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PERSONALITY
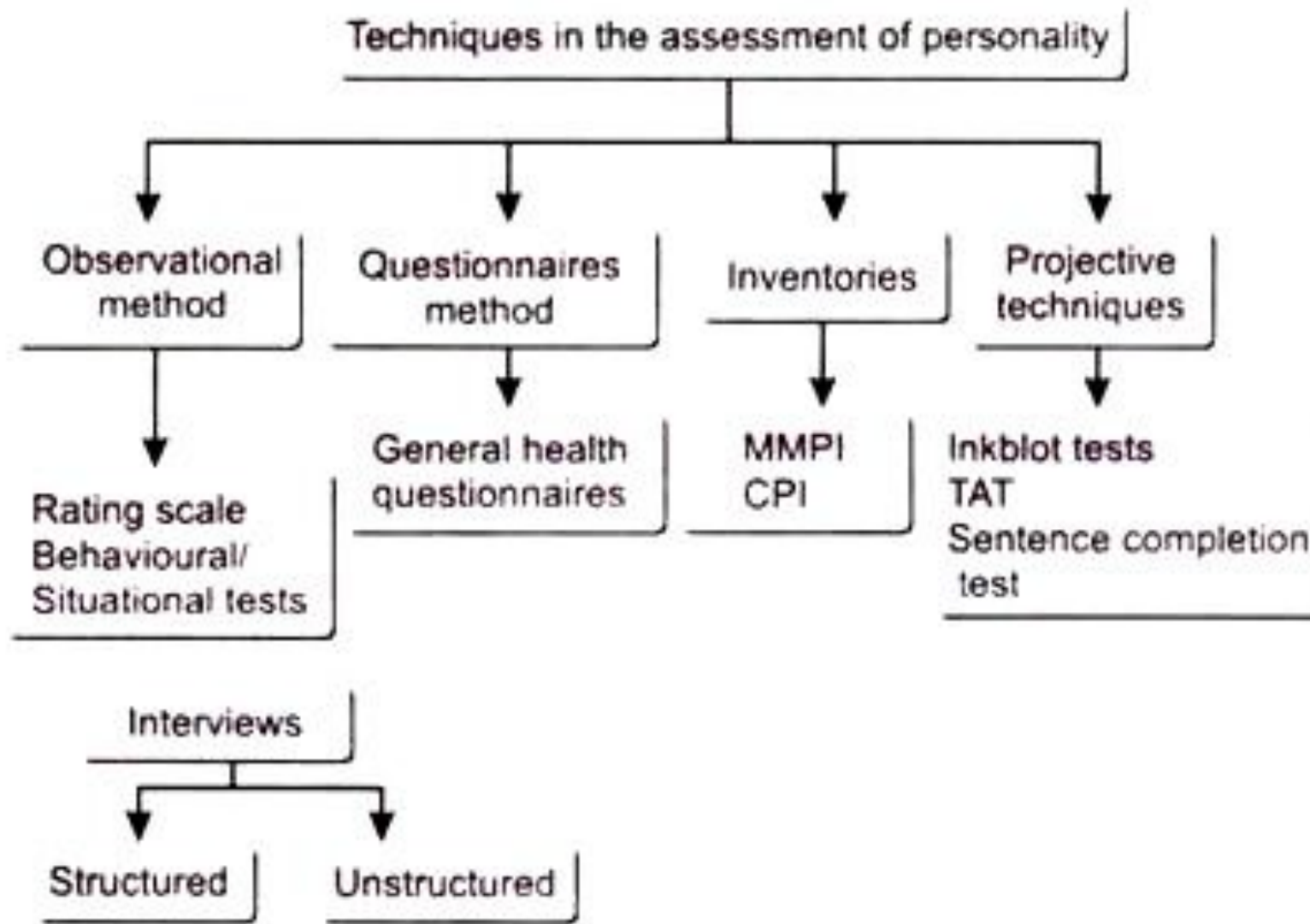
PERSONALITY

- "Personality is more or less stable and enduring organization of the person's characters, temperament, intellect and physique which determine his unique adjustment to the environment" (Eysenck)

- No single definition of personality is acceptable to all psychologists. However, they agree that personality includes the behaviour pattern of person shows across situations or the psychological characteristics of the persons that lead to those behavioural patterns.

PERSONALITY ASSESSMENT

- Personality Assessment is a [proficiency in professional psychology](#) that involves the administration, scoring, and interpretation of empirically supported measures of personality traits and styles in order to:

I. Refine clinical diagnoses;

II. Structure and inform psychological interventions; and

III. Increase the accuracy of behavioral prediction in a variety of contexts and settings (e.g., clinical, forensic, organizational, educational).

Assessment

OBJECTIVE TESTS

- Objective test involve the administration of a standard set of questions or statements to which the examinee responds using a fixed set of potions.

- Many objectives test use a true false or yes/no response format others provide a dimensional scale (e.g. o=strong disagree; 1= disagree; 2= neutral; 3= agree; 4= strongly agree).

INTERVIEW

- The most common method of judging personality.

- The aim of an interview is to collect information about an individual characteristics, behaviour, interests, assests and weaknesses.

MMPI

- The MMPI back was long the best example of empirical keying approach to test construction.

- Published by Hathway and McKinley in 1943, it is still considered the preeminent self-reported inventory.

- The MMPI, which has been used for virtually every predictive purposing imaginable, ranging from the likelihood of episodes of psychosis to marriage suitability.

- The basic purpose was to identify the psychiatric diagnoses of individual.

- The following psychiatric categories were used: hypochondriasis, depression, hysteria, psychopathic deviation, paranoia, psychasthenia, schizophrenia, and hypomania.

- Two additional skills, masculinity-femininity and a social introversion were added later. These skills names reflected a diagnostic classification system that was used in 1940's and 1950's but is now antiquated.

- The original MMPI was composed of 550 items to which the patient answered true, false or cannot say. Only those items that differentiated a given clinical group from a nonclinical group were included.

- Although the test was originally designed for people aged 16 and older, the MMPI has been used with individuals considerably younger.

- The test was Machines Corp. or hand scored. Indeed, it was possible to completely administer, score, and interpret the MMPI by computer.
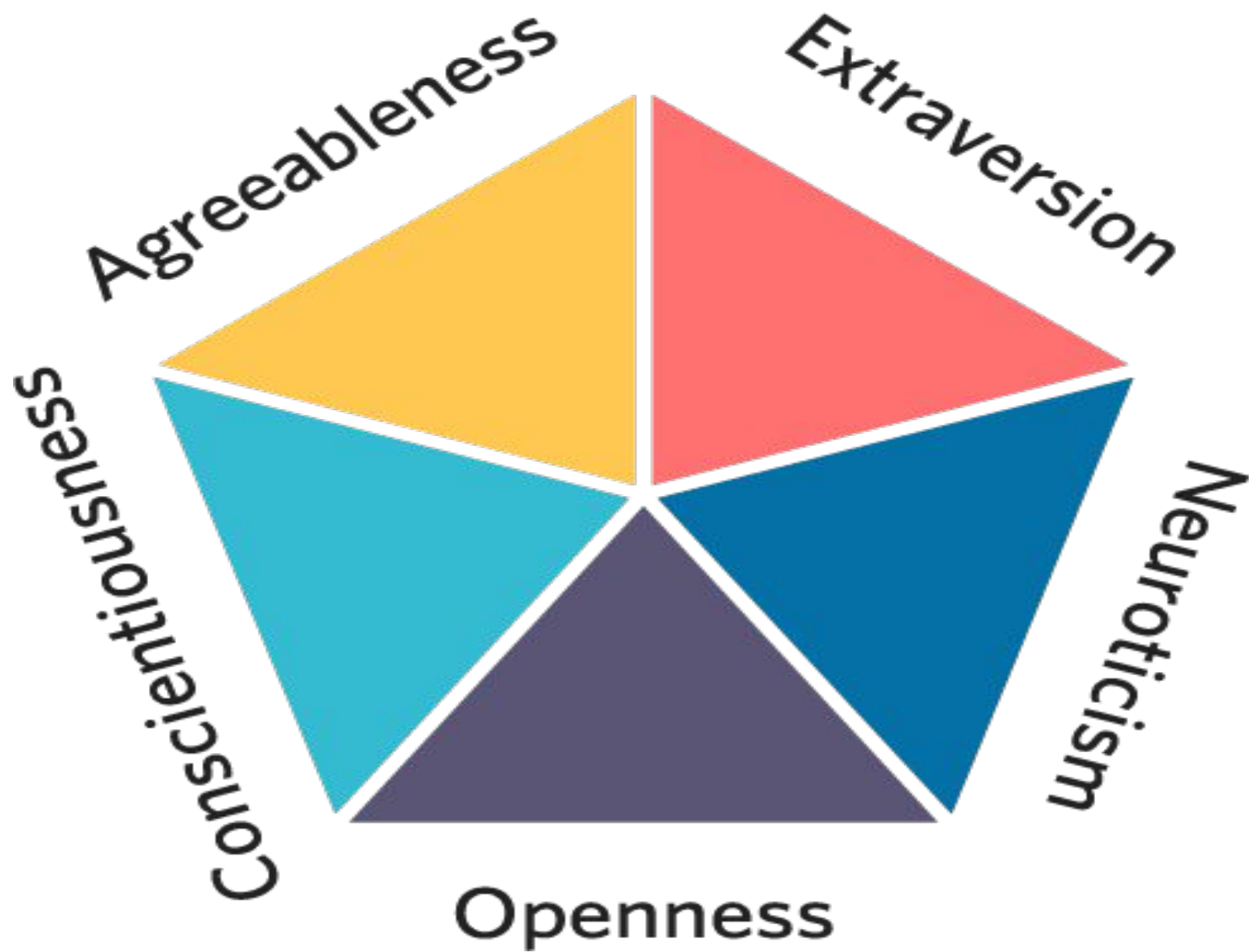
3	Hysteria	Physical symptoms of functional origin; self-centered; demands attention
4	Psychopathic Deviate	Asocial or antisocial; rebellious; impulsive, poor judgment
5	Masculinity–Femininity	Male: aesthetic interests Female: assertive; competitive; self-confident
6	Paranoia	Suspicious, sensitive; resentful; rigid; may be frankly psychotic
6	Paranoia	Suspicious, sensitive; resentful; rigid; may be frankly psychotic
7	Psychasthenia	Anxious; worried; obsessive;

eviation	New in version	Description	Assesses
	1	"Cannot Say"	Questions not answered
	1	Lie	Client "faking good"
	1	Infrequency	Client "faking bad" (in first half of test)
	1	Defensiveness	Denial/Evasiveness
	2	F Back	Client "faking bad" (in last half of test)
	2	Variable Response Inconsistency	Answering similar/opposite question pairs inconsistently
	2	True Response Inconsistency	Answering questions all true/all false
	2	F minus K	Honesty of test responses/not faking good or bad
	2	Superlative Self-Presentation	Improving upon K scale, "appearing excessively good"
	2	F-Psychopathology	Frequency of presentation in clinical setting
	2-RF	Infrequent Somatic Response	Overreporting of somatic symptoms

The Revised NEO-Personality Inventory

- The revised NEO- Personality Inventory is a self- reported measure personality features that comprise the influential model of personality known as the five-factor model.

- But five factors or domains are neuroticism, extraversion, openness to experience, agreeableness, and conscientiousness.

- Each domain as six facets or subscales- personality traits that represent various aspects of each domain.

- The NEO-P I-R consists of 240 items. Individuals read each of the 240 statements on a five-point scale (strongly disagree, disagree, neutral, agree, and strongly agree)

PROJECTVE PERSONALITY TESTS

RORSCHACH TEST :

• Hermann Rorschach, a swiss psychiatrist developed the first major use of projective techniques around 1910.

• The test consists ten ambiguous, symmetrical inkblots. Inkblot card appears as if a blot of ink was poured onto a piece of paper and folded over.

• These 61/2 x 91/2 ink blot cards are the standard stimuli

The Rorschach

- The Rorschach consists of 10 cards on which a printed inkblots that are symmetrical from the right to left. Five of the ten cards are black and white and the other five are colored.

- ADMINISTRATION. The clinician hands the patient the first card and says, " Tell me what you see-what might be for you. There are no right or wrong answers. Just tell me what it looks like to you." All the subsequent cards are administered in order the clinician takes down verbatim everything the patients says. Some clinicians also record the length of time it takes the patient to make the first response to each part as well as the total time spent on each card.

Card 1
Popular responses
bat, butterfly, moth

Card 2
Popular responses
two humans, four-
legged animal, dog,
elephant, bear

Card 3
Popular responses
two humans, human
figures

Card 4
Popular responses
animal hide, skin, rug

Card 5
Popular responses
bat, butterfly, moth

Card 6
Popular responses
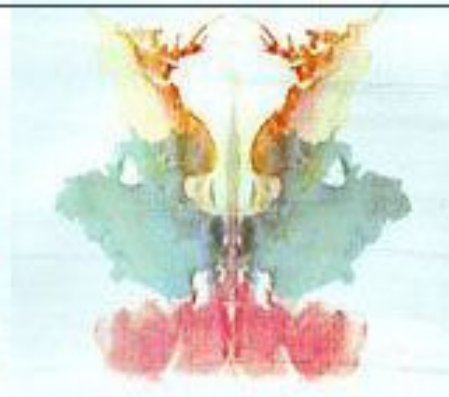animal hide, skin, rug

Card 7
Popular responses
human heads or faces

Card 8
Popular responses
animal: not cat or dog
four-legged animal

Card 9
Popular responses
human

Card 10
Popular responses
crab, lobster, spider
rabbit head,

SENTENCE COMPLETION TEST

A sentence completion test presented with incomplete sentences and is asked to complete each sentence with the first response that comes to mind. e.g:

- My father seldom_____
- Most people don't know that i'm afraid of_____
- When i was a child, i_____
- When encountering frustration,
- i usually _____

ROTTERS INCOMPLETE SENTENCE BLANK (RISB)

- This includes list of 40 incomplete sentences and there is no specific time limit for the respondent and psychologist.

- The respondent makes such sentences that manifest his unconscious
desires, thinking, frustrations, emotions, anxiety, mental state etc.

Advantages:-

1)Short administrative time.

2)Variety of instruments 3)Ease of contruction

Disadvantages:

1)Lack of reliability

2)lack of validity Lack of ease of fabrication and deception