = 0</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | | Lvl-1 | Lvl-2 | DV = 3 x1 | 1 | x2 | INC = 0 x2 | 0 | x4 | DR = 1 x3 | 1 | x6 | FAB = 2 x4 | 1 | x7 | ALOG = 1 x5 | | | CON = 0 x7 | | | Raw Sum6 = 10 | | | Wgtd Sum6 = 34 | | | AB = 1 | GHR = 1 | | AG = 3 | PHR = 6 | | COP = 1 | MOR = 2 | | CP = 0 | PER = 4 | | | PSV = 0 | |
| | Lvl-1 | Lvl-2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DV = 3 x1 | 1 | x2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| INC = 0 x2 | 0 | x4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DR = 1 x3 | 1 | x6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FAB = 2 x4 | 1 | x7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ALOG = 1 x5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CON = 0 x7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Raw Sum6 = 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wgtd Sum6 = 34 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AB = 1 | GHR = 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AG = 3 | PHR = 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| COP = 1 | MOR = 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CP = 0 | PER = 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | PSV = 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

RATIOS, PERCENTAGES, AND DERIVATIONS

| | | | |
|--------------|------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| R = 16 | L = 0.33 | INTERPERSONAL | |
| EB = 6 : 5.0 | EA = 11.0 | FC:CF+C = 0 : 4 | COP = 1 |
| eb = 2 : 2 | es = 4 | Pure C = 2 | AG = 3 |
| | Adj es = 4 | SumC' : WSumC = 1 : 5.0 | GHR:PHR = 1 : 6 |
| | Adj D = +2 | Afr = 0.33 | a:p = 5 : 3 |
| | | S = 2 | Food = 1 |
| FM = 1 | SumC' = 1 | Blends:R = 4 : 16 | SumT = 0 |
| m = 1 | SumV = 1 | CP = 0 | Human Content = 7 |
| | | | Pure H = 3 |
| | | | PER = 4 |
| | | | Isolation Index = 0.19 |

| IDEATION | MEDIATION | PROCESSING | SELF-PERCEPTION |
|------------------|-------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| a:p = 5 : 3 | XA% = 0.56 | Zf = 9 | 3r+(2)/R = 0.25 |
| Ma:Mp = 4 : 2 | WDA% = 0.54 | W:D:Dd = 8:5:3 | Fr+rF = 0 |
| 2AB+(Art+Ay) = 2 | X-% = 0.31 | W : M = 8 : 6 | SumV = 1 |
| MOR = 2 | S- = 1 | Zd = +4.5 | FD = 2 |
| | P = 2 | PSV = 0 | An+Xy = 1 |
| | X+% = 0.38 | DQ+ = 6 | MOR = 2 |
| | Xu% = 0.19 | DQv = 2 | H:(H)+Hd+(Hd) = 3 : 4 |
| | | | |

| | | | | | |
|---------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| PTI = 5 | <input type="checkbox"/> DEPI = 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> CDI = 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> S-CON = 7 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HVI = Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> OBS = No |
|---------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|

CONSTELLATIONS TABLE

| S-Constellation (Suicide Potential) | PTI (Perceptual-Thinking Index) |
|--|--|
| <p><input type="checkbox"/> Positive if 8 or more conditions are true: NOTE: Applicable only for subjects over 14 years old.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FV+VF+V+FD [3] > 2</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Col-Shd Blends [0] > 0</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ego [0.25] < .31 or > .44</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> MOR [2] > 3</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Zd [4.5] > ±3.5</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> es [4] > EA [11.0]</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CF + C [4] > FC [0]</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X+% [0.38] < .70</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> S [2] > 3</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> P [2] < 3 or > 8</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Pure H [3] < 2</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> R [16] < 17</p> <hr/> <p>7 Total</p> | <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (XA% [0.56] < 0.70) and (WDA% [0.54] < 0.75)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X-% [0.31] > 0.29</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (Sum Level 2 Special Scores [3] > 2) and (FAB2 [1] > 0)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ((R [16] < 17) and (WSum6 [34] > 12)) or ((R [16] > 16) and (WSum6 [34] > 17))</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (M- [3] > 1) or (X-% [0.31] > 0.40)</p> <hr/> <p>5 Total</p> |
| DEPI (Depression Index) | CDI (Coping Deficit Index) |
| <p><input type="checkbox"/> Positive if 5 or more conditions are true:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (FV + VF + V [1] > 0) or (FD [2] > 2)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> (Col-Shd Blends [0] > 0) or (S [2] > 2)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (3r + (2)/R [0.25] > 0.44 and Fr + rF [0] = 0) or (3r + (2)/R [0.25] < 0.33)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (Afr [0.33] < 0.46) or (Blends [4] < 4)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> (SumShading [2] > FM + m [2]) or (SumC' [1] > 2)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> (MOR [2] > 2) or (2xAB + Art + Ay [2] > 3)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (COP [1] < 2) or ((Bt+2xCl+Ge+Ls+2xNa)/R [0.19] > 0.24)</p> <hr/> <p>4 Total</p> | <p><input type="checkbox"/> Positive if 4 or more conditions are true:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> (EA [11.0] < 6) or (AdjD [2] < 0)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> (COP [1] < 2) and (AG [3] < 2)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (Weighted Sum C [5.0] < 2.5) or (Afr [0.33] < 0.46)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> (Passive [3] > Active + 1 [6]) or (Pure H [3] < 2)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (Sum T [0] > 1) or (Isolate/R [0.19] > 0.24) or (Food [1] > 0)</p> <hr/> <p>2 Total</p> |
| HVI (Hypervigilance Index) | OBS (Obsessive Style Index) |
| <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Positive if condition 1 is true and at least 4 of the others are true:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (1) FT + TF + T [0] = 0</p> <p>-----</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> (2) Zf [9] > 12</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (3) Zd [4.5] > +3.5</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> (4) S [2] > 3</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (5) H + (H) + Hd + (Hd) [7] > 6</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (6) (H) + (A) + (Hd) + (Ad) [4] > 3</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (7) H + A : Hd + Ad [7:4] < 4 : 1</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (8) Cg [4] > 3</p> | <p><input type="checkbox"/> (1) Dd [3] > 3</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> (2) Zf [9] > 12</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (3) Zd [4.5] > +3.0</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> (4) Populars [2] > 7</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> (5) FQ+ [0] > 1</p> <p>-----</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Positive if one or more is true:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Conditions 1 to 5 are all true</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Two or more of 1 to 4 are true and FQ+ [0] > 3</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 3 or more of 1 to 5 are true and X+% [0.38] > 0.89</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> FQ+ [0] > 3 and X+% [0.38] > 0.89</p> |

NOTE: '*' indicates a cutoff that has been adjusted for age norms.

Interpretive Hypotheses

The first step in considering the possible interpretive significance of Rorschach findings consists of determining whether a protocol is sufficiently long (more than 13 responses) and complete (no card rejections) to be useful; that is, to provide reliable data and support valid inferences. Additionally in this initial process, concerns should be raised if elevations in the S-CON suggest suicide potential. Interpretive cautions may be raised if highly unusual features of the data suggest efforts to simulate serious psychological disturbance.

This record contains a sufficient number of responses to provide reliable information and to support valid interpretations.

Constellations

| | | | | | |
|---------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| PTI = 5 | <input type="checkbox"/> DEPI = 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> CDI = 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> S-CON = 7 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HVI = Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> OBS = No |
|---------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|

Interpretive Search Strategy

| Positive Key Variable(s) | Interpretive Search Strategy |
|--------------------------|--|
| 1. PTI > 3 | Ideation > Mediation > Processing > Controls > Affect > Self-Perception > Interpersonal Perception |

Ideation

| | | | | | |
|--|----------------|------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------|
| R = 16 | L = 0.33 | PTI = 5 | <input type="checkbox"/> DEPI = 4 | Critical Special Scores | |
| EB = 6 : 5.0 | EBPer = N/A | DV = 3 | DV2 = 1 | INC = 0 | INC2 = 0 |
| eb = 2 : 2 | MOR = 2 | DR = 1 | DR2 = 1 | FAB = 2 | FAB2 = 1 |
| FM = 1 | m = 1 | ALOG = 1 | Raw Sum6 = 10 | | |
| a:p = 5 : 3 | M- = 3 | CONTAM = 0 | Wgtd Sum6 = 34 | | |
| Ma:Mp = 4 : 2 | M none = 0 | | | | |
| | 2AB+Art+Ay = 2 | | | | |
| Responses with Critical Special Scores: | | | | | |
| 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15 | | | | | |

This cluster of variables provides information about the way people think about the experiences they have and the impressions they form of events in their lives. People adapt best when they are able to think about their experiences and impressions in a logical, coherent, flexible, constructive, and only moderately preoccupying manner. Conversely, being inclined to illogical, incoherent, inflexible, overly fanciful, or excessively preoccupying ways of thinking constitutes a personality liability that interferes with psychological adjustment.

1. The client's protocol contains many features that are commonly found in persons with schizophrenia-spectrum disorders, including Schizophrenia, Schizophreniform Disorder, Schizoaffective Disorder, Delusional Disorder, and Schizotypal Personality Disorder. Among these features are some serious problems in thinking.

2. The client is less likely than most people to experience intrusive ideation over which he/she has little control, and he/she is relatively unburdened by either (a) a disconcerting awareness of needs that are not being met, or (b) worrisome thoughts about being unable to prevent other people or events from determining his/her destiny. Although this relative lack of troubling ideation may spare him/her some stress, it may also reflect some emptiness and indifference in his/her life. The possibility should be considered that he/she is a relatively unmotivated, undemanding, and easily satisfied individual who

Client Name: Mr. C.

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seldom experiences needs or wants, rarely entertains hopes and dreams, and remains bland and unconcerned even in unwelcome circumstances. Another possibility suggested by the data in his/her case involves neither a limited need for arousal nor self-denial, but instead an orientation toward gratifying needs as soon as they arise, without allowing them to linger unmet as a source of intrusive ideational concerns. Should this be true, he/she may regularly opt for getting his/her needs met rather than worrying about them. Consequently, engaging in self-gratifying behaviors without sufficient delay or restraint could contribute to various kinds of conduct problems and actions to which others take exception or offense.

3. The client appears capable of thinking in a flexible manner that facilitates his/her being able to contemplate alternative perspectives on his/her experience, to consider changing his/her point of view, and to keep his/her mind open to new information and previously unfamiliar ideas, no matter how long or firmly he/she has held his/her present opinions and beliefs. Such flexibility is a personality asset that promotes good adjustment and contributes to progress in psychotherapy, although it does not ensure that a person will always think logically and coherently.

4. The client gives evidence of a serious impairment in his/her ability to think logically and coherently. Specifically in this regard, he/she is much less capable than most people of coming to reasonable conclusions about relationships between events and of maintaining a connected flow of associations in which ideas follow each other in a comprehensible manner. As a result, there are likely to be frequent occasions when his/her adaptation is compromised by instances of arbitrary and circumstantial reasoning and moments in which loose and scattered ideation confuses him/her and is confusing to others. The extent of his/her disordered thinking calls for intervention focused on helping him/her improve the clarity of his/her thinking, from which he/she would benefit considerably in the management of his/her daily affairs. The client's thinking is particularly likely to become strange when he/she is contemplating the nature of people and their actions.

5. The responses containing critical special scores should be examined for the extent to which they demonstrated immature qualities for a person this age (as opposed to a bizarre quality). This information may be helpful in understanding the nature of his/her cognitive difficulties. The degree to which the content reflects subcultural influence, intellectual limitations, or a possible expressive language disorder should also be evaluated. If these mitigating factors are present, consideration should be given to the possibility that the weighted sum of his/her Special Scores overestimates his/her propensity for disordered thinking.

Cognitive Mediation

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| <p>R = 16 Lambda = 0.33 P = 2 FQx+ = 0 FQxo = 6 FQxu = 3 FQx- = 5 FQx none = 2</p> <p>Pure C = 2 Pure Y = 0 Pure C' = 0 Pure T = 0</p> | <p>☐ OBS = No WDA% = 0.54 XA% = 0.56 X+% = 0.38 F+% = 0.50 X-% = 0.31 S-% = 0.20 Xu% = 0.19 M- = 3 M none = 0</p> | <p>Minus Responses 3, 8, 11, 13, 15</p> |
|--|--|---|

This cluster of variables provides information about the manner in which people perceive their environment, particularly with respect to whether they perceive people and events the way most other people do. Being able to perceive one's experience realistically and with a minimum of conventionality constitutes a personality strength that typically contributes to good adjustment. Conversely, difficulties in seeing themselves and their world in a realistic light is a personality limitation that often causes adjustment problems, and the same is true for inclinations to be unusually conforming or highly idiosyncratic in forming impressions of one's experience.

6. The client demonstrates a severe impairment of his/her reality testing abilities, often misperceiving events and forming mistaken impressions of people and what their actions signify. This significant adaptive liability is likely to result in his/her frequent failure to anticipate the consequences of his/her actions and to

Client Name: Mr. C.

Client ID: -Not Specified-

misconstrue the boundaries of appropriate behavior. The client's inaccurate perceptions of people and events are likely to lead him/her to erroneous conclusions and ill-advised actions, and faulty judgment is likely to undermine the adequacy of his/her adjustment. This confusion in separating reality from fantasy and the inappropriate behaviors to which it can lead appear to constitute a chronic and pervasive source of adjustment difficulties in his/her life. The extent to which he/she distorts reality is likely to prevent him/her from maintaining adequate adjustment for any length of time in most situations. Most people with this degree of impaired reality testing have difficulty managing basic psychological aspects of everyday living without assistance or supervision, and many meet criteria for a psychotic degree of disturbance. The client's faulty perceptions appear to be determined, in part, by the extent to which intense affective experience is interfering with his/her cognitive functioning.

7. There is evidence in his/her responses of a maladaptive impairment of social perception. In particular, he/she appears prone to forming inaccurate impressions of what other people are thinking and feeling and why they act as they do. Such a tendency to misjudge the attitudes and intentions of others identifies limited empathic capacity and creates a potential for inappropriate social behavior. This person is accordingly at risk for adjustment difficulties attributable to faulty perceptions of people and interpersonal interactions. In addition, these distorted impressions of interpersonal situations are contributing substantially to impairments in his/her overall sense of reality. Consequently, there is reason to believe that a treatment focus on resolving his/her interpersonal concerns and enhancing his/her empathic capacity will prove helpful in rectifying lapses in his/her reality testing.

Information Processing

Table with 4 columns and 4 rows of psychological test results including R, EB, Zf, HVI, L, W:D:Dd, W:M, OBS, Zd, PSV, DQ+, DQv/+, and DQv.

This cluster of variables provides information about the manner in which people focus their attention on events in their lives and how they organize the perceptions that enter into their awareness. Successful adaptation is promoted by openness to experience and efficient organization of the impressions one forms, whereas viewing the world with a narrow or disorganized frame of reference makes a person susceptible to various types of adjustment difficulty.

8. The client typically devotes considerable energy to keeping alert to what is going on around him/her, and he/she is much more concerned than most people with surveying situations thoroughly enough to notice their every feature. The excessive scrutiny with which he/she pays attention to his/her environment identifies a hypervigilant personality style that is likely to engender suspicion and mistrust in his/her everyday transactions with the world and particularly in his/her dealings with people. The implications of his/her hypervigilance for strained relationships with others are indicated further in the discussion of his/her interpersonal cluster of variables. The extent to which he/she clings rigidly to the products of his/her hypervigilance will likely depend on the general openness and flexibility of his/her cognitive functioning, as noted elsewhere in the discussion of his/her Information Processing and Ideation clusters of variables.

9. In attending to his/her experience, he/she tends to take in more information than he/she can organize efficiently and to examine situations more thoroughly than serves any reasonable purpose. Such persons often perform admirably when success hinges on being careful and thorough, provided that circumstances allow sufficient time for them to work in their preferred painstaking way. Under time pressure, however, they may become anxious and feel dissatisfied with the products of their uncomfortably hastened efforts. In time-demanding circumstances, their excessive intake of information may result in their underachieving, not because of an aversion to hard work, but as a consequence of unfinished projects. A predilection for seeking more information than one can readily integrate defines a pattern of overincorporation that also tends to interfere with effective decision making. Accordingly, this person may typically feel that he/she lacks sufficient information on which to base choices that need to be made; as a consequence, he/she may be hesitant in making decisions, uncertain about whatever decisions he/she does make, and easily persuaded to defer and delay, rather than come to closure, in his/her opinions and conclusions.

10. Although he/she generally maintains an adaptive level of attention to his/her experience, there are times when he/she does not process information as thoroughly as would be desirable. The client's occasional lack of effort in this regard may represent limited motivation to grasp complex concepts and to

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attempt ambitious undertakings. This pattern of conservative goal setting and modest aspirations can sometimes serve a useful purpose, as a defensive withdrawal from competitiveness in persons with intellectual or other cognitive handicaps. In the absence of such handicaps, however, his/her aversion to aspirations may derive from a negative image of himself/herself and his/her capabilities, which is a possibility that should be considered further in examining the Self-Perception cluster of variables. Also of note, is the consistency of this finding with his/her hypervigilant personality style. The caution and suspicion with which he/she views people and events often fosters withdrawal from engaging with others in the pursuit of ambitious goals.

11. The quality of his/her efforts to focus his/her attention with precision and to synthesize aspects of his/her experience largely resembles that of most people. However, there are times when he/she attends to his/her experience less precisely than would be desirable and opts instead for being excessively vague about matters that come to his/her attention. This occasional vagueness in his/her manner of processing information identifies some cognitive immaturity on his/her part that may contribute to adjustment difficulties.

Capacity for Control and Tolerance for Stress

| | | | |
|--------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| EB = 6 : 5.0 | EA = 11.0 | | D = +2 |
| eb = 2 : 2 | es = 4 | Adj es = 4 | Adj D = +2 |
| FM = 1 | C' = 1 | T = 0 | □ CDI = 2 |
| m = 1 | V = 1 | Y = 0 | |

This cluster of variables provides information about a person's psychological resources, ability to manage stress, and capacity to cope consistently and effectively with life events. The relevant Rorschach findings help to identify (a) the extent of adaptive capacity people can muster in planning and implementing ways of dealing with their everyday experiences, (b) the amount and kinds of stressful demands currently present in their lives, (c) how well they can tolerate their level of stress without becoming unduly upset and losing self-control, and (d) the adequacy with which they can bring a cohesive personality style to bear in managing their affairs. Sufficient resources to minimize subjectively felt distress and to maintain a consistent coping style promote psychological well-being and successful adaptation to life demands. Conversely, inadequate resources, excessive experienced stress, and inconsistent coping efforts typically result in lives marked by distress, disappointment, and limited accomplishment.

12. This person appears to lack a consistent and well-defined coping style. Instead, he/she goes back and forth between expressive and ideational ways of dealing with his/her experience, often ineffectively and without a clear sense of purpose. Such people tend to have difficulty making decisions because they vacillate between paying attention to their mind and paying attention to their "feelings." In solving problems, they often show neither concerted efforts to think them through nor sustained trial-and-error experimentation; instead, they display an inefficient mix of both methods. They are likely to conduct themselves in unpredictable ways, even in similar circumstances, and both they and the people close to them often have difficulty anticipating what they are likely to say, do, think, and/or feel next. Being inconsistent and unpredictable in these ways does not preclude a person's having adequate coping resources or being able to manage stress reasonably well. However, the absence of a well-defined coping style makes it likely that whatever resources are available will not be deployed as effectively as would be possible in the presence of a consistently ideational or expressive coping style.

13. This person appears to have more than adequate psychological resources to cope comfortably with the ideational and emotional demands ordinarily imposed on him/her by internal and external events in his/her life. Because he/she is more capable than most people of managing the stresses in his/her life without becoming unduly upset by them, he/she is quite likely to be relatively free from overt anxiety, tension, nervousness, and irritability. However, his/her above average tolerance for stress does not reflect any unusual level of adaptive capacity; instead, it appears to derive from his/her being less influenced than most people by the internal experience of needs and feelings. Individuals of this type are often able to remain remarkably calm and unflustered in crisis situations that distress others around them, but they also tend to ignore or minimize implications of events that should capture their attention and cause them concern. Their insensitivity to the subtle nuances of events in their lives may at times prevent them from dealing effectively with people and situations. They also tend to be quite stable individuals and to possess an above

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average capacity to tolerate frustration and persevere in the face of obstacles. This person is, consequently, likely to be more capable than most people of controlling his/her behavior and avoiding emotional outbursts and impulsive actions. People with this pattern of above average stability are usually self-satisfied individuals who rarely seek psychological help on a voluntary basis. If seen in psychotherapy, they typically resist change until or unless they can be helped to become consciously worried about their lives or dissatisfied with themselves.

Affect

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| <p>□ DEPI = 4 EB = 6 : 5.0 eb = 2 : 2 C' = 1 T = 0 V = 1 Y = 0</p> | <p>EBPer = N/A FC:CF+C = 0 : 4 Pure C = 2 SumC':WSumC = 1 : 5.0 Afr = 0.33 2AB+Art+Ay = 2 S = 2 (S to I, II, and III = 2) Blends/R = 4 : 16 CP = 0</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">Blends</p> <p>M.FC' M.CF M.FD M.CF</p> |
|--|---|---|

This cluster of variables provides information about the manner and comfort with which people process emotional experience, with specific respect to how they deal with feelings arising from within themselves and how they respond to the feelings of others and to emotionally charged situations in general. The relevant Rorschach findings help to identify whether people have adequate capacities to experience and express emotion sufficiently, pleasurably, and in moderation, or whether, instead, they are prone to process affect in a constricted, dysphoric, or overly intense manner that leads to adjustment difficulties.

14. The client appears much less willing than most people to process emotional stimulation. Because of his/her aversion to becoming engaged in affectively charged situations, he/she is at risk for being socially and emotionally withdrawn. Reluctance to process affect does not preclude a person's being interested in and capable of forming attachments to other people. However, the emergence of strong feelings often leads people like him/her to break off an interpersonal interaction, and their aversion to emotionality may limit their social attractiveness.

15. The client shows a maladaptive style of processing affect in which he/she exerts considerably less control over his/her feelings than most adults. This does not necessarily signify that he/she is unable to exert self-control and keep his/her emotions in check, but that he/she chooses not to do so. The client is thus by nature an emotionally immature individual who tends to experience and express affect in an overly dramatic and overly intense manner and whose affects are often shallow and superficial. The client is much more inclined toward casual and expansive expression of relatively transitory affects than toward formal and reserved expression of relatively stable affects. The client may encounter difficulty in establishing and maintaining close interpersonal relationships as a consequence of being viewed by others as an immature, overly emotional, and impulsive individual. In truth, his/her maladaptively unrestrained emotionality is unlikely to represent impulsive episodes of dyscontrol in which he/she behaves in uncharacteristic ways that he/she subsequently regrets. Instead, his/her emotional lability probably reflects an abiding and characteristic disposition to allow his/her affects to flow freely while feeling comfortable in the process. The client's childish tendency toward expansive or explosive emotionality nevertheless creates a significant vulnerability to adjustment difficulties. The client's lack of emotional restraint is especially likely to prove maladaptive if his/her Pure C responses involve primitive content (e.g., blood, fire, paint, sky), as opposed to having an intellectual quality (e.g., art, decoration).

Self-Perception

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|---------------------|--------------------|
| R = 16 | <input type="checkbox"/> OBS = No | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HVI = Yes | | |
| 3r+(2)/R = 0.25 | FD = 2 | MOR = 2 | Hx = 0 | An+Xy = 1 |
| Fr+rF = 0 | V = 1 | T = 0 | Sx = 2 | |
| H : (H)+Hd+(Hd) = 3 : 4 | | | | |
| Responses to be read | | | | |
| <i>MOR Responses</i> | <i>FQ- Responses</i> | <i>M Responses</i> | <i>FM Responses</i> | <i>m Responses</i> |
| 1, 8 | 3, 8, 11, 13, 15 | 3, 4, 6, 10, 13, 15 | 7 | 8 |

This cluster of variables provides information about how people view themselves, particularly with respect to their level of self-esteem, the extent of their self-awareness, and the nature of their self-image. The relevant Rorschach findings help to identify whether people feel satisfied and comfortable with themselves or are burdened by negative self-attitudes, whether they are excessively preoccupied with or paying little attention to themselves, and whether they have a clear and stable sense of their identity or an uncertain and unrealistic grasp of the kind of person they are.

16. This person is not paying sufficient attention to himself/herself and may even be purposefully avoiding self-focusing. An inclination to ignore oneself in this way often derives from a low estimate of one's personal worth. Accordingly, he/she may be comparing himself/herself unfavorably to other people, whom he/she regards as being more able, more attractive, more talented, and generally more worthwhile than he/she is. If so, then he/she is likely to experience low self-esteem and may lack confidence in himself/herself. Additionally, his/her tendency to judge himself/herself unfavorably may result in feelings of futility and contribute to episodes of depression.

17. When this person is paying attention to himself/herself, he/she tends to engage more often than most people in critical self-examination of his/her attitudes and motivations. Reflecting on oneself in this way often contributes to being (a) cognizant of how best to meet one's needs, (b) sensitive to how one's behavior affects other people, and (c) open to reconsidering one's self-image and impression of oneself. This capacity for introspection and self-awareness typically facilitates effective participation and positive personality change in psychotherapy. In this person's case, however, self-examination appears to include rumination about aspects of himself/herself or his/her actions that he/she regards as undesirable. The client may experience chronic self-criticism and poor self-regard, and his/her negative attitudes toward himself/herself are probably promoting a sense of personal dissatisfaction that can range from mild displeasure to self-disgust or even self-loathing. Therefore his/her view of himself/herself is likely to be generating emotional pain and may render him/her vulnerable to episodes of depression.

18. This person demonstrates an adequate capacity to identify comfortably with real people in his/her life and appears to have opportunities to form such identifications. Therefore, he/she is likely to have achieved a clear and stable sense of his/her personal identity. This finding does not ensure an accurate or pleasing self-image, but it does demonstrate adaptive capacities to base his/her self-concept on social interactions he/she has actually experienced, rather than on imaginary encounters with people.

19. Responses 1 and 8 contain MORs with the content codes Bt and Ad and should be examined carefully for their thematic imagery.

20. Distorted form responses (FQ-) usually involve some projection of a person's underlying attitudes and concerns. Responses 3, 8, 11, 13, and 15 are perceptually inaccurate and should be examined for the possible implications of their thematic imagery.

21. Movement responses often contain projected self- and object-representations that provide clues to people's underlying concepts of themselves and other people. Responses 3, 4, 6, 10, 13, and 15 in this record include M; response 7 includes FM; and response 8 includes m. The imagery in these responses should be examined for the possible implications of its thematic content.

22. This person included Sex content on responses 9 and 15, which should be examined for the possible implications of their thematic imagery. Multiple Sex contents usually indicate sexual preoccupation or concern, especially if they involve movement, morbidity, or inaccurate perception.

Interpersonal Perception

| | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|-------------|-------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> CDI = 2 | a:p = 5 : 3 | T = 0 | EA = 11.0 | EB = 6 : 50 | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HVI = Yes | Food = 1 | PER = 4 | COP = 1 | AG = 3 | S = 2 |
| Sum H = 7 | H:(H)+Hd+(Hd) = 3 : 4 | | Pure H = 3 | | |
| GHR:PHR = 1 : 6 | Isolate/R = 0.19 | | C'+T+V+Y = 2 | | |
| Afr = 0.33 | | | | | |
| Responses to be read | | | | | |
| <i>M with Pair</i> | <i>FM with Pair</i> | <i>m with Pair</i> | <i>Human Contents</i> | | |
| 4, 10 | None | None | 3, 4, 6, 9, 10, 13, 15 | | |

This cluster of variables provides information about how people relate to others, particularly with respect to their attitudes toward other people, the degree of interaction they have with them, and the manner in which they approach and manage interpersonal attachments. The relevant Rorschach findings help to identify whether people (a) are able to sustain a reasonable level of interpersonal interest, involvement, and comfort, or are instead inclined to be disinterested, disengaged, or ill at ease in social situations; (b) anticipate intimacy and security in their interpersonal interactions, or tend instead to regard interpersonal closeness as threatening to their well-being with a preference to keep their distance from others; (c) can strike an adaptive balance in relating to people between collaboration and acquiescence on the one hand, and between competitiveness and assertiveness on the other hand, or have a tendency to become excessively subservient or domineering in their interpersonal relationships; and (d) perceive people and social situations accurately and with empathy, or instead, are prone to misinterpreting the motives of others and misconstruing the implications of interpersonal events.

23. This person demonstrates a hypervigilant personality style, which means that he/she keeps himself/herself constantly on the alert for potential sources of threat to his/her safety and security. Such hypervigilance is associated with an approach to the world in which close interpersonal relationships are viewed with alarm and avoided in favor of keeping one’s distance from others, carefully guarding the boundaries of one’s personal space, and taking pains to preserve one’s privacy. Because they view the world as dangerous and other people as duplicitous, individuals who are hypervigilant approach and assess people and situations cautiously, often suspiciously, before making any commitments to them. Usually concerned about needing to protect themselves, they typically conduct their lives in a guarded fashion, taking few risks and keeping their thoughts and feelings largely to themselves. Although not necessarily indicative of paranoia, hypervigilance does capture the type of insecurity and hyperaltness to danger that typifies paranoid tendencies.

24. There is some suggestion that he/she may display more dependency behaviors than most people. The client may consequently be prone to rely on others for direction and support; he/she may harbor some naive expectations concerning how tolerant other people will be of his/her needs and demands and how willing they will be to tailor their behavior accordingly. Such naive expectations may expose him/her to experiences of disappointment in his/her interpersonal relationships and to feelings of resentment toward those who have been oblivious or unresponsive to his/her needs.

25. This person gives evidence of limited capacity to form close attachments to other people. Although he/she may not necessarily avoid interpersonal relationships, these relationships will tend to be distant and detached, rather than close and intimate; his/her friendship and love relationships are likely to be psychologically at arm’s length rather than close and intimate.

26. The client shows about as much interest in other people as most adults do. This apparent interest in being around other people and paying attention to what they say and do is a personality asset that ordinarily contributes to good social adjustment. Unfortunately, however, he/she appears subject to feeling uneasy when dealing with people, possibly because interpersonal situations threaten him/her in some way or make him/her feel inadequate. As a consequence, he/she may, despite his/her adequate interpersonal interest, experience a maladaptive degree of social discomfort.

27. The client gives evidence of being a markedly insecure person who lacks confidence in his/her capacities and judgment, and who often becomes defensive in interpersonal situations that challenge his/her self-esteem or sense of well-being. This defensiveness is likely to contribute to his/her engaging in self-justification (in which he/she apologetically attempts to prove himself/herself adequate and respectable) or

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in self-aggrandizement (in which he/she immodestly touts his/her talents to prove himself/herself superior and admirable). Others may come to regard him/her as an argumentative, authoritarian, or overbearing individual, as a consequence of which he/she is at risk for difficulty in sustaining close relationships, especially with people who are not submissive to him/her.

28. This person appears capable of approaching others in a spirit of cooperation, but he/she is more frequently inclined to relate to those around him/her in a noticeably assertive or aggressive manner. Whether he/she asserts himself/herself verbally or nonverbally and in a socially acceptable or an antisocial manner will depend on circumstances and values that cannot be anticipated from the test data. Although individuals of this type tend to regard adversarial and antagonistic interactions as typical and appropriate aspects of interpersonal relationships, their forcefulness is not necessarily maladaptive and can sometimes be put to good use, especially in situations that call for taking charge, being domineering, and telling other people what to do. Of further note, there are indications that some of his/her aggressive or assertive behavior will emerge in the context of the previously noted self-justification or self-aggrandizement he/she tends to show in interpersonal situations in which he/she feels challenged or threatened.

29. This person is more likely than most people to demonstrate ineffective or maladaptive interpersonal behavior.

30. Movement responses that include a pair often contain projected object representations that provide clues to an individual's underlying concepts of people and how they are likely to interact. Responses 4 and 10 in this record involve M with a pair. The imagery in these responses should be examined for the possible implications of its thematic content.

31. The nouns that are used to identify human content and the adjectives that are used to describe human or human-like figures often reveal underlying aspects of an individual's concepts of and attitudes toward people. Responses 3, 4, 6, 9, 10, 13, and 15 in this record involve human content and should be examined for the possible implications of their thematic imagery.

Overview

This person has produced a valid record that should ordinarily provide reliable information about his/her personality functioning.

This person displays seriously impaired capacities to think logically and coherently and to perceive people and events realistically. Consideration should be given to the distinct possibility that he/she has a schizophrenia-spectrum disorder, such as Schizophrenia, Schizophreniform Disorder, Schizoaffective Disorder, Delusional Disorder, or Schizotypal Personality Disorder. The nature and extent of his/her impairments in functioning are unlikely to derive from any condition other than a schizophrenia-related disorder, although similar impairments sometimes accompany Bipolar Disorders, acute psychotic reactions to toxic substances, or other temporarily overwhelming stressors. Because he/she views the world with a hypervigilant stance and is always alert for possible sources of danger or threat in the environment, his/her disturbed condition is likely to include marked paranoid features. Additionally, in this instance, his/her perceptual distortions appear to be provoked by emotionally arousing situations that generate dysphoric affect or cause him/her difficulty in experiencing and expressing feelings in ways that are comfortable for him/her. This finding does not rule out Schizophrenia, but it more commonly characterizes persons with an affective rather than schizophrenic disorder.

This person appears to have sufficient psychological resources to cope adequately with the demands being imposed on him/her by internal and external events in his/her life. As a consequence, he/she can ordinarily manage the stresses in his/her life without becoming unduly upset by them and is likely to be relatively free from overt anxiety, tension, nervousness, and irritability. Such people tend to be fairly stable individuals who possess at least an average capacity to tolerate frustration, persevere in the face of obstacles, and exert adaptive control over their behavior.

This person appears capable of attending to his/her experience in a reasonably open and flexible manner that constitutes a personality asset. The client shows an adaptive balance between being able to deal with situations in a detached and uninvolved manner sometimes and, at other times, in a concerned and engaged manner.

The client demonstrates an impairment of his/her reality testing capacity, whereby he/she tends to misperceive events and to form mistaken impressions of people and the significance of their actions. This

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adaptive liability is likely to result, at times, in instances of poor judgment in which he/she fails to anticipate the consequences of his/her actions and misconstrues what constitutes appropriate behavior.

The client shows a potentially maladaptive style of processing affect in which he/she exerts much less control over his/her feelings than most people. Consequently, he/she is likely to be an emotionally immature individual who experiences and expresses affect in an overly dramatic and overly intense manner and whose affect is often shallow and superficial.

This person appears to lack a consistent and well-defined coping style. The client is likely to alternate ineffectively between expressive and ideational ways of dealing with situations and to conduct himself/herself in unpredictable ways.

This person appears to compare himself/herself unfavorably to other people and consequently to suffer from low self-esteem and limited self-confidence.

This person demonstrates adequate abilities to identify comfortably with real people in his/her life and appears to have opportunities to form such identifications.

Because of a hypervigilant personality style, in which he/she is constantly on the alert for potential sources of threat to his/her safety and security, he/she is inclined to be distant, cautious, and suspicious in his/her dealings with people.

This person gives evidence of limited capacity to form close attachments to other people. Although he/she may not necessarily avoid interpersonal relationships, these relationships tend to be psychologically at arm's length rather than close and intimate.

The client shows about as much interest in other people as would be expected. This interest in being around other people and paying attention to what they say and do is a personality asset that ordinarily contributes to good adjustment.

The client appears inclined to infuse much of his/her interpersonal behavior with a degree of assertiveness or aggressiveness that is readily apparent to others.

This person is more likely than most people to demonstrate ineffective or maladaptive interpersonal behavior.

End of Report