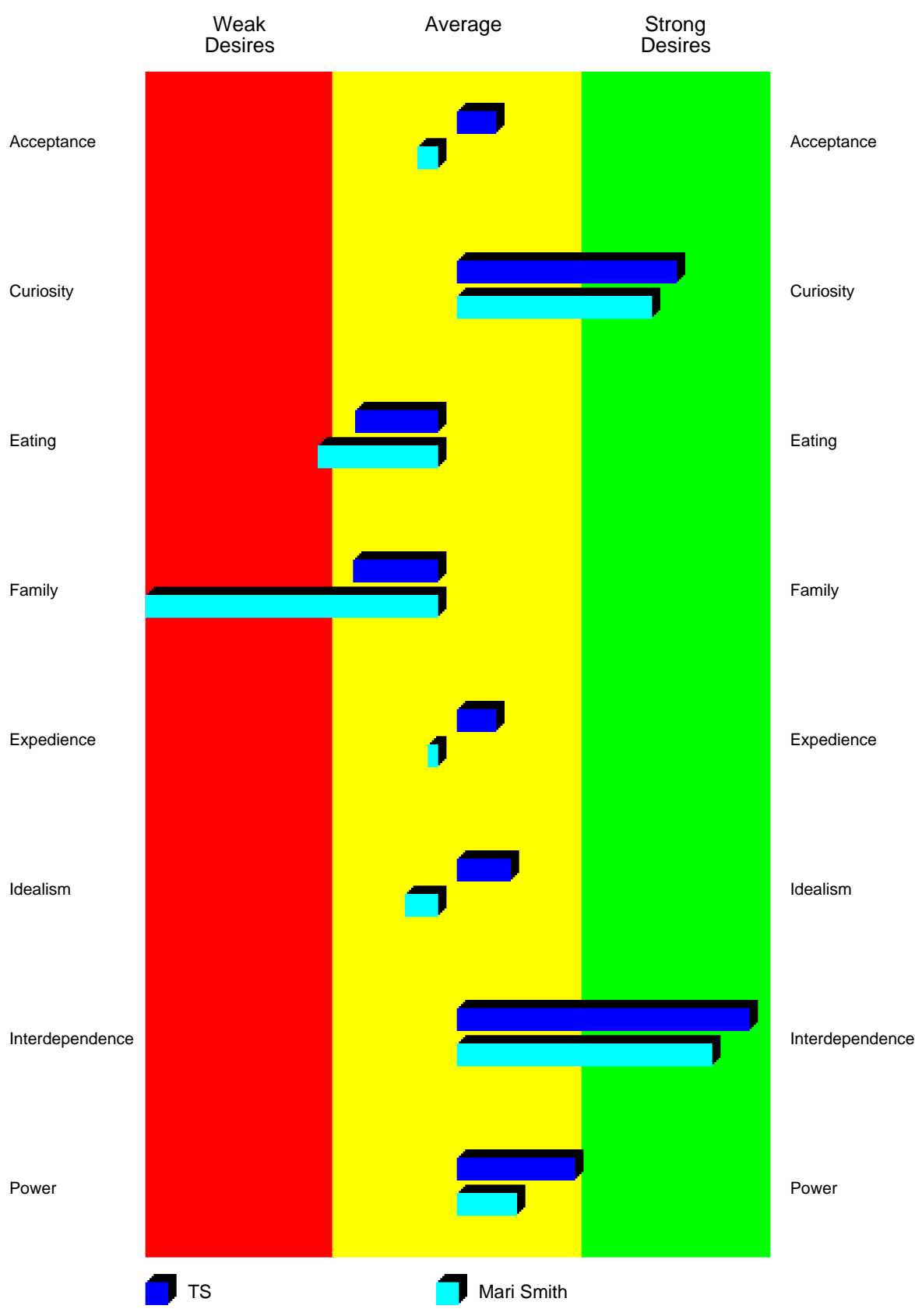
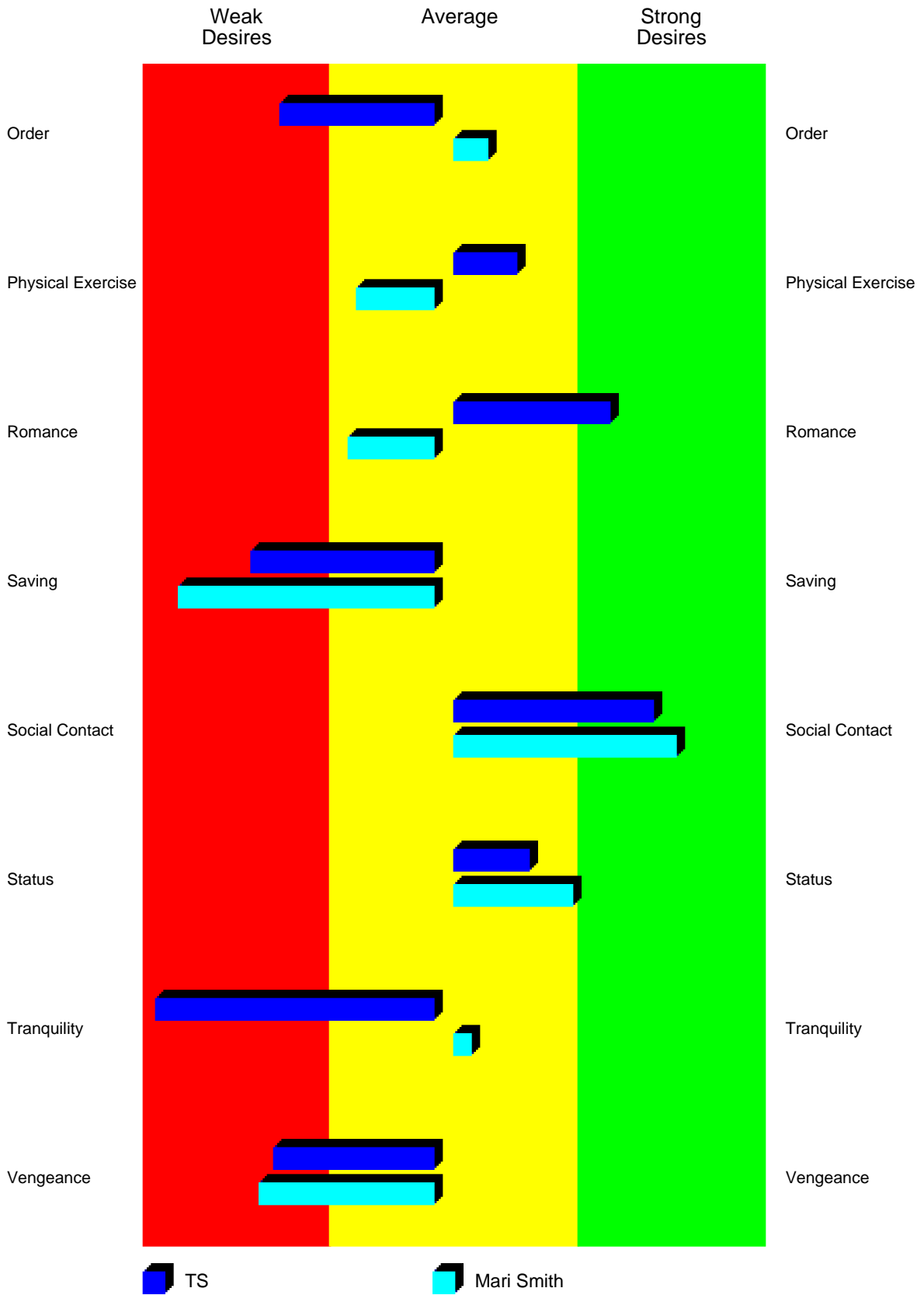


Name (0005): TS + Mari Smith  
Age: 53 / 40, Gender M / F

# Confidential

## Reiss Relationship Profile





The Reiss Relationship Profile assesses the potentially enduring strengths and weaknesses of a romantic relationship or marriage. Although the results may be statistically valid, they are not valid in every instance. You and your partner or counselor should discuss the results and decide which ones are valid and which ones are invalid in describing your relationship.

As a practical matter, no relationship is perfect. We may love certain qualities of our partner but be frustrated with other qualities. We are often asked how many significant matches and mismatches indicate a rocky future and possible breakup. The answer is up to you: The Reiss Profile can show what attracts the partners to each other, and what motivates repeated quarrels, but only the partners themselves can say when the pluses outweigh the minuses or vice versa.

The Reiss Profile is not a measure of how much two people love each other. It will not tell you how deep is your love for your partner or your partner's love for you. Instead, it is a scientifically-based indicator of the possible areas of compatibility and incompatibility two people have when they are together over a long period of time.

(1) Both partners may have in common a **STRONG NEED TO THINK DEEPLY**, which motivates intellectual activities. They may highly value ideas, knowledge, and education.

Words or phrases that may describe their personalities include curious, analytical, inquisitive, stimulating [makes people think], and thoughtful.

The partners' shared intellectual curiosity may be part of the attraction in this relationship. Each partner may have the potential to make the other feel understood. They also may enjoy conversing with each other, teaching each other, and perhaps teaching each other what they know.

Many curious couples like intellectual activities. The specifics vary -- for example, some like to analyze movies, plays, or athletic games; others like to discuss people or relationships; and still others like to discuss politics, science, literature, or history. Some [not all] may like intellectually stimulating activities such as reading books, bridge, or chess.

Many intellectually curious couples care about their children's education. They may introduce their children to books at an early age. They may be frustrated or disappointed if their child does not excel in school. They may want their children to be educated in the best possible schools and colleges.

Although many intellectually curious people are attentive to their environment and learn quickly, some are absent-minded. These individuals have a tendency to become absorbed in their thoughts, paying little attention to everything else going on around them. No matter what they are doing -- watching a movie, working in the garden, or on a family outing -- sooner or later they start analyzing something. When they are not thinking about something, they may become bored quickly.

Being matched on the need for curiosity can have positive, long-term benefits for a relationship. The couple may have the potential to share intellectual pursuits or activities.

(2) Both partners may have in common a **STRONG NEED FOR INTERDEPENDENT RELATIONSHIPS**. They may value attentiveness to other people's needs and feelings, consensus building, and being close to others. Words or phrases that may describe their personalities are people-oriented, empathic, touchy-feely, and perhaps team players.

Since these partners may have a need for close relationships, they may become sensitive to people's feelings. In order to get close to people, they may try to look at situations from the other person's perspective. Some [not all] interdependent people are perceptive regarding their partner's feelings and needs. They may be good listeners who value the needs and opinions of their partner. They may be proud of their capacity both to give and to receive love.

Some [not all] interdependent couples are team players, perhaps even conformists. Some [not all] dislike standing out and, thus, may prefer a low profile. They may be annoyed when others dress or act in ways that are unique or call attention to themselves. They may tend to go along, to get along. They might swallow their pride if that is what it takes to get along with someone they care about.

Some [not all] interdependent couples consult each other before making decisions. They may be willing to compromise in order to bring about consensus. They may be reluctant to do anything important without their partner's consent.

Some [not all] interdependent people are interested in personal growth and, perhaps, spirituality. Some [not all] tend to make decisions based on "intuition" or "feel" rather than on objective facts. They may enjoy letting go and losing themselves in a stream of consciousness, feelings, and mind-body harmony. They may be fascinated by mystical experiences such as "flow." In order to renew themselves, they may need what might appear to some as "touchy-feely" experiences.

Being matched on the need for interdependence can have positive long-term implications for a relationship. Each partner may appreciate the other's attentiveness to their needs.

(3) Both partners may have in common a WEAK NEED FOR SAVING. They may value generosity. Words or phrases that may apply to their personalities are does not take care of things, likes to throw things away, enjoys shopping, and possibly extravagant.

The partners' generous natures may be part of the attraction in this relationship. They may be of like mind when it comes to not taking care of the things they own. They may not, for example, take care of their car, house, or clothes. Both partners may have a tendency to disrespect people who are stingy.

Some [not all] spenders prefer buying something new rather than fixing something old. They may not even know how to make repairs. They may have a tendency to use something only once or twice before disposing of it.

Some [not all] spenders may like spending so much they may incur significant debt. They may have a tendency to borrow today and not worry about how they will pay back the debt tomorrow. A significant part of their monthly budget may be interest payments on loans or credit card debt. Even though they may earn good salaries over the years, they may have little saved when they are older and nearing retirement.

Being matched on a weak need for saving can have positive, long-term implications for a relationship. The couple may be quick to agree on a "borrow and spend" lifestyle.

(4) Both partners may have in common a STRONG NEED FOR SOCIAL CONTACT. They may value belonging, friendship, social skills, and fun. Words or phrases that may apply to them are extroverted, outgoing, people who like people, and perhaps fun loving or conformist.

The partners' outgoing personalities may be part of the attraction in this relationship. Each partner may admire the other's liveliness, fullness of life, and perhaps fun loving nature. Each may be proud of the other's friendliness or social graces. Each may want an active social life with many friends.

As the saying goes, "In order to have friends, you must first be one." Sociable people tend to be friendly, affable, and warm so that people will want to be in their company. They may take an interest in people and keep up with them over the years. They may be skilled at putting people at ease and making others feel they care about them.

Many sociable people are good listeners. They may pay attention to what is happening in their partner's and children's lives. They may want to know who in the family did what today, who they did it with, what happened, and how

everybody felt about the day's events. They may keep up with the people they meet at school or work. They may like to listen to gossip.

Many sociable couples like to do things in groups. They may join social groups or community organizations. They may enjoy having visitors to their home. In the business world, they may value networking and having a big rolodex.

Many sociable couples like parties and good clean fun. Some [not all] appreciate pranksters or practical jokes. Some [not all] laugh easily. They may be looking for opportunities to have fun.

This couple may teach their children social skills. They may instill in their children the importance of making and keeping friends.

Being matched on the need for social contact has positive, long-term benefits for relationships. Both partners may want an active social life.

(5) Since both partners scored low for vengeance, they may have in common a **STRONG NEED TO AVOID CONFLICT**. They may value peace, harmony, and cooperation. Words or phrases that may describe their personalities include conflict avoidant, nonviolent, peacemaker, forgiving, gentle, and merciful.

Part of the attraction in this relationship may be each partner's tenderness and gentle nature. Each partner may be attracted to gentle people. Both may be turned off by aggressive or competitive people.

Many cooperative couples rarely quarrel. They may avoid insulting each other and may make few or no accusations or threats. They may overlook minor annoyances and be careful not to provoke each other. They may believe that the only way to win an argument is to avoid it. They may believe that argument and aggression don't solve anything and only beget more conflict. Each partner may be motivated to back away from quarrels and give in.

Many cooperative couples resolve their differences through negotiation and compromises rather than through quarrels. Some [not all] are skilled at negotiating resolutions to disputes. They may look for common ground and compromise. Some [not all] conflict avoidant couples value cooperation and devalue competition. They may be forgiving when their partner hurts them.

Many cooperative people raise their children not to compare themselves to others. They may teach their children not to get jealous when others do well. They may discourage their children's competitive spirit. Some [not all] teach their children not to provoke bullies or to back off when bullied.

A shared need to avoid conflict may have positive, long-term implications for a relationship. Each partner may admire the other's gentleness.

16 basic desires make us individuals and determine our psychological needs. Although everybody embraces all 16 basic desires, we differ considerably in how we rank order and combine them. Your rank ordering of the 16 basic desires is shown in the 'results box' on this page.

Included in this report are plain English paragraphs suggesting how your results might be interpreted. Only strong and weak desires are interpreted. These results are based on statistical probabilities. In the final analysis, you must decide which of the results are valid in your case and which are invalid.

The following is your Reiss Profile expressed in standard scores. The numbers in parenthesis refer to the interpretative paragraphs (see previous page):

Desire	Score	Strength	Desire	Score	Strength
Acceptance	0.24 -0.12		Order	-0.99 0.22	
Curiosity	1.41 1.25 (1)	High match	Physical Exercise	0.40 -0.50	
Eating	-0.52 -0.76		Romance	1.00 -0.55	
Family	-0.54 -2.00		Saving	-1.18 -1.65 (3)	Low match
Expedience	0.24 -0.06		Social Contact	1.29 1.43 (4)	High match
Idealism	0.34 -0.21		Status	0.48 0.77	
Interdependence	2.00 1.64 (2)	High match	Tranquility	-1.79 0.11	
Power	0.75 0.38		Vengeance	-1.03 -1.13 (5)	Low match
Incompatibility Index	10.36				