Social Norms Questionnaire (SNQ-22)

The SNQ-22 is developed by Katherine Rankin, PhD to measure appreciation of prevailing social norms. It is a part of the battery called NIH EXAMINER (Executive Abilities: Measures and Instruments for Neurobehavioral Evaluation and Research) [1]. It has 22 questions yes/no responses which are already classified as socially appropriate or inappropriate. Examples of questions whether or not it is appropriate to laugh when others trip and fall (correct answer is no), and when they themselves trip and fall (correct answer is yes); to blow one's nose in public and to pick one's nose in public; to eat ribs with one's fingers and to eat pasta with one's fingers. *Note these pairs of questions are not presented sequentially as pairs, and not all the questions are in pairs.* Two subscales are derived that represent a) whether the subject errs in the direction of breaking a social norm, the "Break Norms" score (e.g., indicating that it is permissible to cut in line if one is in a hurry); or b) in the direction of interpreting a social norm too rigidly, the "Overadhere" score (e.g., indicating that it is not permissible to eat ribs with one's fingers).

Would it be socially acceptable to do in front of or with a stranger or acquaintance, NOT a close friend or family member:

1. Tell a stranger you don't like their hairstyle
2. Spit on the floor
3. Blow your nose in public
4. Ask a co-worker their age
5. Cry during a movie in a theater
6. Cut in line if you're in a hurry
7. Laugh when you yourself trip and fall
8. Eat pasta with your fingers
9. Tell a co-worker your age
10. Tell someone your opinion of a movie they haven't seen
11. Laugh when someone else trips and falls
12. Wear the same shirt every day
13. Keep money you find on the sidewalk
14. Pick your nose in public
15. Tell a co-worker you think they are overweight
16. Eat ribs with your fingers
17. Tell a stranger you like their hairstyle
18. Wear the same shirt twice in two weeks
19. Tell someone the ending of a movie they haven't seen
20. Hug a stranger without asking
21. Talk out loud during a movie in a theatre

22. Tell a co-worker you think they have lost weight

The Reading the Mind in the Eyes Test (RMET)

The "Reading the Mind in the Eyes" Test was first described in 1997, then revised in 2001 by Simon Baron-Cohen, PhD et al.[2], as an assessment tool of Theory of Mind. In this test, the participant is presented with a series of 25 photographs of the eye regions of the faces of different actors and actresses, and is asked to choose which of four words (e.g., terrified, annoyed, arrogant, upset) best describes what the person in each photograph is thinking or feeling [2]. The RMET-10, a short 10-item version of the original RMET, consists of 10 photographs selected based on psychometric analyses [3].

Example:

hopeless   relieved

shy   excited

1. Kramer, J.H., et al., *NIH EXAMINER: conceptualization and development of an executive function battery.* J Int Neuropsychol Soc, 2014. **20**(1): p. 11-9.
2. Baron-Cohen, S., et al., *The "Reading the Mind in the Eyes" Test Revised Version: A Study with Normal Adults, and Adults with Asperger Syndrome or High-functioning Autism.* Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry, 2001. **42**(2): p. 241-251.
3. Chander, R.J., et al., *Development of a short-form version of the Reading the Mind in the Eyes Test for assessing theory of mind in older adults.* International Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry, 2020. **35**(11): p. 1322-1330.