

Name:	??
ID :	3424
Admin. Date:	juni 07, 2001



By Reuven Bar-On

Development Report

The Information given in this report should be used as a means of generating hypotheses and as a guide to assessment. Scores are reported as standard scores: 100 represents effective emotional and social functioning. Scores greater than 100 represent enhanced functioning, and scores of less than 100 indicate areas that may be improved.

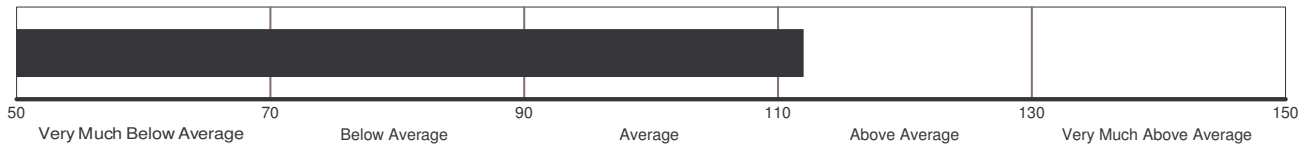


MHS

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Composite Scales

Total EQ 112



IntRApersonal EQ 110



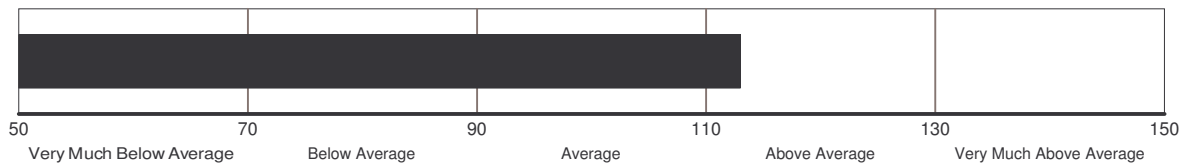
IntERpersonal EQ 102



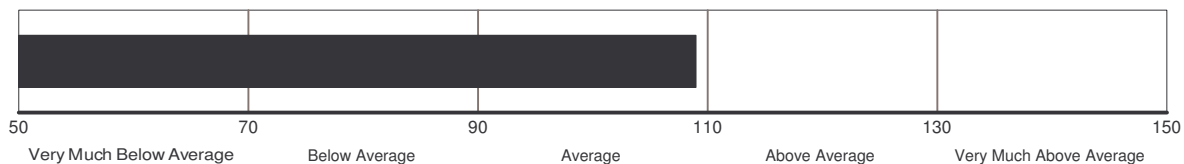
Adaptability EQ 105



Stress Management EQ 113

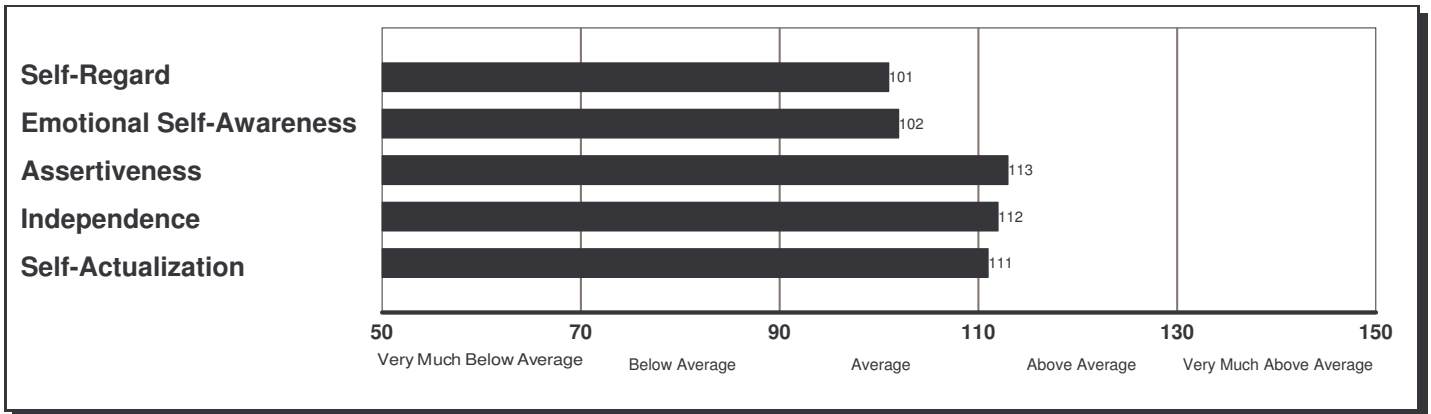


General Mood EQ 109

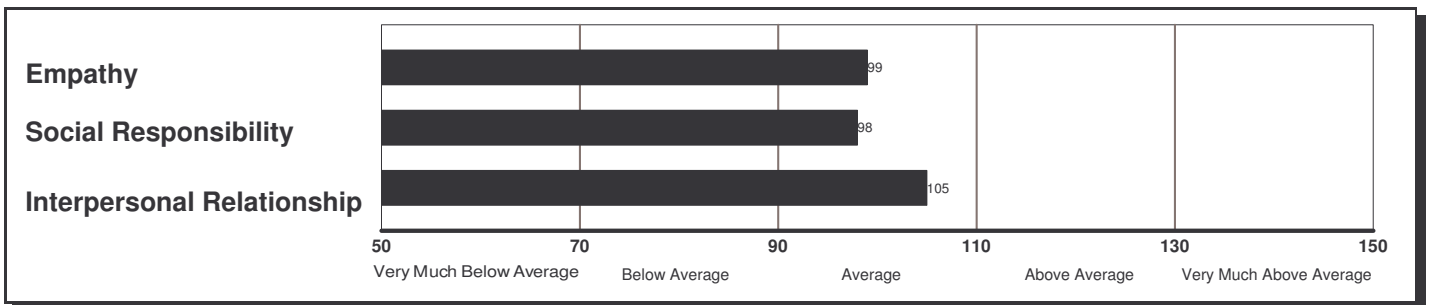


Content Subscales

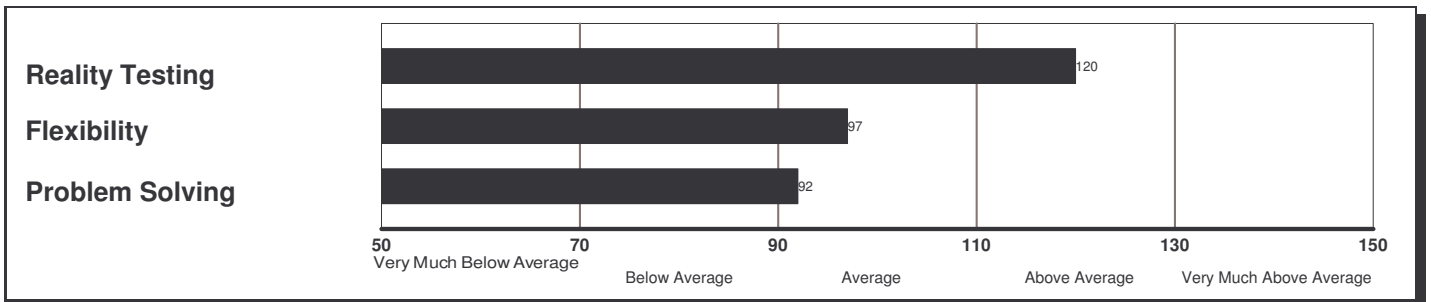
IntRApersonal Scales



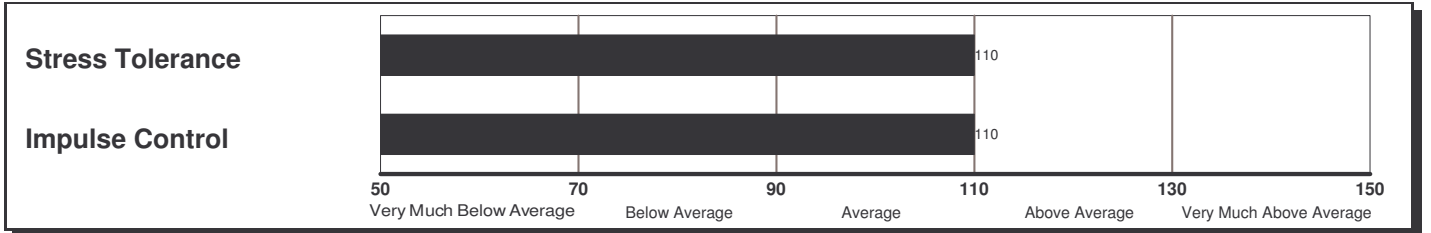
IntERpersonal Scales



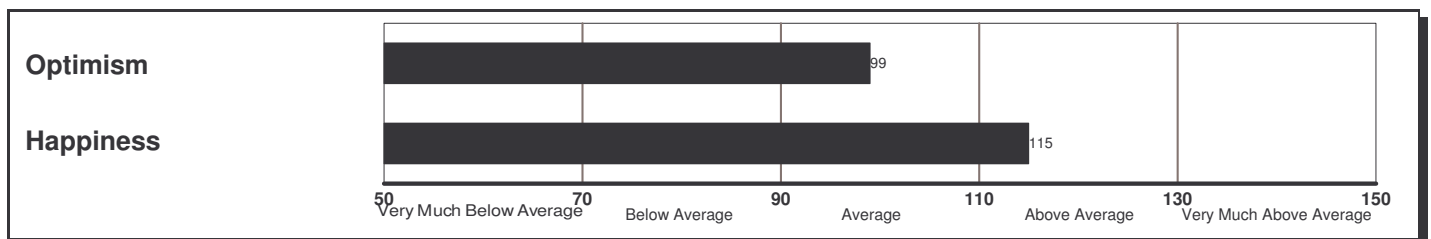
Adaptability Scales



Stress Management Scales



General Mood Scales



INDIVIDUAL REPORT

Cautionary Remarks:

This computerized report is meant to act as an interpretive aid and should not be used as the sole basis for placement, intervention, or other kinds of decision making. This report works best when combined with other sources of relevant information. The report is based on an algorithm that produces the interpretations most common for the scores that are obtained. Unusual interpretations must be explored with other instruments and on a case-by-case basis.

INTERPRETATION GUIDE FOR THE EQ-i COMPOSITE AND CONTENT SUBSCALE SCORES

The following sections describe the meaning of scores for the Total EQ-i Scale and each of the EQ-i content scales. In general, high scores identify areas of relative strength. Scores in the average range on these scales indicate satisfactory functioning and are scores that are obtained by the majority of those in the population who have taken the EQ-i. Low scores indicate areas that need to be improved in order to increase overall emotional and social intelligence. If all the scores are high or all the scores are low, it is useful to identify the scales with the highest and lowest scores; this will help pinpoint areas of relative strength or weakness.

TOTAL EQ SCALE SCORE (112):

The Total EQ indicates that, overall, emotional and social functioning is high. However, there are one or more areas that are not as high as the others. Clearly, these areas are compensated for by strengths in other areas and lead to an overall high EQ. Nonetheless, the identification of these growth areas can lead to even higher levels of emotional intelligence and even greater success in dealing with daily demands. A more detailed description of the EQ components is given in the next section.

INTRAPERSONAL EQ Scale Score (110):

This component of the Total EQ-i Score pertains to the assessment of the inner self. The subcomponents of the Intrapersonal EQ scale include Self-Regard, Emotional Self-Awareness, Assertiveness, Independence, and Self-Actualization.

The responses to items on the Total Intrapersonal scale are indicative of an individual who is in touch with his feelings, feels good about himself and about life in general. It is likely that ? is independent, strong-minded, and able to express and convey feelings and ideas with confidence. ?'s Intrapersonal score is substantially higher than average. High scores are indicative of an individual who is in touch with his feelings, feels good about himself and about life in general. High scores on the Intrapersonal scale are usually obtained by a person who is independent, strong-minded, and able to express and convey feelings and ideas with confidence.

Self-Regard Subscale Score (101):

The responses indicate reasonably accurate self-regard and an adequate degree of self-respect and self-confidence. Self-Regard for this individual is similar to most others in the population.

Emotional Self-Awareness Subscale Score (102):

The results for this scale indicate an individual who is in touch with his feelings and emotions which is typical for well functioning individuals. However, the responses indicate that the individual occasionally has trouble expressing feelings to others.

Assertiveness Subscale Score(113):

The responses indicate that, most of the time, ? is effectively able to express his feelings and defend his rights. Feelings of self-consciousness are rare.

Independence Subscale Score(112):

The responses indicate an individual who is independent in his thinking and who also has a strong preference to act independently. These people may ask others for advice, but they rarely depend upon others to make important decisions for them (or 'in their lives'). This individual prefers to be in charge rather than being under the supervision of someone else.

Self-Actualization Subscale Score(111):

? is achieving, or coming close to achieving, his full potential in most aspects of his life. This individual is probably deriving a great deal of enjoyment from life and is involved in pursuits that are meaningful, interesting, and exciting for him .

INTERPERSONAL EQ SCALE SCORE (102):

This component of the Total EQ-i Scale taps interpersonal capacity and functioning. The subcomponents of the Interpersonal Scale include Empathy, Social Responsibility, and Interpersonal Relationship.

the findings are comparable to most others in the population. Similar to the experience of most others, some social interactions are experienced as difficult while others can be handled with the utmost ease and confidence. Sometimes there is no problem relating to others but other times understanding and getting along with others is more of a struggle. The sections below describe the components of interpersonal functioning.

Empathy Subscale Score (99):

?’s ability to understand the feelings of others and to give proper consideration to others when acting is about typical compared to others in the population.

Social Responsibility Subscale Score(98):

The results indicate an individual who usually perceives himself as being about as considerate and responsible as others in the population.

Interpersonal Relationship Subscale Score (105):

The EQ-i results suggest that ? has above average interpersonal skills. Relationships are not always perfect, but most relationships for this person are mutually satisfying most of the time and involve the proper amount of intimacy and the appropriate giving and receiving of affection.

ADAPTABILITY EQ SCALE SCORE (105):

This part of the EQ-i is composed of the Reality Testing, Flexibility, and Problem Solving Scales and examines how successful one is in coping with environmental demands based on one’s ability to effectively size up and deal with problematic situations.

Overall, the responses to the Adaptability scale are above average. ? is generally practical and probably does not over-fantasize. He is also somewhat more flexible in adapting to changing circumstances and situations than the average person in the population. ? usually understands problematic situations and usually comes up with effective, practical solutions to these situations. This individual is reasonably comfortable in settings that require clear thinking and should have the ability to meet changing demands and new challenges.

Reality Testing Subscale Score (120):

The results for this subscale indicate an individual who is able to evaluate the correspondence between what he experiences (the subjective) and what in reality exists (the objective). These people are often described as realistic, "well grounded" and "tuned in" to what’s going on around them.

Flexibility Subscale Score (97):

The EQ-i results indicate an adequate ability to adjust emotions, thoughts, and behavior to changing situations and conditions. Like most people, certain routines or habits may be difficult for him to break, and adjusting to major changes may be difficult. Overall, though, his responses to this scale were fairly similar to those obtained by others.

Problem Solving Subscale Score (92):

Although the responses to the Problem Solving scale indicate that ? is fairly effective in solving problems, improvement is possible in this area. Improvement may be achieved from approaching problems more systematically considering the possibilities before deciding what to do.

STRESS MANAGEMENT EQ SCALE SCORE (113):

The Stress Management component of the EQ-i consists of the Stress Tolerance and Impulse Control Subscales. Both components of this composite scale are above average or higher indicating a calm disposition, lack of impulsivity, and the ability to withstand stress.

Stress Tolerance Subscale Score (110):

The results of the Stress Tolerance scale indicate an enhanced ability to withstand adverse events and stressful situations. ? is generally able to cope with stress actively and effectively. These people are generally calm and rarely get overly anxious or agitated.

Impulse Control Subscale Score (110):

?’s ability to resist or delay impulses, drives, and temptations to act is slightly higher than average. He rarely feels impatient and rarely overreacts or loses control.

GENERAL MOOD EQ SCALE SCORE (109):

The sub-components of this composite scale consist of the Optimism and Happiness subscales. These components of the EQ-i measure one's general feeling of contentment and overall outlook on life.

Both components of the General Mood scale are about average or higher, and descriptions of these components are given below.

Optimism Subscale Score(99):

The responses to the Optimism subscale indicate an outlook on life that is about equally positive compared to others in the population. Like most others, there are probably times that this individual feels a little down or a little pessimistic, but this feeling is not necessarily unusual, especially if these feelings go away within a fairly short period of time.

Happiness Subscale Score (115):

The responses to the items on this scale indicate a person who feels satisfied with his life, who enjoys the company of others, and who is able to derive a great deal of pleasure and fun from life. ? probably has a happy disposition and is pleasant to be with.

PROFILE SUMMARY:

Overall, the EQ-i results indicate well-developed emotional intelligence. However, there are fairly large differences in the scores for the 15 content scales indicating areas of relative strength and areas of improvement.

The three highest subscales are: Reality Testing (120), Happiness (115), and Assertiveness (113).

The three lowest subscales are: Problem Solving (92), Flexibility (97), and Social Responsibility (98).

SIMPLE STRATEGIES FOR DEVELOPMENT

Strategies for improving the areas that yielded the three lowest EQ-i scores:

Problem Solving:

Identify others with valuable opinions. Share problems with them. Ask for their advice. Involving other people in the process is often helpful. When working out problems, take the time to sit down and make a list of possible alternative solutions, and list the pros and cons of those solutions.

Flexibility:

Think of a situation and how to handle it. Think of different ways in which you could handle the same situation. Ask others for suggestions and try them out. Try to remain open to new and better ways of doing things. Don't be afraid of change, instead, think of change as an opportunity to learn and grow.

Social Responsibility:

Think of how the situation affects others. Is there something that can be done to help out? Is there a way to make a positive contribution?

CLOSING REMARK

This narrative report is meant as an aid to help understand the results of the BarOn EQ-i. Combined with other information, the EQ-i can help identify areas of strength as well as areas that could be improved. It is hoped that this report adds some insight into the emotional and social functioning of the respondent by summarizing the responses given.

Counselor's Section

Name : ??

Age : 40

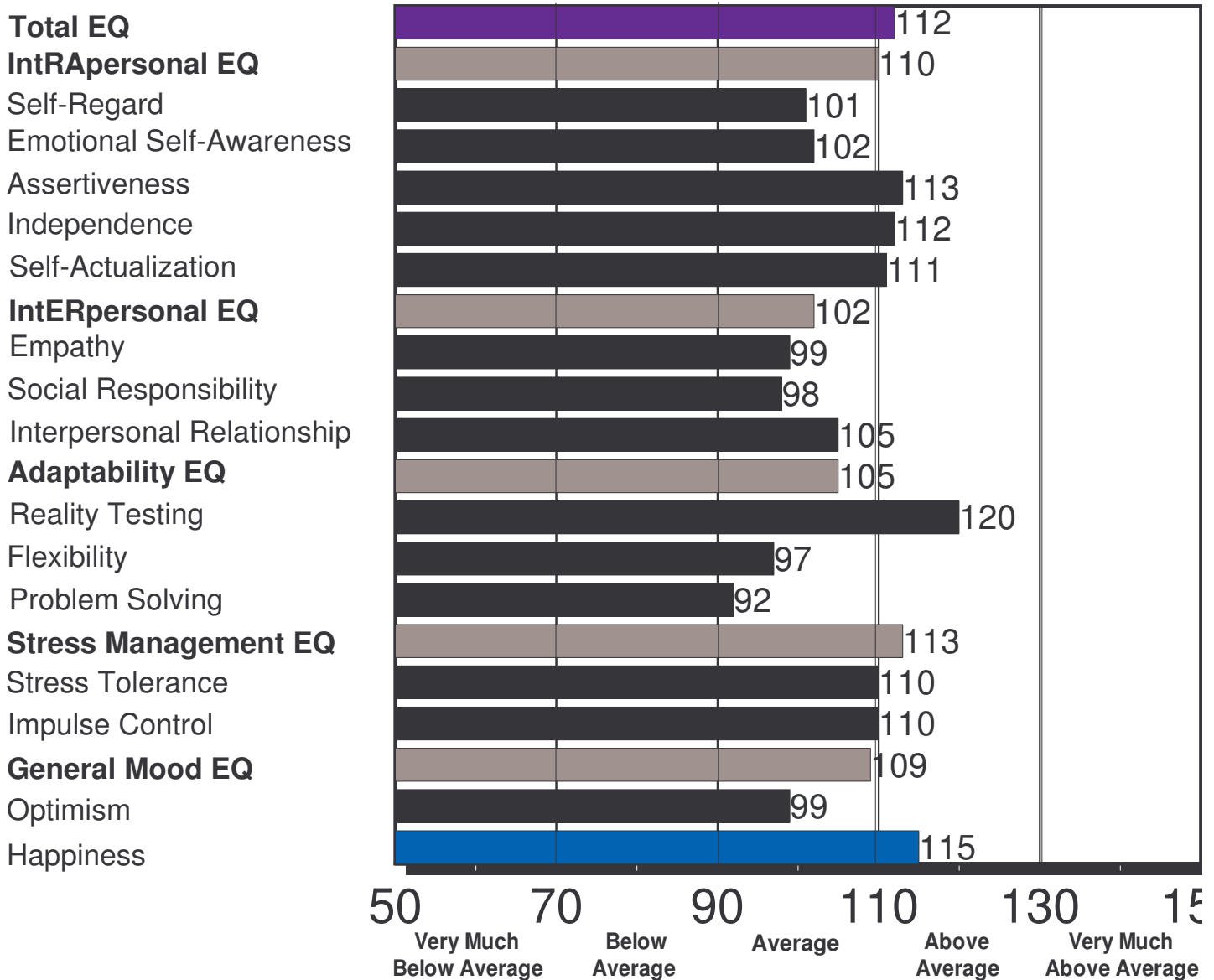
Administration Date : donderdag, juni 07, 2001

Gender : MALE

Norm Type : Male age 40-49

Score Summary	<u>Adjusted Score</u>	<u>Unadjusted Score</u>	<u>Guideline</u>
Positive Impression		124	Possibly Invalid
Negative Impression		87	OK
Inconsistency Index		2	OK
TOTAL EQ	112	117	High
INTRAPERSONAL:	110	114	High
Self-Regard	101	108	Average
Emotional Self-Awareness	102	106	Average
Assertiveness	113	113	High
Independence	112	112	High
Self-Actualization	111	117	High
INTERPERSONAL:	102	108	Average
Empathy	99	99	Average
Social Responsibility	98	105	Average
Interpersonal Relationship	105	111	Average
ADAPTABILITY:	105	111	Average
Reality Testing	120	126	Very High
Flexibility	97	101	Average
Problem Solving	92	96	Average
STRESS MANAGEMENT:	113	120	High
Stress Tolerance	110	115	High
Impulse Control	110	116	High
GENERAL MOOD:	109	116	Average
Optimism	99	105	Average
Happiness	115	121	High

Graph of Total EQ, Composite Scales and Subscales



Validity Indicators

Validity Comment: The validity measures indicate a valid set of responses.

Impression Positive = 124
 Negative = 87

Inconsistency Index: 2

Correction: Type I = -4.30, Type II = -5.80, Type III = -6.20, Type IV = -7.60, Type V = -5.90

Positive Impression (PI) and Negative Impression (NI) Scores:

The score on the Positive Impression (PI) scale is somewhat elevated. This results of the EQ-i should be considered valid, although the Pi score indicates a tendency towards overly positive self-presentation. The tendency was small, however, and should not have a major influence on the results and interpretation of the other scale scores.

Correction Factors:

The correction factors are used to fine tune EQ-i scores on the basis of Positive and Negative impression scores. Corrections of greater than zero mean that points have been added to the scores, and corrections less than zero mean that points have been taken off the scores. Because the EQ-i scales are affected differently by response tendencies, different types of corrections are applied as follows:

Type I applies to Total Intrapersonal, Emotional Self-Awareness, Problem Solving, and Flexibility.

Type II applies to Total EQ, Total Adaptability, Reality Testing, and Stress Tolerance.

Type III applies to Social Responsibility, Happiness, and Impulse Control.

Type IV applies to Total Stress Management, Total General Mood, and Self-Regard.

Type V applies to Total Interpersonal, Interpersonal Relationship, Optimism, and Self-Actualization.

There is no correction for Independence, Empathy, and Assertiveness.

Inconsistency Index:

The responses to items with similar content are consistent with one another.

Summary of Validity Scale Results:

Overall, the validity indicators described in this section suggest that the EQ-i results should be considered valid.

PROFILE SUMMARY

Overall, the EQ-i results indicate well-developed emotional intelligence. However, there are fairly large differences in the scores for the 15 content scales indicating areas of relative strength and areas of improvement.

For Research Purposes Only (Scale Raw Scores):

TOTAL EQ	485	INTERPERSONAL	96	STRESS MANAGEMENT	77
		EM	30	ST	38
INTRAPERSONAL	167	RE	40	IC	39
SR	39	IR	45	GENERAL MOOD	75
ES	29	ADAPTABILITY	102	OP	32
AS	29	RT	45	HA	43
IN	30	FL	28		
SA	40	PS	29		

Item Responses

Item	Response	Item	Response	Item	Response	Item	Response	Item	Response
1	3	28	2	55	3	82	2	109	4
2	1	29	4	56	1	83	1	110	4
3	1	30	2	57	1	84	4	111	2
4	4	31	5	58	2	85	4	112	5
5	4	32	1	59	4	86	1	113	4
6	4	33	4	60	4	87	3	114	4
7	4	34	4	61	4	88	3	115	1
8	5	35	1	62	4	89	4	116	2
9	3	36	1	63	4	90	4	117	2
10	2	37	4	64	1	91	1	118	2
11	4	38	1	65	2	92	2	119	4
12	1	39	4	66	2	93	3	120	4
13	2	40	4	67	4	94	4	121	2
14	2	41	1	68	1	95	5	122	2
15	2	42	1	69	1	96	5	123	4
16	4	43	3	70	1	97	2	124	3
17	1	44	4	71	1	98	4	125	1
18	2	45	4	72	4	99	4	126	1
19	2	46	2	73	2	100	4	127	2
20	4	47	5	74	3	101	1	128	1
21	2	48	2	75	2	102	2	129	4
22	2	49	1	76	2	103	3	130	1
23	3	50	4	77	1	104	4	131	2
24	1	51	1	78	5	105	5	132	1
25	1	52	3	79	4	106	4	133	5
26	4	53	2	80	4	107	2		
27	2	54	3	81	4	108	4		

5 = Very often true of me or true of me, 4 = Often true of me, 3 = Sometimes true of me, 2 = Seldom true of me, 1 = Very seldom true of me or not true of me, 0 = Omitted item

