



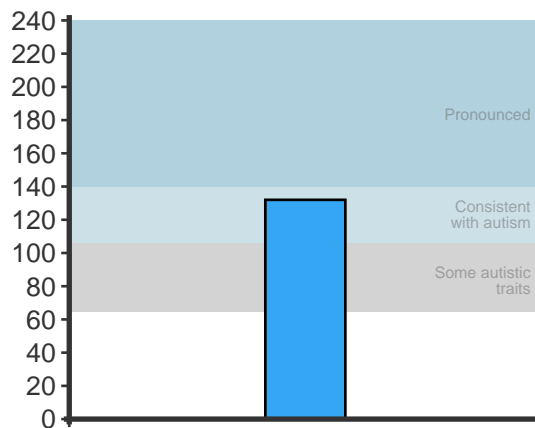
Ritvo Autism Asperger Diagnostic Scale – Revised (RAADS-R)

<i>Client Name</i>	Generic Client	<i>Date administered</i>	17 Oct 2025
<i>Date of birth (age)</i>	14 Dec 2015 (9)	<i>Time taken</i>	2 min 45s
<i>Assessor</i>	Dr David Hegarty		

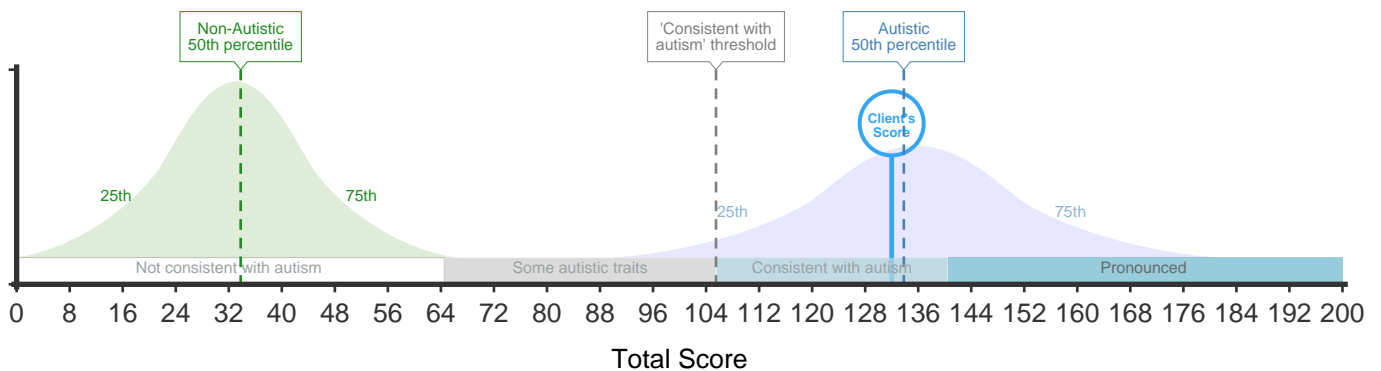
Results

	Raw Score	Autistic Percentile	Descriptor
Total Score (0-240)	132	48	Overall consistent with autism

RAADS-R Total Score



RAADS-R Total Score in Comparison to Non-Autistic and Autistic Distributions

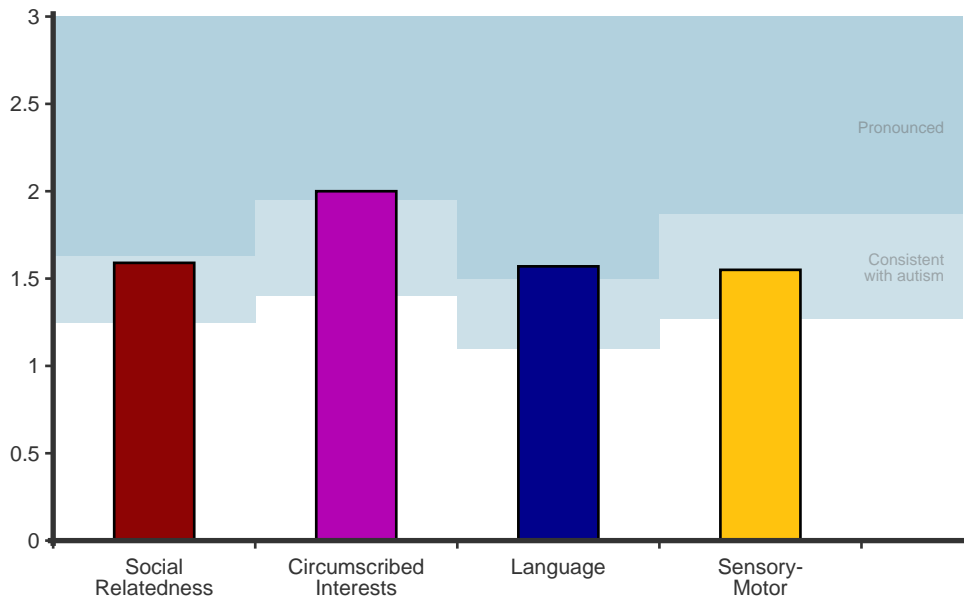




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RAADS-R Subscale Scores				
	Raw Score	Average Score	Autistic Percentile	Descriptor
Social Relatedness (0-117)	62	1.59	42	Consistent with autism
Circumscribed Interests (0-42)	28	2	52	Pronounced
Language (0-21)	11	1.57	55	Pronounced
Sensory-Motor (0-60)	31	1.55	52	Consistent with autism

RAADS-R Subscale Average Scores



Interpretation

The Ritvo Autism Asperger Diagnostic Scale-Revised (RAADS-R) was administered on 17 October 2025. The client obtained a total score of 132 out of a possible 240, which falls at the 99.98th percentile compared to a non-autistic adult sample and at the 48th percentile compared to autistic adults. This score falls within the 'Consistent with autism' range. A score between 106 and 139 is consistent with autism, suggesting that the client's presentation warrants comprehensive diagnostic assessment.

Social Relatedness

The client obtained a score of 62 out of a possible 117 on the Social Relatedness subscale. This score falls at the 99.8th percentile compared to a non-autistic sample, and at the 42nd percentile compared to an autistic sample. This elevation suggests notable differences in social interaction and communication style. The client may find relationship dynamics more effortful or complex to navigate. The client may engage in masking or camouflaging strategies, consciously copying others' behaviours or following learned social rules to meet social expectations or fit in with



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neurotypical norms.

In particular, the client endorsed the following Social Relatedness items:

- 5. *I often don't know how to act in social situations. (R) (True now and when I was young)*
- 8. *I only like to talk to people who share my special interests. (R) (True now and when I was young)*
- 12. *Sometimes I offend others by saying what I am thinking, even if I don't mean to. (R) (True now and when I was young)*
- 25. *It is difficult for me to understand how other people are feeling when we are talking. (R) (True now and when I was young)*
- 26. *I like having a conversation with several people, for instance around a dinner table, at school or at work. (Never true)*

Circumscribed Interests

The client obtained a score of 28 out of a possible 42 on the Circumscribed Interests subscale. This score falls at the 99.98th percentile compared to a non-autistic sample, and at the 52nd percentile compared to an autistic sample. This pronounced elevation suggests significant patterns of restricted interests and repetitive behaviours. The client may demonstrate intense focus on specific topics, substantial difficulty with changes to routine, and engagement in repetitive activities or thought patterns that may impact flexibility in daily activities or social interactions. In conversations, the client may persistently discuss their interests, provide excessive detail, have difficulty stopping once started, and become distressed when others attempt to change the subject.

In particular, the client endorsed the following Circumscribed Interests items:

- 13. *I only like to think and talk about a few things that interest me. (R) (True now and when I was young)*
- 24. *I get highly confused when someone interrupts me when I am talking about something I am very interested in. (R) (True now and when I was young)*
- 32. *It is difficult for me to start and stop a conversation. I need to keep going until I am finished. (R) (True now and when I was young)*
- 40. *I can see in my mind in exact detail things that I am interested in. (R) (True now and when I was young)*
- 52. *I have never been interested in what most of the people I know consider interesting. (R) (True now and when I was young)*

Language

The client obtained a score of 11 out of a possible 21 on the Language subscale. This score falls at the 99.9th percentile compared to a non-autistic sample, and at the 55th percentile compared to an autistic sample. This pronounced elevation suggests significant pragmatic language differences. The client may experience substantial challenges with understanding metaphor, implied meaning, and non-literal language. They may prefer clear, direct communication and interpret language more literally. This may extend to casual conversation and small talk, which can feel particularly challenging or meaningless.

In particular, the client endorsed the following Language items:

- 7. *I have a hard time figuring out what some phrases mean, like 'you are the apple of my eye.' (R) (True now and when I was young)*
- 35. *The phrase 'I've got you under my skin' makes me uncomfortable. (R) (True now and when I was young)*
- 15. *I cannot imagine what it would be like to be someone else. (R) (Only true now)*

Sensory-Motor

The client obtained a score of 31 out of a possible 60 on the Sensory-Motor subscale. This score



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falls at the 99.8th percentile compared to a non-autistic sample, and at the 52nd percentile compared to an autistic sample. This elevation suggests notable sensory-motor differences. The client may experience sensory sensitivities across various modalities, engage in repetitive motor behaviours, or show differences in response to sensory input or expressive communication. The client may also exhibit atypical voice characteristics such as unusual tone, volume, or prosody (rhythm and intonation).

In particular, the client endorsed the following Sensory-Motor items:

- 16. *I have been told that I am clumsy or uncoordinated. (R) (True now and when I was young)*
- 19. *I am very sensitive to the way my clothes feel when I touch them. How they feel is more important to me than how they look. (R) (True now and when I was young)*
- 34. *The same sound, colour or texture can suddenly change from very sensitive to very dull. (R) (True now and when I was young)*
- 51. *I do certain things with my hands over and over again (like flapping, twirling sticks or strings, waving things by my eyes). (R) (True now and when I was young)*
- 59. *Sometimes things that should feel painful are not (for instance when I hurt myself or burn my hand on the stove). (R) (True now and when I was young)*

Scoring and Interpretation Information

For comprehensive information on the RAADS-R, [see here](#).

The total score of the RAADS-R ranges from 0-240, with higher scores indicating greater endorsement of autism-related behaviours and traits. A descriptor is provided that is based on the total score:

- "Overall not consistent with autism" - Total score of less than 65. This is below the threshold and refers to a lower likelihood of autism as a result of the respondent's RAADS-R responses.
- "Some autistic traits" - Total score 65-105. The respondent's responses indicate some autistic traits, but not at the level which is clearly consistent with autism. Clinical judgement should guide decisions about further assessment.
- "Overall consistent with autism" - Total score 106-139. The respondent's responses on the RAADS-R indicate traits and behaviours that are consistent with autistic individuals. This means that the responses warrant a comprehensive diagnostic assessment including a developmental history.
- "Pronounced" - Total Score of 140 or more. The respondent's responses on the RAADS-R indicate traits and behaviours that are strongly consistent with autistic individuals. This means that the responses warrant a comprehensive diagnostic assessment including a developmental history.

These thresholds provide clear clinical decision-making guidance and demonstrate improved specificity compared to earlier cutoffs while maintaining acceptable sensitivity. An autism percentile is presented that compares the respondent's score with that of autistic adults. These percentiles help clinicians understand where an individual's score falls relative to the autism population, with higher percentiles indicating more pronounced autism behaviours and traits. For example, an autistic percentile of 75 means the individual scored higher than 75% of adults with autism, suggesting particularly elevated autism traits even within the autism population.

The RAADS-R comprises four subscales that provide descriptive information about specific domains of autism-related traits:



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1. Social Relatedness (39 items: 1, 3, 5, 6, 8, 11, 12, 14, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 28, 31, 37, 38, 39, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 53, 54, 55, 60, 61, 64, 68, 69, 72, 76, 77, 79, 80): This subscale assesses difficulties with social reciprocity, empathy, interpersonal relationships, and understanding social conventions. It captures challenges in reading social cues, maintaining friendships, navigating the unwritten rules of social interaction, and the use of masking or camouflaging strategies to appear more neurotypical. Scores of 49 or above are consistent with autism, while scores of 64 or above indicate pronounced social difficulties.

2. Circumscribed Interests (14 items: 9, 13, 24, 30, 32, 40, 41, 50, 52, 56, 63, 70, 75, 78): This subscale evaluates the presence of intense, restricted interests and repetitive behaviours. It identifies individuals who demonstrate narrow focus areas, difficulty with changes to routine, engagement in repetitive activities or thoughts, and conversational perseveration, including difficulty stopping discussions about interests and distress when topics are changed. Scores of 20 or above are consistent with autism, while scores of 28 or above indicate pronounced restricted and repetitive patterns.

3. Language (7 items: 2, 7, 15, 27, 35, 58, 66): This subscale examines pragmatic language difficulties, including literal interpretation of language, challenges understanding metaphor and implied meaning, difficulty with small talk and casual conversation, and unusual speech patterns such as echolalia or scripted language from media. Scores of 8 or above are consistent with autism, while scores of 11 or above indicate pronounced language differences.

4. Sensory-Motor (20 items: 4, 10, 16, 19, 29, 33, 34, 36, 42, 46, 49, 51, 57, 59, 62, 65, 67, 71, 73, 74): This subscale measures sensory sensitivities, motor stereotypies, atypical voice and speech characteristics, and atypical responses to sensory input. It captures both hyper- and hypo-sensitivities across sensory modalities, speech prosody differences (tone, volume, rhythm), as well as self-soothing behaviours and motor mannerisms. Scores of 26 or above are consistent with autism, while scores of 38 or above indicate pronounced sensory-motor differences.

The subscale results table presents both raw scores and average scores for each domain. Average scores (ranging from 0-3) are included alongside raw scores to enable meaningful comparison across subscales, as each domain contains a different number of items. The average score format allows clinicians to identify relative patterns of strengths and challenges across domains despite these structural differences. It is important to note that the subscales typically show different baseline levels even within the autism population - for example, Circumscribed Interest scores tend to be somewhat higher on average than other domains, while Sensory-Motor often shows difficulties. These expected variations reflect the heterogeneous nature of autism presentations and should be considered when interpreting an individual's profile across domains.

The self-report nature of this assessment requires careful clinical interpretation. Individuals with limited insight may underreport symptoms, while those with general psychological distress may endorse items not specific to autism. Clinicians should inspect individual item responses and integrate RAADS-R results with clinical observation, developmental history, and collateral information when making diagnostic decisions.

On the first administration of the RAADS-R, three visualisations are presented. A vertical bar chart displays the client's total RAADS-R score with background shading indicating the "Consistent with autism" and "Pronounced" ranges. Below this, a horizontal distribution plot