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Departments of Psychiatry and Psychology

MINNESOTA-FORD POOL
of
PHENOTYPIC PERSONALITY ITEMS

August, 1962 Edition

Constructed under Ford Foundation Research Project
"Skilled Clinician's Formulation of a Personality
with Emphasis upon the Problem of Optimal Language"

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Paul E. Meehl, Ph.D.
June 1, 1987

MINNESOTA-FORD POOL OF PHENOTYPIC PERSONALITY ITEMS

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INTRODUCTION

This list of phenotypic personality traits has been compiled as a pool of items to be used by diagnosticians and psychotherapists in describing their patients. By collecting extant published or unpublished item pools known to the authors, scanning a wide variety of books as item sources, constructing several hundred original items, and making empirical checks on the adequacy of the resulting coverage, we have sought to make this list practically exhaustive of personality traits in the phenotypic domain. We have tried to reduce item overlap or redundancy to a minimum. Items have been edited and screened several times, many being rewritten or eliminated in this process.

The completeness of the pool of 1808 armchair-screened items was investigated by two empirical techniques. First, temporally restricted behavioral episodes were drawn by random sampling methods from a diversity of sources, including psychiatric and sociological case studies, novels in the English language (stratified as to period and type), and published psychotherapy protocols. Persons representing various kinds of training and intellectual background, (including educated non-"professionals") who were unfamiliar with the item pool, have read these episodes and suggested all of the traits, technical terms, or ordinary descriptive phrases which occurred to them as characterizing a person who would behave in the ways instanced in the episodes, or as possible "explanations" of why a person would so behave. The instructions to these readers were such as to encourage maximum freedom in conceptualization rather than to attempt the "most probable" classification of the episode, so that even rather improbable or fantastic interpretations, whether in common trait-language or technical language, were requested. These spontaneous suggestions for traits or personality constructs were categorized and compared with items already in the pool, and an estimate of the adequacy of coverage thereby obtained.

A second approach to this problem of coverage involved the rate at which genuinely new items appeared in independent item sources as they were reviewed and screened against the existing pool. To assure coverage of existent item sources (published and unpublished) we asked a large number of personality and clinical psychologists over the country for sources and lists of traits and items. On the basis of the analysis of these two kinds of data, and the fact of diminishing returns, we believe that at its level of generality this phenotypic pool approaches its asymptote of descriptive power.

A set of ground rules was used in the armchair screening of items for inclusion in the phenotypic pool. Items were eliminated which were:

1. ambiguous, and hence likely to be unreliably rated by judges in describing a person;
2. rare (or nearly universal);
3. archaic, obsolete, esoteric, or otherwise likely to be unfamiliar in meaning;
4. genotypic;

5. atomistic;
6. synonymous or antonymous with other items, the items with better format being retained;
7. extreme;
8. descriptive of transient states;
9. evaluative, i.e., judgeable only with reference to the value system of the judge involved;
10. excessively broad;
11. double- or multiple-barreled;
12. unknown to the therapist (not easily or commonly accessible to a psychotherapist even after extended contact with a patient).

To facilitate screening of items, a set of categories was developed empirically by examining content of items taken from successive sources. We found that any phenotypic trait of personality can be categorized without undue artificiality into one or another, or in some cases several, of these categories. These areas are intended to be essentially disjunctive, but they do overlap somewhat. In addition to being useful for purposes of filing and searching (as they were in armchair screening operations), these categories provided a framework for statistical analysis of empirical item properties. The initial phenotypic pool of 1808 items was reduced to the present number of 1222 items by having local therapists rate each item on its judgeability with an actual patient in mind. Those items rated unjudgeable for three or more of 21 patients were eliminated. Using data from Q-sortings, items were eliminated or retained on the grounds of several statistical characteristics: degree of "rateability", amount of inter-patient variation, correlation with other items of similar content, representativeness of a domain (both R and Q), influence of rater bias. In this way the pool was reduced to the * items, numbering 329.

There are certain limitations to the applicability of this pool. It is most appropriate for assessment of

1. either sex;
2. between the ages of 21-55;
3. married;
4. born and raised in the U.S.;
5. not obviously psychotic;
6. not mentally defective;
7. nor organically brain-damaged.

These restrictions apply to the pool taken as a whole and to specific items in it; they do not, however, apply in equal degree to all items. Most of the items could be quite meaningfully evaluated on any individual, and many others are judgeable in spite of departures from a single criterion.

Note on the Numbering of Items

Items have been numbered in the list which follows in the order of their appearance in the a priori categories used for armchair screening. The missing numbers are due

either to items dropped since typing of the first list was begun, or to unused and unassigned numbers left at the ends of the categories and sub-categories for possible additions of new items. The numbers in parentheses identify the source of an item. For example, "(12)" denotes an item in source 12, the Meehl originals. Asterisks indicate items in the final 329 item pool, and are followed by their number in that pool.

Item Sources and Their contributions to the Phenotypic Item-Pool

<u>Item Sources</u>	<u>Total Items Per Source</u>	<u>% of Over-all Total</u>
* 1. Cattell Surface Traits (1946)	37	3.09
3. Murray Variables other than Needs (1938)	1	.08
4. Gough adjectives	14	1.17
5. St. Paul VA-MHC Check List, Symptoms	12	1.00
6. St. Paul VA-MHC Check List, Traits	2	.17
7. Halbower Ph.D. thesis Q-pool	59	4.93
8. Block Q-pool (April '54 Revision)	35	2.92
9. Hovey nurses' traits	2	.17
12. Meehl originals (includes item based on Schilder, Bleuler, Hoch-Polatin, Minnesota Political Behavior Study)	265	22.14
13. Minnesota University Hospital tally of terms in psychiatric summaries (traits and symptoms)	1	.08
15. Glueck originals	2	.17
18. Schofield originals	85	7.10
19. Lorr-Jenkins-Holsopple-Rubinstein Multidimensional Scale for Rating Psychiatric Patients, form for outpatient use	18	1.50
20. Rogers-Dymond Q-pool	12	1.00
21. Wittenborn-Holzberg-Simon Psychiatric Rating Scales	9	.75
22. Glueck-Benedict-Connell-Brandon Psychiatric History Form	11	.92
23. Personality traits from Meehl list of words used in the University of Minnesota Hospital discharge summaries	10	.84
24. Snoxell study of disciplinary cases	35	2.92
25. Cantor Ph.D. thesis check list	8	.67
26. LaForge-Suczek Interpersonal Dimension Check List	8	.67
27. Standard Mental Status Report	10	.84
28. Sheldon's <i>The Varieties of Temperament</i>	8	.67

29.	Hathaway Adjective Check List	9	.75
30.	Horney's <i>Neurosis and Human Growth</i>	67	5.60
31.	Allport-Odbert trait names	103	8.60
32.	Strong Vocational Interest Blank	9	.75
33.	Maslow's <i>Motivation and Personality</i>	22	1.84
34.	Reich's <i>Character Analysis</i>	16	1.34
35.	Spranger's <i>Types of Men</i>	2	.17
36.	Adler's <i>The Neurotic Constitution</i>	14	1.17
37.	Steckle's <i>Problems of Human Adjustment</i>	17	1.42
38.	Kelley's <i>The Psychology of Personal Constructs</i>	40	3.34
39.	Abraham: <i>Selected Papers of [Abraham]</i>	15	1.25
40.	Little's Q-Set	52	4.34
41.	Eysenck's <i>The Psychology of Politics</i>	2	.17
42.	Roback's <i>The Psychology of Character</i>	7	.58
43.	Adorno's <i>The Authoritarian Personality</i>	2	.17
44.	Baker and Traphagen's <i>The Diagnosis and Treatment of Behavior in Children</i>	11	.92
45.	Leary's <i>Interpersonal Diagnosis of Personality</i> ; Cotu's <i>Emergent Human Nature</i> ; Ackerson's <i>Children's Behavior Problems</i> ; Mathison originals	10	.84
46.	Studdiford originals	20	1.67
47.	Fels Institute items	2	.17
48.	Thorne's <i>Principles of Psychological Examining</i>	5	.42
49.	Wallerstein-Robbins psychotherapy research project at the Menninger Foundation, <i>Menninger Clinic Bulletin</i> , 1956	3	.25
50.	Murray Behavior Variables (1957)	2	.17
51.	Rado's <i>Psychoanalysis of Behavior</i>	13	1.09
52.	Wrigley-Cherry-Lee-McQuitty traits of aircraft mechanics, <i>Psychological Monographs General and Applied</i> , 1957	6	.50
53.	Schafer's <i>Psychoanalytic Interpretation in Rorschach Testing</i>	3	.25
54.	Ansbachers' <i>The Individual Psychology of Alfred Adler</i>	18	1.50
55.	Mooney Problem Check List and Mooney College Level Check List of Occupational Values.	25	2.09
56.	Clinard's <i>Sociology of Deviant Behavior</i>	6	.50
57.	White's <i>Lives in Progress</i>	5	.42
58.	Bell, and Heston inventories	4	.33

59.	Clinical texts: Hamilton's <i>An Introduction To Objective Psychopathology</i> ; Wolberg's <i>The Technique of Psychotherapy</i> Sadler's <i>Practice of Psychiatry</i>	3	.25
61.	Kogan-Ax-Quinn-Ripley Q-array	4	.33
62.	Hilden Universe of Personal Concepts	14	1.17
63.	Trait reductions from episode abstracts, Minnesota Ford Project	17	1.42
64.	Miscellaneous personality tests, inventories, scales: Burdock-Hakerem-Hardesty-Zubin Word Behavior Rating Scale; Wirt-Broen Personality Inventory for Children; Shontz Clinical Case Conception Q-Sort; Borow College Inventory of Academic Adjustment; Finney Palo Alto Group Psychotherapy Scale	5	.42

*Note: Missing numbers refer to sources which produced no items retained in the final pool.

A Priori Categorization Used in Development of Phenotypic Pool

- I. Avocational interests: What does the person spend time and energy doing or thinking about away from work? Includes hobbies, sports, reading, favorite topics and thought and conversation.
- II. Vocational interests: What are his interests workwise? Think here mainly in terms of vocational interest variables such as the Strong and Kuder measure.
- III. Value-orientation: What are the human values which predominate in the person's life? (This category is somewhat inferential but major values are assumed to be pretty clear at the behavioral level.)
- IV. Primary-group relationships: Place items here which refer to behavior, attitudes, gratifications within the immediate family. Item-content should point pretty specifically to this context.
- V. Attitudes: How does the person feel about certain categories of people, beliefs, institutions, movements, social trends? Emphasis is upon the positive-vs.-negative response to something external to the self, and the something should be of a broadly "social" or "institutional" character. Religious, political, economic, racial, class, occupational forms of groups are possible objects of attitudes.
- VI. Mood and temperament: Refers (1) to those states usually called "emotional" in the narrower sense, and to the dispositions thereto (=mood); (2) Quantities of basic reactivity such as affective thresholds, tempo, energy level, strengths of primary hungers and the like. Emphasis is upon the more constitutional or at least early-and- thoroughly-learned dispositions of a pervasive and relatively permanent nature (=temperament).

- VII. Vocational activity: Content or quality of behavior in specifically vocational domain. Many of these overlap validly with other categories, especially VIII. Do not put here unless content of item ties it to vocational context.
- VIII. Manifest interpersonal patterns: This category includes items descriptive of the way in which the individual relates to others. The amount, quality, direction, style, and impact of his interpersonal patterns are all classified here.
1. Affiliation: Strength of seeking and engaging in interpersonal contact. The frequency, intensity, and persistence of socialization-seeking is aimed at by this subcategory. Normally the quality, style, and direction of interpersonal relating will sort elsewhere in VIII.
 2. Aggression: Hostile behavior towards other people. Varies in obviousness and violence, but the tendency or "direction" of the behavior is to hurt, denigrate, reduce, sabotage, thwart, or impede the other person. Form may be physical, gestural, written, vocal. Means employed may be direct or subtle.
 3. Dominance: Tendency to influence, control, manipulate, exercise power or authority over others; to get people to do things, to sway them, to persuade or give orders; to have one's way. Approximately synonymous with "ascendance".
 4. Giving-and-taking: Tendency to give or retain, take or refuse from others. The commodity exchanged may be physical (money, goods, energy, time) or psychological (love, support, attention, praise, knowledge, skill, advice, admiration, etc.).
 5. Conformity: Extent to which person follows the culturally expected pattern, the emphasis being upon conformity as such, or lack of it.
 6. Social resonance: Readiness and skill in perceiving and responding to interpersonal cues. How alert is he to signs of what another person is thinking and feeling, of what kind of person he is, etc.
 7. Recognition: Tendency to seek and enjoy prestige, status or attention. Behavior involving "pride" in the broad sense is classified here.
 8. Suspicious-oversensitivity: Exaggerated awareness of others' negative or potentially injurious feelings, evaluations, intentions (often with a tendency to misperceive such as present when they are not); to be self-protective, defensive, and overly cautious because of distrust; to take a dim view of people and their actions.
 9. Social fear: Being afraid of people, in the sense of ordinary "self-consciousness" or "shyness". Lack of social ease and the social facets of the "normal inferiority complex" belong here.

10. Spontaneity-control: To what extent is the interpersonal behavior spontaneous, impulsive, "free-wheeling", versus inhibited, controlled, constrained, deliberate?
 11. Social impact: Terms whose core meaning is the effect of the person's behavior upon others, his social stimulus value. "Success" and "failure" words, words of evaluation, liking, cathecting, go here.
 12. Stylistic-expressive: The form of behavioral expression, as distinguished from the content or direction. Features of posture, gesture, voice; tempo and force of speech and movement; the terms "manner", "flavor", "style" convey the point of this category.
 13. Miscellaneous interpersonal patterns: For interpersonal patterns not classifiable under any of the preceding 12 sub-categories. Items which refer to relations with others, or with behavior observable upon brief exposure, which do not go into any of the others without forcing, are put here.
- IX. Psychopathology: Behavior sufficiently deviant to be of psychiatric significance; the usual psychiatric symptoms and signs, as well as trait-names designating unhealthy degrees of ordinary traits, sort here.
- X. Ethical behavior: To what extent, in what manner, and in what domains does the person meet or fail to meet his ethical and "semi-ethical" obligations? How do his actions, and his judgments conform to the ethical aspects of his, or the culture's ego-ideal?
- XI. XI. Self-concept: How does the person perceive himself, and what is the relation of his perception to reality and to the perceptions of others? (The self-concept may be at varying levels of clarity, reportability, resistance, etc.).
- XII. Ego-organization and "character structure": These items are descriptive of those perceptive, cognitive, executive, controlling, integrating functions which are relatively long-term and are part of the "character structure". Skills, talents, powers (and their corresponding lacks or defects) sort here; what is often called character also falls here, if the moral flavor of the word is excluded. Items descriptive of the "personality structure" sort here when they cannot be sorted elsewhere. Ego-organization subdivides naturally into sub-categories, namely:
1. Skill-ability-talent-knowledge: (perceptual, cognitive, or motoric);
 2. General effectiveness;
 3. Control and reality-principle;
 4. Miscellaneous characterological.
- XIII. Unclassifiable: This is used only as a last resort.

Distribution of Phenotypic Items by Categories and Sub-Categories

Category	Number of Items	% of Total
I	18	1.48
II	20	1.65
III	39	3.19
IV	74	6.07
V	56	4.58
VI	64	5.24
VII	40	3.27
VIII -1	31	2.54
-2	40	3.27
-3	27	2.21
-4	51	4.17
-5	19	1.55
-6	13	1.06
-7	22	1.80
-8	35	2.86
-9	36	2.95
-10	15	1.23
-11	23	1.88
-12	97	7.92
-13	34	2.78
VIII (Sub-total)	(443)	(36.25)
IX	175	14.32
X	20	1.64
XI	122	9.98
XII -1	36	2.95
-2	16	1.31
-3	28	2.29
-4	67	5.48
XII (Sub-total)	(147)	(12.03)
XIII	4	.33
Total Pool	1222	100.00

CATEGORY I — Avocational Interests

104. (12) Looks to avocational interests for his/her life-satisfactions.
106. (12) Engages in hunting or fishing.
108. (12) Experiences his/her everyday activities as interesting.
119. (18) His/Her avocational, recreational interests and pursuits are different from the activities involved in his/her job.
127. (18) In his/her recreational activity tends to emphasize doing rather than learning.
128. (18) Pursues activities whose aim is to enhance physical skills or prowess. * 238
129. (18) Expends considerable amounts of time and energy in pursuit of his/her hobbies.
130. (19) Avocational interests are strong and enthusiastic. * 276
133. (24) Reads on a wide variety of subjects, so that he/she is rather well-informed on many matters.
135. (31) Dilettant: engages in a desultory, superficial pursuit of the arts or branches of knowledge; in his/her avocational pursuits fritters away his/her time without pursuing any interest passionately or acquiring a reasonable mastery of it; a dabbler.
139. (32) Likes to meet new situations.
140. (32) Likes continually changing activities.
143. (33) Often enjoys for its own sake the process of getting to a goal, the activity involved in the course of accomplishing something, the movement toward an end (as distinguished from the gratification afforded by the goal itself).
148. (54) Loves to use words; enjoys the exercise of language for its own sake.
152. (12) Likes cats.
153. (12) Likes dogs.
154. (18) Enjoys social dancing.
155. (18) Enjoys eating new foods, foreign dishes, unusual condiments, etc.

[END OF CATEGORY I]

CATEGORY II — Vocational Interests

202. (12) Looks to work for his/her life-satisfactions.
203. (12) His/Her feeling of personal worth is closely bound up with his/her vocational role.
204. (12) Vocational security is more important to him/her than the less certain opportunities for great advancement. Prefers a secure job at lesser reward than an uncertain position with greater return.
206. (18) Experiences enjoyment in the pursuit of his/her occupation; finds intrinsic rewards in the direct and immediate tasks and responsibilities of his/her job. * 152
207. (18) Is troubled by the idea that he/she is in the wrong line of work; has inner conflicts about vocational choice or satisfaction.
210. (18) Is satisfied with his/her present vocational achievements.
211. (18) Feels he/she has abilities and strengths which are not being tapped or challenged by his/her job.
212. (18) Gets intrinsic task-related satisfactions from his/her work.
213. (18) Is frustrated by what he/she considers to be inadequate monetary reward for his/her work. * 113
214. (18) Dislikes activities involved in his/her work but feels unable to effect a change because of his/her age, current income, responsibilities, or other considerations.
217. (18) Needs a group identification and the stimulus of fellow workers in order to maintain job morale.
221. (18) Prefers work of a solitary nature in which only limited exchanges are required with other workers or supervisors.
224. (18) Dislikes to be closely supervised.
225. (18) Dislikes work which is highly competitive. * 16
- 227a. (18) Likes work which demands a high level of precision (accuracy, exactness).
- 227b. (18) Likes work which involves attention to detail. * 237
229. (18) Likes work which requires him/her to persuade, convince or exhort others. * 273
231. (44) Dissatisfied with present vocational level; aspires to and feels competent for the deserving of greater responsibility and higher rank in his current occupational field. * 92
232. (51) Manifests low intensity and consistency of interest in his work; has an "it's just a job" attitude.
233. (55) Likes to do physical work. * 18

[END OF CATEGORY II]

CATEGORY III — Value-orientation

301. (1) Mystical: his/her world-view emphasizes hidden meaning, unfathomable mysteries, higher realities or deeper imports not apparent to the senses or obvious to the intelligence. His/Her mind has a flavor more poetical or religious than logical, scientific, or down to earth and practical.
302. (1) Reverent: has a feeling of the sacredness, holiness, and awesomeness of the Supreme Being.
303. (1) Sentimental: given to exaggerated but superficial expression of sentiment; indulges sensibilities for their own sake; artificially or affectedly tender; mawkishly or superficially emotional.
304. (7) Places a high value upon intellectual activities in himself/herself or others. * 173
305. (7) Is intellectually interested in philosophical problems (e.g., nature and limits of human knowledge, religion, values, the meaning of life).
306. (8) Favors conservative values in a variety of areas.
308. (12) Tends to judge himself/herself and others in terms of wealth or material possessions. * 313
309. (12) Power-oriented; tends to classify and evaluate situations in terms of who is ascendant, who commands, controls, or has authority. * 6
310. (12) Has a consistent, clearly formulated set of goals and value-orientations which guide and control his/her behavior.
314. (12) Finds it hard to get deeply involved in things; cannot take life too seriously.
317. (12) To commit an error in logical reasoning is a shameful thing in his/her eyes, and he/she would be greatly embarrassed and angry with himself/herself for doing so.
319. (12) Has not come to any conclusions regarding basic philosophico-valuational matters and is comfortable about this.
320. (12) Feels a yearning for a religious orientation, but has not been able to adopt any. * 68
322. (12) Religious belief plays an important role in his/her psychological economy. * 257
323. (12) Has difficulty in adopting, even momentarily or for discussion purposes, ideals, values, or viewpoints different from his/her own. * 320
327. (12) Judges vocations, guides his/her decisions, and channels his/her energies on the basis of earning power, to the relative exclusion of non-monetary considerations.

330. (18) Is prone to doubt his/her beliefs, attitudes, and values. * 282
331. (18) Fantasy activity is primarily focused on vicarious hedonic satisfaction, e.g., daydreams about taking a luxury cruise around the world, fantasies being feasted at a tropical island ceremony, imagines participation in prolonged erotic play, etc.
333. (18) Sexual release is one of the most important sources of satisfaction in his/her life; he/she would tend to sacrifice other needs first before surrendering intercourse. * 305
334. (18) Places high value on fidelity, sexually and generally, in love relationships.
338. (19) Perceives the world as predominantly hostile, threatening, or depriving.
340. (24) Wishes that he/she had more money.
341. (24) Prizes living well, so that he/she tries to get more money and when he/she gets it spends it for this purpose.
346. (31) Fatalistic: takes the attitude that whatever happens is somehow inevitable, it being a matter of destiny, doom, or fate; without necessarily expressing a metaphysical philosophy to this effect, his/her concrete orientation to the things which befall has a flavor of "what will be, will be".
347. (30) Love and sex constitute for him/her one of the main values of life.
353. (33) Is above small things in a way which gives him/her a serenity and lack of worry over immediate concerns.
356. (37) Fears a lowering of his/her economic status.
357. (38) Does not attach very much purpose or meaning to his/her life.
361. (12) Values creature-comforts: e.g., to eat well, sleep soft, sit lazily; to avoid extremes in temperature, dirt, hard work; to be luxurious, surrounded by "nice" things.
362. (31) Sensual: devoted to the pleasures of sense and appetite; voluptuous; fleshly; places a high value upon the gratifications of eating, drinking, sexual sensations, bodily pleasures generally. * 174
363. (37) Believes that he/she owes to himself/herself maximum self-development.
365. (31) Selfish: cares unduly for himself/herself; acts on the basis of his/her own pleasure, comfort, or advantage with little concern for others. * 160
366. (30) Seeks to have fun, enjoy himself/herself, find a good time. * 8

367. (31) Is a hedonist; holds as a consciously formulated world view or philosophical position that pleasure is the aim of life and justification for living.
369. (12) Holds the view, and operates in accordance with it at the action and feeling levels, that his/her self-respect is more important than the respect of others for him/her.
370. (12) Seems to feel that hardly any activity really counts unless it is task-oriented; feels guilty unless he/she is accomplishing something.
374. (18) Values competence over personal likeableness; his/her positive feelings and esteem for other people are mainly influenced by how capable they are in their work.
376. (12) Feels bewildered concern about basic philosophico-valuational matters. Frequently has thoughts of "What's it all about?" "What does it really add up to?" "What can a person believe?" "What should a man live by?", or the like.
378. (46) Is power-conscious and upwardly mobile in the social power structure in which he/she operates (formally or informally); is both seeking and gaining power (e.g., political, economic, intellectual).

[END OF CATEGORY III]

CATEGORY IV — Primary-group Relationships

400. (7) Feels that he/she doesn't get enough consideration from the members of his/her family.
401. (8) Is protective of those close to him/her (family and close friends). * 255
402. (8) Seeks out and tries to relate to parent figures.
403. (12) Is sentimental about "home, mother, and father" notions.
404. (18) Prefers to be unencumbered by concerns over matters of household management.
405. (18) Has a "career first, family second" orientation; takes it for granted that the household activities and the convenience of the other members of the family should, as a matter of course, give way in case of a conflict with the demands of his/her job.
407. (18) Uses his/her avocational activities to escape from family responsibilities and to get away from the family.
410. (18) Resents being forced to take active responsibility for the care of his/her children. * 49
413. (24) Believes that standards of conduct in his/her childhood home were too lax. * 258
417. (25) Has conflict with his/her wife/husband over her/his relatives.
418. (25) Has conflict with his/her wife/husband over child-rearing practices. * 220
419. (25) Has conflict with his/her wife/husband over his/her outside interests.
420. (25) Has conflict with his/her wife/husband over her/his outside interests.
421. (25) Has conflict with his/her wife/husband over household responsibilities.
429. (30) Believes that he/she grew up under a regime where affection was available only at a price - that of self-subordinating devotion.
430. (30) Wavers in his/her estimate of his/her wife/husband, who sometimes seems adorable, sometimes inhumanly cruel.
431. (30) Idealizes his/her wife/husband; has a fantasy image of her/him which makes him/her unable to see her/him objectively and especially blinds him/her to her/his failings or defects.
432. (33) Profoundly respects the individuality of his/her wife/husband.
435. (36) Seeks from time to time to control his/her wife/husband by using threats of desertion or separation.
436. (36) Overly critical of wife/husband; sets up unrealistic standards of perfection for her/him.

438. (37) Feels that his/her mother did not love him/her or rejected him/her, as shown by her dissatisfaction, severe treatment, or neglect.
439. (37) Feels that his/her father did not love him/her or rejected him/her, as shown by his/her father's dissatisfaction, severe treatment, or neglect. * 207
442. (37) Considers his/her childhood discipline was firm.
443. (37) Considers his/her childhood discipline was harsh.
444. (37) Feels that his/her parents were frank and objective in sexual education of the children.
445. (37) Considers that he/she had a happy childhood. * 20
446. (38) Feels that his/her childhood home was dominated and controlled by his/her mother. * 229
447. (38) Feels that his/her childhood home was dominated and controlled by his/her father.
448. (38) Frequently expresses to the therapist his/her affection for the members of his/her marital family.
450. (38) Is emotionally dependent upon his/her mother.
451. (38) Is emotionally dependent upon his/her father.
452. (38) Is unhappy in his/her marriage. * 127
453. (38) Feels guilty in his/her relationships to his/her marital family.
454. (38) Feels guilty in his/her relationships to his/her childhood family.
455. (38) Considers that he/she has much in common with his/her mother.
456. (38) Considers that he/she has much in common with his/her father. * 302
457. (38) Complains that his/her marital family does not give him/her a sense of security.
458. (39) Tends to get along well with his/her own relatives.
460. (40) Is afraid of his/her mother.
461. (40) Is afraid of his/her father.
462. (40) His/Her attitude when he/she speaks of his/her mother is one of admiration. * 311
463. (40) His/Her attitude when he/she speaks of his/her father is one of admiration.
464. (42) Is a puritan who deprives his/her children of innocent pleasures.
465. (44) Repeatedly emphasizes how understanding and sympathetic his/her parents have been.

467. (45) As an adult, continues to experience conscious rivalry with his/her siblings.
468. (46) Placed much importance on romantic love in his/her choice of a wife/husband.
472. (54) Is relying upon work, interest, and cooperation rather than love to solve the problems of marriage.
474. (54) Feels that he/she married a woman/man below him/her in social status.
475. (54) Feels that he/she married a woman/man below him/her in education.
476. (54) Feels that he/she married a woman/man below him/her in intelligence.
477. (54) Refuses to deal adjustively with his/her wife's/husband's defects: persists in unsuccessful efforts to change, educate, or criticize her/him rather than accepting her/him as she/he is. * 281
478. (55) Considers that his/her parents were overly critical of him/her.
479. (57) Shows a selfish demandingness in his/her relationship with his/her spouse.
- 480a. (59) Encourages his wife to mother him.
- 480b. (59) Encourages her husband to act like a father.
482. (25) Has conflict with his/her wife/husband over dominance: Who shall wear the pants?
483. (31) Has accepted a largely submissive, compliant role in relationship to his/her wife's/husband's dominance.
486. (40) Has achieved a comfortable separation from his/her parents.
487. (18) Identifies with and takes pride in his/her family name, history, genealogy, etc. * 170
488. (48) Has identified himself/herself with the cultural traditions of his/her family; is strongly conditioned by the customs, taboos, opinions, beliefs, attitudes, and emotional reactions of his/her childhood.
- 489a. (12) Is a family man; home and family activities and interests are an important source of life-satisfactions. * 28
- 489b. (12) Her home and family activities are an important source of life-satisfactions. * 28
490. (37) Places family interests above his/her own desires. * 177
491. (37) Considers that he/she was overprotected as a child. * 138

492. (38) Feels that his/her developmental environment was anarchical, e.g., disorganized, poorly defined as to roles and responsibilities, weak or inconsistent in discipline, and ambiguous in power structure.
494. (25) Has conflict with his/her wife/husband over sex.
495. (23) Considers his/her wife/husband to be an unsatisfactory sexual partner. * 101
497. (40) Feels resentment towards his/her mother. * 290
498. (40) Feels resentment towards his/her father. * 223
499. (40) Has affection for his/her mother. * 268
500. (40) Has affection for his/her father. * 286
501. (40) Has ambivalent feelings towards his/her mother.
502. (40) Has ambivalent feelings towards his/her father.
503. (56) Feels resentfully that his/her childhood family victimized and exploited him/her. * 87
505. (63) Thinks of himself/herself as less dependent upon his/her wife/husband than he/she actually is.
508. (18) Tends to give preference and special consideration to his/her parental family in contrast to his/her marital family. * 144

[END OF CATEGORY IV]

CATEGORY V — Attitudes

601. (7) Is defensive about admitting behavior which he/she feels is generally disapproved of.
602. (8) Judges himself/herself and others on conventional grounds (e.g., popularity, the correct thing to do, social pressures, conformity).
604. (12) Has disdain for physical weakness.
605. (12) Has disdain for weakness of character.
606. (12) Finds women/men mysterious, psychologically incomprehensible.
607. (12) Takes an attitude of inevitable disappointment, as if to say, "Well, of course, nothing ever turns out right for me".
609. (12) Believes, as a conscious, verbalized policy, that it is not a good idea to think too much.
610. (12) Is baffled by people who can get excited about concepts, theories, doctrines, or ideas.
611. (12) Concerned about moral rectitude; tends to ask himself/herself, "Is this the right thing to do?"
612. (12) Has loyalties to institutions or to the larger community.
613. (12) Is liberal in his/her views about manners, etiquette, general conventionality.
614. (12) Has strong opinions on subjects concerning which he/she is not well informed.
615. (12) Thinks that most people are irrational and their opinions likely to be worthless.
636. (18) Feels that a woman/man is not a very satisfactory companion to live with intimately under the same roof.
639. (18) Sees the chief role of man as the accomplishment of work.
642. (18) Has a positive sexual response, general interest in, and warmly affectionate attitude toward women/men. * 115
644. (18) Evaluates women/men in terms of his/her mother/father as a standard. * 114
648. (18) His/Her sex life is practiced under the circumscriptions of severe moral, religious, or ethical precepts.
650. (18) Feels variety of partners is a desirable aspect of a completely satisfactory sex life.
651. (18) His/Her attitude toward sex and his/her approach to intimate relations is colored by a sense that the primary purpose of intercourse is procreation.

653. (18) Reports a history of having been fearful or hesitant in forming love relationships with women/men.
655. (18) Tends to avoid love relationships because he/she feels himself/herself unloveable or unworthy of receiving affection.
656. (18) Avoids close affectional relationships because he/she is consciously aware of his/her inability to reciprocate. * 211
659. (18) Cannot accept a person whose views differ markedly from his/her own without making efforts to change that person.
660. (18) His/Her conversation reveals a dominating awareness of the power structure and his/her role in it; he/she frequently refers to who controls what or whom. * 192
670. (18) Has a chronic and general lack of loyalty feelings toward employers, schools, place of residence, state, professional organizations; is a non-identifier in these senses. * 64
673. (23) Prudish: unduly and priggishly attentive to propriety in sexual matters; oversensitive to slight breaches of decorum in this area; overly modest in speech and behavior. * 19
676. (30) Fluctuates in his/her view of his/her wife/husband, who sometimes appears strong and effective and other times seems to him/her to be weak and helpless.
677. (30) Tends to exclude love from his/her life as a self-deceptive weakness to be avoided or despised.
678. (30) Takes a cynical view of love; his/her general attitude toward love is derogatory.
682. (33) Identifies kindness with weakness.
688. (38) Psychotherapy is for him/her a means of altering circumstances.
689. (38) Sees psychotherapy as a way to clarify issues.
691. (39) Looks upon his/her old love affairs as a series of conquests or a set of trophies, somewhat as a savage might take pride in a collection of scalps, or a hunter in an accumulation of heads or skins.
694. (40) Sees feminine sexuality as a hard, cold, forbidding sort of thing.
695. (40) Experiences uneasiness or fearfulness in relating to women/men.
696. (40) Feels ambivalent about women/men.
706. (46) Permissive in his/her attitudes toward petting, pre-marital intercourse, and trial marriage. Considers sexual relations between unmarried persons as not necessarily wrong.
709. (46) Shows consistently positive emotional attitudes toward his/her love object; periods of ambivalence are rare and fleeting. * 47

710. (46) Self-denial and self-sacrifice are prominent in his/her love relations.
714. (46) Is selfish in his/her sexual demands on his/her wife/husband.
715. (46) For him/her sexual and companionate love are thoroughly fused, perceived and pursued as one and the same thing.
- 716a. (46) Considers use of contraceptives unethical.
- 716b. (46) Has an aversion to using contraceptives because he/she feels that they impair erotic enjoyment or performance; dislikes their "psychological" influence (e.g., on esthetic, interpersonal, sensuous, spontaneity, timing aspects).
718. (48) Is conscious of social standing; attributes significance to family heritage, eligibility for D.A.R., etc.
726. (12) Inclines to a pessimistic and dim view of human beings and their potentialities.
728. (37) Is fearful of becoming ill; is preoccupied with the possibility of contracting a serious or crippling disease. * 157
729. (12) Is liberal in his/her views about sexual morality.
730. (40) Tends to have rigidly moralistic attitudes.
742. (44) He/She readily accepts ideas currently in vogue or to which he/she has most recently been exposed.
745. (23) Has a conscious fear of insanity; expresses concern over the possibility that he/she may be losing his/her mind. * 1
747. (41) Attitudes are characterized by authoritarian aggression: tends to be on the lookout for, and to condemn, reject, and punish people who violate conventional values. * 60
748. (63) Has an exaggerated, idealized picture of what it is to be mentally healthy.
749. (63) Has an "easy come, easy go" attitude toward money.
750. (63) Sees the world as a dog-eat-dog place where everybody has to look out for himself.
755. (12) Has cognitive and affective awareness of death; the fact of human mortality impresses him/her, providing a background or undertone for his/her value-judgments, concrete decisions, and overall view of life. (Extreme low rating means avoidance of the idea of death; extreme high rating means death-ruminations. Do not confuse with death phobia.) * 86

[END OF CATEGORY V]

CATEGORY VI — Mood and Temperament

801. (1) Cheerful: in good spirits; light-hearted, ungrumbling; his/her mood and manner have a positive, undisturbed, enlivening, happy quality. * 32
802. (1) Enthusiastic: tends to become intensely and pleasurably excited about activities, pursuits, plans, ideas; readily develops strong, lively interests; can be seized and energized by involvement in something. * 77
804. (4) Patient with respect to time; can tolerate delay; does not become irritated or anxious by having to wait for someone or something.
805. (4) Longsuffering; manifests forbearance and self-control under provocation from others.
806. (4) Physically restless; moves frequently (e.g., toys with objects, manipulates hands, body or clothing, frequently changes his/her sitting position) seems to be uncomfortable if required to remain still.
807. (7) Is relatively satisfied with his/her environment or external situation; does not tend to locate the source of his/her difficulties in job, income, wife/husband, neighborhood, friends, the way in which he/she is treated by other people or by circumstances.
808. (8) Has a rapid personal tempo; responds, speaks, and moves at a fast rate.
809. (12) Becomes bored easily; needs plenty of excitement, stimulation, and fun.
813. (12) In "good" moods, finds it difficult or impossible to understand how he/she could have perceived the world as he/she did when in a "bad" state.
815. (12) Can work hard for prolonged periods without feeling tired.
816. (12) Temperamentally a "fighter"; the struggle itself is invigorating and pleasurable. Relishes combat against opposition, frustration, and problems. * 287
817. (12) Shows overtly oral activities: gum-chewing, mouth tics or mannerisms, mouth manipulation, mouth noises, cigar-chewing, chain-smoking, talkativeness, etc. (Do not count eating, drinking, or oral behavior in the context of sexual relations when rating this item.) * 88
819. (12) Has a delayed response to emotional stimuli.
820. (12) Has a lack of feeling, a washing-out of affective experience. * 168
821. (12) Shows a quantitative inappropriateness of emotional involvement: trivial, superficial, or transitory situations may elicit strong affects and motives in spite of weak responses to what would normally be matters of vital interest.

823. (12) Spontaneously reports pleasure experiences; describes occurrences which "felt wonderful", "were lots of fun", "gave me a big kick", "provided real satisfaction", "enjoyed a lot". * 200
824. (12) Even over the course of several weeks in which he/she is not particularly anxious or depressed, and when external factors are going fairly well, he/she rarely reports strongly gratifying episodes; at most he/she "gets along" or "feels all right" but he/she doesn't enjoy things, have much "fun", or experience real pleasure in life.
825. (12) When things seem to be going very well for him/her, tends to report the feeling that it can't last, that something bad is bound to happen, of impending doom or catastrophe, as if it were too good to be true.
833. (18) Has a high drive for new experience; utilizes a variety of sources (books, movies, drama, travel, etc.) of new ideas, new sensations, new personalities.
834. (18) Possesses a quick wit in combative-competitive verbal interactions; has special talent for fast repartee; skilled at "one-upmanship".
835. (19) Is characteristically tense, jittery, and nervous as revealed by fidgeting, tremors, muscle twitching, body rigidity, and sweating.
837. (21) Rate of speech is variable.
839. (23) Weeps readily; becomes tearful upon slight provocation.
840. (23) Readily becomes depressed under the influence of threat or frustration.
841. (24) Reacts to stress situations by action; if things are bad, prefers to do something rather than contemplate, talk, think, plan, etc.
842. (24) Tends to act impulsively.
843. (24) Finds it difficult to control his/her feelings.
844. (24) Finds it hard to apply himself/herself to any single task for an extended length of time.
845. (25) Elated: has a happy mood, in which ego-inflation, success-feeling, expanded self-image are important components. * 129
848. (29) Placid: not easily disturbed or upset by things; tranquil, composed, serene. * 265
849. (29) Frivolous; given to trifling; manifests levity when not fully appropriate. * 23
852. (31) Bored; finds his/her current mental life, activities, and surroundings lacking in interest.
853. (31) Busy; constantly "on the go".

854. (31) Attitudes toward individuals change quickly; fickle; capriciously variable in his/her interpersonal relationships. * 104
855. (31) Embittered; has a harshly reproachful attitude, with a flavor of animosity because he/she has not been dealt with kindly by the world; caustic, acrimonious, soured.
856. (31) Interests fluctuate; shows shifts in the time and energy he/she invests in a certain topic or activity.
859. (31) Intense; his/her feeling, wanting, attending, and acting are characterized by a quality of intensity, urgency, or pressure.
861. (31) Lively: his/her speech, gesture, and posture manifest a combination of quickness, fluidity, zest, and high energy output; manner and style are animated, spirited, vivacious. * 219
862. (31) Consciously experiences strong sexual drive. * 245
863. (31) Moderate; avoids extreme attitudes and opinions. * 309
864. (31) Resigned; has accepted his/her situation and given up serious struggle or hope of changing it.
866. (31) Sullen: unresponsive and withdrawn from "give-and-take" in an ill-humored, gloomy, uncooperative way; exhibits a sulky, morose, passively hostile manner.
867. (31) Unpredictable. There are several areas in which he/she is prone to doing things quite unexpectedly.
- 868a. (31) Virile: sexually potent; capable of frequent, sustained, vigorous sexual performance. * 141
- 868b. (31) Sexually responsive; capable of frequent, sustained, responsive sexual performance. * 141
869. (31) Zestful; anticipates and accepts life's positive experiences with relish and gusto.
870. (33) Sleeps well.
871. (36) Is hyper-sensitive to stimulation generally; shows a low threshold or overreaction to sensory input; is high-strung, jumpy, or otherwise overresponsive to strong or unexpected stimulation.
873. (44) Pursues momentary satisfaction; demands immediate reward; lives from day to day. * 256
876. (4) Endures mental suffering with considerable equanimity and little or no complaining. * 319
877. (62) Is able to renew his/her energy and spirit after a demoralizing or depressing and emotionally trying experience.

880. (1) Emotionally inflexible; his/her prevailing affective states have a rigidity, such that they are relatively uninfluencable from the outside.
881. (1) Laughs readily.
882. (4) Experiences a good deal of psychological tension, feels under strain, stress, or pressure much of the time.
883. (7) Prefers action to contemplation. * 188
884. (7) Has a considerable amount and strength of overt heterosexual outlet-seeking. * 80
885. (7) Tends to lose his/her temper and "blow his/her top"; overt rage reactions have a low threshold and inadequate control.
886. (8) Irritable; over-responds to minor frustrations with annoyance, impatience, or anger. * 137
887. (8) Has fluctuating moods; affective tone (happy-sad dimension) shows ups and downs which are not obviously related to changes in his/her objective situation.
888. (12) Feels a need to be sure of things; fears to dare, to venture, to take a chance. * 217
889. (12) Mood has a white-or-black character, and it often seems as if trivial events or endogenous factors "shift the gears" from one state to the other.
890. (12) Emotionally labile: experiences sudden, unpredictable shifts (i.e., in a matter of seconds or minutes) in his/her affective state, without apparent provocation.
892. (46) Easygoing; takes life easily in an unruffled, undisturbed, unirritated manner.
894. (12) Likes to eat.
893. (12) Spontaneous inclination is to stay up late at night; if he/she does go to bed before midnight, has to force himself/herself to do so.

[END OF CATEGORY VI]

CATEGORY VII — Vocational Activity

901. (7) Tends to be an over-achiever in his/her work or, if in school or training, in his/her studies. (Extreme low rating means under-achiever.)
902. (7) Has a tendency to absenteeism from work (or, if currently a student, from classes).
903. (12) Has vocational instability: underwent numerous shifts, failures, false starts in job (or, if a student, in educational plans and progress).
904. (12) Has difficulty in completing tasks because of over-criticality to his/her own productions.
905. (12) Perceives those above him/her in the work-status hierarchy as unreasonable, demanding, and vaguely malignant powers.
906. (12) Sees work-competition as a struggle which, however, is not frightening, where it is fun to carry on the battle, and one is likely to win
908. (12) Works mainly for the reward anticipated (rather than activity-pleasure or fear).
909. (12) Becomes enthusiastic, zestful, zealous about the activities involved in his/her work. * 176
912. (18) Experiences periods of boredom with respect to his/her job. * 231
913. (18) Has a feeling of identification with and loyalty to his/her employer.
915. (18) Finds it easy to focus his/her attention and efforts upon his/her work; has good powers of concentration. * 123
916. (18) Feels that he/she is under-valued by his/her employer.
917. (18) Feels that he/she is over-worked by his/her employer.
919. (18) Needs clear-cut, short term incentives in order to work consistently at his/her top level.
924. (18) Makes a principle of never "taking his/her job home with him/her".
933. (12) Tends to be employed at jobs which are below his/her level of ability and training.
936. (18) Is productive and objectively successful in his/her occupation (or, if in school or training, in his/her studies). * 36
937. (18) Has a record of special achievement and outstanding reward in his/her vocational endeavors (or, if a student, in his/her studies).
938. (24) Prefers work which doesn't require concentrated effort.
941. (30) Tends to feel indignant if recognition for his/her work is not forthcoming.

942. (30) Is often disappointed in the quality of work he/she produces.
943. (30) Sets his/her aims too low and underrates the importance and the values of his/her work.
945. (34) Dislikes his/her work, which he/she experiences as a burden.
946. (34) Tries to avoid work which involves patient persistence. * 180
952. (52) Has little realization of the effects his/her work may have upon the over-all functions of the organization of which he/she is a part.
958. (54) Has delayed in choosing an occupation.
960. (55) Carries a heavy work load.
962. (55) Tends spontaneously to put in extra hours at his/her work. (Do not consider after-hours work for which specific overtime pay is received.) * 62
963. (55) Worried about getting low wages.
964. (55) Likes to take responsibility for his/her own work.
965. (55) Likes to learn while he's/she's working.
966. (58) Sometimes gets badly flustered and jittery in his/her present job.
967. (58) His/Her present job fatigues him/her.
969. (12) Tends to be uncomfortable when not working; somehow weekends and vacations are rarely or never completely work-free.
970. (12) The efficiency of his/her mental operations in the work situation is impaired by intrusions of fantasy, rumination, worry, etc.
971. (23) Has quit jobs and been unable to work (or, if a student, to attend classes) for extended periods because of incapacitating symptoms.
972. (12) Has a reality-problem in his/her work: the job is not well suited to his/her interests and gives him/her little gratification. * 107
973. (12) Prefers to work alone.
977. (12) Works mainly because of fear of what will happen otherwise; experiences vocational activity as necessary (to avoid starvation, disrepute, etc.) rather than intrinsically rewarding; in his/her job is driven rather than drawn.
978. (55) Seems poorly informed in regard to his/her vocational aptitudes and skills in various job areas; lacks knowledge of his/her vocational potential.

[END OF CATEGORY VII]

CATEGORY VIII-1 — Affiliation

1002. (12) Seems to be bored by most of the people in his/her environment.
1008. (12) Requires constant reassurance from those emotionally close to him/her in the form of overt displays of affection; readily interprets minor lapses in such affectionate display as loss of love. * 39
1009. (12) While not lonely in the ordinary sense, complains of the feeling that there is no one with whom he/she has a really full, close relationship involving adequate sharing of attitudes and immediate mutual understanding. * 185
1012. (18) Has an active social life with a stable circle of friends.
1013. (18) Can enjoy being alone; relishes occasional opportunities for solitude. * 283
1014. (18) Wishes that he/she were more warmly liked than he/she believes himself/herself to be. * 122
1015. (18) Participates actively in several formal social groups (e.g., fraternal orders, dancing club, dining club, civic groups, hobby groups). * 288
1016. (18) Engages in sexual activity almost exclusively to relieve what he/she experiences as physical tension (a local, somatic, genital "pressure" or discomfort).
1017. (19) Enjoys the company of women/men. * 209
1019. (24) Has many friends who mean a great deal to him/her.
1020. (24) Social contacts are limited; except for his/her family and the demands of his/her work relationships, tends to go for extended periods having little or no interaction with other people.
1021. (24) Knows many people; has a large number of acquaintances.
1022. (26) Eager to get along with others; tries to be pleasant and agreeable, wants everyone to like him/her.
1023. (27) Is a social leader; seeks company and acts to maintain contacts.
1024. (30) Is possessive in the expression of his/her needs for affection; feels unwanted, rejected, or jealous when a significant person displays affection toward others. * 57
1025. (30) Is determined not to want or expect anything of others and not to become emotionally involved with them.
1026. (30) He/She derives a great deal of the incentive for his/her activities from others. * 297
1027. (31) Lonely; wants more human companionship than he/she is getting.
1028. (33) Likes privacy; other people's being in a position to notice him/her and his/her activities are readily experienced as a kind of intrusion.

1030. (33) Has a rather small circle of friends, but his/her ties with them are especially deep.
1031. (33) Love and sex tend to be merged with each other in his/her life. * 293
1032. (40) Has shown decreasing involvement in social contacts and relationships during the past few years.
1037. (51) Is incapable of forming strong and lasting affectionate ties and his/her loyalty is at the mercy of the next excitement.
1039. (54) Has a capacity for retaining friendships.
1043. (31) Overtly gregarious; seeks interpersonal contacts; wants people around him/her; behaviorally outgoing, sociable, congregative.
1044. (38) His/Her behavior is socially participant (contrasted with spectator or solitary behavior). * 149
1045. (1) Overtly affectionate; experiences emotional closeness which he/she expresses openly and directly by words, gestures, or physical contact. * 199
1046. (22) Develops emotional rapport and reactivity; can respond emotionally and relate to therapist.
1048. (63) Over-reacts to signs of liking or acceptance by another; has difficulty restraining his/her strong positive responses to friendly behavior; is easily influenced or "taken in" by social stimuli of the affiliative-approval kind.
1049. (63) Will choose to remain alone rather than follow his/her group when they pursue activities which do not interest him/her.
1051. (63) Prefers to deal with people rather than things or ideas.

[END OF CATEGORY VIII-1]

CATEGORY VIII-2 — Aggression

1101. (1) Argumentative; tends to take issue for the sake of developing a verbal battle. * 275
1103. (12) Shows ambivalence; unmixed positive feelings toward a person are rare.
1105. (12) Is witty in a cleverly cruel way; his/her wit has an aggressive edge to it.
1111. (21) Shows oppositional behavior (e.g., obstructs others' plans, disrupts routines, disagrees with proposals, complies superficially while subtly sabotaging, engages in delaying maneuvers). * 89
1114. (26) Cruel: disposed to inflict suffering; indifferent to, or taking pleasure in, the pain or distress of others; hard-hearted, unkind, lacking in pity.
1115. (30) Admires the expression of hostile behavior in others.
1116. (30) Sees to it that others are aware of his/her suffering.
1121. (36) Elevates the feeling of his/her own worth by degrading others.* 239
1122. (36) Devalues and derogates women/men. * 25
1125. (36) Tends to feel hatred toward superiors.
1126. (38) Exhibits bullying in his/her verbal exchanges.
1127. (38) Gets others to do what he/she wants by the threat of his/her hostility; controls and coerces with anger.
1128. (39) Reacts with resentment to any curtailment of his/her usual pleasures.
1130. (39) Tends to deprecate the clinician's powers. * 263
1131. (40) Experiences anger as a conscious affect in situations where it is, by usual standards, an "appropriate" emotional response.
1132. (40) Has a "chip on the shoulder" attitude when around women/men; is inclined to be hostile towards women/men.
1133. (40) His/Her strong hostile impulses are a source of conflict for him/her.
1134. (40) Reports conscious guilt feelings over his/her hostile impulses. * 140
1137. (51) His/Her rage tends to take the form of defiance. * 254
1138. (54) Seeks to hurt others with his/her own suffering. * 233
1139. (59) Collects and cherishes petty grievances.
1142. (1) Sarcastic: tends to make bitter, caustic, or stinging remarks expressing his/her disagreement, disapproval, or depreciation, especially by the use of inverted or ironical statements.
1143. (15) Tends to experience hate; has ill will, resentment, bitterness, or rage toward others.

1144. (19) Tends to express feelings of hostility overtly and directly toward the person involved. * 172
1145. (24) Purposely antagonizes certain persons whom he/she doesn't like.
1146. (24) Counters hostility with hostility.
1147. (30) Although much hostility is generated in him/her, he/she cannot express it except when its extreme intensity or special external circumstances precipitate a loss of control.
1148. (30) Expresses to the therapist his/her feelings of resentment against others.
1149. (31) Bickering, heckling, quibbling; given to petulant, petty quarreling.
1150. (31) Manifests a generally critical, censoring, castigating, faultfinding attitude toward others. * 105
1151. (31) Contemptuous: has an attitude of scorn, disdain, or superiority toward persons or activities which he/she looks upon as unworthy or otherwise beneath him/her.
1152. (31) Malicious: seems to take pleasure in inflicting injury upon others or in seeing them frustrated, suffering, or unhappy; malevolent; ill-willed; shows spite and hatred.
1153. (31) Snobbish: inclined to exclude and reject classes, groups or kinds of people whom he/she regards as inferior to himself/herself in important ways (whether in money, manners, social class, ancestry, brains, taste, or whatever).
1154. (31) Tends to inflict injury upon others in return for injuries received; has a mean or malicious desire for petty revenge; vindictive, vengeful, retaliative.
1155. (34) Is querulous and aggressive in manner; relates to others in a "bristling", paranoid-aggressive fashion. * 184
1156. (39) Often experiences strong conscious hostile feelings toward people for whom he/she has been having strong feelings of affection.
1157. (40) Often hostile without being aware of it.
1158. (12) Employs phrases suggesting that the therapist is stupid or insensitive or unable to understand what the patient tells him/her (e.g., "You see?", "Know what I mean?", "Is that clear?", "You get it?").
1160. (62) Gets drawn into rows and noisy quarrels. * 132
1161. (18) Has fantasy in which he/she is successfully aggressive against attacks or competition (e.g., winning boxing matches, winning debates, overpowering an intruder).

[END OF CATEGORY VIII-2]

CATEGORY VIII-3 — Dominance

1201. (6) Cooperative; is able to work effectively, with compromise, and acceptance of his/her own role, on common tasks guided by group decisions.
1202. (7) Is overtly submissive, compliant, and accepting of authority.
1203. (8) In interpersonal situations tends to be a listener or spectator.
1204. (12) Has difficulty in giving orders or making demands and requests of others.
1205. (12) Resents authority figures and experiences conscious impulses to resist or derogate them. * 206
1209. (12) Avoids being put in situations where his/her own performance will be inferior to that of others.
1210. (12) So far as conscious, verbalized expression goes, he/she seems to have a docile over-readiness to accept what the therapist tells him/her.
* 106
1214. (12) Tends not to accept anything the therapist says unreservedly; even if he/she accepts an interpretation, comment, or item of information, he/she qualifies it or modifies it. (E.g., "Yes, but", "Well, that's true, however,") * 317
1215. (31) Tends to be dogmatic in his/her thinking; in effect, says that there is one and only one way to look at things.
1216. (31) Masterful: tends to assume a controlling, managing, authoritative role; deals with others in a commanding and compelling manner.
1217. (32) Enjoys competing; likes to be pitted against another, as in a sport or game. 135
1218. (32) Gets other people to do what he/she wants done. * 61
1223. (35) Regards people primarily from the point of view of how they can be effectively controlled.
1225. (38) Reacts to the therapist as an authority figure.
1229. (51) His/Her choice of response is rigidly limited to yes or no (obedience or defiance); the range between is largely absent.
1233. (57) Tends to admire, in himself/herself or others, rebelliously assertive behavior.
1234. (57) Competitive toward the therapist.
1235. (26) Domineering; tends to be bossy, autocratic, dictatorial; strives to "manage" others.
1236. (26) Is capable of obedience and response to the demands of others.

1237. (30) He/She responds to others with mixed compliance and defiance.
1239. (44) Chooses friends who are inferior to him/her in those respects which confer status in his/her eyes (e.g., picks as his/her associates those who are less well off financially, less intelligent, of lower social class, younger or inexperienced, and the like).
1240. (52) Will really go to bat for things when he/she has to; stands firmly on his/her principles and fights in defense of his/her causes.
1242. (12) Is unable to assert himself/herself in the face of imposition or attack; allows exploitation by others.
1243. (12) Will go to great lengths, including sacrificing his/her own interests, to avoid an open struggle of wills. * 270
1244. (12) Over-anxious to agree, to seem compliant and harmonious, even when disagreement exists.
1246. (62) Is inclined to lecture and scold.
1250. (51) Reports occasions of becoming "justifiably" angry and thereby coercing others to accede to his/her wishes. Does not hesitate to complain if he/she feels he's/she's not getting adequate "service, his/her money's worth", etc.

[END OF CATEGORY VIII-3]

CATEGORY VIII-4 — Giving and Taking

1302. (1) Shows his/her gratitude when something is done for him/her; grateful, appreciative.
1305. (8) Has conflicts about receiving and being given to. * 243
1306. (8) Pushes and tries to stretch limits; sees what he/she can get away with.* 179
1307. (12) Demands sympathy from others.
1308. (12) Demands emotional reactions from others and will go to some lengths to elicit them if not readily forthcoming.
1309. (12) Is troubled by the fact that the therapist is paid to listen to him/her, be a friend, give him/her love and support.
1310. (12) Seems to want proof or reassurance that his/her thinking is straight, his/her mind clear, his/her cognition adequate.
1311. (18) In spite of his/her reasonable and cooperative attitude, he/she is not really very amenable to outside influence. * 294
1315. (18) Avoids love relationships because he/she does not wish to be fettered by responsibilities for others. * 289
1317. (30) Insists upon not being bothered; feels entitled to be left alone, to be exempt from others' demands, criticisms, and expectations; expresses resentment of the extent to which he/she is expected to pay attention to other people rather than going his/her own way.
1319. (30) Presents his/her wishes in a petulant way.
- 1321a.(30) Is uncertain (cognitively unsure) about his/her rights; does not know what he/she should consider himself/herself entitled to.
- 1321b.(30) Is too tired to feel or assert his/her rights when he/she should do so.
1322. (30) Feels it is no longer up to him/her to do something about his/her life; it is up to "them" to life, or to fate.
1323. (30) Tends to exaggerate his/her feelings of love.
1324. (30) Tends to exaggerate his/her feelings of misery.
1327. (31) Applause-seeking; demands attention.
1328. (31) Avaricious: eager to acquire and retain money and material goods; grasping, covetous.
1329. (31) Receptive: readily takes in, accepts, and assimilates ideas and impressions from the outside.
1330. (31) Respectful: displays an attitude of courteous regard and esteem toward others; shows deference. * 95
1331. (38) Is not capable of love as a sharing proposition.

1332. (38) Perceives the therapist as a parent.
1333. (38) Sees the therapist as an absolver of guilt.
1334. (38) Views the therapist as a stabilizer, who will keep him/her steady by providing something solid, orderly, and predictable. * 85
1336. (38) Is seeking in the psychotherapist an ideal person, after whom he/she can pattern his/her own life.
1338. (39) Tends to remain passive in the therapeutic situation and acts as though he/she expected the therapist to do all of the work. * 91
1340. (40) Has a need to be loved.
1342. (45) Acts as a strong, competent person seeking to inform or impress the clinician rather than as a patient coming for help.
1345. (12) Rarely says anything good about someone else; appears grudging of praise and admiration.
1348. (31) Condoning: readily excuses or explains away people's wrongdoing; takes moral offenses lightly.
1349. (32) Becomes angry or resentful when justly criticized.
1350. (38) Becomes anxious when he/she feels dependent. * 162
1351. (38) Wants to bare himself/herself unreservedly to the therapist without taking any responsibility for formulating his/her ideas in communicable form, for selecting problems to be discussed, for actively participating in the relationship with the therapist, or for aggressive exploration of his/her difficulties.
1355. (7) Selfish, self-centered, self-seeking; more concerned about his/her own gratifications than about others.
1356. (8) Tends to be conciliatory in interpersonal relationships; accepts and fosters compromises; tends to be appeasing; makes concessions to avoid unpleasantness.
1357. (8) Is oversensitive to anything that can be construed as a demand, reacting negatively thereto.
1358. (12) Demanding; tends to take an attitude of "the world owes me a living", "I have a right to be taken care of", "they ought to provide for me. * 202
1359. (18) Needs overt approbation of his/her endeavors; wants recognition for what he/she does.
1360. (24) Relies on himself/herself and resists having to depend upon others; has the attitude that he/she can take care of himself/herself, can stand on his/her own two feet, doesn't need or want help or support. * 186
1361. (26) Tries to comfort others; enjoys playing the role of protector and helper.

1362. (28) Is greedy for affection and approval; is dependent upon the affectionate reassurance and expressed good will of others.
1364. (29) Soft-hearted: readily responsive to the needs or unhappiness of others; characterized by generous sympathy; tender-hearted, kind-hearted. * 224
1365. (30) Feels entitled to special privileges or consideration from others. * 196
1366. (30) Feels entitled to deference from others.
1369. (30) "Clinging" (dependent closeness) by another person frightens or repels him/her.
1370. (31) Benevolent: has good will toward others, wants them to be happy; is kind and helpful. * 230
1371. (31) Pampered: acts as if accustomed to having his/her own tastes and desires humored or gratified by others; is indulged, babied, "spoiled".
1375. (39) Tends to give grudgingly and with thought about what he/she can demand in return.
1376. (39) Is exaggeratedly kind-hearted and overly conscientious; will oblige most anybody by doing what he/she is asked.
1380. (12) Takes the attitude that others should take care of ordinary, everyday practical matters for him/her; is irked if expected to handle them himself/herself; acts as if he/she were a special person who, by virtue of his/her talents or other attributes, is above such routine tasks and responsibilities and should be exempted from them. * 11
1381. (62) Easy to suit; easily pleased.

[END OF CATEGORY VIII-4]

CATEGORY VIII-5 — Conformity

1402. (7) Conventional: tends to do what is culturally prescribed.
1403. (7) Is concerned with making a good impression. * 71
1404. (12) When he/she has consulted the competent sources and examined the evidence to his/her satisfaction, he/she makes up his/her mind paying little or no attention to the consensus of those immediately surrounding him/her; the opinions of others don't concern him/her much one way or the other. * 212
1406. (12) Thinks of himself/herself as a kind of "free spirit", emancipated from ordinary and conventional modes of thought.
1407. (18) Takes self-conscious pleasure in certain non-conforming attitudes and behaviors.
1408. (24) Obeys rules and regulations. * 99
1409. (26) Complies with the orders or requests of those in authority.
1410. (30) Tries to do what he/she thinks others expect him/her to do.
1412. (31) Polite: his/her social behavior shows courtesy, tact, and good breeding; civil, well-mannered.
1413. (33) Is unconventional essentially, though conventional superficially. His/Her impulses, thought, consciousness are unconventional, spontaneous, and rational. However, he/she has no wish to hurt those who cannot understand or accept the unconventional, so he/she goes through the ceremonies and rituals of convention with good-humored grace.
1414. (42) The pattern of his/her life is without accent, emphasis, or highlights. He/She is an average man/woman pursuing average goals in average ways.
1415. (42) Avoids doing anything to excess; things are held within the bounds of propriety; he/she is the type of man/woman of whom it can be said, "He/She will never come to a bad end; nothing that dramatic could ever happen to him/her". * 195
1416. (42) Does things which others consider good, proper, commendable, etc. for the economic or political advantage this gives him/her (e.g., he/she plays the role of high-principled citizen so that he/she can sell more cars or is active as a church-goer so that he/she can get elected alderman). * 315
1417. (45) Alienates himself/herself from others by a rather offensive kind of non-conformity.
1419. (53) Has strong regard for respectability.

1420. (56) Unable to play the roles expected of him/her, or unable to shift roles.
Does a minimum of role playing.
1422. (31) Punctual: careful to be on time and not to keep others waiting.
1425. (12) Tends to take a more detached view of the ordinary cultural expectations than most people do.
1426. (12) He/She would tend to be guided by his/her own ideas and ideals rather than social pressures or the ideals of the culture, if it came to a conflict between inner and outer standards.

[END OF CATEGORY VIII-5]

CATEGORY VIII-6 — Social Resonance

1501. (1) Suggestible, readily influenced by social stimuli; his/her choices, decisions, and behaviors are determined by the activities of neighbors, associates, and friends.
1502. (8) Is psychologically oriented and sophisticated; evaluates the motivation of others in interpreting situations. * 93
1504. (12) Has a tendency to perceive other people as "things"—as personnel units, sources of production, votes, obstacles, costs, etc.—rather than as flesh-and-blood individuals.
1505. (12) In talking about other people, rarely refers to their motivations; they tend to appear in his/her discourse in terms of their effect upon him/her (as threats, helpers, audience, competitors, etc.).
1506. (12) Finds it baffling that people can be so interested in things which do not interest him/her at all.
1507. (12) Shows an exaggerated response to slight variations in the therapist's dress, manner, or conversation.
1511. (21) Socially perceptive, is able to sense the feelings of others; responsive to a wide range of social cues.
1515. (30) Overrates the capacities of others. (Extreme low rating means he/she underrates the capacities of others.)
1518. (33) Has, for human beings in general, deep feelings of identification, sympathy, and affection.
1519. (35) Has a coolly objective attitude which tends to prevent sympathetic or empathic relations with others, cold and unfeeling. * 158
1525. (31) Thoughtful: tends to think spontaneously of what he/she might do, in a positive way, for the welfare of others; actively kind; solicitous. * 48
1526. (37) Is sensitive to the possibility of hurting others' feelings and exercises care in avoiding doing so. * 197
1528. (40) Tolerant of human frailties; readily excuses people for their faults, weaknesses, and mistakes. * 213

[END OF CATEGORY VIII-6]

CATEGORY VIII-7 — Recognition

1601. (1) Arrogant: his/her speech and manner suggest an exaggerated estimation of his/her status and superiority; is proud, haughty, supercilious, cocky.
1602. (1) Boastful: talks about his/her own merits, connections, possessions, or attainments; speaks pridefully regarding himself/herself or things pertaining to himself/herself; bragging, daunting, vainglorious. * 187
1603. (1) Showoff: makes ostentatious display of his/her possessions or accomplishments; a pretentious attention-seeker. * 111
1604. (7) Is competitive with his/her peers.
1605. (7) Is competitive with his/her superiors.
1606. (12) Concerned about observing the external niceties of status-relationships. * 240
1607. (12) Reacts to minor slights to his/her pride or status with feelings of rage. * 43
1608. (12) Has intellectual snobbery; feels superior to people whose intelligence, knowledge, education, conversation, musical or artistic taste are "lower" in cultivation than his/her own.
1610. (12) Talks about injuries to his/her pride; is overly conscious of actual and possible occurrences in which he/she will lose face, be looked down upon, or judged inferior by others.
1616. (21) Has only a passive interest in what his/her associates think of him/her and his/her behavior and goals are little affected by such knowledge.
1617. (24) Thinks that his/her ideas receive less recognition and appreciation than they deserve.
1619. (30) Is resentfully envious toward anybody better endowed or more fortunate in his/her development than he/she. * 78
1623. (37) Fears failure. * 15
1626. (42) A social climber; determined to get on socially at all costs.
1628. (52) Expects to be advanced vocationally (or academically, if a student) faster than is realistic.
1633. (1) Ambitious: wants to achieve, to attain high status, to be successful, to get ahead in the world. * 110
1635. (24) Actively seeks prestige, admiration, and status.
1636. (26) Expects everyone to admire him/her.
1637. (29) Modest; places a moderate estimate upon his/her merits, his/her words and manner being consistent.

1638. (30) Pursues success, recognition, superiority so consistently and intensely that he/she seems to disregard his/her happiness, his/her pleasure, or his/her own best interests.
1640. (30) Is interested mainly in external matters connected with prestige-symbols (money, status, intellect, or whatever are his/her chief prestige-symbols).
1641. (42) Thrives on praise and recognition; over-reacts to them.

[END OF CATEGORY VIII-7]

CATEGORY VIII-8 — Suspicious-Oversensitivity

1701. (8) Critical; not easily impressed, skeptical.
1702. (8) Overly alert to real or fancied differences between himself/ herself and others which he/she regards as placing himself/herself in an unfavorable light.
1703. (12) Has a readiness to feel rejected or disapproved of by the therapist; reacts to tiny indicators of impatience or criticism as a docile child over-eager to please.
1704. (12) Seems to have the notion that the therapist doesn't really understand him/her. * 118
1705. (12) Reports feelings of being alone even when in the company of people whom he/she perceives as liking and accepting him/her. * 146
1706. (12) Forms intense attachments and dislikes on an unrealistic basis (e.g., too brief exposure, misevaluation, overemphasis on special segments of other's behavior).
1707. (12) Is afraid that others will perceive him/her as socially insecure, shy, timid in face-to-face contacts.
1710. (22) Is able to have emotional rapport and react empathically to the emotional states of others. * 325
1712. (24) Withdraws into his/her "shell" when slighted.
1713. (20) Tends to attribute his/her shortcomings and difficulties to the deficiencies of others; transfers blame.
1714. (30) Feels that others are imposing upon him/her, meddling in his/her affairs, pushing him/her, or coercing him/her.
1715. (30) Tends to perceive requests or suggestions as impositions or coercion.
1716. (30) Tends to misinterpret positive responses from others as negative; for example, misperceives compliments as sarcastic comments, or expressions of sympathy as condescending pity.
1717. (30) Is too afraid of people to be able to love freely.
1718. (31) Wily: readily conceives and utilizes clever and subtle tricks or stratagems; crafty, artful, cagey, sly, cunning.
1719. (36) Feels belittled.
1720. (38) Sees the therapist as one who expects the worst of him/her.
1721. (40) Constantly afraid his/her inadequacy will be detected.
1722. (40) Sees most of his/her peer group as threatening competitors.
1725. (52) Fears criticism from his/her superiors.

1730. (1) Cynical: given to contemptuous or sneering disbelief in man's sincerity of motives or rectitude of conduct; has the conviction that people act out of self-interest and self-indulgence. * 235
1731. (1) Expects to be exploited and cheated.
1732. (7) Is defensive about admitting psychological conflicts; tries to avoid revealing himself/herself as having psychological conflicts and emotional distresses.
1733. (7) Tends to be reticent and uncommunicative about his/her history. * 108
1734. (4) Touchy; sensitive; feelings are easily hurt. * 67
1735. (8) Anticipates being attacked and criticized. * 124
1736. (12) Feels himself/herself to be the object of aggression or criticism by others.
1737. (19) Defensive about his/her actions; over-ready to justify, rationalize, explain, or excuse his/her behavior against possible blame or belittlement.
1739. (61) Feels that others do not understand him/her.
1740. (61) Feels that it is dangerous to expose or share his/her personal feelings.
1741. (45) Thinks of himself/herself as conventional.
1743. (12) Tends to begin sessions showing a reserved, distant, cautious, untrustful manner which is replaced by increased warmth, closeness, freedom, and spontaneity as the interview proceeds.
1744. (36) Expresses the feeling that he/she should be strong and secure enough so that insults cannot hurt him/her.
1745. (30) Inclines to ascribe low motives to people.
1746. (12) Has a peculiar combination of being hypersensitive, or even suspicious, alongside of an overtrustingness, credulousness, readiness to be "kidded" or "taken in" in non-sensitive areas.

[END OF CATEGORY VIII-8]

CATEGORY VIII-9 — Social Fear

1801. (12) In reporting feelings about those aspects of himself/herself which he/she disapproves of, he/she lays more emphasis upon failing to satisfy his/her personal ideal than he/she does upon the fact of having violated social mores.
1802. (12) In reporting feelings about those aspects of himself/herself which he/she disapproves of, he/she lays more emphasis upon shame or embarrassment ("I am looked down upon, I feel inferior") than upon guilt ("I have done wrong, I am bad").
1804. (12) Has an exaggerated sensitivity to minor reactions of others which he/she perceives as rejection of himself/herself.
1805. (12) Experiences anxiety when he/she has behaved in an overtly dominant, self-assertive manner. * 227
1808. (18) Gives an initial impression of aloofness, reserve, and coolness, but with opportunity for extended contact he/she proves to be a warm, responsive person. * 234
1809. (20) Is afraid of what other people think about him/her, and his/her thoughts are much concerned with this question.
1810. (26) Apologetic; readily acts as though he/she were doing something which needed defense, extenuation, or forgiveness.
1811. (30) Fears ridicule or contempt; seeks to avoid being laughed at, looked down upon, made fun of, or otherwise cast in the role of an inferior object of social attention. * 285
1812. (31) Meek; mild of temper; not easily provoked or irritated; patient, long-suffering in interpersonal relations; submissive, yielding, pacific. * 284
- 1813a.(31) Emotionally vulnerable; easily threatened: readily adopts a defensive, but somewhat defenseless, frame of mind.
- 1813b.(31) Assumes a posture of defenselessness as a defensive maneuver.
1814. (40) Experiences anxiety following overt expressions of hostility on his/her part.
1815. (40) Is depressed by adverse criticism.
1816. (40) Hostility directed toward him/her does not disturb him/her much. * 45
1817. (40) Has difficulty tolerating silence during therapeutic sessions.
1819. (54) With regard to love and sex, he/she is embarrassed by women/men and afraid to meet and deal with them on an erotic basis. * 249
1820. (55) Is embarrassed by discussion of sex. * 264

1821. (55) Expresses concern that certain specific individuals do not like him/her, without offering adequate support for this idea.
1822. (57) Talks freely and without much embarrassment about things which are normally embarrassing.
1823. (1) Uncomfortable in face-to-face interpersonal contacts; experiences social fear; shy, bashful.
1824. (8) Has social poise and presence; appears (at least outwardly) socially at ease.
1825. (28) Communicates his/her feelings freely, with little emotional inhibition; inner feelings are not concealed but exposed to public appraisal. * 34
1826. (33) Experiences anxiety or a feeling of constraint when he/she finds himself/herself deviating from aloofness and becoming involved in an emotional relation with another person.
1827. (55) Worries about hurting other people's feelings.
1828. (12) Is afraid that others will perceive him/her as boring, uninteresting to be with.
1831. (12) Is afraid that others will perceive him/her as stupid.
1832. (12) Is afraid that others will perceive him/her as feminine/masculine or homosexually inclined.
1833. (12) Is afraid that others will perceive him/her as anxious.
1834. (12) Is afraid that others will perceive him/her as incompetent in his/her work.
1837. (12) Is afraid that others will perceive him/her as uncooperative, stubborn, willful.
1839. (46) Is afraid that others will perceive him/her as lacking in courage, fearful, or cowardly.
1841. (46) Is afraid others will perceive him/her as different from others.
1842. (46) Is afraid that others will perceive him/her as mentally ill.
1852. (46) Is afraid that others will perceive him/her slow as a thinker.
1853. (46) Is afraid that others will perceive him/her as hostile.
1860. (12) Over-reacts (whether positively or negatively) to being touched by another person.

[END OF CATEGORY VIII-9]

CATEGORY VIII-10 — Spontaneity-Control

1901. (1) Cautious: hyper-attentive to possible adverse effects of his/her actions; careful to avoid decisions which might lead to danger or misfortune. * 329
1902. (1) Frank: tends to speak freely about his/her real sentiments or opinions; outspoken, candid, open; forthright and straightforward.
1903. (4) Sincere: reacts openly and with little or no pretense in the expression of his/her real feelings, especially toward other people; avoids hypocrisy or dissimulation; genuine; unfeigned. * 51
1904. (12) Tends to use impersonal, de-emotionalized language in reporting experiences.
1905. (24) Retires into himself/herself when he/she has problems to solve.
1906. (28) His/Her behavior has a general, hearty noisiness; the shout, the explosive laugh, the sharp "pistol-shot" cough are characteristic. * 175
1907. (28) His/Her voice is restrained so that it reaches only the persons addressed, as if it were dangerous to attract the attention of others. Similarly, his/her laugh, cough, or sneeze are under close restraint; there seems to be an effort not to break in upon the attention of others with sounds.
1909. (31) Austere: his/her behavior is severely simple and unadorned with embellishment or flamboyance; formal, staid.
1915. (1) Reserved: self-restrained in action or speech; disposed to keep his/her feelings, thoughts, and affairs to himself/herself. * 298
1916. (30) Is too much on his/her guard to allow himself/herself to fall in love.
1917. (31) Detached: has emotional distance from the subject-matter he/she reports; seems to be coolly objective, uninvolved, disengaged. * 65
1918. (1) His/Her self-expression has naturalness and spontaneity.
1920. (20) Expresses his/her emotions freely; tends not to restrain his/her feelings through considerations of possible consequences.
1921. (31) Enjoys and expresses the full range of emotional outlet in degrees appropriate to situations in which he/she finds himself/herself. * 169
1922. (62) Has a tendency to interrupt the therapist.

[END OF CATEGORY VIII-10]

CATEGORY VIII-11 — Social Impact

2002. (8) Is adequate in meeting the general, social expectations for males/females in our culture and of his/her social and educational class.
2003. (8) Is adequate in playing his/her sexual role in the specifically heterosexual situation.
2004. (8) I like this person. * 308
2005. (8) Tends to arouse positive responses and feelings of "liking" from persons around him/her.
2007. (8) Has warmth; has the capacity for close relationships.
2008. (8) Has personal charm.
2011. (20) Likes most of the people he/she meets.
2012. (20) Tends to live comfortably with the people around him/her; achieves adequate social commerce with his/her environment, in the sense of freedom from interpersonal friction, disarticulation, or feelings of dislike.
2018. (31) Socially bungling, blundering, inept; has a "bull in a china shop" approach in human relationships.
2019. (31) Overrated; a phony who tends to succeed at it.
2021. (31) Puzzling to me; I find it hard to understand him/her psychologically.
2022. (31) Sophomoric; has a callow, immature, adolescent quality. * 183
2023. (31) Has an open personality; relatively obvious and transparent; not obscure, covert, hidden, enigmatic.
2024. (31) I find this person rather trying, troublesome, hard to put up with. * 53
2027. (40) His/Her friendships are rather stable with relatively few conflicts. * 166
2029. (50) Is intolerant of certain tastes and traits, so that he/she evaluates even his/her good friends in a harsh, critical way for exhibiting them.
2030. (52) Easy to talk to.
2032. (56) Is an excellent conversationalist.
2034. (4) Witty: quick or ready to express amusing congruities or incongruities; cleverly facetious. * 126
2035. (7) Achieves good rapport with the therapist. * 252
- 2037a.(24) Meets people easily. * 9
- 2037b.(24) Meets new people "on their own grounds"; shows readiness and ability to relate to unfamiliar others flexibly and perceptively; adapts

with ease and naturalness a style, manner, vocabulary and range of conversational topics which put the other person at ease.

2038. (64) Inconsistent in his/her expectations of others; those about him/her never know what he's/she's going to want from them; he/she does not make his/her demands on others explicit.

[END OF CATEGORY VIII-11]

CATEGORY VIII-12 — Stylistic-Expressive

2101. (1) Genial: friendly in a warm, cheery manner; affable, amiable, cordial. * 278
2102. (1) Explains things with unnecessary detail and clarification.
2103. (1) Talkative: talks readily and profusely; voluble, garrulous, loquacious.
2104. (4) Awkward: his/her bodily postures, gestures, movements are lacking in ease and grace; motorically unsmooth, maladroit, or clumsy.
2105. (4) Blustery: talks with a mixture of noise and aggressiveness; has a boasting, bullying, threatening, windy style of speech.
2106. (4) Mannerly: shows good manners in face-to-face interactions; is polite, courteous, gracious and civil.
- 2107a.(8) Makes use of gestures, facial expression, and postural adjustments in communicating; employs "expressive movements" as an aid to conveying thoughts and feelings. * 3
- 2107b.(8) Tends inadvertently to reveal non-reported feelings, impulses, attitudes, or thoughts via "expressive movements" (postural adjustments, gestures, symbolic acts).
2108. (9) Is a stimulating personality; tends to liven up the atmosphere; is a scintillating, "colorful" person. * 306
2109. (9) Is self-dramatizing; histrionic, affected, and theatrical.
2111. (12) Uses dramatically intense words in describing moderate, everyday experiences. (E.g., "I abominate sparrows", "It was absolutely stupefying" "The party was simply unbearable", "This humidity is agonizing", "Her cooking is positively divine", "His acting was just fabulous".)
2112. (12) Speech is overly cautious, sprinkled liberally with indications of doubt and qualification (e.g., "I would say that...", "perhaps", "more or less", "I may be mistaken but...", "I don't know, of course, but I think...").
2113. (12) Tends to use expressions indicating cognitive disruption, interference, or confusion (e.g., "I don't know...", "I can't think...", "How can I tell what...?", "It's hard to remember...", "If I could get clear about..." "I am mixed up on...").
2114. (12) Speech exhibits disruptions of fluency in the form of false starts, incomplete sentences, self-interruptions, hesitations, corrections, pause-bridging sounds such as "uh", "er", "mmh".
2115. (12) Face conveys an impression of anger.
2116. (12) Face conveys an impression of fear.
2117. (12) Face conveys an impression of distrust.

2118. (12) Face conveys an impression of contempt, superiority, or disdain.
2119. (12) Face conveys an impression of pleading, begging for help or support.
2121. (12) Face conveys an impression of perplexity.
2122. (12) Face conveys an impression of shame or embarrassment.
2123. (12) Face conveys an impression of defiance or stubborn, resentful resistance.
2124. (12) He/She smiles with the mouth only; the rest of his/her face, especially the eye region, remains unsmiling.
2125. (12) His/Her facial musculature seems hard, rigid, tight; there is an "ironclad" quality about his/her facies.
2126. (12) His/Her posture and gait are "proud".
2127. (18) Flamboyant in personal attire; wears clothing which in cut, color, or extremity of style draws attention and comment.
2128. (18) When sitting, his/her posture is alert, taut, "proper" (e.g., he/she sits with straight back, head up, both feet on the floor, and hands on arms of his/her chair); conveys an impression of stiffness, rigidity, and formality.
2130. (18) There are one or more asymmetries, inequalities, or flaccidities in facial appearance suggestive of congenital defect or neurological dysfunction.
2132. (18) The over-all stimulus value of his/her face is positive; most persons would consider his/her facial appearance to be attractive.
2138. (18) Gives an impression of being physically strong; robust, muscular, brawny.
- 2139a.(18) Physique appears feminine; has narrow shoulders, wide hips, is "soft" and non-muscular. * 54
- 2139b.(18) Physique appears masculine: has wide shoulders, narrow hips, is hard and muscular. * 54
2140. (18) Reveals asymmetry or dysplasia in body build (e.g., large head-to-body ratio, markedly short trunk).
2141. (18) Tends to neglect or disregard social custom with respect to apparel; has a tendency to be inappropriately dressed, relative to social situations. * 128
2142. (18) Is careless with respect to clothing; clothes are frequently soiled, or in need of repair, pressing, etc.
2143. (18) His/Her manipulation of small objects (e.g., pencil, cigarette, matchbook) tends to be clumsy.

2144. (18) His/Her general pattern of movement is characterized by quickness; his/her motor actions are prompt and fast; his/her movements are rapid.
2146. (22) His/Her physical appearance (face or build) is unusual.
2147. (22) Appearance and behavior effeminate/masculine; manifested in speech, gestures, and appearance. * 259
2148. (22) Expresses his/her impulses by specific verbal acting out: scolding, yelling, cursing.
2149. (23) Composed: his/her manner is free of signs of agitation or excitement; calm, non-agitated, cool, unruffled, quiet, tranquil, collected.
2150. (23) Smiles often. * 66
2151. (24) Fluent: words come easily, the flow of speech is effortless. * 4
2152. (24) Speaks forcefully.
2153. (24) His/Her smile is without any real spirit of friendliness or kindness.
2154. (24) Speaks using a large vocabulary.
2155. (27) Querulous: his/her speech and manner are characterized by a flavor of deep, widespread, and habitual discontent that manifests itself in whining, complaint, and fretfulness; complaining, peevish. * 300
2156. (27) Has mannerisms: his/her posture, gesture, or speech inflection contain oddities or affectations; speech or manner show acquired peculiarities, eccentricities, or poses.
2158. (27) Shows tearful behavior. * 321
2159. (28) His/Her voice carries conspicuously well, having little or no restraint in it.
2160. (28) Attitude and manner (gestures, posture, walk, expressive movements) give the impression of being older than he/she actually is. (Extreme high rating means that he/she behaves like an old man/woman; extreme low rating means deportment characteristic of youth; middle placement means that he/she "acts his/her age".)
2161. (28) Has a singularly intent-appearing face; the eyes especially are alert and have a striking brightness of appearance.
2163. (28) Has a singularly sensitive-responsive face; his/her face reflects mood, thoughts, and moment-to-moment responses like a complex, many-faceted mirror.
2164. (30) Presents an imperturbable front of polite uninterestedness and inertia; has a facade of polite compliance.
2165. (31) Abrupt: his/her manner and speech tend to lack those transitional and "cushioning" features which would prepare the listener for

- changes or forceful material; has a lack of warning or unceremoniousness verging on curtness; brusque, blunt. * 119
2166. (31) Assured: his/her manner conveys the impression of confidence, self-acceptance, freedom from self-doubts, social timidity, or inferiority. * 130
2171. (31) Breezy: his/her manner has a quality which combines liveliness, freedom from constraint, and confidence; sprightly in a cheeky way; self-assured; brisk, airy, fresh.
2172. (31) Businesslike: his/her manner and speech have a flavor of efficient, practical, concise directness in dealing with the matters under consideration; task-oriented in a systematic, methodical way.
2173. (31) Casual: his/her manner and speech have a flavor of lack of concern, hit-or-miss approach, as if he/she didn't find it possible to be terribly concerned about what is being discussed; indifferent, nonchalant, offhand, cursory.
2174. (31) Caustic: has the tendency and ability to make remarks of a biting witty kind, especially which drive home the disagreeable truth in a cutting manner; sharp, mordant, scathing. * 204
2175. (31) Ceremonious: his/her manner has a formal, overly dignified, ritualistic quality; pompous, stilted, punctilious.
2176. (31) Circumstantial: goes into unnecessary detail regarding incidental, nonessential, non-contributory matters in narrating events.
2177. (31) Coaxing: makes gentle, persistent efforts to get his/her way by insinuation, pleading, wheedling, or ingratiation. * 190
2178. (31) Condescending: his/her manner suggests that he/she is consenting voluntarily to descend from his/her rank or dignity to interact with an inferior; seems consciously stooping to be friendly and equal with a lesser person; patronizing, deigning.
2179. (31) Cosmopolitan: relatively at home in many different kinds of places; has traveled, is familiar with and readily adapts to a variety of cultural, geographical, ethnic contexts; relatively free of local and national prejudices; not provincial, insular, or parochial.
2181. (31) Decorous: his/her manner shows care in behaving suitably to time, place, and occasion; "proper", becoming, seemly, dignified. * 193
2182. (31) Demonstrative; expressive; given to displaying feeling.
2183. (31) Earthy: his/her speech and manner show a direct, unconcealed response to "earthly" objects, activities, and pleasures; interested in simple human wants and actions of the material kind; mundane, wordly, gross, unrefined. * 151
2185. (31) Fawning: courts favor by a cringing demeanor and flattery; servile, obsequious, overly deferential, truckling.

2186. (31) Uneconomical in his/her use of words; talks more than is necessary to communicate his/her thoughts; wordy, verbose. * 194
2187. (31) Genteel: his/her manner and speech have the quality of upper class, aristocratic, well-bred persons; refined.
2189. (31) Grave: his/her manner combines qualities of seriousness and dignity in a way which suggests deep thought, heavy cares, weighty matters at stake, the bearing of great responsibilities; serious, solemn, momentous as opposed to frivolous, light, trivial.
2190. (31) Grim: has a manner suggesting stern determination and tenacity of purpose with a forbidding, formidable quality; sternly unyielding.
2191. (31) Jocular: tends to make jests and jokes, and in a cheery, jolly manner. * 248
2192. (31) Officious: tends to obtrude his/her attentions or assistance when they are not needed or welcome; impertinent, meddlesome, obtrusive * 251
2193. (31) Placating: tends to act as if to avoid angering other persons; appeasing, pacifying, conciliating, propitiating, mollifying.
2194. (31) Playful: tends to indulge in non-serious conversation, have "fun", sportive, roguish, frolicsome, mischievous. * 120
2195. (31) Has savoir-faire: shows an immediate, smooth, and natural knowledge of how to act in interpersonal situations; smooth, tactful, socially experienced, poised, sophisticated. * 83
2196. (31) Subdued: his/her manner has a quality of having been subjugated, tamed, submitted to restraint or control.
2198. (34) Gross physical movements are hard, heavy, tending to be more forceful than necessary to the goal of the action.
2199. (34) Has a pedantic concern for orderliness and regularity; both the major and minor aspects of his/her life run according to a fixed pattern, interference with which elicits disconcertion, anxiety, or resentment.
2200. (34) Pattern of expressive movements, facies, gesture, posture can be described as free-flowing, relaxed, natural.
2202. (40) Cold and impersonal in his/her interactions with women/men.
2203. (44) Speaks distinctly.
2204. (45) Employs a sarcastic, self-immolating humor; talks about himself/herself with a bitter, wry irony. * 322
2205. (46) Smirks: smiles in an affected or conceited manner; smiles with affected complaisance; simpers.
2206. (46) Asthenic in physique: has a long slender body; lean. * 7
2207. (46) Has a pleasant voice.

2211. (46) Walks with a quiet step. * 153
2212. (46) Slouches: his/her gait or posture are characterized by ungainly stooping of head and shoulders or undue relaxation of body muscles.
2213. (48) His/Her speech shows a formal rigidity, involving a relative invariability of phrasing or repetitious phrasing which does not reflect changing circumstances.
2214. (54) Uses irony as a form of humor.
2216. (62) Frowns frequently.
2217. (63) Tries to emulate the in-group manners and attitudes of those belonging to a higher echelon of socio-economic status. * 327
2218. (63) Tries to act harder and more unfeeling than he/she really is.
2219. (64) Tends to look tired and worn out.
2220. (12) Face is "pale" in a bluish, grayish, or slate-colored way. * 96
2221. (12) Face varies strikingly in appearance on different days, due to vasomotor or fluid-retention fluctuations which alter skin color, texture, "puffiness", etc.

[END OF CATEGORY VIII-12]

CATEGORY VIII-13 — Miscellaneous Interpersonal Patterns

2302. (12) Disturbed by any weakness or failure of the therapist; wants the therapist to be infallible, perfectly adjusted, serene, unthreatenable, etc.
2303. (12) Is hesitant to tell the therapist about exacerbations or new symptoms, because he/she feels that to do so would sound like a criticism of the therapist's effectiveness or that the therapist would be disappointed by his results.
2304. (12) Tends to get into interpersonal relations where some person disappoints him/her, fails him/her, lets him/her down.
2305. (12) Over-reacts to minor signs of liking or approval from therapist.
2306. (12) Shows curiosity to find out facts about the therapist's personal life.
2307. (12) Makes inappropriate demands upon the therapist (e.g., overtime, extra sessions, expression of approval and affection). * 301
2308. (12) Presents his/her material as if he/she expected to be praised and loved for offering something that would please the therapist.
2309. (12) Becomes critical or resentful if the therapist does not proffer interpretations or answer questions.
2310. (18) Has little capacity for casual conversation; poor at making "small talk".
2314. (32) Makes excuses; tends to extenuate or explain away his/her own behavior in contexts where apology, contriteness, or admission of error would be more appropriate. * 58
2315. (36) Strives to show himself as unconquerably courageous, manly. * 223
2316. (38) Regards psychotherapy as a way to attain a healthy state of mind.
2317. (38) Responds to the therapist as a prestige figure.
2318. (38) Treats the therapist as a possession; much as a child would treat a new pony or a kitten.
2319. (38) Tries to use the therapist as a stooge or foil, such that the relationship within therapy substitutes for normal relationships with the patient's natural social world. * 328
2320. (38) Views the therapist as a representative of reality upon whom he/she may test his/her ways of perceiving and handling the world without suffering devastating consequences if they fail.
2321. (38) Construes his/her relationship to other people as a matter of social position, in terms of status variables and class concepts, rather than in terms of their unique identities and their personal viewpoints.

2322. (39) Tends to identify himself/herself with the therapist.
2326. (55) Feels that he/she has the wrong kind of friends
2328. (55) Likes to study human nature and to understand people.
2330. (58) His/Her friendships are limited primarily to members of his/her own sex.
2334. (12) Envious of other people's external circumstances or opportunities; feels that it is somehow unjust or "not fair" when something comes another's way instead of his/her own.
2335. (12) Is concerned about whether the therapist likes him/her, is fond of him/her, really cares for him/her personally. * 134
2336. (12) Reacts to the therapist's silence with feelings that the therapist is angry or displeased.
2338. (38) Views the therapist as a protector, a strong and dependable figure who will provide a haven for him/her and take care of him/her and keep him/her safe. * 236
2339. (12) Proceeds along his/her line of thought or association almost as if reflections, interpretations, etc., were not given; tends to treat the therapist's comments as irrelevant intrusions not warranting much attention.
2340. (12) Expresses concern over the idea that he/she is boring the therapist, that the therapist finds it burdensome to have to listen to him/her, or that his/her material or case is uninteresting.
2341. (12) Avoids looking the therapist directly in the face. (If patient is on the couch, rate on basis of initial sitting-up interview(s), plus his/her pre-and-post-hour behavior since couch has been in use.)
2342. (12) Shows marked shifts in his/her attitude to the therapist from one session to another.
- 2343a.(63) Looks upon the therapist as clever.
- 2343b.(63) Looks to the therapist as wise.
2345. (63) Is consciously withholding material from the therapeutic sessions. * 98
2346. (64) Tends to drift off a subject as he/she talks. (If you are proceeding "classically" and you permit no departure from the free-association rule, rate on the basis of your diagnostic interview.)
2347. (18) Has a very generally positive, out-going, warm, affectionate and responsive attitude toward infants and small children—his/her attention is drawn to them on the street, he/she observes them closely, smiles at them, and usually greets them when they are nearby.

[END OF CATEGORY VIII-13]

CATEGORY IX — Psychopathology

2401. (1) Has an alcohol problem in that he/she tends to drink daily and feels frustrated, resentful, or anxious if circumstances interfere with this. * 52
2402. (1) Has an alcohol problem in that he/she goes on sprees, jags, or benders whose timing, duration, or severity are such as to cause reality-difficulty with his/her work, family, friends, or the law.
2403. (1) Has an alcohol problem in that he/she tends to over-drink in social drinking contexts and elicits adverse reactions from others (e.g., wife/husband, friends, colleagues).
2404. (5) Experiences pain, without organic basis, from the abdominal regions.
2405. (5) Experiences pain in the musculo-skeletal system, which does not have an organic basis.
2406. (5) Experiences pain, without organic basis, in the chest.
2407. (5) Has headaches, without organic basis.
2408. (5) Blushes readily.
2409. (5) Shows one or more habitual behaviors, repetitive patterns of non-functional motor activity, e.g., knuckle cracking, tapping on table or chair, running fingers through hair.
2410. (5) Displays overt signs of agitation.
2412. (5) Shows one or more tics, i.e., spasms of limited muscle groups.
2413. (5) Has a specific pathological fear (phobia): experiences morbid anxiety and phobic avoidance of certain concrete objects or situations, out of proportion to their actual harmfulness. * 274
2414. (5) Has a tendency to experience perceptual distortions. (Extreme high rating means hallucinations.) * 103
2415. (5) Has persecutory trends: experiences the feeling that others are unfair to him/her, critical of him/her, against him/her, or attempting to harm him/her, without presenting adequate evidence for such notions; (extreme high rating means delusion of persecution). * 44
2416. (6) Shows overt motor and autonomic signs of anxiety (e.g., sweating, tremor, motor tension, dry mouth, low startle threshold, strained voice, dilated pupils). * 208
2417. (7) Presents himself/herself as being physically, organically sick.
2418. (7) Is over-ideational and ruminative. * 10
2420. (7) Manifests somatization or some sort of psycho-physiological reaction. (Distinguish from striped-muscle or sensory conversion, and from somatic concern.) * 155
2421. (7) Manifests atypical, strange, or bizarre mentation. * 72

2422. (7) Has somatic symptoms or complaints about which he/she is relatively unconcerned and non-anxious; manifests "belle indifference" in regard to his/her somatic difficulties. * 272
2423. (7) His/Her overt psychopathology appears to have been chronic; manifest symptoms or characterological deviations have been present for a long time (as contrasted with the patient who, whatever his/her inner psychodynamic potential, had appeared superficially "normal" and "healthy" until the recent appearance of psychiatric aberration). * 244
2424. (7) Has hypochondriacal tendency; is concerned about his/her physical condition and functioning, and inclined to overevaluate the medical significance of pains or dysfunctions. * 97
- 2425a.(7) Has a tendency to sexual impotence (lack or weakness of erection, or loss of erection after penetration). * 225
- 2425b.(7) Has a tendency to sexual frigidity (lack or weakness of responsiveness, fear of penetration, vaginismus). * 225
2427. (7) Has inappropriate affect. * 94
2428. (7) Has a free flow of ideational processes. (Extreme low rating means ideational poverty; extreme high rating means flight of ideas.)
2429. (7) Manifests strange or deviant verbalizations. * 121
2430. (7) Has feelings of depersonalization. * 216
2431. (8) Is vulnerable to real or fancied threat; generally fearful; is a worrier.
2432. (8) Thinks and associates in unusual ways; has unconventional thought processes.
2433. (12) Reports conscious difficulty in playing the male/female sexual role in the specifically heterosexual situation. * 210
2442. (12) Feels that he/she must keep rigid check on his/her emotional responses; cannot "let go" even when appropriate.
2443. (12) Has a general apprehensive, fearful mood; experiences feelings of foreboding, misfortune, or dread; has chronic "free-floating" anxiety and anxiety-readiness. * 203
2444. (12) His/Her thought-processes are slowed down. (Rate in terms of objective slowing down, apart from whether patient complains of this when it is absent or is unaware of it when present.) * 191
2446. (12) Has a chronic, crystallized neurotic pattern of long standing.
2448. (12) Feels somehow alienated, separate, not connected with life or with others.
2451. (12) Repeats the same material over and over again with little modification or development.

2453. (12) Has hypersensitivity and over-attention to minor sensations from his/her own body.
2457. (12) Experiences at times a feeling of strangeness, unreality, or unfamiliarity with regard to ordinary objects of his/her physical environment. E.g., things seem somehow "not quite right", "changed", "at a distance", "look different", "don't appear real". * 109
2458. (12) Displays a lack of judgment in practical matters which is out of line with his/her knowledge and intelligence.
2459. (12) Has a tendency when confronted with a reality problem to think in terms of unrealistic schemes, improbable windfalls, the getting of the "big idea", or similar unlikely and immature solutions. * 79
2460. (12) Tends to speak in impersonal, generalized, or third-person language when describing his/her own personal, concrete experiences. (E.g., "One's parents are hard to get along with"; "There is a certain special interest in the bowels"; "Failure produces discouragement in a person".)
2461. (12) Reports occurrence of ideas which are objectively unreasonable and which it is difficult to distinguish clearly from delusional thinking, even though they are mere ideas and not, according to him/her, actual beliefs that he/she holds. * 161
2462. (12) Has fixed his/her attention heavily on some particular problem or restricted cluster of problems, about which he/she has the idea: "This is the real trouble; if only I could get rid of this, everything would straighten out for me."
2463. (12) Expresses the wish to give up, to run away from things, feeling that maintaining effective function and control is too much of a strain or burden. (E.g., "I'd like to throw in the sponge"; "I get the feeling "The hell with it, let somebody else take care of things for a change"; "I'm tired, I don't want to have to try anymore".)
2464. (12) His/Her personality shows evidence of having undergone a general deterioration over a long period of time.
2465. (12) Dereistic thinking present; his/her mental activity lacks accordance with reality, logic, or experience; fantasy, rumination, and attempts at problem-solving or understanding his/her situation tend to be autistic. * 242
2466. (12) Has widespread ambivalence. (Ambivalence is not confined to certain foci of neurotic conflict, but can be detected in many areas involving the person's aims, interests, work activities, social adaptation, and sexual life.)
2467. (12) There is a subtle and pervasive autism in his/her mental life.

2468. (12) Over-reacts to trivial frustrations and yet fails to respond to (or by-passes) major ones.
2469. (12) Has "pan-anxiety" shows an all-pervading anxiety-readiness which does not leave any life-approach free from tension. * 159
2470. (12) Tends not to have subjective experiences of pleasure; there is a sparsity and weakness of positive experiences in all domains, ranging from the "kicks" derived from simple sensory stimulation to the kinds of gratifications normally derived from complex and subtle interpersonal relationships. * 167
2472. (12) Has multiple neurotic manifestations (e.g., conversions, phobic reactions, obsessive concerns, free-floating anxiety, vegetative disturbances, depressions) which shift considerably but each of which dominates the behavior while it is present. * 150
2473. (12) Has experienced the idea or feeling that his/her thoughts are somehow capable of bringing about objective consequences in the external world without intermediate action on his/her part. * 182
2474. (12) Experiences fleeting episodes of actual cognitive distortion. He/She can snap back to reality (or be snapped back by the therapist). Yet, during the episode, the pathological idea seems to have more the character of a belief than of an obsessive notion whose subjectivity the patient recognizes. * 147
2475. (12) Has short-lived psychotic-like states (micropsychoses) in which hypochondriacal ideas, ideas of reference, and feelings of depersonalization occur interlocked and in practically delusional form. * 74
2476. (12) There are conscious sexual fantasies, sexual preoccupations, or sexual obsessions which exhibit a chaotic sexual identification and are a strange mixture of autoerotic, oral, anal, exhibitionistic, sado-masochistic, homosexual, and heterosexual components.
2477. (12) Reports peculiar feelings whose exact quality seems hard to get across in words. * 266
2478. (12) Expresses concern about whether his/her feelings are "genuine", the "real thing", experienced in the way other people experience the feelings they call by the same name. * 21
2479. (12) Seems concerned about his/her own hold on reality; over-reacts with anxiety and self-reassuring tactics when there is evidence of even a minor misperception on his/her part.
2480. (12) Is frightened at times by consciously experienced inability to direct the course of his/her own thoughts. * 50

2481. (12) Reports psychically painful states of considerable intensity which it is hard for the therapist to characterize adequately as being exactly anxiety, depression, rage, or frustration.
2482. (12) Has both hyper-affectivity and affective rigidity; at times tends to over-react to emotional stimuli (e.g., slight irritability of therapist), at other times or in other respects gets into affective states which are relatively unsusceptible to external influence.
2483. (12) Experiences blocking of his/her thought processes, in which his/her ideation actually stops for a period. * 181
2484. (12) The associative linkages in his/her discourse exhibit a defect in cognitive control. * 70
2485. (12) Words seem to have idiosyncratic meanings to him/her, with unusual cognitive content or atypical affective components.
2486. (12) Patient experiences a pressure of thoughts which is disturbing to him/her but over which he/she cannot seem to exert much control.
2487. (12) With a change in affective state the patient is unable to reinstate, or even fully accept, a cognitive formulation previously reached in a different affective state.
2488. (12) Tends not to become genuinely deeply involved in anything or with anybody; nothing seems to arouse interest, passion, or lasting concern. * 241
2489. (12) Reports a conscious fear of losing control of his/her own behavior (e.g., "falling apart", "letting myself go", "doing something foolish", "acting nutty").
2490. (12) After having behaved in an aggressive manner he/she tends to injure or degrade himself/herself in some way.
2491. (12) Tends to become anxious or depressed following success experience.
2492. (12) The most this man/woman seems able to get out of life is short and rare periods of freedom from anxiety.
2493. (12) Develops unrealistic ideas or fantasies about the therapist's attitudes to him/her and, at least transitorily, more or less believes in them.
2496. (12) Is a physical self excoriator; has skin lesions which he/she has produced by scratching, tearing, pinching, or biting himself/herself. * 2
2497. (12) Self-mutilative; has impulses to cut, stab, or otherwise mechanically injure his/her body.
2498. (12) Has a tendency not to hear, or to hear incorrectly, what the therapist says.

2499. (12) Has an eye mannerism in which he/she momentarily overwidens the distance between his/her lids, "bugging out the eyes", giving the impression of a transitory, episodic functional exophthalmos.
2500. (12) Has trouble, even in fantasy, imagining what could happen to him/her that would bring strong gratification, lasting contentment, and meaning to life.
2501. (12) States in so many words that he/she never has been happy, as far back as he/she can remember. * 198
2502. (12) Has periods when he/she becomes anxious unless his/her mind is occupied, by some kind of attention-claiming stimulus input, however trivial or uninteresting (e.g., sits through three consecutive movies, reads cheap fiction, plays solitaire mechanically and with little or no enjoyment).
2503. (12) Cognitive ambiguity or incompleteness—the feeling that he/she does not fully understand a situation, does not "know what is going on"—produces feelings of anxiety in him/her.
2505. (12) Tends to experience "blackouts" from alcohol: is unable to recall what happened after he/she passed a certain point of intoxication, although others inform him/her that he/she was not comatose or stupefied but continued to locomote, talk, respond for an hour or more.
2506. (12) Experiences anxiety after overdrinking, associated with the idea that he/she lost control, acted out, betrayed himself/herself, etc. Has the feeling that he/she may have done "something awful".
2507. (12) Feels guilty or unjustified for taking the therapist's time because he/she believes that there must be others in need of help who are better cases (e.g., suffer more, would be more interesting, would improve faster).
2510. (18) Is immoderate in his/her consumption of food. (Middle placement means moderate eating; extreme low placement means marked under-consumption such as rigorous asceticism, anorexia, etc.)
2512. (18) Has a high frequency of sexual outlet ("outlet" here means sexual consummatory activity in Kinsey's sense: orgasmic frequency per month, however produced).
2514. (18) His/Her heterosexual performance or pleasure are being interfered with by his/her conscious fears of paternity/maternity.
2515. (19) Reports feeling tired, worn out, without energy, or easily fatigued.
2516. (19) Complains of difficulty in going to sleep, of being restless at night or having an interrupted sleep. * 31
2517. (19) Has insistent, recurring, useless unwanted thoughts; obsessive.

2518. (19) Is disturbed, anxious, or guilty because of conflict between his/her sexual impulses and moral or religious beliefs.
2519. (19) Experiences impulses to commit a grossly hostile act of a physical, non-verbal nature (e.g., to stab, beat, or kill someone; set a fire; defecate on someone; mutilate an animal).
2520. (19) Is troubled by feelings of guilt when he/she considers his/her thoughts violate his/her ethical standards.
2522. (19) Feels ashamed about masturbation.
2523. (19) Feels guilty about masturbation.
2524. (19) Feels concern about masturbation, in that, his/her practice of it seems to him/her indicative of maladjustment, personal peculiarity, or poor mental health. * 136
2527. (21) Considers his/her problem to be based upon a longstanding personality difficulty.
2528. (31) Is compulsive. (Extreme low rating means marked lack of compulsiveness in the direction of carelessness, sloppiness, unconcern, and undercontrol; extreme high rating means either rigid and pervasive characterological compulsiveness or presence of overt clinical compulsions such as counting, handwashing, etc.) * 142
2529. (21) Feels threatened by a task or test, with resulting inefficiency, blocking, or failure in his/her performance.
2532. (22) Has compulsive concern about cleanliness. * 277
2533. (22) Has episodic anxiety pattern; experiences attacks in which his/her anxiety is markedly elevated from its usual level.
2535. (22) Experiences episodes of markedly increased guilt-feeling which he/she cannot readily relate to specific actions which are wrong by his/her standards.
2536. (22) Has psychiatric impairment.
2538. (27) Experiences feelings of perplexity.
2539. (27) Has a poor memory for past events (at least a week previous, but still belonging to the relatively recent past rather than the remote past, e.g., childhood).
2540. (27) Has retrospective distortion; in giving an account of past situations or experiences omits significant details or relates events which did not in fact occur. * 26
2541. (27) Has good memory for recent events (i.e., events that took place within the past week).
2543. (30) Tends to react to what he/she perceives as failure experiences with anxiety, despair, or rage out of proportion to the realistic importance of the occasion.

2544. (30) Denies to himself/herself that anything can happen to him/her; is therefore reckless, inclined to take chances and to disregard precautions.
2546. (30) Miscalculates the feasibility of his/her demands, which tend to be plainly fantastic and impossible to fulfill.
2547. (30) His/Her emotional life is impoverished; he/she experiences a relative absence or weakness of feeling.
2548. (30) Procrastinates over doing such simple things as writing a letter, reading a book, or going shopping.
2550. (30) Takes the attitude that his/her life should be easy, painless, and effortless; expresses resentment when something happens to him/her which demands that he/she put up with a delay in getting what he/she wants, experiences unpleasantness, or works hard to overcome an obstacle.
2552. (31) Feels frustrated; suffers consciously from what he/she experiences as a chronic state of nongratification of his/her felt needs.
2554. (31) Has fabricated or exaggerated physical complaints quite consciously with the deliberate intention to get attention, sympathy, or avoid something he/she did not wish to do.
2555. (33) Has disgusts and aversions (e.g., food annoyances, unpleasant odors, nauseating substances, excretions).
2556. (34) Orgastic discharge in heterosexual intercourse leaves him/her with a feeling of incomplete gratification; he/she reports experience of residual sexual tension following climax.
2557. (34) Is sexually inhibited during intercourse; experiences a certain restraint, an inability to be sexually free or to let himself/herself go in the sexual situation.
2558. (34) In speaking about sexual relations with women/men, his/her manner and choice of words have a dominant-competitive-hostile quality; to have intercourse with a woman/man is experienced as a form of triumph, of overpowering/sexual seduction, or of attack/castration. * 59
2559. (34) Is aware of a feeling that he/she does not permit himself/herself to live life freely and to the full, a longing for expression and experience which he/she does not dare to have because he/she is afraid to try new things, take a chance, or expose himself/herself to the possibility of unpleasant or frightening experiences.
2560. (34) Tends not to experience excitement, more or less regardless of quality; there is a relative absence or weakness of excited affect generally (e.g., pleasure, anticipation, anxiety, anger).

2561. (36) Fears decisions and tests, or novel situations with doubtful outcome or for which he/she has no well-protected behavior and feeling of familiarity; in general is skittish about anything new and different.
2562. (36) Has suicidal trends. * 156
2564. (38) His/Her pattern of vocalization (voice quality, timbre, loudness, rate, and time relations) is characterized by a blurred, vague, dreamy property, somewhat resembling that of a sleepy, dazed, or drugged person. (This item refers to mode of speaking, not content.)
2565. (38) Once set off on a line of thought, he/she has difficulty in shifting it; tends to be rigidly, inflexibly perseverative.
2566. (39) Ideas associated with normal sexual activities prompt feelings of repugnance and disgust in him/her.
2567. (39) Complains about his/her habit of masturbation.
2568. (39) Gets more gratification from masturbation than from heterosexual intercourse.
2569. (39) Tends to eat when he/she feels anxious or depressed.
- 2570a.(39) Has an ejaculation problem in coitus (premature ejaculation, delayed ejaculation, or inability to ejaculate). * 269
- 2570b.(39) Has a response problem in coitus (delayed orgasmic response, inability to have orgasm, frigid). * 269
2573. (40) Is a dependent, inadequate person.
2574. (40) Genuine love for others is impossible for him/her.
2575. (40) His/Her somatic concern includes an element of cognitive distortion in the form of relatively fixed conscious content to the effect that he/she has a specified organic disease.
2576. (40) Has a fear of getting emotionally involved.
2577. (40) Is uneasy and uncomfortable around other men/women. * 280
2578. (40) Experiences conscious conflict over homosexual impulses.
2579. (40) Has conscious thoughts about the idea that he/she is homosexual. * 292
2580. (40) Expresses anxiety or concern as to whether he/she is homosexual.
2581. (40) His/Her thought processes are confused. * 37
2582. (40) Is consciously conflicted between his/her heterosexual urges and his/her fear of women/men.
2583. (40) Experiences the feeling that people are concerned about him/her, observing him/her, and talking about him/her, without presenting adequate evidence for these notions. (Extreme high rating means delusion of reference.) * 296
2584. (40) He/She cannot be placed appropriately in any diagnostic category.

2586. (40) Has conscious feelings of guilt over his/her sexual impulses.
2587. (40) Has conscious feelings of guilt over his/her sexual actions.
2589. (41) Is consciously preoccupied with sex (e.g., makes many different contexts sexually relevant, has persistent sexual thoughts, experiences intrusion of sexual fantasies, overvalues sexuality as an area of gratification or frustration).
2591. (46) Experiences conscious feelings of resentment. * 29
2592. (49) Accident prone: has a tendency to incur injuries (or become endangered in "near misses") by accidents to which his/her own negligence, clumsiness, inattention, or error contribute; (e.g., cutting himself/herself when slicing food, missing a step in poor light, spilling scalding water on his/her hand, banging his/her head on a water pipe).
2593. (51) Has problem of sexual jealousy: this involves anxiety about losing his/her mate to a rival; and anger against the rival and the (supposedly) disloyal mate.
2595. (51) Has crying spells; experiences fits of intense and uncontrollable weeping.
2596. (51) Bites his/her nails.
2598. (51) Experiences body-image disturbances (e.g., it sometimes seems to him/her that all or part of his/her body changes size, or is distorted, or that a limb is somehow "disconnected", or that an external object is connected with his/her body or has in some sense become momentarily fused with it or belongs to it). * 41
2601. (55) Has bad dreams or nightmares.
2602. (56) Is comfortable with his/her emotional life; accepts his/her own emotional responses as being adequate and appropriate.
2605. (61) Can readily recall his/her unpleasant experiences. (Rate in terms of ease of recollection, not in terms of how many unpleasant experiences he/she has had.)
2606. (62) Feels that it takes great effort to get things done.
2607. (62) Feels forlorn, as if he/she were abandoned, neglected, not cared about by anybody.
2608. (62) Tends to feel sleepy.
2609. (63) Feels a need to unburden himself/herself of guilty secrets.
2610. (64) Oversleeps in spite of intentions and preparations to arise at a specific time.
2611. (12) Has engaged in behavior which is anti-social, delinquent, or considered immoral within the generally accepted norms of this culture.

2613. (12) Has a thinking disturbance which has resulted in inefficiency of his/her adaptation to life situations. * 247
2614. (12) Has an emotional disturbance (as distinguished from a thinking disorder) with resulting inefficiency in his/her adaptation to life situations.
2616. (15) Tends to perform actions which counteract, sabotage, reverse, or undo the results of preceding actions. (E.g., having agreed to request for a vacation trip, he/she spoils it for them by continual reminders about how much it is costing.)
2617. (64) Is embarrassed by exposure of his/her body; unduly modest about being seen when nude or semi-dressed, (e.g., is overly careful about pulling shades down when undressing; feels anxious or foolish if visited unexpectedly when in pajamas; dislikes situations such as bathing beach, which involve partial uncovering).
2618. (31) Is depressed in affect; is experiencing sadness of mood. * 5
2619. (12) Experiences deep, pervasive, and persistent feelings of unworthiness, "badness", incompetence, unattractiveness, and unloveability; suffers from a diffuse, chronic, and relatively unfluencable deficit in self-image and self-esteem. * 27
2620. (12) Reports periods of fantasy or pre-occupation, lasting for several minutes or more, from which he/she emerges with a feeling of "coming to" and cannot recall clearly just what he/she was thinking about during the interval. * 42
2621. (12) Tends to be photophobic (e.g., avoids bright sunlight, complains of oversensitivity to illumination, prefers shades down or blinds drawn, wears tinted glasses).
2622. (12) Reports one or more occasions, since adulthood, of sleeping with the light(s) on because of anxiety produced by darkness.
2623. (12) Tends to experience anxiety from being alone. * 262
2625. (12) Has a "cognitively inadequate" sense of humor; sometimes laughs at jokes or anecdotes but it turns out that what he/she sees as funny is different from what the others are laughing at; or waits to see if others laugh before laughing himself/herself.
2626. (12) Tends to make slips of the tongue.
2627. (12) When he/she makes a slip of the tongue he/she tends to notice it himself/herself.

[END OF CATEGORY IX]

CATEGORY X — Ethical Behavior

2703. (1) Loyal to persons; would stick by a friend, defend him, believe in him, help him out.
2704. (7) Is a conscientious, responsible, dependable person. * 226
2705. (8) Is moralistic and strict; readily imposes absolute judgments of right and wrong on the behavior of others. * 30
2706. (8) Behaves in an ethically consistent manner. (Do not equate with following "high" ethical standards, although that is one way to fit this description; the point is that there is stability or predictability about his/her ethical decision-making in equivalent or similar situations.) * 117
2708. (12) Has a deep respect for the value and integrity of other persons; attaches high intrinsic worth to the human individual as such; sees people as ends rather than means.
2709. (12) Tends to be dishonest in money matters; cuts corners as to debts, business deals, services, taxes, and the like.
2710. (12) Shows a tendency to concoct plausible, but fallacious, arguments to get around what he/she himself/herself sees as ethical objections to his/her conduct.
2715. (12) Self-righteous: has moral pride, looks down on others for being less high-minded, ethical, or dutiful than himself/herself; pharisaical.
2718. (24) Has a tendency consciously to withhold information from the therapist; deliberately distorts or suppresses the truth in the interview.
2719. (24) Tells lies when there seems to be little or no point in doing so. * 215
2720. (24) Distorts the truth in order to produce an effect, e.g., to shock, amuse, dramatize, get center of attention, tell "one better".
2721. (30) His/Her efficiency and productivity are reduced by a tendency to conscious internalized debate: "Should I or shouldn't I?".
2723. (31) Petty, small minded; tends to be rigid, legalistic, or vindictive in minor matters. * 33
2724. (31) Tends to curse, swear, blaspheme: uses as imprecations, emphasers, or hostility-carriers expressions traditionally religious or sacred in connotation (e.g., "God damn", "Jesus Christ", "Hell"; distinguish from use of vulgar or obscene terms lacking religious connotation).
2725. (31) Tends to use vulgar or obscene terms. (E.g., "I was pissed off", "shit"; distinguish from use of sacrilegious or blasphemous expressions lacking vulgar or obscene quality.)

2726. (33) Has a code of ethics which is relatively autonomous and individual rather than conventional. * 145
2727. (38) Sees psychotherapy as a virtuous act, a matter of doing the right thing.
2729. (52) Tends to make promises he/she doesn't keep.
2730. (54) Exaggerates the importance of rules and laws; acts as though he/she believes that everything should be done by rules.
2732. (56) Tends to associate with people whom he/she knows engage in activities which are illegal or, by generally accepted standards in this culture, grossly immoral.

[END OF CATEGORY X]

CATEGORY XI — Self-Concept

2801. (1) Self-confident; has a strong belief and faith in himself/herself and his/her powers; feels adequate to handle most problems he/she meets. * 55
2802. (7) Is concerned or worried about his/her psychological symptoms.
2803. (7) Is concerned or worried about his/her physical symptoms. * 133
2804. (7) Lacks insight into his/her own motivation and dynamics. * 178
2805. (7) Is introspective; frequently aware of himself/herself; attentive to his/her inner life; sensitively aware of his/her thoughts and feelings. (Does not necessarily imply adequacy of insight or a "psychological" way of thinking about determinants of his/her behavior or experience.)
2806. (7) Is resistant to the idea that his/her symptoms are related to or due to emotional maladjustments or psychological conflicts. * 13
- 2807a.(7) Is overly candid in describing his/her faults.
- 2807b.(7) Is severe in his/her self-criticism. * 112
2809. (7) Emphasizes his/her freedom from anxiety; relates in a complacent and detached manner how he/she did not become tense or frightened in situations which might be expected to arouse anxiety. * 250
2810. (7) Emphasizes the smoothness of his/her interpersonal relations; tends to stress the idea that he/she gets along fine with other people.
2811. (7) Attempts to maintain a facade of intellectual superiority.
2812. (7) In therapy sessions he/she has difficulty in finding things to talk about other than his/her symptoms) which are significantly related to his her psychological conflicts. * 24
2813. (8) Prides himself/herself on being objective, detached, rational. * 63
2814. (8) Seems to be aware of his/her own social stimulus value; has insight into the way in which his/her behavior is perceived by others.
2816. (12) Has good verbal-cognitive insight into his/her own personality structure and dynamics, but it is largely intellectualized; lacks feeling for the things he/she "knows" about himself/herself.
2817. (12) Has inferiority feelings; lacks self-esteem.
2818. (12) Has "diagnostic" insight: is aware of the descriptive features of his/her own behavior. (Examples: that certain symptoms are neurotic; that he/she is not liked by others; that he/she tends to distort in certain ways; that he/she is depressed; that he/she shows poor judgment; that he/she underachieves.)

2819. (12) His/Her basic attitude, and one held consciously, is one of confident assurance that his/her own judgment and mode of proceeding is better than almost anyone else's.
2820. (12) Takes steps for the sake of maintaining attractive personal appearance (painstaking about clothing, seeks good barber/hairdresser, watches diet, makes sure he/she is closely shaven/well groomed, etc.). * 279
2821. (12) Careful about personal cleanliness.
2822. (12) Vain about his/her personal appearance. * 189
2825. (12) Avoids trying anything which might prove beyond his/her powers.
2826. (12) Seems to operate on the automatic assumption that if something goes wrong, the fault is probably his/hers.
2827. (12) Is unsure of his/her own grasp of reality. * 143
2828. (12) Experiences a kind of "black-or-white" instability in his/her self-concept; is rarely able to take an objective, middle-ground view of his/her own personal worth.
2830. (12) Has inferiority-feelings as to attractiveness of his/her body (e.g., thinks himself/herself ugly, too small, too large, misshapen, "odd"-looking, muscularly underdeveloped). * 261
2834. (12) Confident of his/her own heterosexual adequacy (potency, finesse, smoothness, ease and skill in erotic situations); feels sure of himself/herself as a "good lover". * 171
2835. (12) Feels that he/she is "different", not like other people, somehow. * 102
2836. (12) Speaks of his/her rather common personal failings as if they were rare and major defects (e.g., as if he/she were the only person who sometimes puts off till tomorrow an unpleasant minor task which could be done today).
2837. (12) Coming to psychotherapy is in itself a blow to his/her pride; verbalizes the attitude that he/she is ashamed of himself/herself for not being able to solve his/her own problems.
2838. (12) Has inferiority-feelings of a lower-social-class kind; feels insecure or somehow out of place, as if he/she "didn't really belong", not being from the right side of the tracks, from a substantial family, etc.
2840. (12) Feels that he/she cannot measure up to what others expect of him/her; consciously experiences the idea that he/she is somehow a fraud, that others perceive him/her as being more capable, or industrious, or conscientious than he/she "really" is; and that if they knew him/her thoroughly they would "see through" him/her.
2841. (18) Believes he/she is a religious person.

2843. (18) Tries to achieve "expertness" in any area that arouses his/her interest; sets high standards of performance for himself/herself in the areas he/she considers worth any of his/her time and energy, whether intellectual, athletic, mechanical, musical, or whatever.
2850. (18) Tends characteristically to experience a clear-cut perception of himself/herself as being "happy" or "unhappy"; thinks of himself/herself in these terms.
2853. (20) Makes strong demands on himself/herself. * 82
2855. (20) Has the feeling that he/she is just not facing things.
2856. (20) Sees himself/herself as being a failure.
2857. (20) Feels emotionally mature.
2858. (20) Dislikes his/her own sexuality; consciously wishes that he/she were free of his/her sexual impulses or that they were of a different character. * 295
2859. (21) Tends to forget or repudiate earlier insights or admissions.
2860. (24) Tends to accept creeds, customs, and conventions without much questioning.
2861. (30) Verbalizes a conscious wish for a breakdown of his/her psychological rigidities.
2862. (30) Is averse to checking with evidence when it comes to his/her particular illusions about himself/herself.
2864. (30) Feels he/she suffers more than others, that his/her lot in life is a tough one; self-pitying; his/her self-image includes a martyr-like quality.
2865. (30) Fails to recognize the limitations upon his/her time; tends to make commitments or inaugurate projects which, regardless of his/her talents, it is unrealistic to expect to be able to do.
2866. (30) Takes conscious pride in his/her control, which he/she describes in terms of such words as dignity, or poise, or stoicism, or being realistic, unsentimental, etc.
2867. (30) Is trying to manage his/her life with pure intellect, and resists acknowledging the existence of his/her unconscious motivations.
2868. (12) Expresses the idea that in his/her life up to now, the negative experiences have outweighed the positive; he/she has had more punishments than rewards, and if life continues to add up as it has to date, it is hardly worth the trouble.
2869. (12) Expresses the thought that he/she "should" be happy, that he/she has no "right" to complain, that he/she "ought" to be contented since his/her reality-circumstances (job, health, family, etc.) are objectively

adequate, feels guilty or ashamed for being dissatisfied with a life situation which he/she believes most people would consider pretty good.

2871. (12) Is afraid that his/her drinking is getting the better of him/her, that he/she may be in danger of losing control over it.
2872. (12) Expresses the thought that he/she will never really be any different; seems to have the feeling that in spite of therapy or possible changes in his/her reality situation, he/she is always going to feel miserable.
2874. (30) Has a psychological curiosity regarding his/her own behavioral determinants; self-analyzing.
2875. (30) Tends to overrate his/her capacities. (Middle placement means realistic self-assessment of his/her potential; low placement means that he/she under-rates his/her capacities.)
2877. (31) Complacent; satisfied with himself/herself; accepts his/her life without chagrin or complaint; comfortable with his/her own defects and shortcomings.
2878. (31) Speaks slightly of his/her positive characteristics; depreciates his/her desirable attributes or accomplishments; self-disparaging.
2880. (33) Feels guilty, ashamed, or sad about his/her improvable shortcomings, e.g., laziness, thoughtlessness, loss of temper, needless injury of others.
2881. (34) Feels that he/she is stupid.
- 2884a.(36) Seeks to adduce proof of his manliness; readily takes opportunities to display culturally stereotyped "masculine" traits such as physical courage, aggressiveness, muscular strength, high heterosexual interest and experience, mechanical interests and skills, athletics, preference for "man-talk". * 232
- 2884b.(36) Seeks to adduce proof of her femininity; readily takes opportunities to display culturally stereotyped "feminine" traits such as charm, grace, sexual attractiveness, womanly interests (e.g., children, clothing, cooking, home furnishings, personal adornment), preference for "woman-talk". * 232
2885. (36) Considers his/her genital organs inferior.
2886. (37) Sees the humorous in himself/herself; can poke fun at himself/herself, view some of his/her behavior or circumstances with a degree of detached amusement; can laugh when he/she has made a fool of himself/herself or looked comical from another's point of view. * 205
2887. (38) Often feels that he/she has frittered away time.
2888. (40) When he/she is being hostile, he/she tends to be aware of it.

2892. (44) Feels (unjustifiably) insecure about his/her financial situation; inclined to worry about money matters more than his/her reality situation justifies.
2893. (44) Explains present failures in terms of childhood deprivations or illness.
2894. (45) Does not accept responsibility for his/her present situation; transfers it to external forces or personal attributes not perceived as being part of "himself"/"herself" (e.g., parents, racial group).
2896. (46) Considers himself/herself an intellectual. * 56
2897. (18) Is relatively unaware of some persistent and serious areas of personal conflict.
2900. (49) Feels a basic dissatisfaction with his/her whole interlocking complex of feelings, patterns of behavior and adjustment, and is willing to go through painful self-exposure in order to effect fundamental changes.
2901. (50) Frequently upbraids himself/herself for actions taken impetuously and which appear to him/her foolish and irrational in retrospect. * 218
2902. (51) In thinking about himself/herself, tends to relate what he/she sees himself/herself as being to his/her background and life history.
- 2905a.(51) Looks forward to the results of therapeutic self-exploration with intellectual curiosity.
- 2905b.(51) Expects to find the process and results of therapeutic self-exploration unpleasant.
2907. (53) Vacillates between criticizing himself/herself and criticizing others for his/her difficulties. * 38
2908. (53) Sees himself/herself as in trouble and coping with his/her trouble inadequately.
2909. (54) Cannot comfortably engage in any activities which are generally identified as female/male pursuits.
2910. (54) Feels himself/herself to be useful to others. * 76
2911. (54) Cannot conceive of improving his/her situation through realistic strivings.
2912. (55) Is worried about failing to get ahead.
2913. (55) Feels that he/she is living outside the main stream of things, that life is sort of passing him/her by.
2914. (55) Feels he/she doesn't enjoy many things others enjoy.
2915. (55) Feels that others regard him/her as strange, odd, peculiar, "different". * 46
2916. (55) Feels that he/she doesn't fit into the group with which he/she lives.
2917. (55) Doesn't know what kind of person he/she wants to be.

2918. (55) Wants to develop a richer, more pleasing personality.
2919. (55) Worried over yielding to temptations.
2920. (55) Feels that his/her moral code is weakening.
2922. (57) Feels that his/her relationships lack intimacy and depth.
2924. (58) Feels that he/she is just a cog in an inhuman machine in his/her present job (or school, if a student).
2925. (61) Believes his/her goals are realistic.
2929. (62) Sees himself/herself as having many faults.
2930. (62) Consciously experiences feelings of being foolish; an inept, incompetent, ludicrous person deserving of contempt and ridicule; sort of an involuntary clown.
2932. (62) Feels insufficiently informed; sees himself/herself as lacking in knowledge, education, or culture.
2933. (62) Sees himself/herself as lacking in industry, lazy, not working hard enough.
2937. (63) "Successful" sexual activity is an important contributor to his/her feelings of personal worth.
2939. (1) Sees himself/herself as overtly affectionate, experiencing emotional closeness and expressing it directly.
2943. (4) Sees himself/herself as a touchy, sensitive individual whose feelings are easily hurt.
2944. (7) Sees himself/herself as selfish, self-centered, self-seeking; as more concerned about his/her own gratifications than those of others. * 312
2945. (7) Sees himself/herself as a conscientious, responsible, dependable person. * 318
2946. (7) Sees himself/herself as overtly submissive, compliant, and accepting of authority. * 324
2947. (7) Sees himself/herself as over-controlled, inhibited, and suppressed.
2948. (7) Sees himself/herself as tending to become disorganized and unadaptive under stress.
2949. (7) Sees himself/herself as losing his/her temper and "blowing his/her top" on slight provocation.
2950. (7) Feels that he/she doesn't understand himself/herself, doesn't possess insight with regard to his/her own motivations, etc.
2951. (8) Sees himself/herself as tending to be conciliatory in interpersonal relationships; as accepting and fostering compromises; as appeasing; as making concessions to avoid unpleasantness.

2952. (8) Sees himself/herself as psychologically oriented, able to evaluate the motivations of others in interpreting situations.
2954. (12) Sees himself/herself as unable to assert himself/herself in the face of imposition or attack; feels that he/she allows others to exploit him/her.
2955. (12) Sees himself/herself as having a consistent, clearly formulated set of goals and value-orientations which guide and control his/her behavior.
2956. (12) Sees himself/herself as a person of action, not talk and speculation.
2957. (12) Sees himself/herself as easily satisfied, not asking much from life.
2958. (12) Sees himself/herself as a practical, hard-headed, down-to-earth person. * 271
2959. (12) Sees himself/herself as not needing other people. * 17
2963. (21) Sees himself/herself as socially perceptive; believes in his/her ability to sense the feelings of others and to respond to a wide range of social cues.
2965. (24) Sees himself/herself as a person who obeys rules and regulations.
2967. (29) Sees himself/herself as soft-hearted, readily responsive to the needs or unhappiness of others, generous in sympathy.
2968. (31) Sees himself/herself as socially bungling, blundering, inept; as a "bull in a china shop" in human relationships. * 154
2969. (31) Sees himself/herself as persuasive, as having the knack of influencing others to hold his/her opinions or to follow his/her line of action.
2970. (31) Sees himself/herself as tenacious; as not giving up easily; as persevering, persistent, resolute.
2971. (33) Sees himself/herself as enjoying his/her sexual life without unnecessary inhibition.
2972. (33) Sees himself/herself as tending to experience unnecessary, unrealistic anxiety.
2973. (36) Sees himself/herself as indecisive, not able to make up his/her own mind. * 214
2976. (19) Sees himself/herself as a tense, nervous, jittery person.

[END OF CATEGORY XI]

CATEGORY XII-1 — Ego-organization and "character structure"
Skill-ability-talent-knowledge

3001. (1) Imaginative: tends to form new ideas, to put familiar notions into novel combinations, or to construct and vividly experience objects, concepts, or situations which he/she has not experienced in reality; fancying, conceiving, creative, inventive.
3005. (3) Cognitively creative: produces and develops original ideas; or devises new techniques or methods, constructs hypotheses, or offers novel explanations.
3006. (4) Foresighted: possesses, and exercises, the ability to see in advance the course that events are taking, with particular reference to the probable consequences of taking various lines of action; provident.
3007. (7) Has difficulty in verbalizing cause and effect relationships in his/her own behavior. * 221
3008. (7) Is capable of learning from his/her mistakes.
3009. (8) Is intelligent. (High ratings mean brightness, superior general intelligence; middle ratings mean average intelligence; the extreme low ratings verging on mental deficiency.)
3010. (8) Is able to convey personal feelings and inner thoughts; is able to verbalize his/her subjective experiences.
3011. (12) Ideation is an important part of his/her daily life; his/her mind is usually active, so that when waiting, walking, dressing, or performing actions not requiring intelligent attention, his/her inner conceptual manipulations take over as the focus of his/her interest.
3012. (12) Has an accurate recall of what transpired in previous interviews.
3013. (12) Has little conscious recollection of childhood events; has forgotten most of his/her early years. * 326
3016. (12) Shows motivated stupidity, an inability to grasp the content of fairly simple therapeutic interpretations.
3017. (12) Considering his/her intelligence and verbal ability, shows a marked inability to produce a flow of material during the therapeutic sessions. * 314
3018. (12) Shows an inappropriate use of abstract concepts in thinking about practical matters.
3019. (12) Fails to appreciate the concrete, factual, "solid" features of experience because of the over-abstract, verbalistic, category-dependence of his/her thinking and perceiving.
3021. (23) Shows a loss of interests; there is a decreased affective response and lessened motivation to occupy himself/herself with activities or topics

- which have belonged to his/her range of vocational and avocational interests.
3022. (23) Sensorium is clear; is oriented for time, person and place. * 125
3023. (24) Thinks with a practical turn of mind.
3025. (27) General information good; has a fund of knowledge.
3026. (29) Absent-minded; shows a tendency to forgetfulness regarding ordinary, practical affairs and a decreased awareness of the concrete demands of his/her momentary physical and social situation, his/her attention being directed instead to his/her own thoughts.
3029. (31) Concise; tends to use the fewest words which will be adequate to convey his/her meaning. * 75
3030. (31) Lucid; his/her conversation is clear, readily comprehensible, effectively communicative; discourse is relatively free of vagueness, obscurity, disorder, and equivocation.
3032. (31) Prudent; sensible; shows common sense and good judgment. * 304
3034. (32) Discriminates between more and less important matters.
3035. (34) Finds it difficult to express his/her impulses verbally.
3038. (40) Is a fast thinker.
3039. (40) Is intellectually resourceful.
3040. (44) Considering his/her intelligence and education, he/she reveals a lack of interest in, knowledge of, or general sensitivity to the broad cultural facets of his/her community and world (e.g., he/she is unable to respond with recognition or appreciation to painting, literature, architecture, drama, music).
3044. (48) Shows a content rigidity in his/her verbal behavior: tends to speak about a narrow range of topics.
3045. (51) Is capable and desirous of self-advancement by learning.
3046. (54) Shows a pedantic striving for faultlessness and perfect accuracy.
3047. (55) Is poor at managing his/her finances. * 35
3048. (63) Has acquired a rather extensive psychological lingo with which to describe his/her experiences, reactions, functions, etc.
- 3049a.(63) Insights during therapy tend to occur with sharp suddenness; has "Aha" experiences in the interviews.
- 3049b.(63) Between therapy sessions has experiences of sudden insight.
3050. (46) Artistic, possesses talents and skills which enable him/her to execute and to evaluate works of fine art (e.g., paintings, poetry, sculpture,

music); is concerned with the creation or evaluation of imaginative and esthetic objects or forms.

3051. (46) Is a sophisticated and cultured person: educated, widely read, cognizant of the ways of the world, intellectually and esthetically refined and enlightened.

[END OF CATEGORY XII-1]

CATEGORY XII-2 — Ego-organization and "character structure"
General Effectiveness

3101. (1) Energetic: puts a lot of energy and effort into his/her activities; works hard at what he/she does; industrious, vigorous, active, forceful, strenuous. * 14
3102. (1) Enterprising: shows initiative in engaging in What requires boldness and energy; alert to new possibilities for advance or attainment and energetic in pursuing them.
3103. (1) Mature in emotional development; his/her feelings emotions, attitudes, and interpersonal relations are adult in quality; is emotionally grown-up rather than childish. * 12
3104. (5) Indecisive; in making decisions shows hesitation, vacillation, and delay; can't seem to make up his/her mind one way or the other.
3105. (7) Tends to become disorganized and unadaptive under stress.
3107. (12) Expend more energy than seems warranted by the final product of his/her efforts.
3108. (12) Failure-prone; has a kind of "negative Midas touch"—his/her efforts and circumstances in diverse areas of life seem somehow to eventuate in failure.
3109. (12) Tends to experience ordinary, minor tasks (making a phone call, buying a hat, getting his/her car greased) as tension-producing; the simple concrete demands of everyday life are a strain for him/her.
3110. (12) Is inefficient in minor routine matters (e.g., loses things, forgets details, fails to make necessary preparations, estimates time poorly).
3112. (12) His/Her behavior seems lacking in a goal or purpose; it would be hard to say what he/she is consciously trying to get, do, or be.
- 3113a.(12) Describes his/her symptoms and experiences in detail. * 246
- 3113b.(12) Explains the details of his/her experiences in terms of plausible causal factor(s). (Do not rate on the basis of whether you consider his/her explanations dynamically valid.)
3118. (19) Readily modifies his/her ways of thinking to meet the demands of a problem calling for new and different ways of thought * 22
3119. (20) Needs somebody else to push him/her through on things.
3121. (31) Effective; gets things done; productive, competent. * 148
3122. (40) Is intellectually mature; his/her cognitive processes are seasoned, thought-out, developed in a consistent, organized, integrated way (in contrast with a mind whose contents and intellectual approach are vague, slipshod, unreflective, superficial, scattered, and naive).

[END OF CATEGORY XII-2]

CATEGORY XII-3 — Ego-organization and "character structure"
Control and Reality-Principle

3201. (7) Tends to ignore, gloss over, forget, or rationalize away unpleasant incidents, problems, and areas of conflict; has a "Pollyanna" attitude.
3202. (7) Over-controls his/her impulses; is inhibited, suppressed.
3203. (8) Has a readiness to feel guilty. * 139
3204. (12) Is depressed easily by setbacks, frustrations, minor assaults on security or satisfaction. * 222
3205. (12) Becomes upset when familiar routine sequence is interrupted by unforeseen contingencies.
3206. (12) Personalizes excessively; cannot detach issues or problems from reactions to personalities and their impact upon his/her own role or gratifications.
3207. (12) Characteristically recovers quickly from adverse experiences; bounces back well from threats, failures, disappointments, and emotional upsets. * 73
3213. (19) Is concerned about system, orderliness, or routine in his/her activities; feels discomfort unless an accustomed pattern is adhered to. * 81
3215. (24) Thinks wishfully and unrealistically; tends to reinterpret, reconstruct, and remodel reality; perceptions of the external situation are distorted by his/her own desires and prejudices.
3216. (24) Postpones immediate satisfactions for anticipated more intense future ones.
3218. (27) His/Her ideas are consistent among themselves; his/her thinking tends to be free of incompatibilities and contradictions. (Rate on basis of "internal" relations among his/her opinions, aside from whether you agree with his/her premises or conclusions.)
3219. (29) Able and willing to examine evidence favoring opinions counter to his/her own.
3220. (29) Reasonable: possesses and applies the ability to think logically, to draw conclusions, to take account of all relevant evidence, and to give just and proper weight to objections, counter-arguments, and the perspectives of others; rational, logical, essentially sound in cognitive approach. * 165
3221. (30) Has resigned from active living; is an onlooker at himself/herself and his/her life.
3222. (30) Experiences a conscious need to control his/her behavior by exerting the power of his/her will.

3223. (31) Distractible; attention is readily diverted by transitory, irrelevant stimuli or impulses.
3224. (31) Self-indulgent; rarely denies himself/herself much in the way of momentary ease, pleasure, and gratification of appetites. * 116
3225. (31) Tenacious; does not give up easily; persistent, resolute.
3228. (33) In situations where strong emotion would interfere with effective behavior, is able to react non-emotionally and display a kind of "surgical coldness" when appropriate. * 267
3229. (34) Verbalizes a set of principles, guide-lines, rules, or criteria through which he/she has the conscious intention of changing his/her behavior and making himself/herself over so that he/she will more closely resemble the kind of person that he/she thinks he/she wants to be.
3230. (34) Experiences anxiety when confronted with realistic opportunities to break down his/her psychological rigidities.
3231. (37) Cannot seem to accept a reasonably well done job as finished; has difficulty releasing a task unless it is perfect.
3232. (38) His/Her thinking tends to be inflexible; in effect says, "There is one and only one way to look at these things".
3234. (45) Tends to be unaware of hostile elements present in a situation or in someone else's behavior; misperceives resentful reactions and combative features of interpersonal relations as being something else, or fails to notice them at all.
3235. (52) Does not take important matters seriously. * 90
3236. (62) Routinized; a creature of habit; tends to do the same things and in the same way.
3238. (63) Tries to reassure himself/herself by reasoning with himself/herself.
3240. (18) Quite apart from punctuality, fear of being late, etc., is compulsively concerned that his/her watch and clocks in his/her regular environment be extremely accurate.

[END OF CATEGORY XII-3]

CATEGORY XII-4 — Ego-organization and "character structure"

Miscellaneous Characterological

3301. (1) Just: evaluates and acts, in cases of conflict of interests, on the basis of what is equitable and right, rather than upon personal inclination, interests, favoritism, or prejudice; fair, impartial. * 163
3303. (4) Fussy: overly concerned with things being exactly as he/she thinks they should be. Tends to develop a kind of irritable anxiety if they are not; fastidious and particular in a querulous, fidgety manner; finicky; picky. * 291
3304. (7) Tends to give innocuous, commonplace, and personally unrevealing responses in therapy.
3305. (7) Attempts to pass off frustrations and conflicts as a joke; tries to rob situations of their threat by "laughing it off". * 253
3306. (7) Makes conscious, deliberate, systematic attempts toward adjustment on a mature level. * 100
3307. (7) Is well motivated for intensive psychotherapy. * 84
3308. (7) In psychotherapy the prognosis is favorable. * 201
3310. (12) Reaction to frustration extrapunitive: tends to blame others and to deny responsibility for difficulties or frustrations he/she encounters.
3311. (12) Reaction to frustration impunitive: tends neither to blame himself/herself nor others, but instead explains away difficulties and frustrations by non-hostile reference to circumstances. * 299
3312. (12) Reaction to frustration intropunitive: when difficulties or frustrations arise and he/she is blocked or experiences failure, he/she tends to blame himself/herself for his/her situation. * 307
3313. (12) Preoccupied; his/her attention to externals is weakened by his/her attention to inner ideation. * 310
3314. (12) Feels pressed for time even when reality is not imposing any urgency.
3315. (12) His/Her savoring of momentary experiences is impaired by his/her pervading task-oriented concern with the future; he/she is too busy thinking about what he/she "must do" to attend fully.
3319. (12) Distrusts the feeling-level; prefers that things be on a deliberate and "rational, basis.
3320. (12) As long as things are not intolerable, prefers to "let well enough alone".
3321. (12) His/Her conscious mental content is occupied with the past.
3324. (12) Difficulties mobilize his/her interest; he/she reacts to impediments or problems with a zestful attitude, as if to accept a challenge.

3325. (12) Tends to speak of personally significant experiences in abstract, non-emotional language.
3326. (12) The niceties of distinctions among words are of very great importance to him/her and exert a disproportionate influence upon his/her thought-processes.
3327. (12) Tends to talk about negative feelings and their avoidance (e.g., anxiety, shame, guilt, failure, resentment, boredom) rather than the opportunities for positive experiences. His/Her discourse emphasizes the theme, "How can I be sure to avoid something unpleasant?" rather than "How can I get pleasure or gratification?".
3330. (18) Rejects many of the commonly assigned roles pertaining to his/her sex.
3334. (20) Tries not to think about his/her problems.
3335. (20) Protects himself/herself with excuses, alibis, rationalizing.
3336. (24) Experiences emotional conflicts. * 164
3337. (30) Considers any adversity of his/hers an injustice.
3338. (30) Minor happenings are experienced as catastrophes and life as a series of upsets.
3339. (30) Tends to live mainly in the hope of future possibilities.
3340. (30) Has a set of avoidance habits (e.g., not accepting invitations, not playing competitive games, not trying new hobbies, not taking opportunities to make new friends) which in his/her discourse are linked to his/her fear of being hurt, disappointed, or unsuccessful.
3341. (30) Life is experienced as a sequence of pushes and pulls coming from the outside.
3343. (30) Shows a nagging irritability when his/her wishes are not fulfilled.
3344. (30) Is discontented with the restrictions in his/her life and actively rebellious against them.
3345. (31) Ascetic: tends to impose discipline and restraint upon himself/herself with regard to physical pleasures (food, drink, ease, luxury, sex, etc.); austere, abstinent, abstemious, self-denying.
3346. (31) Circumspect: exercises prudence and discretion in surveying all probable consequences of a contemplated action, lest some unintended or unanticipated consequence should befall; foresightful, careful.
3347. (31) Disorganized: has inadequate coordination and integration of behavior in terms of relative importance, timing, means-to-ends, and long-term direction; is inefficient, unsystematic, erratic, poorly integrated, scatter-brained.

3348. (31) Earnest: his/her attitude combines seriousness, sincerity, and zeal; has an intense and serious state of mind (as opposed to light, flippant, jesting, or indifferent).
3349. (31) His/Her mind is readily receptive to new ideas; open-minded. * 303
3350. (31) Parsimonious: unduly reluctant to part with his/her money or possessions; avoids spending or giving material things to a degree not warranted by his/her present financial circumstances; thrifty, stingy, niggardly, penny-pinching, "tight". * 316
3351. (31) Prompt: does what is indicated or proper without delay or hesitation; not dilatory or procrastinating.
3353. (32) Worries considerably about his/her mistakes. * 323
3355. (33) Tends to experience unnecessary, unrealistic sadness.
3356. (33) Tends to experience unnecessary, unrealistic anxiety.
3357. (33) Tends to experience unnecessary, unrealistic defensiveness.
3358. (33) Tends to experience unnecessary, unrealistic shame.
3359. (33) Tends to experience unnecessary, unrealistic resentment.
3360. (34) His/Her actions are harmonious with his/her expressed wishes; the things he/she does tend to be reasonable, appropriate, and realistic as attempts to get what he/she says he/she wants. * 40
3361. (37) Fears frustration: anticipates and dreads being unable to do or get what he/she wants.
- 3362a.(37) Has morbid fears about sex.
- 3362b.(37) Has morbid thoughts about sex.
3363. (38) He/She views psychotherapy as involving a drastic alteration in his/her views of himself/herself, his/her views of others, and his/her concept of his/her interpersonal relations.
3365. (40) He/She consciously experiences lack of security in his/her relationships with others as a major problem.
3366. (40) Is frustrated by his/her inability to live up to his/her own high standards.
3368. (40) His/Her behavior patterns are not yet stabilized; his/her attitudes and ways of reacting are in a state of flux.
3369. (42) His/Her style of thought is characterized by looseness of logical connections, deviations from the essential, use of metaphor, lack of objectivity, muddled judgment, and predominance of subjective coloring.

3371. (43) Tends to recognize that views about people and groups may be distorted or influenced by personal factors.
3372. (43) Unthinkingly and automatically subsumes things under rigid categories; perceives and conceptualizes in terms of stereotypes.
3374. (44) Readily remembers dreaming. (As shown by frequent spontaneous reporting of dreams, or by ease of recall when the therapist makes systematic inquiries in the absence of spontaneous dream report.)
3376. (45) Has difficulty in identifying with and accepting as his/her own, a culturally significant constellation of symbols (ideology), such as a religion, a political party, a particular economic theory, etc.
3378. (46) Negligent of his/her own personal physical or health needs (e.g., for medical treatment, dental examinations, adequate diet, sufficient rest or clothing).
- 3381 (49) Has a low anxiety-tolerance; seems unwilling or unable to endure amounts and frequencies of the anxiety experience which are part of normal living and which most people take for granted.
3384. (54) Uses analogical thinking: perceives relationships or similarities between things, processes, or people, and expects that they will be alike in other respects also; new configurations are cognitively assimilated as similar to others. (Need not involve paralogical thinking, logical fallacies, of cognitive "slippage", but is a "free, unconstricted" kind of inductive thought.)
3385. (54) Reports that he/she dreamed but is unable to remember the content.
3387. (56) Drinks alcoholic beverages (low end is teetotaler, middle is average social drinker, high end means drinking frequently or large amounts, whether or not this has produced problems). * 69
3388. (59) Thinks analytically: readily makes distinctions, analyzes problems or concepts incisively into their logical elements, has recourse to precise and clarifying modes of conceptualization (as contrasted with amorphous, hazy, stereotyped, or overly "global" thinking).
3390. (59) Becomes upset when recounting emotionally significant events (e.g., anxious, weepy, uncomfortable, wanting to leave or stop talking).
3391. (18) Consistently, meal to meal, with a somewhat ritualistic preciseness, uses salt and pepper before tasting the food to ascertain whether additional seasoning is required.
3393. (12) Neat: tends to keep his/her person, possessions and momentary surroundings or condition clean, tidy, orderly, "in place", "put away", etc.; takes action to modify situations which he/she perceives as dirty, messed up, cluttered, in disarray, etc. * 260

3394. (12) Effectively modifies or controls his/her negative affects by deliberate, conscious use of verbalizations intended to restore "perspective", and which do have an essentially valid cognitive content. (E.g, "I reminded myself that one needn't be liked by eveyone"; "After all, does he buy my hamburgers?" "When the sun burns out, who will know the difference anyway?")

[END OF CATEGORY XII-4]

CATEGORY XIII — Unclassifiable

3401. (12) Considers it bad manners to tell others about one's inner feelings.
3402. (22) Presents gastro-intestinal complaints.
3403. (22) Has a urinary disturbance (e.g., frequency, difficulty, enuresis, incontinence).
3406. (55) Has frequent illnesses. * 131

[END OF CATEGORY XIII]

[[END OF MINNESOTA-FORD POOL OF PHENOTYPIC ITEMS]]