

Thesis Title Rorschach Responses in Emotionally Disturbed Children aged 7-11 Years

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#### ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to investigate the nature of Rorschach responses given by 71 Thai children. The sample of 37 boys and 34 girls aged 7-11 years old were recruited from the out patient unit of the Child Mental Health Center; Child Psychiatric Clinic at Siriraj Hospital; Child Psychiatric Clinic at Chulalongkorn Hospital and Child and Adolescence Psychiatric Clinic at Children Hospital. The study was made for the period of 9 months (January-September 1987). The sample included were diagnosed as Emotionally Disturbed Children; having classified into a.) Anxiety Disorder and b.) Other Emotional Disorders (Oppositional Disorder and Depressive Disorder), average level of intelligence ,no evidences of neuropathologic, psychotic and other physical illnesses.

The instruments employed in this study were the Coloured Progressive Matrices, Sets A, AB, B and the Rorschach Inkblot Test. The obtained data were analyzed by using mean scores, standard deviation and t-test.

The results were as follows:

1. The Emotionally Disturbed Children aged 7-11 years old gave the average total responses of eighteen. The highest scoring categories of the responses were W, F and A. They gave more F- than F+ responses and the content contained more varieties of A responses than those given by normal children. The A responses were mostly insects, poisonous insects, wild animals, amphibian animals and mice.

2. The samples with Other Emotional Disorders gave significantly more FM responses than those with Anxiety Disorder ( $P < .05$ ). Anxiety Disorder Children gave more censored FM than Other Emotional Disorders Children, while Other Emotional Disorders Children gave more static FM. The findings showed that Anxiety Disorder Children gave more aggressive animals such as tiger, bear, poisonous animals and wild animals more than Other Emotional Disorders Children.

3. Emotionally Disturbed boys were likely to give more FClob than Emotionally Disturbed girls ( $P < .10$ ).

4. Regarding location of the responses, when comparing the difference between sex, the findings showed that Other Emotional Disorders boys gave significantly more

Dd% and Dd than girls ( $P < .05$ ). Comparing the difference between diseases, the Anxiety Disorder girls gave significantly more Dd% and Dd than other Emotional Disorders girls ( $P < .01$  and  $.05$ ).

5. Regarding determinant of the responses, when comparing the difference between sex, the findings indicated that Other Emotional Disorders girls gave significantly more M and FM than boys ( $P < .05$  and  $.01$ ). Comparing the difference between diseases, the Other Emotional Disorders girls gave significantly more FM than Anxiety Disorder girls ( $P < .01$ ).

6. Regarding content of the responses, when comparing the difference between sex, the findings showed that Anxiety Disorder boys were likely to give more (A) than girls ( $P < .10$ ). Comparing the difference between diseases, the Other Emotional Disorders girls gave significantly more (A) and N than Anxiety Disorder girls ( $P < .05$ ).