



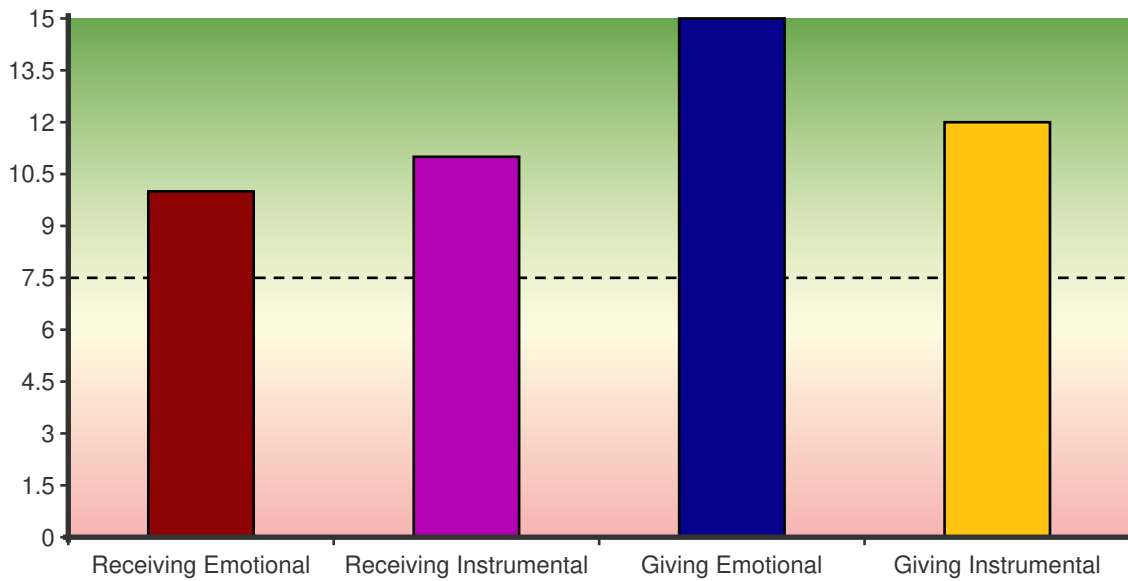
Brief 2-Way Social Support Scale (Brief 2-Way SSS)

<i>Client Name</i>	Generic Client	<i>Date administered</i>	14 Aug 2025
<i>Date of birth (age)</i>	1 Jan 1999 (26)	<i>Time taken</i>	32s
<i>Assessor</i>	Dr Emerson Bartholomew		

Results

	Score	Percentile
Total	48	N/A
Receiving Emotional Support	10	15
Receiving Instrumental Support	11	24
Giving Emotional Support	15	90
Giving Instrumental Support	12	57

Subscale Scores



Results

	Difference Score	Direction
Total Support	+6	More giving than receiving
Instrumental Support	+1	More giving than receiving
Emotional Support	+5	More giving than receiving



Client Name | Generic Client

Scoring and Interpretation Information

For comprehensive information on the Brief 2-Way SSS, [see here](#).

A total score ranging from 0-60 and subscale scores ranging from 0 to 15 are provided, with higher scores indicative of higher levels of social support. Subscales are comprised of the following items:

- ? Receiving Emotional Support (items 6, 9, 10)
- ? Receiving Instrumental Support (items 1, 11, 12)
- ? Giving Emotional Support (items 3, 5, 7)
- ? Giving Instrumental Support (items 2, 4, 8)

Percentile ranks are presented which compare the respondent's scores to a normative sample of older adults (aged 55 plus, Obst, et al 2019). A percentile of 50 represents average levels of social support, whereas a percentile of 10 indicates a level of social support which is in the bottom 10 percent compared to older adults. Given some positive skew in normative distributions, percentile interpretation should consider that scores cluster toward the higher end, making lower scores particularly clinically significant. No total score percentile is reported as no total mean and standard deviation was reported by Obst et al. (2019).

For clinical interpretation, examining patterns across subscales is particularly informative. Balanced profiles with similar scores across all four dimensions suggest well-integrated reciprocal support relationships. Large discrepancies between giving and receiving dimensions may indicate relationship imbalances warranting exploration. For instance, high receiving but low giving scores might suggest dependency patterns or limited opportunities for contribution, whilst the reverse pattern could indicate caregiving burden or difficulty accepting help. A second results table shows a ratio representing the difference between giving and receiving support (giving minus receiving) for total, instrumental and emotional. A positive score indicates more support given than received, while a negative score indicates they receive more support than they provide. A score near zero suggests balance.

On first administration a bar graph of subscale raw scores is presented, with a threshold of 7.5 as an indicator of halfway between 15 and 0. On multiple administrations, two line graphs are shown for the total and the subscale scores over time.

Client Responses

		0 - Not at all	1	2	3	4	5 - Always
1	If stranded somewhere there is someone who would get me	0	1	2	3	4	5
2	I help others when they are too busy to get everything done	0	1	2	3	4	5
3	People confide in me when they have problems	0	1	2	3	4	5



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Client Responses (cont.)

		0 - Not at all	1	2	3	4	5 - Always
4	I am a person others turn to for help with tasks	0	1	2	3	4	5
5	I give others a sense of comfort in times of need	0	1	2	3	4	5
6	There is someone in my life I can get emotional support from	0	1	2	3	4	5
7	People close to me tell me their fears and worries	0	1	2	3	4	5
8	I have helped someone with their responsibilities when they were unable to fulfil them.	0	1	2	3	4	5
9	When I am feeling down there is someone I can lean on	0	1	2	3	4	5
10	There is at least one person that I can share most things with	0	1	2	3	4	5
11	I have someone to help me if I am physically unwell	0	1	2	3	4	5
12	There is someone who can help me fulfil my responsibilities when I am unable	0	1	2	3	4	5