
Relationship Compatibility Analysis

Are We Compatible

for

Sample, Client F.

and

Sample, Client M.

Sample, Client F. Report Identification Number: 1

Sample, Client M. Report Identification Number: 28

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INTRODUCTION

COMPATIBILITY

Personality traits in the same range (Critical or General) and having a point difference of 10 or less may be considered compatible. Compatibility does not mean a lack of individuality or that you both like the same thing or act in the same way; it does mean that your actions are probably not in conflict and that the other's behavior is probably not a source of dissatisfaction.

When any of the three (Overall, Critical, and General) percentages of compatibility are low the potential for dissatisfaction, unhappiness, and conflict increases. The lists of Incompatible Critical and General behavior should be carefully reviewed, and the significance of each behavior considered. If the incompatibility is considered an issue then maybe either or both of you should explore the possibility of behavioral change to lessen the difference between the two of you.

Critical (Range) Traits

Critical personality traits (scales) are those where either or both of you have scores that are outside of the average range; a score greater than 60 or less than 40.

General (Range) Traits

General personality traits (scales) are those where both of you have scores that are in the average range; a score of 40 or greater and not exceeding 60

Compatible Traits

Compatible traits are those where your scores are within 10 points of each other and, preferably, you score in the same range.. A difference of more than 10 points suggests quite different patterns of behavior and an opportunity for dissatisfaction. As does one of you being in the Critical Range and the other in the General Range for the same trait. If you are both in the Critical range but one is high (above 60) and the other low (below 40) the difference between you are extreme.

COMPATIBILITY CAUTION

Compatibility is a core requirement, maybe *the* core requirement, of a healthy, productive, and satisfying relationship, but "what" is compatible is important: Bonnie and Clyde may have been a compatible couple, but it did not end well for them or their victims.

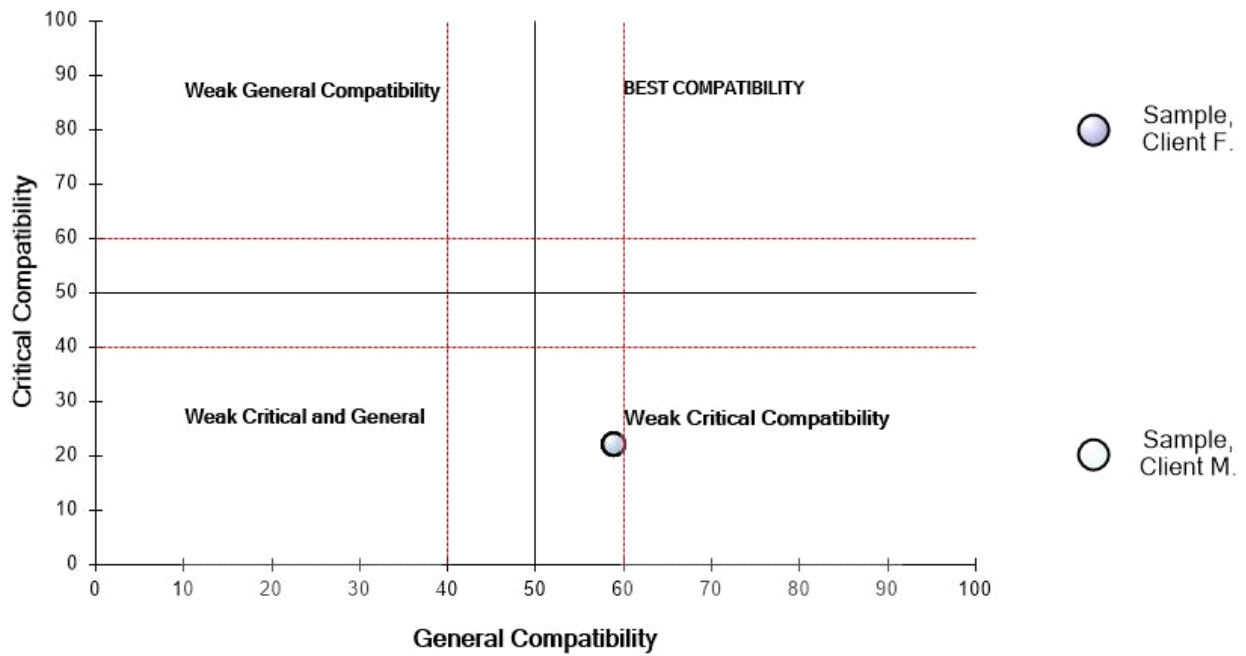
Explore the personality traits where you have compatibility.

- If a trait is a negative trait then the compatibility may be undesirable and lead to troublesome behavior.
- If a trait is a positive trait then good things and experiences can be expected.

Please review:

- The chart on the following page
- The behaviors described in the Personality Factors and Scales section.

RELATIONSHIP COMPATIBILITY



Y-AXIS

Critical Compatibility

The percentage of matching (being within 10 points) on Critical scales.

X-AXIS

General Compatibility

The percentage of matching (being within 10 points) on General scales.

% Overall Compatibility: 51

Critical Scales

t-score > 60 or < 40

% Compatibility = 22

General Scales

t-score >= 40 and <= 60

% Compatibility = 59

Compatible Scales

Difference <= 10 points

Critical Scales

Counseling Readiness
Endurance

General Scales

Achievement
Affiliation
Communality
Communality
Fault-Finding
Femininity
Negativity
Nurturance
Personal Adjustment
Pragmatic
Productiveness
Psychologically Perceptive
Respectful
Security-Seeking
Sociability
Social Energy
Structure-Valuing
Support-Seeking
Well-Being
Work-Centered

Not Compatible Scales

Difference > 10 points

Critical Scales

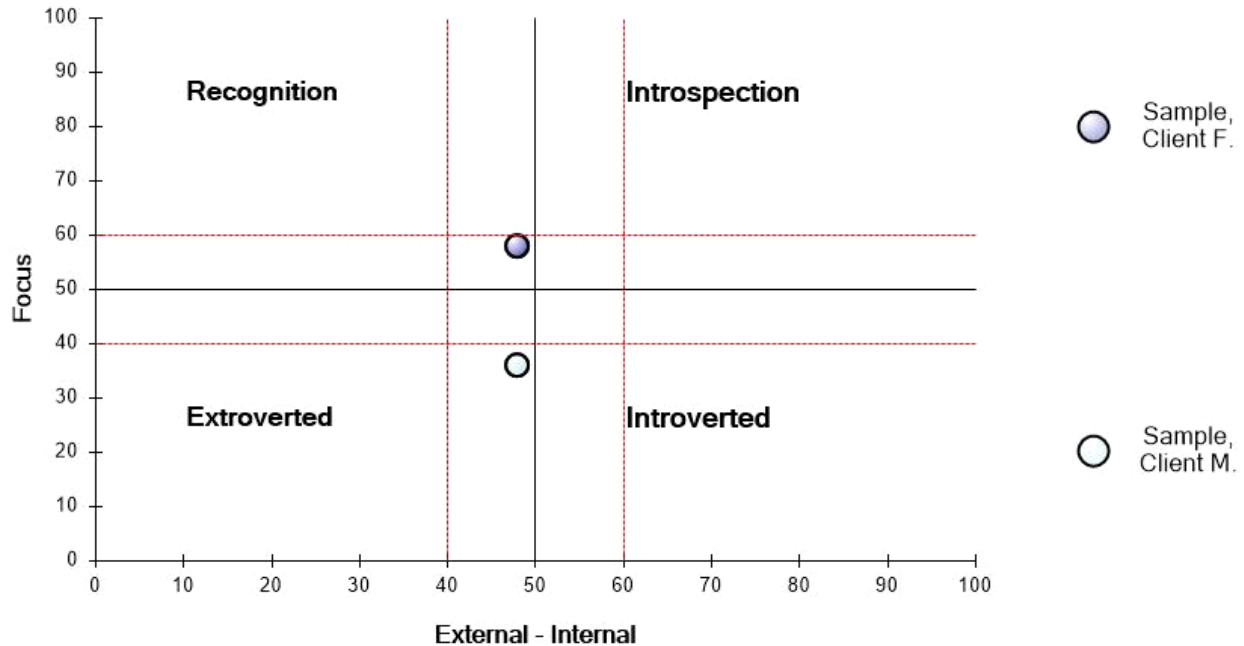
Affected
Deference
Enthusiasm
Order
Scientific
Self-Control
Submissiveness

General Scales

Aggression
Assertiveness
Autonomy
Change
Creativity
Dominance
Exhibition
Individuality
Intellectualistic
Masculinity
Playful
Self-Blaming
Self-Confidence
Self-Satisfaction

External - Internal Focus

Focus An externalized focus indicates an emphasis on the 'outside' environment. People, objects, and action are more likely to be important than the 'inner' environment of ideas and concepts. This suggests a preference for a stimulating environment, activity, and interaction rather than quiet and solitude.



External - Internal An internalized focus indicates an emphasis on ideas, concepts, and cognitive activity. The 'inner' environment is more likely to be important than are people, objects, and action. This suggests a preference for quiet and solitude rather than activity and interaction.

Sample, Client F.

Enterprising, and pleasure seeking, she may not exercise self-restraint or postpone gratification. While others may see her as entertaining, others may also view her as self-centered and pushy. She tends to seek adventure and activity while remaining sophisticated and relaxed. Creative, independent, spontaneous and moral behavior is more important than conformity. She tends to be unpretentious uncomplicated, forbearing, forthright,

Sample, Client M.

Moderate, cautious, and slow to respond in interpersonal encounters or pleasurable activities, he is likely viewed as self-denying and lacking in excitement. He is prudent and vigilant with the ability to plan ahead. This allows him to avoid intemperance and undue impulsiveness. His desire for morality and order may also explain a tendency toward strong opinions on ethical issues; he is likely to look askance at those who violate societal conventions. While intelligent and inventive,

respectful of rules, and accepting of her role in life. She may have as much difficulty setting aside the roles she learned in childhood as do most people. This may be demonstrated through the same amount of independence and uncertainty about how to cope with the demands of life that others show. She is probably as strong-willed, original in thought and perception, aesthetically sensitive, and indifferent to convention as are most people. However, while intimacy may be sought the candid sharing of significant feelings may be avoided. She is as analytical, logical, astute, and intellectually capable, as are most people.

he is also anxious, ill at ease, and preoccupied. Often keeping people at a distance, he is skeptical of their intentions and may feel alienated. He may have as much difficulty setting aside the roles he learned in childhood as do most people. This may be demonstrated through the same amount of independence and uncertainty about how to cope with the demands of life that others show. He is probably as strong-willed, original in thought and perception, aesthetically sensitive, and indifferent to convention as are most people. However, while intimacy may be sought the candid sharing of significant feelings may be avoided. He is as analytical, logical, astute, and intellectually capable, as are most people.

Narrative

Sample, Client F.

PRODUCTIVENESS

She is basically satisfied with herself and she believes that her behavior is appropriate. She may be conscientious and, with a strong sense of duty, avoid playfulness and non-essential activities. For her, stability and continuation may be more important than the new and different. Concerns with neatness, organization, or the planning of her activities are similar to those of most people. Ambitious and impatient to get the things she values, she may insist on having her way and attaining her goals. She may stress action, visible rewards, and self-gratification. About as reliable and diligent as are most people, she is as attentive to duties, the responsibilities of adulthood, and obligations as others. She is as analytical, logical, astute, and intellectually capable, as are most people.

ASSERTIVENESS

Her need to lead others (groups) and those with whom she has relationships is a little stronger than that of most others. The frequency of acting in ways to attract the immediate attention of others is similar to that of others. She may be competitive and aggressive, viewing others as rivals to be vanquished. Her impulses may be strong and when under controlled, expressed with little regard for social courtesies. She is as likely to exercise self-control and delay her actions as are most people. Ebullient, enterprising, and pleasure seeking, she rejects self-restraint and the postponement of gratification. While others may see her as entertaining, others may also view her as aggressive or self-centered and pushy.

SOCIABILITY

Her perception of her environment is probably similar to that of most other people, allowing her to interact as effectively as do most people. She is about as interested as are most people in activities that require intellectual or cognitive abilities. Her involvement in behavior, which provides material or emotional support to others, is about as frequent as that of most people. Wholehearted participation in social interaction may be difficult for her. Perhaps, she tends to worry about commitments and the meaning of relationships, and thus avoids involvement with others. She is more likely than most people to engage in life's activities with gusto and vitality. She is about as likely to demonstrate helpfulness, sympathy, and affection, as are most others. Continuity and the preservation of old values are probably as important to her as others are to most people. She is as likely as others to seek to sustain relationships and to foster courtesy and respect. She tends to be as unpretentious, forbearing, forthright, and respectful of rules, as are most people.

INDIVIDUALITY

She may be independent, autonomous, and indifferent to the feelings of others. Others may perceive her as somewhat egotistical and headstrong. She is similar to most people in her

reaction to challenges, the seeking of novel experiences, and the avoidance of routine. As a poised, self-assured initiator who strives to achieve gratification, she is probably willing to cut a few corners to create a good impression and attain goals. Observers may see her as assertive, enterprising and self-confident. She is venturesome, aesthetically reactive, clever and responsive. People are likely to recognize her breadth of interests, cognitive ability, and ideational fluency. She seeks adventure and activity while remaining sophisticated and relaxed; this may be a source of conflict. Academic underachievement is probable because physical activities may interfere with intellectual activity. Creative, independent, spontaneous, and moral behavior is more important than conformity. She is probably as strong-willed, original in thought and perception, aesthetically sensitive, and indifferent to convention as are most people. However, while intimacy may be sought the candid sharing of significant feelings may be avoided.

WELL-BEING

She may be reserved and likely to demonstrate moderation than to act out of a sense of urgency. She may vacillate between pessimism and optimism, but tend to be accepting of herself and others. She is likely to be hard working, goal directed, and determined to do well. Her motivation to succeed may lie less in competitive drives than in a strong need to live up to her own high and socially commendable criteria. Others are likely to acknowledge her energy and enterprise. However, others may also see elements of coercion, impatience, and self-aggrandizement in her actions. She probably seeks as much sympathy, affection, and emotional support from others as do most people. The tendency to 'put herself down' through self-criticism, guilt, or social impotence is about like that of others. She is about as receptive to counseling or professional advice regarding her personal problems as are most people. Her ability to 'love and work', Freud's criterion of personal adjustment, is like that of most others and suggests that her ability to cope with situational and interpersonal demands should be as well. She is as self-satisfied and comfortable with herself as are most people. She is as judgmental, easily angered, skeptical, counteractive, and irritated by interference or obstacles as are most people.

SUBMISSIVENESS

Competition and risk-taking may be stimulating to her and she may enjoy defeating rivals. Her behavior may be headstrong and impulsive, and may lead to conflict with others. She may stretch the limits as if trying to see how much can be gotten away with. A commitment to duties and obligations, with a reluctance to deviate from agreed-upon courses of action may make her appear rigid at times. She may work hard to see that consensual goals are attained and be a steadying influence upon others. Valuing good organization and careful planning, she tends to avoid emotionalism, but may become dissatisfied when people or events interfere with her plans. She may have as much difficulty setting aside the roles she learned in childhood as do most people. This may be demonstrated through the same amount of independence and uncertainty about how to cope with the demands of life that others show.

Sample, Client M.

PRODUCTIVENESS

He is basically satisfied with himself and he believes that his behavior is appropriate. A conscientious worker, he probably has a strong sense of duty and avoids playfulness and non-essential activities. For him, stability and continuation is more important than the new and different. He is not likely to endure setbacks and distractions easily, nor is he likely to welcome change and variety; rather he steadily pursues his goals and seeks stability. He probably assumes tasks that require self-discipline and diligent effort as he seeks to avoid disorder, subjectivity, and impulsivity. His preference is probably for objectivity, rationality, and reason. About as reliable and diligent as are most people, he is as attentive to duties, the responsibilities of adulthood, and obligations as others. He is analytical, logical, astute, intellectually capable, self-disciplined, and prepared to do the planning and work necessary to attain his goals. People may view him as rigid.

ASSERTIVENESS

His need to lead others (groups) and those with whom he has relationships is like that of most others. Situations in which he will be prominent or required to perform are avoided. He is cautious, restrained, avoiding of conflict, and quickly gives in to escape interpersonal stress or controversy. He may seek to avoid confrontation or conflict and be unlikely to make demands on others. Interpersonally, he may be forbearing and conciliatory. However, this does not indicate comfort with or the acceptance of the others' behavior - just a desire to avoid the conflict that might occur should he speak out. His strong preference for diligence and attention to duty may be attained at the cost of spontaneity and self-enhancement. Too much self-control may inhibit his behavior at times. He is practical and predictable in his thought and perception, and tolerant of the ineptitude and intellectual shortcomings in others. Intimacy may be sought with the candid sharing of significant feelings.

SOCIABILITY

He may seek the company of others and be tactful, tolerant, and not easily offended. His perception of his environment is probably similar to that of most other people, allowing him to interact as effectively as do most people. He has a stronger interest in understanding the 'why' of things, including his own behavior and that of other's, than do most people. He may be concerned for the welfare of others and willing to provide material or emotional support to them. He may seek and maintain about as many personal friendships and social engagements as do most people. He is more likely than most people to engage in life's activities with gusto and vitality. Basically sympathetic and considerate, he is likely to elicit positive reactions from others and in turn treat them with respect. He tends to be cooperative, appreciative, cheerful, warm, and valuing of intimacy and mutuality in relationships. Continuity and the preservation of old values are probably as important to him as others are to most people. He is as likely as others to seek to sustain relationships and to foster courtesy and respect. Moderate, cautious, and slow to respond in interpersonal encounters or pleasurable activities, he is likely viewed as

self-denying and lacking in excitement. He tends to be as unpretentious, forbearing, forthright, and respectful of rules, as are most people.

INDIVIDUALITY

He perceives change or challenges as threatening, and seeks a stable, risk-free environment. He prefers safe, well-defined situations. The perception that he lacks verve and imagination may reduce opportunities others might otherwise extend to him. He may be timid and fearful, tending to give up easily and withdraw. He may have difficulty mobilizing his resources and taking action. Uncertainty and disorganization are probably uncomfortable for him. In complex or ill-defined situations he is subdued, conservative, and avoids involvement or action. He is prudent and vigilant with the ability to plan ahead. This allows him to avoid intemperance and undue impulsiveness. His desire for morality and order may also explain a tendency toward strong opinions on ethical issues; he is likely to look askance at those who violate societal conventions.

WELL-BEING

He is likely to be expressive and eager to explore the world around him, but inconstant and even capricious in his reactions. While attractive, vivacious, and enthusiastic, he may also be somewhat self-seeking. He is as likely to be hard working, goal directed, and determined to do well as are most people. His motivation to succeed may lie less in competitive drives than in a need to live up to his own criteria. He avoids conflict and confrontation. He may feel inadequate when coping with stress and crisis, and retreat into fantasy on occasion. Others are viewed as stronger and more effective than he is and he frequently seeks their support. Basically, submissive to the wishes and demands of others and avoiding of conflict, he may ask for little in life. His interpersonal world may be marked by worry and foreboding. He may view others as more effective or deserving than himself. Professional or personal problems may result from shyness, diffidence, or self-denial. He may frequently feel unable to fully enjoy life and attain his goals. While he may wish to improve his status, he may doubt his ability to do so. He is solicitous of coaching or professional advice. His ability to 'love and work', Freud's criterion of personal adjustment, is like that of most others and suggests that his ability to cope with situational and interpersonal demands should be as well. He has poor morale and feels defeated by life. However, he is likely to be regarded as kind, modest and considerate of the rights and wishes of others. He may be easily angered, skeptical, counteractive, and is likely to be irritated by interference or obstacles. He may pursue his own interests and may be indifferent to those of others, who he may view as adversaries to be defeated.

SUBMISSIVENESS

He prefers conventional values and lifestyles, seeking security in the tried and true, while avoiding risks. Since he dislikes decision-making, he takes comfort in receiving direction from a valued and trusted other. He is likely to prefer anonymity and freedom from conflict to the winning of interpersonal victories. He is conscientious, unassuming and patient, deferring to others without loss of self-respect. Tending to over-control his needs and impulses, he often delays gratification unnecessarily. A commitment to duties and obligations, with a reluctance to

deviate from agreed-upon courses of action may make him appear rigid at times. He may work hard to see that consensual goals are attained and be a steadying influence upon others. Valuing good organization and careful planning, he tends to avoid emotionalism, but may become dissatisfied when people or events interfere with his plans. Gentle, kind, considerate, and fatalistic about personal misfortune or adversity, he is vulnerable to others' aggression. He is willing to substitute daydreams and fantasies for more direct experience. He may have as much difficulty setting aside the roles he learned in childhood as do most people. This may be demonstrated through the same amount of independence and uncertainty about how to cope with the demands of life that others show.

Vocational Implications

The personality attributes of Sample, Client F. suggest the following.

	Sample, Client F.	Sample, Client M.
Approach to life:	Affected	Scientific
Reasoning method:	Emphasizes personal values	Analytic
Responds best to:	Action	Concepts
Vocational focus:	Performing and dramatic arts Sales	Sciences Mathematics Politics

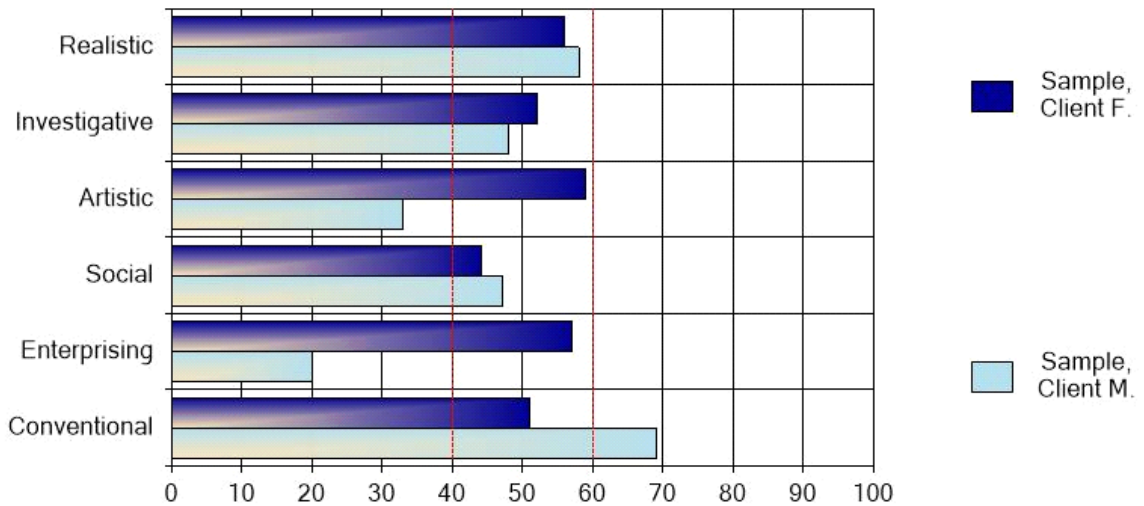
Work Environments and Personality

John L. Holland (*Making Vocational Choices: A Theory of Vocational Personalities and Work Environments*, 1997) proposed that being able to express one's personality within the work environment leads to personal satisfaction and effectiveness. Six work environments with matching personality types are described:

- **Realistic** work environments emphasize actions with “things” based on scientific or mechanical principles rather than involvement with cultural or aesthetic activities or issues. Assertive and competitive behavior intended to solve problems is preferred to intellectualization and abstract theorization.
- **Investigative** work environments emphasize the organization and understanding of “data” rather than working with material “things” or closely with people. Other people may be recipients of the processed data, but are not the primary focus. Thinking, observing, and individual responsibility are more important than group participation.
- **Artistic** work environments emphasize activities involving “ideas” and “things” with a minimum of rules or structure in deference to creativity, inventiveness, and sensitivity. The focus is on thinking, organizing, creating, and understanding artistic, cultural or organizational elements either independently or through collaboration.
- **Social** work environments emphasize close interpersonal relationships and activities involved with teaching or helping others. Help-giving actions are more important than intellectual or physical work with “things.”
- **Enterprising** work environments involve activities with “people” and “data” where the purpose is to lead others and direct their actions.
- **Conventional** work environments emphasize clarity, structure, order, rules, and regulations with avoidance of ambiguity and a focus on “data.”

Suggested Work Environments

Her six personality attributes are presented in the following chart. Each attribute corresponds to a work environment. Her attributes should be viewed in priority with the largest score being number one. That is the sequence in which the selection of a work environment and potential careers from it should be considered.



Her relevant personality attributes are summarized below and should He may be conscientious and, with a strong sense of duty, avoid playfulness and non-essential activities. For him, stability and continuation may be more important than the new and different.also be considered in the selection and exploration of work environments and careers.

Sample, Client F.

Sample, Client M.

Realistic

She may be conscientious and, with a strong sense of duty, avoid playfulness and non-essential activities. For her, stability and continuation may be more important than the new and different.

He may be conscientious and, with a strong sense of duty, avoid playfulness and non-essential activities. For him, stability and continuation may be more important than the new and different.

Investigative

About as reliable and diligent as are most people, she is as attentive to duties, the responsibilities of adulthood, and obligations as others. This may allow for satisfaction in the Investigative data-focused work environment where the organization and derivation of meaning from data are based on observation and analysis with minimal direct action or interaction.

About as reliable and diligent as are most people, he is as attentive to duties, the responsibilities of adulthood, and obligations as others. This may allow for satisfaction in the Investigative data-focused work environment where the organization and derivation of meaning from data are based on observation and analysis with minimal direct action or interaction.

Artistic

Challenges found in complexity and disorder may be stimulating to her. She may comprehend problems or situations rapidly and enjoy change and variety. Typically, she is seen as perceptive, spontaneous, and aesthetically inclined. *This can provide opportunities to serve customers that others may miss or to create new products or works of art.* Satisfaction may be found in the Artistic idea- and thing-focused work environment where routine is avoided and the utilization of independence and creativity are emphasized in tasks involving objects or people.

Social

She may avoid close ties and involvement with others. Subtly negativistic, she may withhold resources or unintentionally interfere with others' accomplishments. *Customers and others may perceive this as a lack of concern and support.* This is probably a poor match for the Social people-focused work environment where the provision of assistance to others is primary and is based upon the formation of close relationships.

Enterprising

Enterprising, and pleasure seeking, she may not exercise self-restraint or appropriately postpone gratification. While many may see her as entertaining, others may also view her as self-centered and pushy. Satisfaction may be found in the Enterprising data- and people-focused work environment where verbal persuasions and leadership are utilized to direct others.

Conventional

Concerns with neatness, organization, or the planning of her activities are similar to those of most people. Stability is preferred to

He may perceive change or risk as undesirable, and instead seek a stable, consistent environment. *The perception of rigidity or that he may lack imagination may reduce others' expectations of him.* This is a poor match for the Artistic idea- and thing-focused work environment where routine is avoided and the utilization of independence and creativity are emphasized in tasks involving objects or people.

His involvement in behavior, which provides material or emotional support to others, is about as frequent as that of most people. This may allow for satisfaction in the Social people-focused work environment where the provision of assistance to others is primary and is based upon the formation of close relationships.

Moderate, cautious, and slow to respond in interpersonal encounters or pleasurable activities, he may be viewed as self-denying and lacking in excitement. *Customers may view this as excessive passivity and tedious.* This is a poor match for the Enterprising data- and people-focused work environment where verbal persuasions and leadership are utilized to direct others.

He is not likely to endure setbacks and distractions easily, nor is he likely to welcome change and variety; rather he steadily pursues

chaos, but not to the exclusion of change and variety. This may allow for satisfaction in the data-focused Conventional work environment where structure and order are emphasized with an adherence to rules and regulations.

his goals in a stable and consistent manner. *Colleagues and customers may view this as either too rigid or as desirable dedication to their needs.* Satisfaction will probably be found in the data-focused Conventional work environment where structure and order are emphasized with an adherence to rules and regulations.

Sample, Client F.

Career Strengths: The work environment should value and emphasize:

Affected: Informality, pleasure, feelings, emotions and action are emphasized over structure, reasoning, and evaluation.

Origenice: The ability to think imaginatively, to bring new ideas and tangible products into being, to modify the environment in accordance with aesthetic criteria, and to discern the underlying elements of order in disorder.

Career Constraints: The work environment should minimally require and emphasize:

Sample, Client M.

Career Strengths: The work environment should value and emphasize:

Submissiveness: Consistent, self-disciplined, rule-respecting tendencies with a preference for cooperation as opposed to competition and following rather than leading.

Enthusiasm: General energy level, expressiveness, and task responsiveness.

Endurance: To persist in any task undertaken.

Order: To place special emphasis on neatness, organization, and planning in one's activities.

Deference: To seek and maintain subordinate roles in relationships with others.

Counseling Readiness: To accept counseling or professional advice in regard to personal problems, psychological difficulties, and the like.

Coaching Readiness: To accept coaching, training, or professional advice in regard to personal or professional behavior.

Self-Control: The extent to which restraint and self-control are imposed, and valued.

Scientific: Rationality and analysis are emphasized over feelings and emotion, suggesting logicity, industriousness, and cognitive clarity.

Career Constraints: The work environment should minimally require and emphasize:

Assertiveness: Ascendant, demanding, strong-willed tendencies demonstrated through active, pleasurable, and self-satisfying behavior.

Individuality: Autonomous, independent and self-directed tendencies demonstrated through nonconforming, even rebellious, behavior, but accompanied by a tolerant acceptance of the behaviors of others.

Exhibition: To behave in such a way as to elicit the immediate attention of others.

Autonomy: To act independently of others or of social values and expectations.

Change: To seek novelty of experience and to avoid routine.

Self-Satisfaction: The sense of personal worth or harmony between what one is and what one wants to be.

Creativity: The desire to do and think differently from the norm, and a talent for originality.

Masculinity: The role-qualities such as ambition, assertiveness, and initiative that are associated with the stereotypical notions of masculinity.

Playful: The attitudes of playfulness, impulsivity, and self-centeredness that are associated with the concept of a 'free' or very expressive child.

Affected: Informality, pleasure, feelings, emotions and action are emphasized over structure, reasoning, and evaluation.

Intellectualistic: Both affect and rationality are emphasized, suggesting versatility, unconventionality, and individuality.

Origence: The ability to think imaginatively, to bring new ideas and tangible products into being, to modify the environment in accordance with aesthetic criteria, and to discern the underlying elements of order in disorder.

Personal Factors and Scales

Potential Issues

Sample, Client F.

The following may be areas of discomfort or dissatisfaction and, potentially, stress inducing.

Underdeveloped or inadequately expressed behavior

May be too weak	Sample, Client F. less than Sample, Client M. <i>Submissiveness:</i> Consistent, self-disciplined, rule-respecting tendencies with a preference for cooperation as opposed to competition and following rather than leading. <i>Enthusiasm:</i> General energy level, expressiveness, and task responsiveness. <i>Deference:</i> To seek and maintain subordinate roles in relationships with others. <i>Self-Control:</i> The extent to which restraint and self-control are imposed, and valued. <i>Scientific:</i> Rationality and analysis are emphasized over feelings and emotion, suggesting logicity, industriousness, and cognitive clarity. <i>Intellectence:</i> The ability to think abstractly, to detect logical relationships, and to apply general principles to the solution of specific problems.
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Overdeveloped or too frequently expressed behavior

May be too intense	Sample, Client F. greater than Sample, Client M. <i>Assertiveness:</i> Ascendant, demanding, strong-willed tendencies demonstrated through active, pleasurable, and self-satisfying behavior.
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Individuality: Autonomous, independent and self-directed tendencies demonstrated through nonconforming, even rebellious, behavior, but accompanied by a tolerant acceptance of the behaviors of others.

Exhibition: To behave in such a way as to elicit the immediate attention of others.

Autonomy: To act independently of others or of social values and expectations.

Aggression: To utilize authority and power with confrontation or conflict, if necessary, to attain goals.

Self-Confidence: To attain gratification through self-confident, poised, and self-assured behavior.

Self-Satisfaction: The sense of personal worth or harmony between what one is and what one wants to be.

Creativity: The desire to do and think differently from the norm, and a talent for originality.

Masculinity: The role-qualities such as ambition, assertiveness, and initiative that are associated with the stereotypical notions of masculinity.

Playful: The attitudes of playfulness, impulsivity, and self-centeredness that are associated with the concept of a 'free' or very expressive child.

Affected: Informality, pleasure, feelings, emotions and action are emphasized over structure, reasoning, and evaluation.

Origenice: The ability to think imaginatively, to bring new ideas and tangible products into being, to modify the environment in

accordance with aesthetic criteria, and to discern the underlying elements of order in disorder.

Sample, Client M.

The following may be areas of discomfort or dissatisfaction and, potentially, stress inducing.

Underdeveloped or inadequately expressed behavior

May be too weak	Sample, Client M. is less than Sample, Client F.
<p><i>Creativity:</i> The desire to do and think differently from the norm, and a talent for originality.</p> <p><i>Playful:</i> The attitudes of playfulness, impulsivity, and self-centeredness that are associated with the concept of a 'free' or very expressive child.</p>	<p><i>Assertiveness:</i> Ascendant, demanding, strong-willed tendencies demonstrated through active, pleasurable, and self-satisfying behavior.</p> <p><i>Individuality:</i> Autonomous, independent and self-directed tendencies demonstrated through nonconforming, even rebellious, behavior, but accompanied by a tolerant acceptance of the behaviors of others.</p> <p><i>Exhibition:</i> To behave in such a way as to elicit the immediate attention of others.</p> <p><i>Autonomy:</i> To act independently of others or of social values and expectations.</p> <p><i>Aggression:</i> To utilize authority and power with confrontation or conflict, if necessary, to attain goals.</p> <p><i>Self-Confidence:</i> To attain gratification though self-confident, poised, and self-assured behavior.</p> <p><i>Self-Satisfaction:</i> The sense of personal worth or harmony between what one is and what one wants to be.</p> <p><i>Creativity:</i> The desire to do and think differently from the norm, and a talent for originality.</p> <p><i>Masculinity:</i> The role-qualities such as ambition, assertiveness, and initiative that are associated with the stereotypical notions of</p>

masculinity.

Playful: The attitudes of playfulness, impulsivity, and self-centeredness that are associated with the concept of a 'free' or very expressive child.

Affected: Informality, pleasure, feelings, emotions and action are emphasized over structure, reasoning, and evaluation.

Origence: The ability to think imaginatively, to bring new ideas and tangible products into being, to modify the environment in accordance with aesthetic criteria, and to discern the underlying elements of order in disorder.

Overdeveloped or too frequently expressed behavior

May be too intense

Sample, Client M. greater than Sample, Client F.

Submissiveness: Consistent, self-disciplined, rule-respecting tendencies with a preference for cooperation as opposed to competition and following rather than leading.

Enthusiasm: General energy level, expressiveness, and task responsiveness.

Deference: To seek and maintain subordinate roles in relationships with others.

Self-Control: The extent to which restraint and self-control are imposed, and valued.

Scientific: Rationality and analysis are emphasized over feelings and emotion, suggesting logicity, industriousness, and cognitive clarity.

Intellectence: The ability to think abstractly, to detect logical relationships, and to apply general principles to the solution of specific problems.

Validity

Validity: Nine factors were considered in determining the validity of the information in this report. The nine factors are listed below. If the chart indicates a concern with validity, the cause(s) may be identified by number(s) below the chart and those numbers pertain to the nine factors.

Factors

1. Too few adjectives were selected - the data is un dependable.
2. Too many adjectives were selected - the data is un dependable.
3. Few adjectives were selected - the data may be un dependable, unless the selected adjectives are confirmed.
4. Many adjectives were selected - the data may be un dependable, unless the selected adjectives are confirmed.
5. An erratic or unusual pattern of adjective selection, possibly an attempt to falsify responses, - the data may be un dependable unless the selected adjectives are confirmed.
6. Probable random answering.
7. Potential random answering.
8. Potentially too positive.
9. Potentially too negative.

