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## A Review of the Clinical Utility and Psychometric Properties of the Personality Inventory for DSM-5 – Short Form (PID-5-SF): Percentile Rankings and Thresholds for Clinically Relevant Scores

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The Personality Inventory for DSM-5 – Short Form (PID-5-SF) was developed by Maples and colleagues (2015). It is a 100-item self-report measure designed to assess maladaptive personality traits. This technical review provides clinicians with percentile rankings and thresholds for clinically relevant scores to enhance the interpretation and clinical utility of PID-5-SF scores.

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[View the PID-5-SF on NovoPsych.com](https://www.novopsych.com)

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## Developer & Author

The Personality Inventory for DSM-5 – Short Form (PID-5-SF) was developed by Maples and colleagues (2015):

Maples, J. L., Carter, N. T., Few, L. R., Crego, C., Gore, W. L., Samuel, D. B., Williamson, R. L., Lynam, D. R., Widiger, T. A., Markon, K. E., Krueger, R. F., & Miller, J. D. (2015). Testing whether the DSM-5 personality disorder trait model can be measured with a reduced set of items: An item response theory investigation of the Personality Inventory for DSM-5. *Psychological Assessment*, 27(4), 1195–1210. <https://doi.org/10.1037/pas0000120>

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This document was developed by NovoPsych to review contemporary literature, describe original scoring methodologies and to provide interpretation material, enhance normative data and provide qualitative descriptors.

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## Description

The Personality Inventory for DSM-5 - Short Form (PID-5-SF) is a 100-item self-report measure developed by Maples and colleagues (2015) as a shorter version of the original 220-item PID-5 (Krueger et al., 2012). It assesses 25 facets of maladaptive personality functioning, with each facet measured by four items.

The PID-5-SF serves a dual purpose: (a) measuring an empirically-derived five-factor model of maladaptive personality traits; and (b) providing a dimensional approach to assessing the specific personality disorder types described in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM), as operationalised through the Alternative Model for Personality Disorders (AMPD) in Section III of the DSM-5-TR, in contrast to the categorical approach in Section II. This dual framework allows clinicians to assess and understand personality dysfunction both dimensionally and in relation to diagnostic categories.

### *Empirically-Derived Five-Factor Model*

The PID-5-SF is organised around five broad trait domains of personality dysfunction, with each domain primarily defined by three core facets (totalling 15 “primary” facets):

- **Negative Affectivity** - Tendency to experience intense, frequent, and diverse negative emotions and their behavioural manifestations. Primary facets: Anxiousness, Emotional Lability, and Separation Insecurity.
- **Detachment** - Withdrawal from social-emotional experiences. Primary facets: Anhedonia, Intimacy Avoidance, and Withdrawal.
- **Antagonism** - Behaviours that put the individual at odds with others. Primary facets: Deceitfulness, Grandiosity, and Manipulativeness.
- **Disinhibition** - Orientation toward immediate gratification. Primary facets: Distractibility, Impulsivity, and Irresponsibility.
- **Psychoticism** - Exhibiting culturally incongruent, eccentric, or unusual behaviours and cognitions. Primary facets: Eccentricity, Perceptual Dysregulation, and Unusual Beliefs and Experiences.

The remaining 10 facets (Attention Seeking, Callousness, Depressivity, Hostility, Perseveration, Restricted Affectivity, Rigid Perfectionism, Risk Taking, Submissiveness, and Suspiciousness) also contribute to the five domains, but often with more complex associations, including significant relationships with multiple domains. For example, Hostility relates to high levels of both Negative Affectivity and Antagonism, while Restricted Affectivity relates to both increased Detachment and decreased emotional expressiveness (the opposite of Negative Affectivity).

### *Alternative Model for DSM Personality Disorders (AMPD) Framework*

The PID-5-SF also generates scores for the specific personality disorder types described in the DSM (including Antisocial Personality Disorder with Psychopathic Features specifier). These AMPD composite scores represent specific configurations of facets that correspond to traditional personality disorder categories:

- **Schizotypal** - Characterised by Eccentricity, Perceptual Dysregulation, Restricted Affectivity, Suspiciousness, Unusual Beliefs And Experiences, and Withdrawal.
- **Antisocial** - Characterised by Callousness, Deceitfulness, Hostility, Impulsivity, Irresponsibility, Manipulativeness, and Risk Taking.
- **Antisocial with Psychopathy** - Characterised by Callousness, Deceitfulness, Hostility, Impulsivity, Irresponsibility, Manipulativeness, Risk Taking, Attention Seeking, and low levels of Anxiousness and Withdrawal.
- **Borderline** - Characterised by Anxiousness, Depressivity, Emotional Lability, Hostility, Impulsivity, Risk Taking, and Separation Insecurity.
- **Narcissistic** - Characterised by Attention Seeking and Grandiosity.
- **Avoidant** - Characterised by Anhedonia, Anxiousness, Intimacy Avoidance, and Withdrawal.

- **Obsessive-Compulsive** - Characterised by Intimacy Avoidance, Perseveration, Restricted Affectivity, and Rigid Perfectionism.

For clinicians, the PID-5-SF offers several distinct advantages, particularly in comprehensive assessment of maladaptive personality traits and differential diagnosis. It bridges the gap between categorical, diagnostic approaches and dimensional approaches to personality assessment, aligning with the evolving conceptualisation of personality disorders in modern clinical practice. The PID-5-SF aids in assessment, case conceptualisation, treatment planning, and intervention evaluation. As an assessment tool, it helps to identify specific patterns of personality dysfunction that may underlie presenting symptoms (relevant to Diagnostic Criterion B of the AMPD), facilitating a more nuanced understanding of maladaptive personality trait-related difficulties even when full diagnostic criteria for personality disorders are not met. Note that the PID-5-SF does not map onto the DSM-5-TR Section II's categorical model of personality disorders, which is still relied upon in many clinical settings for diagnosis and reporting.

## Psychometric Properties

The Personality Inventory for DSM-5 - Short Form (PID-5-SF) has demonstrated strong psychometric properties across multiple studies, establishing it as a reliable and valid measure of maladaptive personality traits that performs comparably to the original 220-item PID-5.

### *Reliability*

The PID-5-SF has shown excellent internal consistency across different samples. Maples and colleagues (2015) reported Cronbach's alpha coefficients ranging from .89 to .91 for the five domain scales and from .74 to .88 for the 25 facet scales in a derivation sample of university students and mental health treatment-seeking adults in the community ( $n = 1,417$ ). In their validation sample of mental health treatment-seeking adults ( $n = 109$ ), the reliability remained strong, demonstrating that the abbreviated scales maintain the psychometric integrity of the original PID-5 despite the significant reduction in items.

In an independent evaluation using Norwegian university student samples, Thimm and colleagues (2016) found comparable reliability estimates. In their derivation sample ( $n = 503$ ), Cronbach's alpha coefficients ranged from .85 to .91 for domains and from .74 to .88 for facets. Similarly robust results were found in their replication sample ( $n = 127$ ), with Cronbach's alpha coefficients ranging from .87 to .91 for domains and from .67 to .91 for facets. Across both studies, the mean inter-item correlations for domains (approximately .41) and facets (.54-.66) fell within the optimal range, indicating good internal consistency without excessive item redundancy.

These findings consistently demonstrate that the PID-5-SF maintains excellent reliability despite using fewer items per scale than the original PID-5, supporting its use as an efficient alternative for assessing maladaptive personality functioning.

### *Structural Validity*

Factor analytic studies have consistently supported the five-factor structure of the PID-5-SF, with factor congruence coefficients between the short (PID-5-SF) and original (PID-5) forms ranging from .93 to .99 (Maples et al., 2015). The five-factor structure has been replicated across different samples, including in Norway (Thimm et al., 2016), demonstrating the robustness of the measure's structural validity.

Confirmatory factor analyses of the individual facet scales have generally shown good model fit, supporting the unidimensionality of each facet despite the reduced number of items. Thimm and colleagues (2016) reported comparative fit indices values ranging from .95 to 1.00 for the facet scales, indicating excellent fit.

### *Convergent and Discriminant Validity*

The PID-5-SF demonstrates excellent convergent validity with the original PID-5. Maples and colleagues (2015) reported convergent correlations ranging from .96 to .98 for domains and from .89 to 1.00 for facets, with mean convergent correlations of .97 and .94, respectively. These exceptionally high correlations indicate that the shortened scales capture essentially the same constructs as the original, longer scales.

Both the original PID-5 and the PID-5-SF show expected relationships with the five-factor model of personality (FFM). Negative Affectivity correlates positively with Neuroticism, Detachment correlates negatively with Extraversion, Antagonism correlates negatively with Agreeableness, Disinhibition correlates negatively with Conscientiousness, and Psychoticism shows more complex relationships across multiple FFM domains (Thimm et al., 2016).

The PID-5-SF domains also demonstrate theoretically consistent relationships with measures of maladaptive personality beliefs. For example, Thimm et al. (2016) found that paranoid beliefs were strongly related to Suspiciousness, antisocial beliefs to Callousness and Deceitfulness, and avoidant beliefs to Anxiousness and Withdrawal.

Discriminant validity of the PID-5-SF is supported by the pattern of inter-domain correlations, which is almost identical to that of the original PID-5 (intraclass correlation of .98; Maples et al., 2015). The domains show moderate intercorrelations, reflecting the fact that personality dysfunction tends to manifest across multiple domains while still representing distinct constructs.

#### *Criterion Validity*

The PID-5-SF demonstrates strong criterion validity in relation to clinical outcomes and DSM personality disorder diagnoses. Maples and colleagues (2015) found that the criterion validity of the PID-5-SF with interviewer-rated Section II and Section III scores, and internalising and externalising outcomes was nearly identical to that of the original PID-5.

Bach and colleagues (2015) demonstrated the clinical utility of the Alternative Model for DSM Personality Disorders (AMPD), as measured by the PID-5, through detailed case studies, showing how the personality trait profiles can effectively characterise individuals with various personality disorders and inform treatment planning.

#### *Normative Data*

Miller and colleagues (2022) provided normative data for the PID-5 domains, facets, and AMPD composites based on a representative sample of U.S. adults (obtained from Krueger et al., 2012). These norms can be used for the interpretation of PID-5-SF scores given the high congruence between the original PID-5 and the PID-5-SF. Miller and colleagues reported scores at 1.0, 1.5, and 2.0 standard deviations above the mean as potential thresholds for meaningful deviations on PID-5-SF scores. After considering statistical significance, psychometric precedent, and clinical utility, NovoPsych selected the 93.32nd percentile (corresponding to 1.5 standard deviations above the mean) as the threshold for clinical significance. This threshold was further validated using data from over 15,000 mental health treatment-seeking clients assessed on NovoPsych (see Supporting Information). The 84.13rd percentile (corresponding to 1.0 standard deviation above the mean) was selected as the threshold for identifying deviations that may also be clinically relevant but less pronounced.

#### *Summary*

The psychometric evidence demonstrates excellent internal consistency for both domain and facet scales, a robust five-factor structure confirmed across multiple samples, and strong convergent validity with both the original PID-5 and related constructs. The PID-5-SF shows appropriate discriminant validity through its pattern of inter-domain correlations and maintains the criterion validity of the original PID-5. Comprehensive normative data further enhances its interpretability. These psychometric properties collectively establish the PID-5-SF as a reliable and valid measure of maladaptive personality traits.

## Scoring & Interpretation

The Personality Inventory for DSM-5 - Short Form (PID-5-SF) yields scores for five empirically-derived domains of maladaptive personality functioning, 25 personality facets, and the specific personality disorder types described in the DSM. Higher scores indicate greater presence of maladaptive personality traits.

### *Empirically-Derived Five-Factor Domain Scores*

The PID-5-SF provides scores for five broad domains of maladaptive personality functioning:

- **Negative Affectivity** - Tendency to experience intense, frequent, and diverse negative emotions and their behavioural manifestations. Individuals scoring high on this domain may experience anxiousness, emotional lability, and separation insecurity. They tend to experience emotions intensely and may have difficulty regulating their emotional responses. The primary facets within the Negative Affectivity domain are: Anxiousness, Emotional Lability, and Separation Insecurity.
- **Detachment** - Withdrawal from social-emotional experiences, including both interpersonal relationships and affective experiences. Individuals scoring high on this domain may experience a diminished sense of pleasure and may avoid interpersonal intimacy and social interactions. They may appear emotionally distant, aloof, or indifferent to others. The primary facets within the Detachment domain are: Anhedonia, Intimacy Avoidance, and Withdrawal.
- **Antagonism** - Behaviours that put the individual at odds with others. Individuals scoring high on this domain may display deceitfulness, grandiosity, and manipulateness. They may also display a sense of entitlement, callousness toward others, and a willingness to exploit others for personal gain. The primary facets within the Antagonism domain are: Deceitfulness, Grandiosity, and Manipulateness.
- **Disinhibition** - Orientation toward immediate gratification. Individuals scoring high on this domain may be easily distracted, may often act on impulse, and may have difficulty with responsibility and commitment. The primary facets within the Disinhibition domain are: Distractibility, Impulsivity, and Irresponsibility.
- **Psychoticism** - Exhibiting culturally incongruent, eccentric, or unusual behaviours and cognitions. Individuals scoring high on this domain display eccentric behaviour, may have unusual perceptual experiences, may hold unusual beliefs, and may experience reality differently from others. The primary facets within the Psychoticism domain are: Eccentricity, Perceptual Dysregulation, and Unusual Beliefs and Experiences.

Personality Domain Scores			
	Average Score (0-3)	Normative Percentile	Descriptor
Negative Affectivity	2.25	98.4	Clinically Significant
Detachment	0.33	18	-
Antagonism	0	9	-
Disinhibition	1	75	-
Psychoticism	0	13	-

### *Facet Scores*

The PID-5-SF measures 25 facets of maladaptive personality, with each facet assessed by four items. These facets provide a more nuanced understanding of maladaptive personality functioning than the broader domains.

1. **Anhedonia** (Items 9, 11, 43, 65) - Lack of enjoyment from, engagement in, or energy for life's experiences; deficits in the capacity to feel pleasure and take interest in things.
2. **Anxiousness** (Items 24, 36, 48, 78) - Feelings of nervousness, tenseness, or panic in reaction to diverse situations; frequent worry about the negative effects of past unpleasant experiences and future negative possibilities; feeling fearful and apprehensive about uncertainty; expecting the worst.

3. **Attention Seeking** (Items 23, 77, 87, 97) - Excessive attempts to attract and be the focus of others' attention, and seek validation and admiration from others.
4. **Callousness** (Items 7, 62, 72, 82) - Lack of concern for the feelings or problems of others; lack of guilt or remorse about the negative or harmful effects of one's actions on others.
5. **Deceitfulness** (Items 18, 51, 95, 99) - Dishonesty and fraudulence; misrepresentation of self; embellishment or fabrication when describing events.
6. **Depressivity** (Items 26, 60, 70, 74) - Feelings of being down, miserable, and/or hopeless; difficulty recovering from such low moods; pessimism about the future; pervasive shame and/or guilt; feelings of inferior self-worth; thoughts of suicide and suicidal behaviour.
7. **Distractibility** (Items 39, 49, 55, 91) - Difficulty maintaining focus on planning and completing tasks; attention easily distracted by extraneous stimuli.
8. **Eccentricity** (Items 10, 22, 61, 94) - Unconventional thoughts, behaviour, appearance, and/or expressions (e.g., saying unusual or inappropriate things).
9. **Emotional Lability** (Items 41, 53, 71, 81) - Unstable emotional experiences and frequent changes in mood; emotions that are easily aroused, intense, and/or disproportionate.
10. **Grandiosity** (Items 14, 37, 85, 90) - Believing that one is superior to others and deserves special treatment; self-centredness; feelings of entitlement; condescension toward others.
11. **Hostility** (Items 12, 31, 66, 75) - Persistent or frequent feelings of anger and resentment; disproportionate anger or irritability in response to others; vengeful behaviour.
12. **Impulsivity** (Items 2, 5, 6, 8) - Acting on urges and desires in the spur of the moment without a plan or consideration of potential outcomes; difficulty establishing and following plans.
13. **Intimacy Avoidance** (Items 29, 40, 56, 93) - Avoiding or feeling uncomfortable in close, intimate, or romantic relationships; avoiding interpersonal attachments and maintaining emotional distance from others.
14. **Irresponsibility** (Items 47, 64, 68, 76) - Disregard for and failure to fulfil obligations or commitments; lack of respect for and lack of follow-through on agreements and promises; carelessness or negligence.
15. **Manipulativeness** (Items 35, 44, 69, 100) - Use of subterfuge to influence or control others for personal gain.
16. **Perceptual Dysregulation** (Items 15, 63, 88, 98) - Having strange, unusual, or distorted perceptual experiences, such as dissociative experiences and hallucinations.
17. **Perseveration** (Items 19, 25, 32, 46) - Persisting with or repeating thoughts and behaviours after they have ceased to be functional or effective; difficulty changing focus.
18. **Restricted Affectivity** (Items 28, 30, 73, 83) - Constricted emotional experience and expression; indifference and aloofness in typically emotionally arousing or engaging situations.
19. **Rigid Perfectionism** (Items 33, 42, 80, 89) - Insistence on flawlessness; expecting perfection from oneself and others; believing that there is only one right way to do things; difficulty changing ideas or viewpoints; preoccupation with details, organisation, and order; sacrificing timeliness to ensure correctness.
20. **Risk Taking** (Items 13, 16, 21, 67) - Engagement in risky or dangerous activities, unnecessarily and without regard for potential consequences; lack of concern for one's limitations and the reality of personal danger; reckless pursuit of goals regardless of the level of risk involved.

21. **Separation Insecurity** (Items 17, 45, 58, 79) - Fear of rejection by or separation from significant others; may be based on a lack of confidence in one's ability to care for oneself, both physically and emotionally; often leading to clinginess in close relationships.

22. **Submissiveness** (Items 3, 4, 20, 92) - Adaptation of one's behaviour to the actual or perceived interests and desires of others even when doing so is contrary to one's own interests, needs, or desires.

23. **Suspiciousness** (Items 1, 38, 50, 86) - Expectations of and heightened sensitivity to signs of interpersonal ill-intent or harm; doubts about loyalty and fidelity of others; feelings of being mistreated, used, or persecuted by others.

24. **Unusual Beliefs and Experiences** (Items 34, 54, 59, 96) - Unconventional or culturally incongruent thoughts, beliefs, and experiences.

25. **Withdrawal** (Items 27, 52, 57, 84) - Preference for being alone rather than being with others; lack of initiation or avoidance of social contacts and activities; reticence in social situations.

<b>Personality Facet Scores</b>			
	Average Score (0-3)	Normative Percentile	Descriptor
Anhedonia	1	57	-
Anxiousness	2	91	Elevated
Attention Seeking	1	62	-
Callousness	0	21	-
Deceitfulness	0	17	-
Depressivity	2.5	99.9	Clinically Significant
Distractibility	1	58	-
Eccentricity	0	14	-
Emotional Lability	2.75	99.3	Clinically Significant
Grandiosity	0	8	-
Hostility	1.75	90	Elevated
Impulsivity	1.5	90	Elevated
Intimacy Avoidance	0	17	-
Irresponsibility	0.5	59	-
Manipulativeness	0	12	-
Perceptual Dysregulation	0	18	-
Perseveration	1	61	-
Restricted Affectivity	0	4	-
Rigid Perfectionism	0	6	-
Risk Taking	1.75	92	Elevated
Separation Insecurity	2	96	Clinically Significant
Submissiveness	1	40	-
Suspiciousness	0.75	37	-
Unusual Beliefs And Experiences	0	16	-
Withdrawal	0	8	-

### Alternative Model for DSM Personality Disorders (AMPD) Composite Scores

The PID-5-SF also generates scores for the specific personality disorder types described in the DSM (including Antisocial Personality Disorder with Psychopathic Features specifier). These AMPD composite scores represent specific configurations of facets that correspond to traditional personality disorder categories:

- **Schizotypal** - Characterised by Eccentricity, Perceptual Dysregulation, Restricted Affectivity, Suspiciousness, Unusual Beliefs and Experiences, and Withdrawal.
- **Antisocial** - Characterised by Callousness, Deceitfulness, Hostility, Impulsivity, Irresponsibility, Manipulativeness, and Risk Taking.
- **Antisocial with Psychopathy** - Characterised by Callousness, Deceitfulness, Hostility, Impulsivity, Irresponsibility, Manipulativeness, Risk Taking, Attention Seeking, and low levels of Anxiousness and Withdrawal.
- **Borderline** - Characterised by Anxiousness, Depressivity, Emotional Lability, Hostility, Impulsivity, Risk Taking, and Separation Insecurity.
- **Narcissistic** - Characterised by Attention Seeking and Grandiosity.
- **Avoidant** - Characterised by Anhedonia, Anxiousness, Intimacy Avoidance, and Withdrawal.
- **Obsessive-Compulsive** - Characterised by Intimacy Avoidance, Perseveration, Restricted Affectivity, and Rigid Perfectionism.

### Alternative Model for DSM Personality Disorders (AMPD) Scores

	Composite Score	Normative Percentile	Descriptor
Schizotypal (0-18)	0.75	8	-
Antisocial (0-21)	5.5	59	-
Antisocial with Psychopathy (0-30)	10.5	62	-
Borderline (0-21)	14.25	99.4	Clinically Significant
Narcissistic (0-6)	1	28	-
Avoidant (0-12)	3	41	-
Obsessive-Compulsive (0-12)	1	9	-

Responses to individual items are scored from 0 (“Very false or often false”) to 3 (“Very true or often true”). Average scores are calculated for each facet by averaging the four constituent item scores, resulting in average facet scores ranging from 0 to 3. Average domain scores are calculated by averaging the average scores of the three primary facets within each domain, also ranging from 0 to 3. AMPD composite scores are calculated by summing the average scores of constituent facets, with possible score ranges varying depending on the number of constituent facets.

The respondent’s scores are also presented as percentiles based on normative data from a representative sample of adults in the United States (Miller et al., 2022; see also Krueger et al., 2012). The percentiles contextualise the respondent’s scores relative to the general adult population. A score on the 50th percentile represents the typical level for that personality domain, facet, or type in the general adult population, while a score on or above the 84.13rd percentile (1.0 standard deviation above the mean) is considered “Elevated” and a score on or above the 93.32nd percentile (1.5 standard deviations above the mean) is considered “Clinically Significant.” The threshold for clinical significance was established based on statistical grounds, psychometric precedent, and clinical utility, and was further validated using data from over 15,000 mental health treatment-seeking clients assessed on NovoPsych.

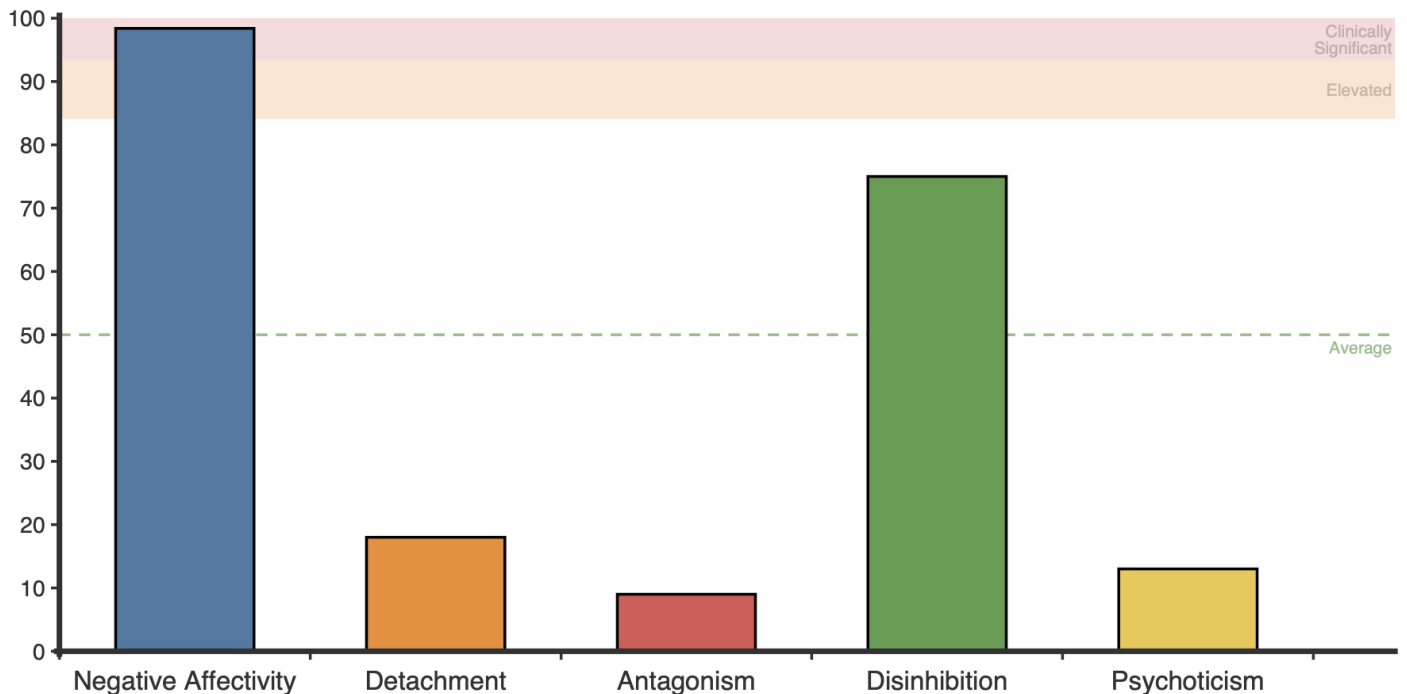
On first administration, graphs are presented showing the respondent’s scores as percentiles for:

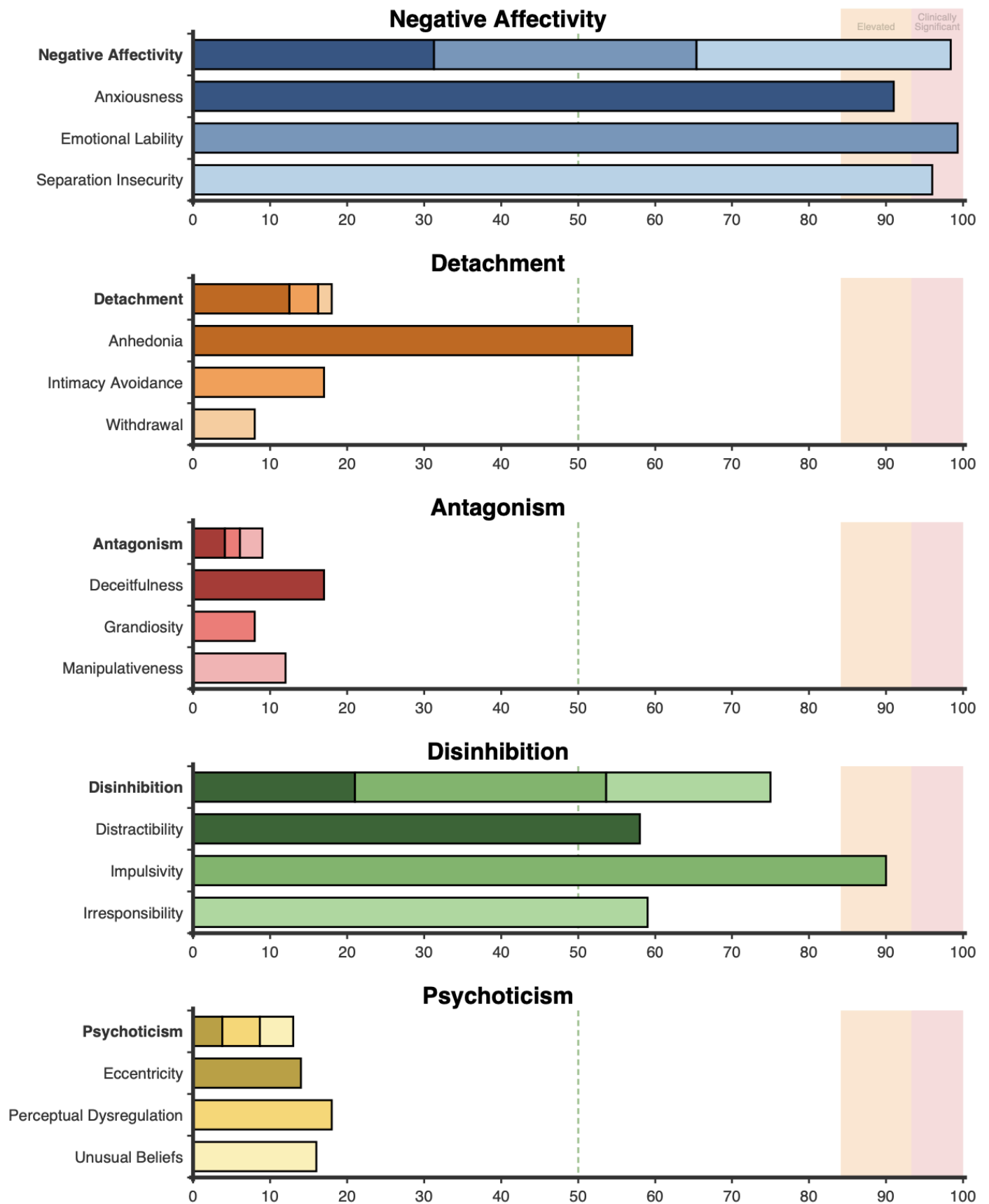
- the five personality domains;
- the AMPD composites; and
- the 25 personality facets, first grouped by the empirically-derived five-factor domains, and then grouped in accordance with the AMPD framework.

Scores displayed within the area coloured red meet the threshold for clinical significance and represent the most pronounced deviations from typical personality variations, while scores displayed in the area coloured orange meet the “Elevated” threshold and represent notable but less pronounced deviations.

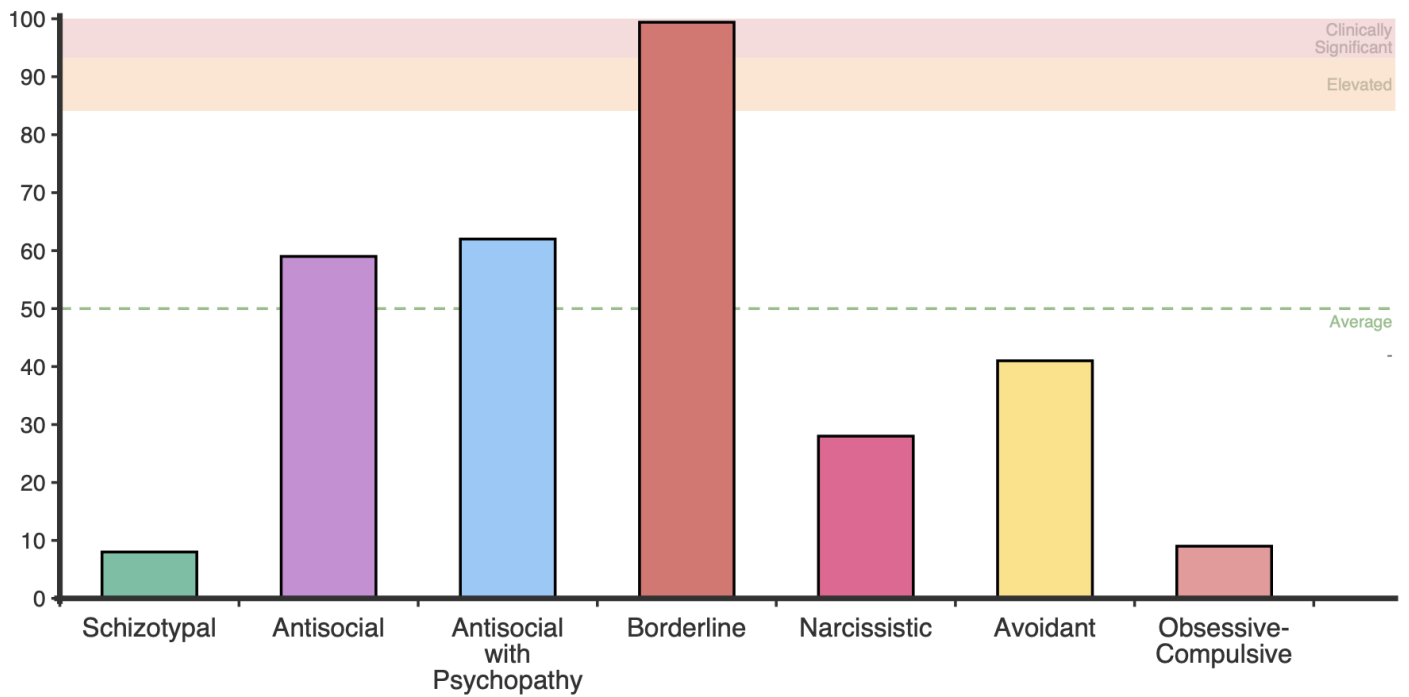
If administered more than once, longitudinal graphs are presented for the respondent’s scores as percentiles, enabling clinicians to monitor changes in maladaptive personality traits over time and in response to treatment.

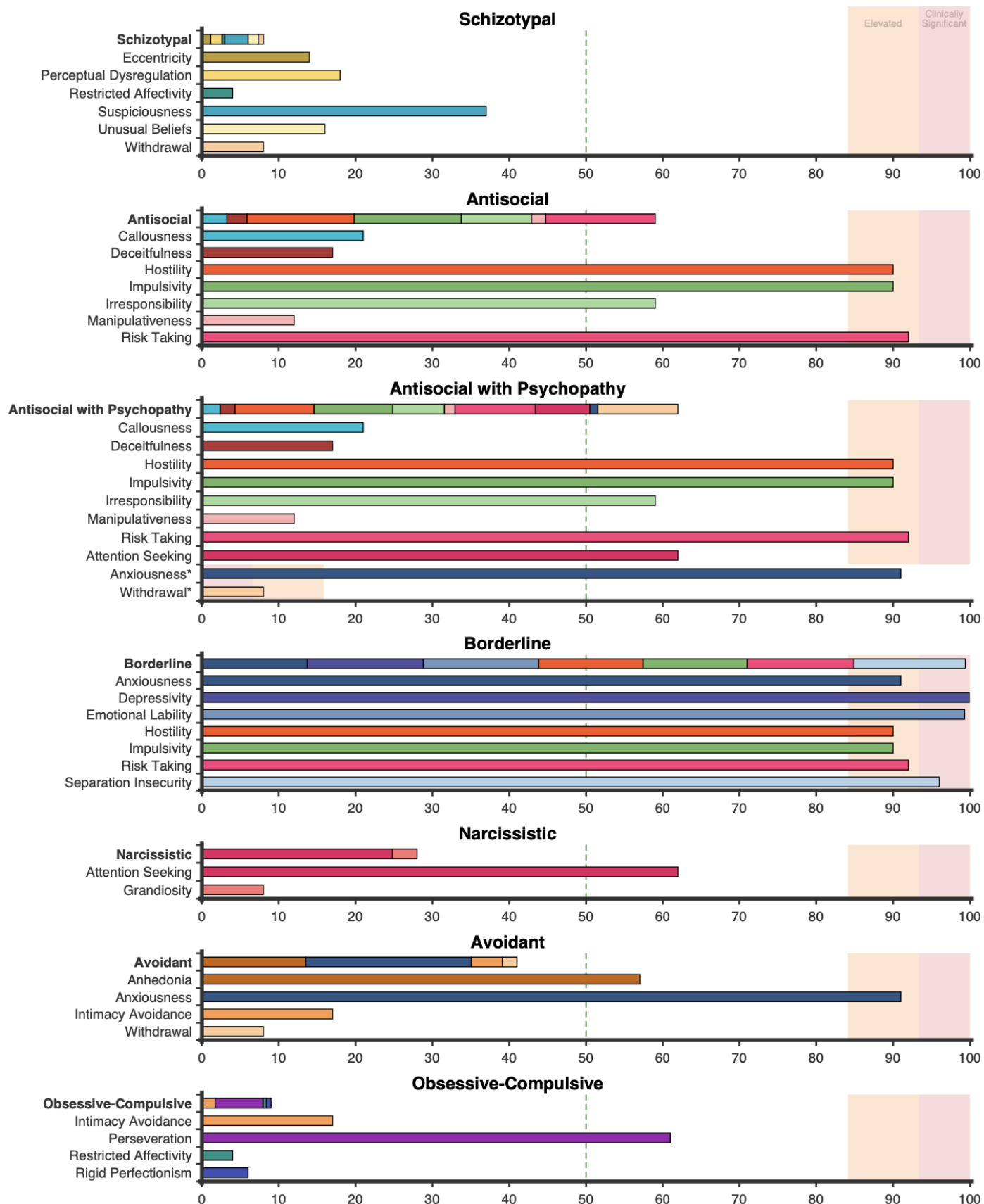
### Personality Domain Normative Percentiles





### Alternative Model for DSM Personality Disorders (AMPD) Normative Percentiles





## Supporting Information

This section outlines NovoPsych’s development of normative percentiles based on data obtained from a study by Miller and colleagues (2022). These norms enhance the interpretability of PID-5-SF scores.

This section also outlines NovoPsych’s development of two thresholds (cutoffs) for determining meaningful deviations on PID-5-SF scores. These thresholds provide clinicians with a clear and consistent approach for identifying deviations that may be clinically relevant, supporting better understanding and communication of PID-5-SF scores.

Lastly, this section describes the structure and logic of the automated interpretive text that NovoPsych provides in PID-5-SF reports. This interpretive text adapts to the respondent’s scores, providing clinicians with comprehensive, tailored interpretations of PID-5-SF results.

### *Percentile Calculations*

Means and standard deviations for the five PID-5 domains, 25 facets, and seven AMPD composites are shown in Table 1. These means and standard deviations were obtained from a study by Miller and colleagues (2022), which analysed data from 264 adults (49.1% male, 50.9% female) representing diverse age groups (22.1% aged 18-29 years, 26.4% aged 30-44 years, 27.0% aged 45-59 years, and 24.5% aged 60 years and over) and the demographic characteristics of the general population of the United States of America (U.S.). Miller and colleagues (2022) obtained these data from a study by Krueger and colleagues (2012) in which participants were recruited from the Knowledge Networks Panel, an online research/survey panel whose members are randomly selected to represent the U.S. population.

Table 1. Means and standard deviations for PID-5 scores.

	Normative sample			
	M	SD	1 SD	1.5 SD
<b>Domains</b>				
Negative affectivity	0.92	0.62	1.54	1.85
Detachment	0.84	0.56	1.40	1.68
Antagonism	0.71	0.52	1.23	1.49
Disinhibition	0.66	0.50	1.16	1.41
Psychoticism	0.63	0.56	1.19	1.47
<b>Facets</b>				
Anhedonia	0.89	0.64	1.53	1.85
Anxiousness	1.02	0.73	1.75	2.12
Attention seeking	0.81	0.65	1.46	1.79
Callousness	0.40	0.50	0.90	1.15
Deceitfulness	0.52	0.54	1.06	1.33
Depressivity	0.53	0.62	1.15	1.46
Distractibility	0.86	0.69	1.55	1.90
Eccentricity	0.82	0.76	1.58	1.96
Emotional lability	0.94	0.74	1.68	2.05
Grandiosity	0.82	0.58	1.40	1.69
Hostility	0.91	0.67	1.58	1.92
Impulsivity	0.77	0.57	1.34	1.63
Intimacy avoidance	0.61	0.65	1.26	1.59
Irresponsibility	0.39	0.49	0.88	1.13
Manipulativeness	0.80	0.67	1.47	1.81
Perceptual dysregulation	0.44	0.48	0.92	1.16
Perseveration	0.82	0.62	1.44	1.75
Restricted affectivity	0.97	0.56	1.53	1.81
Rigid perfectionism	1.05	0.68	1.73	2.07
Risk taking	1.05	0.51	1.56	1.82
Separation insecurity	0.80	0.68	1.48	1.82
Submissiveness	1.17	0.66	1.83	2.16
Suspiciousness	0.95	0.58	1.53	1.82
Unusual beliefs and experiences	0.64	0.63	1.27	1.59
Withdrawal	1.01	0.72	1.73	2.09
<b>AMPD composites</b>				
Schizotypal	4.83	2.87	7.70	9.13
Antisocial	4.84	3.01	7.85	9.35
Antisocial with psychopathy	9.62	2.90	12.52	13.97
Borderline	6.02	3.25	9.27	10.90
Narcissistic	1.63	1.09	2.72	3.26
Avoidant	3.53	2.24	5.77	6.89
Obsessive-compulsive	3.45	1.82	5.27	6.18

Source: Miller et al. (2022), with data from Krueger et al. (2012). AMPD = Alternative Model for DSM Personality Disorders.

NovoPsych has used the above means and standard deviations to convert PID-5-SF scores to percentiles, as shown in Tables 2, 3, and 4.1-4.7, according to the following equation.

$$\text{Percentile} = 100 \times \Phi((x - M)/SD)$$

Where:

- $x$  is the score
- $M$  is the mean
- $SD$  is the standard deviation
- $\Phi$  is the [standard normal cumulative distribution function](#)

This equation first standardises the score to a z-score by subtracting the mean and dividing by the standard deviation, then converts the z-score to a percentile by applying the standard normal cumulative distribution function and multiplying by 100.

These percentiles contextualise each score relative to typical personality variations, offering a clearer perspective on how the respondent's personality traits compare to those of a normative sample.

*Percentile Tables*

Table 2. Percentiles for average scores on personality domains.

Average Score (0-3)	Percentile				
	Negative Affectivity	Detachment	Antagonism	Disinhibition	Psychoticism
0	7	7	9	9	13
0.08	9	9	11	12	16
0.17	11	11	15	16	20
0.25	14	15	19	21	25
0.33	17	18	23	26	30
0.42	21	22	29	31	35
0.5	25	27	34	37	41
0.58	29	32	40	44	47
0.67	34	38	47	51	53
0.75	39	44	53	57	58
0.83	44	50	59	64	64
0.92	50	55	65	70	70
1	55	61	71	75	75
1.08	60	67	76	80	79
1.17	65	72	81	84	83
1.25	70	77	85	88	87
1.33	75	81	88	91	90
1.42	79	85	91	93	92
1.5	83	88	94	95	94
1.58	86	91	95	97	96
1.67	89	93	97	97.8	97
1.75	91	95	97.7	98.5	97.7
1.83	93	96	98.5	99.1	98.4
1.92	95	97	99	99.4	98.9
2	96	98.1	99.3	99.6	99.3
2.08	97	98.7	99.6	99.8	99.5
2.17	97.8	99.1	99.7	99.87	99.7
2.25	98.4	99.4	99.85	99.93	99.81
2.33	98.9	99.6	99.91	99.96	99.88
2.42	99.2	99.8	99.95	99.98	99.93
2.5	99.5	99.85	99.97	99.99	99.96
2.58	99.6	99.91	99.98	99.99	99.98
2.67	99.8	99.94	99.99	99.99	99.99
2.75	99.84	99.97	99.99	99.99	99.99
2.83	99.9	99.98	99.99	99.99	99.99
2.92	99.94	99.99	99.99	99.99	99.99
3	99.96	99.99	99.99	99.99	99.99

Table 3. Percentiles for average scores on personality facets.

Average Score (0-3)	Percentile																								
	Anhedonia	Anxiousness	Attention Seeking	Callousness	Deceitfulness	Depressivity	Distractability	Eccentricity	Emotional Lability	Grandiosity	Hostility	Impulsivity	Intimacy Avoidance	Irresponsibility	Manipulativeness	Perceptual Dysregulation	Perseveration	Restricted Affectivity	Rigid Perfectionism	Risk Taking	Separation Insecurity	Submissiveness	Suspiciousness	Unusual Beliefs	Withdrawal
0	8	8	11	21	17	20	11	14	10	8	9	9	17	21	12	18	9	4	6	2	12	4	5	15	8
0.25	16	15	19	38	31	33	19	23	18	16	16	18	29	39	21	35	18	10	12	6	21	8	11	27	15
0.5	27	24	32	58	49	48	30	34	28	29	27	32	43	59	33	55	30	20	21	14	33	16	22	41	24
0.75	41	36	46	76	66	64	44	46	40	45	41	49	59	77	47	74	46	35	33	28	47	26	37	57	36
1	57	49	61	88	81	78	58	59	53	62	55	66	73	89	62	88	61	52	47	46	62	40	53	72	49
1.25	71	62	75	96	91	88	71	71	66	77	69	80	84	96	75	95	76	69	62	65	75	55	70	83	63
1.5	83	74	86	98.6	97	94	82	81	78	88	81	90	91	98.8	85	98.6	86	83	75	81	85	69	83	91	75
1.75	91	84	93	99.7	98.9	97.5	90	89	86	95	90	96	96	99.7	92	99.7	93	92	85	92	92	81	92	96	85
2	96	91	97	99.93	99.7	99.1	95	94	92	97.9	95	98.5	98.4	99.95	96	99.94	97	97	92	97	96	90	96	98.5	92
2.25	98.3	95	98.7	99.99	99.93	99.7	97.8	97	96	99.3	97.7	99.5	99.4	99.99	98.5	99.99	98.9	98.9	96	99.1	98.4	95	98.7	99.5	96
2.5	99.4	97.9	99.5	99.99	99.99	99.93	99.1	98.6	98.2	99.81	99.1	99.88	99.82	99.99	99.4	99.99	99.7	99.7	98.4	99.8	99.4	97.8	99.6	99.84	98.1
2.75	99.82	99.1	99.86	99.99	99.99	99.98	99.7	99.4	99.3	99.96	99.7	99.97	99.95	99.99	99.82	99.99	99.91	99.93	99.4	99.96	99.8	99.2	99.9	99.96	99.2
3	99.95	99.7	99.96	99.99	99.99	99.99	99.9	99.8	99.7	99.99	99.91	99.99	99.99	99.99	99.95	99.99	99.98	99.99	99.8	99.99	99.94	99.7	99.98	99.99	99.7

Table 4.1. Percentiles for composite scores on the schizotypal personality disorder scale.

Composite Score	Percentile
0	5
1	9
2	16
3	26
4	39
5	52
6	66
7	78
8	87
9	93
10	96
11	98.4
12	99.4
13	99.8
14	99.93
15	99.98
16	99.99
17	99.99
18	99.99

Table 4.2. Percentiles for composite scores on the antisocial personality disorder scale.

Composite Score	Percentile
0	5
1	10
2	17
3	27
4	39
5	52
6	65
7	76
8	85
9	92
10	96
11	98
12	99.1
13	99.7
14	99.88
15	99.96
16	99.99
17	99.99
18	99.99
19	99.99
20	99.99
21	99.99

Table 4.3. Percentiles for composite scores on the antisocial with psychopathy personality disorder scale.

Composite Score	Percentile
0	0.05
1	0.15
2	0.43
3	1.1
4	3
5	6
6	11
7	18
8	29
9	42
10	55
11	68
12	79
13	88
14	93
15	97
16	98.6
17	99.5
18	99.81
19	99.94
20	99.98
21	99.99
22	99.99
23	99.99
24	99.99
25	99.99
26	99.99
27	99.99
28	99.99
29	99.99
30	99.99

Table 4.4. Percentiles for composite scores on the borderline personality disorder scale.

Composite Score	Percentile
0	3
1	6
2	11
3	18
4	27
5	38
6	50
7	62
8	73
9	82
10	89
11	94
12	97
13	98.4
14	99.3
15	99.7
16	99.89
17	99.96
18	99.99
19	99.99
20	99.99
21	99.99

Table 4.5. Percentiles for composite scores on the narcissistic personality disorder scale.

Composite Score	Percentile
0	7
1	28
2	63
3	90
4	98.5
5	99.9
6	99.99

Table 4.6. Percentiles for composite scores on the avoidant personality disorder scale.

Composite Score	Percentile
0	6
1	13
2	25
3	41
4	58
5	74
6	86
7	94
8	97.7
9	99.3
10	99.81
11	99.96
12	99.99

Table 4.7. Percentiles for composite scores on the obsessive-compulsive personality disorder scale.

Composite Score	Percentile
0	3
1	9
2	21
3	40
4	62
5	80
6	92
7	97
8	99.4
9	99.89
10	99.98
11	99.99
12	99.99

### *Descriptors*

In addition to percentile rankings, NovoPsych has established two thresholds (cutoffs) for determining meaningful deviations on PID-5-SF scores. Scores on or above the 84.13rd percentile (which corresponds to 1.0 standard deviation above the mean) are classified as “Elevated”, while scores on or above the 93.32nd percentile (which corresponds to 1.5 standard deviations above the mean) are classified as “Clinically Significant”.

The 93.32nd percentile was selected as the threshold for clinical significance based on:

- (a) **Statistical significance:** A score 1.5 standard deviations above the mean represents a statistically significant deviation from typical personality variations.
- (b) **Precedent:** This threshold aligns with established clinical significance thresholds in other widely used personality assessments (e.g., the MMPI-2-RF uses a *T* score of 65, which is equal to 1.5 standard deviations above the mean).
- (c) **Empirical validation:** In a sample of 15,204 mental health treatment-seeking clients assessed on NovoPsych between August 2023 and May 2025, this threshold produced identified rates of clinically significant AMPD personality disorder types consistent with expected prevalence rates of personality disorders in comparable clinical populations.
- (d) **Clinical utility:** This threshold provides sufficient sensitivity to identify clinically meaningful deviations while maintaining specificity to avoid over-pathologising normal personality variations.

Personality traits classified as “Clinically Significant” represent the most pronounced deviations from typical personality variations, while those classified as “Elevated” represent notable but less pronounced deviations. Percentiles in the “Elevated” range are highlighted in orange, while those in the “Clinically Significant” range are highlighted in red, in Tables 2, 3, and 4.1-4.7.

### Interpretive Text

The interpretive text for the PID-5-SF follows a structured format that adapts based on the respondent's scores.

The text begins by stating the date on which the respondent completed the current administration of the PID-5-SF.

If no score (domain, AMPD composite, or facet score) is in the “Clinically Significant” or “Elevated” range, the text states:

*“The responses on the Personality Inventory for DSM-5 - Short Form (PID-5-SF), as completed on DD MMMM YYYY, did not meet the thresholds for the Elevated or Clinically Significant range.”*

Otherwise, the text states:

*“This interpretation is for responses on the Personality Inventory for DSM-5 - Short Form (PID-5-SF), as completed on DD MMMM YYYY.”*

A detailed description and interpretation of the respondent's scores is then provided if a domain, AMPD composite, and/or facet score is in the “Clinically Significant” range or “Elevated” range.

#### If a domain score is in the “Clinically Significant” range:

The text lists and describes the domains that have a score in the “Clinically Significant” range. These domains are listed in order by percentile value. For each domain, the text includes:

- A percentile comparison to the normative sample and the corresponding descriptor (i.e., “Clinically Significant”)
- The implications of a “Clinically Significant” score on this domain
- The primary facets within this domain and their percentile value and descriptor (if applicable), listed in order by percentile value

#### **Negative Affectivity**

For “Clinically Significant” scores on the Negative Affectivity domain:

*“The respondent's **Negative Affectivity** domain score is on the XXst/nd/rd/th percentile when compared to a normative sample, which is within the **Clinically Significant** range. This suggests the respondent experiences intense, frequent, and diverse negative emotions, including anxiety, emotional instability, or concerns about separation from or abandonment by significant others. They may have difficulty regulating their emotional responses and may experience negative emotions more intensely than others. The respondent's scores on the primary facets within the Negative Affectivity domain were:*

- *Anxiousness (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]*
- *Emotional Lability (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]*
- *Separation Insecurity (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]”*

## Detachment

For “Clinically Significant” scores on the Detachment domain:

*“The respondent’s **Detachment** domain score is on the XXst/nd/rd/th percentile when compared to a normative sample, which is within the **Clinically Significant** range. This suggests the respondent experiences significant withdrawal from social and emotional experiences. They may experience reduced pleasure in activities and prefer to avoid close relationships and social interactions. The respondent’s scores on the primary facets within the Detachment domain were:*

- *Anhedonia (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]*
- *Intimacy Avoidance (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]*
- *Withdrawal (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]”*

## Antagonism

For “Clinically Significant” scores on the Antagonism domain:

*“The respondent’s **Antagonism** domain score is on the XXst/nd/rd/th percentile when compared to a normative sample, which is within the **Clinically Significant** range. This suggests the respondent exhibits attitudes and behaviours that create interpersonal conflict, including tendencies toward dishonesty, self-centredness, and manipulateness. They may have difficulty maintaining cooperative relationships and may prioritise personal gain over others’ needs or wellbeing. The respondent’s scores on the primary facets within the Antagonism domain were:*

- *Deceitfulness (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]*
- *Grandiosity (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]*
- *Manipulateness (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]”*

## Disinhibition

For “Clinically Significant” scores on the Disinhibition domain:

*“The respondent’s **Disinhibition** domain score is on the XXst/nd/rd/th percentile when compared to a normative sample, which is within the **Clinically Significant** range. This suggests the respondent has difficulty with self-control, planning, and following through on tasks and responsibilities. They may have trouble maintaining focus and act impulsively without considering consequences. The respondent’s scores on the primary facets within the Disinhibition domain were:*

- *Distractibility (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]*
- *Impulsivity (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]*
- *Irresponsibility (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]”*

## Psychoticism

For “Clinically Significant” scores on the Psychoticism domain:

*“The respondent’s **Psychoticism** domain score is on the XXst/nd/rd/th percentile when compared to a normative sample, which is within the **Clinically Significant** range. This suggests the respondent experiences unusual or culturally incongruent perceptions, thoughts, and behaviours. They may have eccentric ways of thinking or behaving and may experience reality differently from others. The respondent’s scores on the primary facets within the Psychoticism domain were:*

- *Eccentricity (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]*
- *Perceptual Dysregulation (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]*
- *Unusual Beliefs and Experiences (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]”*

If a domain score is in the “Elevated” range:

The text lists and describes the domains that have a score in the “Elevated” range. These domains are listed in order by percentile value. For each domain, the text includes:

- A percentile comparison to the normative sample and the corresponding descriptor (i.e., “Elevated”)
- The primary facets within this domain and their percentile value and descriptor (if applicable), listed in order by percentile value

## Negative Affectivity

For “Elevated” scores on the Negative Affectivity domain:

*“The respondent’s **Negative Affectivity** domain score is on the XXst/nd/rd/th percentile when compared to a normative sample, which is within the **Elevated** range. The respondent’s scores on the primary facets within the Negative Affectivity domain were:*

- *Anxiousness (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]*
- *Emotional Lability (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]*
- *Separation Insecurity (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]”*

## Detachment

For “Elevated” scores on the Detachment domain:

*“The respondent’s **Detachment** domain score is on the XXst/nd/rd/th percentile when compared to a normative sample, which is within the **Elevated** range. The respondent’s scores on the primary facets within the Detachment domain were:*

- *Anhedonia (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]*
- *Intimacy Avoidance (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]*
- *Withdrawal (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]”*

## Antagonism

For “Elevated” scores on the Antagonism domain:

*“The respondent’s **Antagonism** domain score is on the XXst/nd/rd/th percentile when compared to a normative sample, which is within the **Elevated** range. The respondent’s scores on the primary facets within the Antagonism domain were:*

- *Deceitfulness (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]*
- *Grandiosity (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]*
- *Manipulativeness (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]”*

## Disinhibition

For “Elevated” scores on the Disinhibition domain:

*“The respondent’s **Disinhibition** domain score is on the XXst/nd/rd/th percentile when compared to a normative sample, which is within the **Elevated** range. The respondent’s scores on the primary facets within the Disinhibition domain were:*

- *Distractibility (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]*
- *Impulsivity (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]*
- *Irresponsibility (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]”*

## Psychoticism

For “Elevated” scores on the Psychoticism domain:

*“The respondent’s **Psychoticism** domain score is on the XXst/nd/rd/th percentile when compared to a normative sample, which is within the **Elevated** range. The respondent’s scores on the primary facets within the Psychoticism domain were:*

- *Eccentricity (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]*
- *Perceptual Dysregulation (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]*
- *Unusual Beliefs and Experiences (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]”*

### If an AMPD composite score is in the “Clinically Significant” range:

The text lists and describes the AMPD composites that have a score in the “Clinically Significant” range. These AMPD composites are listed in order by percentile value. For each AMPD composite, the text includes:

- A percentile comparison to the normative sample and the corresponding descriptor (i.e., “Clinically Significant”)
- The implications of a “Clinically Significant” score on this AMPD composite
- The facets within this AMPD composite and their percentile value and descriptor (if applicable), listed in order by percentile value

## Schizotypal

For “Clinically Significant” scores on the Schizotypal personality disorder scale:

*“The respondent’s score on the **Schizotypal** personality disorder scale is on the XXst/nd/rd/th percentile when compared to a normative sample, which is within the **Clinically Significant** range. This suggests the respondent exhibits eccentricities of behaviour and experiences cognitive or perceptual distortions and constriction in emotional experience and expression. They may hold unconventional beliefs and maintain emotional distance from others. The respondent’s scores on the facets within the Schizotypal personality disorder scale were:*

- *Eccentricity (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]*
- *Perceptual Dysregulation (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]*
- *Restricted Affectivity (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]*
- *Suspiciousness (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]*
- *Unusual Beliefs And Experiences (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]*
- *Withdrawal (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]”*

## Antisocial

For “Clinically Significant” scores on the Antisocial personality disorder scale:

*“The respondent’s score on the **Antisocial** personality disorder scale is on the XXst/nd/rd/th percentile when compared to a normative sample, which is within the **Clinically Significant** range. This suggests the respondent demonstrates a pervasive pattern of disregard for others’ rights and wellbeing, characterised by manipulative, hostile, and irresponsible behaviours. They may engage in risk taking or deceitful or aggressive actions without concern for consequences to others. The respondent’s scores on the facets within the Antisocial personality disorder scale were:*

- *Callousness (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]*
- *Deceitfulness (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]*
- *Hostility (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]*
- *Impulsivity (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]*
- *Irresponsibility (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]*
- *Manipulativeness (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]*
- *Risk Taking (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]”*

## Antisocial with Psychopathy

For “Clinically Significant” scores on the Antisocial with Psychopathy personality disorder scale:

“The respondent’s score on the **Antisocial with Psychopathy** personality disorder scale is on the XXst/nd/rd/th percentile when compared to a normative sample, which is within the **Clinically Significant** range. This suggests the respondent exhibits antisocial behaviours combined with emotional detachment and fearlessness. In addition to demonstrating a pervasive pattern of disregard for others’ rights and wellbeing, they also demonstrate attention-seeking behaviours together with low levels of anxiety and withdrawal. The respondent’s scores on the facets within the Antisocial with Psychopathy personality disorder scale were:

- Callousness (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]
- Deceitfulness (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]
- Hostility (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]
- Impulsivity (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]
- Irresponsibility (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]
- Manipulativeness (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]
- Risk Taking (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]
- Attention Seeking (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]
- [Low] Anxiousness (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile [on Anxiousness])
- [Low] Withdrawal (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile [on Withdrawal])”

## Borderline

For “Clinically Significant” scores on the Borderline personality disorder scale:

“The respondent’s score on the **Borderline** personality disorder scale is on the XXst/nd/rd/th percentile when compared to a normative sample, which is within the **Clinically Significant** range. This suggests the respondent may experience significant emotional instability and fears of abandonment, and may exhibit hostile and impulsive behaviours. They may have difficulty maintaining stable relationships and self-image, with frequent, rapid, or intense changes in mood and engagement in potentially self-damaging activities. The respondent’s scores on the facets within the Borderline personality disorder scale were:

- Anxiousness (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]
- Depressivity (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]
- Emotional Lability (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]
- Hostility (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]
- Impulsivity (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]
- Risk Taking (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]
- Separation Insecurity (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]”

## Narcissistic

For “Clinically Significant” scores on the Narcissistic personality disorder scale:

“The respondent’s score on the **Narcissistic** personality disorder scale is on the XXst/nd/rd/th percentile when compared to a normative sample, which is within the **Clinically Significant** range. This suggests the respondent demonstrates an excessive need for admiration and displays grandiose self-importance. They may seek attention and validation while maintaining an inflated sense of their own abilities and importance. The respondent’s scores on the facets within the Narcissistic personality disorder scale were:

- Attention Seeking (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]
- Grandiosity (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]”

## Avoidant

For “Clinically Significant” scores on the Avoidant personality disorder scale:

“The respondent’s score on the **Avoidant** personality disorder scale is on the XXst/nd/rd/th percentile when compared to a normative sample, which is within the **Clinically Significant** range. This suggests the respondent experiences significant social inhibition and feelings of inadequacy, leading to avoidance of interpersonal situations. They may experience intense anxiety in social contexts and withdraw from relationships. The respondent’s scores on the facets within the Avoidant personality disorder scale were:

- Anhedonia (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]
- Anxiousness (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]
- Intimacy Avoidance (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]
- Withdrawal (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]”

## Obsessive-Compulsive

For “Clinically Significant” scores on the Obsessive-Compulsive personality disorder scale:

“The respondent’s score on the **Obsessive-Compulsive** personality disorder scale is on the XXst/nd/rd/th percentile when compared to a normative sample, which is within the **Clinically Significant** range. This suggests the respondent exhibits a preoccupation with order and control, as well as rigid perfectionism, often at the expense of flexibility and interpersonal closeness. They may have difficulty adapting to change and may prioritise correctness over efficiency or relationships. The respondent’s scores on the facets within the Obsessive-Compulsive personality disorder scale were:

- Intimacy Avoidance (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]
- Perseveration (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]
- Restricted Affectivity (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]
- Rigid Perfectionism (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]”

If an AMPD composite score is in the “Elevated” range:

The text lists and describes the AMPD composites that have a score in the “Elevated” range. These AMPD composites are listed in order by percentile value. For each AMPD composite, the text includes:

- A percentile comparison to the normative sample and the corresponding descriptor (i.e., “Elevated”)
- The facets within this AMPD composite and their percentile value and descriptor (if applicable), listed in order by percentile value

### Schizotypal

For “Elevated” scores on the Schizotypal personality disorder scale:

*“The respondent’s score on the **Schizotypal** personality disorder scale is on the XXst/nd/rd/th percentile when compared to a normative sample, which is within the **Elevated** range. The respondent’s scores on the facets within the Schizotypal personality disorder scale were:*

- *Eccentricity (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]*
- *Perceptual Dysregulation (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]*
- *Restricted Affectivity (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]*
- *Suspiciousness (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]*
- *Unusual Beliefs And Experiences (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]*
- *Withdrawal (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]”*

### Antisocial

For “Elevated” scores on the Antisocial personality disorder scale:

*“The respondent’s score on the **Antisocial** personality disorder scale is on the XXst/nd/rd/th percentile when compared to a normative sample, which is within the **Elevated** range. The respondent’s scores on the facets within the Antisocial personality disorder scale were:*

- *Callousness (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]*
- *Deceitfulness (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]*
- *Hostility (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]*
- *Impulsivity (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]*
- *Irresponsibility (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]*
- *Manipulativeness (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]*
- *Risk Taking (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]”*

## Antisocial with Psychopathy

For “Elevated” scores on the Antisocial with Psychopathy personality disorder scale:

“The respondent’s score on the **Antisocial with Psychopathy** personality disorder scale is on the XXst/nd/rd/th percentile when compared to a normative sample, which is within the **Elevated** range. The respondent’s scores on the facets within the Antisocial with Psychopathy personality disorder scale were:

- Callousness (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]
- Deceitfulness (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]
- Hostility (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]
- Impulsivity (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]
- Irresponsibility (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]
- Manipulativeness (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]
- Risk Taking (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]
- Attention Seeking (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]
- [Low] Anxiousness (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile [on Anxiousness])
- [Low] Withdrawal (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile [on Withdrawal])”

## Borderline

For “Elevated” scores on the Borderline personality disorder scale:

“The respondent’s score on the **Borderline** personality disorder scale is on the XXst/nd/rd/th percentile when compared to a normative sample, which is within the **Elevated** range. The respondent’s scores on the facets within the Borderline personality disorder scale were:

- Anxiousness (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]
- Depressivity (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]
- Emotional Lability (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]
- Hostility (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]
- Impulsivity (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]
- Risk Taking (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]
- Separation Insecurity (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]”

## Narcissistic

For “Elevated” scores on the Narcissistic personality disorder scale:

“The respondent’s score on the **Narcissistic** personality disorder scale is on the XXst/nd/rd/th percentile when compared to a normative sample, which is within the **Elevated** range. The respondent’s scores on the facets within the Narcissistic personality disorder scale were:

- Attention Seeking (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]
- Grandiosity (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]”

## Avoidant

For “Elevated” scores on the Avoidant personality disorder scale:

*“The respondent’s score on the **Avoidant** personality disorder scale is on the XXst/nd/rd/th percentile when compared to a normative sample, which is within the **Elevated** range. The respondent’s scores on the facets within the Avoidant personality disorder scale were:*

- *Anhedonia (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]*
- *Anxiousness (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]*
- *Intimacy Avoidance (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]*
- *Withdrawal (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]”*

## Obsessive-Compulsive

For “Elevated” scores on the Obsessive-Compulsive personality disorder scale:

*“The respondent’s score on the **Obsessive-Compulsive** personality disorder scale is on the XXst/nd/rd/th percentile when compared to a normative sample, which is within the **Elevated** range. The respondent’s scores on the facets within the Obsessive-Compulsive personality disorder scale were:*

- *Intimacy Avoidance (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]*
- *Perseveration (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]*
- *Restricted Affectivity (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]*
- *Rigid Perfectionism (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile) [(Clinically Significant | Elevated)]”*

If no domain score or AMPD composite score is in the “Clinically Significant” or “Elevated” range, a facet score is in the “Clinically Significant” range, and a facet score is in the “Elevated” range:

The text lists the facets that have a score in the “Clinically Significant” range, then lists the facets that have a score in the “Elevated” range. These facets are listed in order by percentile value. For each facet, the text includes a percentile comparison to the normative sample.

For example:

*“The respondent’s domain and AMPD scores did not meet the thresholds for the Elevated or Clinically Significant range. However, their score[s] on the following facet[s] met the threshold for clinical significance:*

- *Impulsivity (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile)*
- *Attention Seeking (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile)*

*In addition, the respondent’s score[s] on the following facet[s] met the threshold for the Elevated range:*

- *Distractibility (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile)”*

If no domain score or AMPD composite score is in the “Clinically Significant” or “Elevated” range, and a facet score is in the “Clinically Significant” range, but no facet score is in the “Elevated” range:

The text lists the facets that have a score in the “Clinically Significant” range. These facets are listed in order by percentile value. For each facet, the text includes a percentile comparison to the normative sample.

For example:

*“The respondent's domain and AMPD scores did not meet the thresholds for the Elevated or Clinically Significant range. However, their score[s] on the following facet[s] met the threshold for clinical significance:*

- *Impulsivity (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile)*
- *Attention Seeking (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile)”*

If no domain score or AMPD composite score is in the “Clinically Significant” or “Elevated” range, and no facet score is in the “Clinically Significant” range, but a facet score is in the “Elevated” range:

The text lists the facets that have a score in the “Elevated” range. These facets are listed in order by percentile value. For each facet, the text includes a percentile comparison to the normative sample.

For example:

*“The respondent's domain and AMPD scores did not meet the thresholds for the Elevated or Clinically Significant range. However, their score[s] on the following facet[s] met the threshold for the Elevated range:*

- *Submissiveness (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile)*
- *Anxiousness (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile)*
- *Distractibility (XXst/nd/rd/th percentile)”*

If a facet score is in the “Clinically Significant” range:

The text lists and describes all facets that have a score in the “Clinically Significant” range. These facets are listed in order by percentile value. For each facet, the text includes:

- A percentile comparison to the normative sample and the corresponding descriptor (i.e., “Clinically Significant”)
- The implications of a “Clinically Significant” score on this facet

## **Anhedonia**

For “Clinically Significant” scores on the Anhedonia facet:

*“The respondent's **Anhedonia** facet score is on the XXst/nd/rd/th percentile when compared to a normative sample, which is within the **Clinically Significant** range. This suggests the respondent experiences a diminished capacity to feel pleasure or interest in activities that are typically enjoyable. They may lack energy for daily activities and struggle to engage meaningfully with their environment.”*

### **Anxiousness**

For “Clinically Significant” scores on the Anxiousness facet:

*“The respondent’s **Anxiousness** facet score is on the XXst/nd/rd/th percentile when compared to a normative sample, which is within the **Clinically Significant** range. This suggests the respondent experiences persistent worry, nervousness, and fearfulness across various situations. They may anticipate negative outcomes and feel apprehensive about uncertainty in their daily life.”*

### **Attention Seeking**

For “Clinically Significant” scores on the Attention Seeking facet:

*“The respondent’s **Attention Seeking** facet score is on the XXst/nd/rd/th percentile when compared to a normative sample, which is within the **Clinically Significant** range. This suggests the respondent engages in excessive efforts to attract attention and validation from others. They may feel uncomfortable when not the focus of others’ attention.”*

### **Callousness**

For “Clinically Significant” scores on the Callousness facet:

*“The respondent’s **Callousness** facet score is on the XXst/nd/rd/th percentile when compared to a normative sample, which is within the **Clinically Significant** range. This suggests the respondent demonstrates a lack of empathy and concern for others’ feelings or wellbeing. They may show little remorse for actions that harm others and have difficulty understanding others’ emotional experiences.”*

### **Deceitfulness**

For “Clinically Significant” scores on the Deceitfulness facet:

*“The respondent’s **Deceitfulness** facet score is on the XXst/nd/rd/th percentile when compared to a normative sample, which is within the **Clinically Significant** range. This suggests the respondent frequently engages in dishonest behaviour, including lying, misrepresentation, and fraudulent actions. They may often distort the truth for personal gain.”*

### **Depressivity**

For “Clinically Significant” scores on the Depressivity facet:

*“The respondent’s **Depressivity** facet score is on the XXst/nd/rd/th percentile when compared to a normative sample, which is within the **Clinically Significant** range. This suggests the respondent experiences persistent feelings of sadness, hopelessness, and worthlessness. They may have difficulty recovering from low moods and may experience thoughts of self-harm.”*

## Distractibility

For “Clinically Significant” scores on the Distractibility facet:

*“The respondent’s **Distractibility** facet score is on the XXst/nd/rd/th percentile when compared to a normative sample, which is within the **Clinically Significant** range. This suggests the respondent has significant difficulty maintaining focus and completing tasks. Their attention is easily distracted by extraneous stimuli, interfering with goal-directed activities.”*

## Eccentricity

For “Clinically Significant” scores on the Eccentricity facet:

*“The respondent’s **Eccentricity** facet score is on the XXst/nd/rd/th percentile when compared to a normative sample, which is within the **Clinically Significant** range. This suggests the respondent exhibits unconventional thoughts, behaviours, and expressions that others may find odd or inappropriate. Their appearance and manner of interacting may be noticeably different from social norms.”*

## Emotional Lability

For “Clinically Significant” scores on the Emotional Lability facet:

*“The respondent’s **Emotional Lability** facet score is on the XXst/nd/rd/th percentile when compared to a normative sample, which is within the **Clinically Significant** range. This suggests the respondent experiences frequent, rapid, or intense changes in mood that are disproportionate to situations. Their emotional reactions may be unpredictable and difficult to manage.”*

## Grandiosity

For “Clinically Significant” scores on the Grandiosity facet:

*“The respondent’s **Grandiosity** facet score is on the XXst/nd/rd/th percentile when compared to a normative sample, which is within the **Clinically Significant** range. This suggests the respondent believes that they are superior to others and deserve special treatment. They may view themselves as more important or capable than others and experience feelings of entitlement.”*

## Hostility

For “Clinically Significant” scores on the Hostility facet:

*“The respondent’s **Hostility** facet score is on the XXst/nd/rd/th percentile when compared to a normative sample, which is within the **Clinically Significant** range. This suggests the respondent experiences persistent or frequent feelings of anger, irritability, and resentment. They may respond to minor provocations with disproportionate anger and may seek revenge for perceived slights.”*

## Impulsivity

For “Clinically Significant” scores on the Impulsivity facet:

*“The respondent’s **Impulsivity** facet score is on the XXst/nd/rd/th percentile when compared to a normative sample, which is within the **Clinically Significant** range. This suggests the respondent frequently acts on urges and desires without establishing plans or considering potential outcomes. They may have difficulty delaying gratification or thinking through decisions.”*

## Intimacy Avoidance

For “Clinically Significant” scores on the Intimacy Avoidance facet:

*“The respondent’s **Intimacy Avoidance** facet score is on the XXst/nd/rd/th percentile when compared to a normative sample, which is within the **Clinically Significant** range. This suggests the respondent actively avoids close relationships and emotional connections with others. They may feel uncomfortable with intimacy and maintain emotional distance from others.”*

## Irresponsibility

For “Clinically Significant” scores on the Irresponsibility facet:

*“The respondent’s **Irresponsibility** facet score is on the XXst/nd/rd/th percentile when compared to a normative sample, which is within the **Clinically Significant** range. This suggests the respondent consistently fails to fulfil obligations or commitments. They may disregard agreements and show carelessness toward responsibilities.”*

## Manipulativeness

For “Clinically Significant” scores on the Manipulativeness facet:

*“The respondent’s **Manipulativeness** facet score is on the XXst/nd/rd/th percentile when compared to a normative sample, which is within the **Clinically Significant** range. This suggests the respondent uses deception and exploitation to influence or control others for personal gain. They may employ subtle tactics to control situations and people to their own advantage.”*

## Perceptual Dysregulation

For “Clinically Significant” scores on the Perceptual Dysregulation facet:

*“The respondent’s **Perceptual Dysregulation** facet score is on the XXst/nd/rd/th percentile when compared to a normative sample, which is within the **Clinically Significant** range. This suggests the respondent may have distorted perceptual experiences, such as dissociative episodes or hallucinations. Their perception of reality may be temporarily altered or distorted.”*

### **Perseveration**

For “Clinically Significant” scores on the Perseveration facet:

*“The respondent’s **Perseveration** facet score is on the XXst/nd/rd/th percentile when compared to a normative sample, which is within the **Clinically Significant** range. This suggests the respondent often becomes stuck on thoughts or actions that are no longer productive or appropriate. They may have difficulty changing focus or behaviours when circumstances change.”*

### **Restricted Affectivity**

For “Clinically Significant” scores on the Restricted Affectivity facet:

*“The respondent’s **Restricted Affectivity** facet score is on the XXst/nd/rd/th percentile when compared to a normative sample, which is within the **Clinically Significant** range. This suggests the respondent shows limited emotional expression and appears indifferent in situations that typically evoke emotional responses. They may seem emotionally cold or unresponsive to others.”*

### **Rigid Perfectionism**

For “Clinically Significant” scores on the Rigid Perfectionism facet:

*“The respondent’s **Rigid Perfectionism** facet score is on the XXst/nd/rd/th percentile when compared to a normative sample, which is within the **Clinically Significant** range. This suggests the respondent expects perfection and maintains an excessive focus on details, organisation, and order. They may sacrifice timelines, important goals, or relationships in pursuit of flawlessness.”*

### **Risk Taking**

For “Clinically Significant” scores on the Risk Taking facet:

*“The respondent’s **Risk Taking** facet score is on the XXst/nd/rd/th percentile when compared to a normative sample, which is within the **Clinically Significant** range. This suggests the respondent engages in risky or dangerous activities without appropriate regard for potential negative consequences. They may pursue goals recklessly regardless of the level of risk involved.”*

### **Separation Insecurity**

For “Clinically Significant” scores on the Separation Insecurity facet:

*“The respondent’s **Separation Insecurity** facet score is on the XXst/nd/rd/th percentile when compared to a normative sample, which is within the **Clinically Significant** range. This suggests the respondent experiences intense fears of rejection from or abandonment by significant others. They may exhibit clinginess and excessive dependence in close relationships.”*

### Submissiveness

For “Clinically Significant” scores on the Submissiveness facet:

*“The respondent’s **Submissiveness** facet score is on the XXst/nd/rd/th percentile when compared to a normative sample, which is within the **Clinically Significant** range. This suggests the respondent consistently subordinates their own needs and preferences to please others. They may have difficulty asserting themselves even when it is detrimental to their own interests.”*

### Suspiciousness

For “Clinically Significant” scores on the Suspiciousness facet:

*“The respondent’s **Suspiciousness** facet score is on the XXst/nd/rd/th percentile when compared to a normative sample, which is within the **Clinically Significant** range. This suggests the respondent maintains persistent doubts about others’ motives and loyalty. They may perceive malicious intent where none exists and have difficulty trusting others.”*

### Unusual Beliefs And Experiences

For “Clinically Significant” scores on the Unusual Beliefs And Experiences facet:

*“The respondent’s **Unusual Beliefs And Experiences** facet score is on the XXst/nd/rd/th percentile when compared to a normative sample, which is within the **Clinically Significant** range. This suggests the respondent has unconventional or culturally incongruent thoughts, beliefs, and experiences. These may include unconventional spiritual, supernatural, or philosophical beliefs that influence their perspectives.”*

### Withdrawal

For “Clinically Significant” scores on the Withdrawal facet:

*“The respondent’s **Withdrawal** facet score is on the XXst/nd/rd/th percentile when compared to a normative sample, which is within the **Clinically Significant** range. This suggests the respondent prefers being alone rather than with others and actively avoids social contacts and activities. They may not readily reveal their thoughts or feelings to others.”*

## Developer

Maples, J. L., Carter, N. T., Few, L. R., Crego, C., Gore, W. L., Samuel, D. B., Williamson, R. L., Lynam, D. R., Widiger, T. A., Markon, K. E., Krueger, R. F., & Miller, J. D. (2015). Testing whether the DSM-5 personality disorder trait model can be measured with a reduced set of items: An item response theory investigation of the Personality Inventory for DSM-5. *Psychological Assessment, 27*(4), 1195–1210. <https://doi.org/10.1037/pas0000120>

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## Assessment Questions



NovoPsych

### Personality Inventory for DSM-5 - Short Form (PID-5-SF)

**Instructions:**

This is a list of things different people might say about themselves. We are interested in how you would describe yourself. There are no right or wrong answers, so you can describe yourself as honestly as possible. We'd like you to take your time and read each statement carefully, selecting the response that best describes you.

		Very False or Often False	Sometimes False or Somewhat False	Sometimes True or Somewhat True	Very True or Often True
1	Plenty of people are out to get me.	0	1	2	3
2	I feel like I act totally on impulse.	0	1	2	3
3	I change what I do depending on what others want.	0	1	2	3
4	I usually do what others think I should do.	0	1	2	3
5	I usually do things on impulse without thinking about what might happen as a result.	0	1	2	3
6	Even though I know better, I can't stop making rash decisions.	0	1	2	3
7	I really don't care if I make other people suffer.	0	1	2	3
8	I always do things on the spur of the moment.	0	1	2	3
9	Nothing seems to interest me very much.	0	1	2	3
10	People have told me that I think about things in a really strange way.	0	1	2	3
11	I almost never enjoy life.	0	1	2	3
12	I am easily angered.	0	1	2	3
13	I have no limits when it comes to doing dangerous things.	0	1	2	3
14	To be honest, I'm just more important than other people.	0	1	2	3
15	It's weird, but sometimes ordinary objects seem to be a different shape than usual.	0	1	2	3



		Very False or Often False	Sometimes False or Somewhat False	Sometimes True or Somewhat True	Very True or Often True
16	I do a lot of things that others consider risky.	0	1	2	3
17	I worry a lot about being alone.	0	1	2	3
18	I often make up things about myself to help me get what I want.	0	1	2	3
19	I keep approaching things the same way, even when it isn't working.	0	1	2	3
20	I do what other people tell me to do.	0	1	2	3
21	I like to take risks.	0	1	2	3
22	Others seem to think I'm quite odd or unusual.	0	1	2	3
23	I love getting the attention of other people.	0	1	2	3
24	I worry a lot about terrible things that might happen.	0	1	2	3
25	I have trouble changing how I'm doing something even if what I'm doing isn't going well.	0	1	2	3
26	The world would be better off if I were dead.	0	1	2	3
27	I keep my distance from people.	0	1	2	3
28	I don't get emotional.	0	1	2	3
29	I prefer to keep romance out of my life.	0	1	2	3
30	I don't show emotions strongly.	0	1	2	3
31	I have a very short temper.	0	1	2	3
32	I get fixated on certain things and can't stop.	0	1	2	3
33	If something I do isn't absolutely perfect, it's simply not acceptable.	0	1	2	3
34	I often have unusual experiences, such as sensing the presence of someone who isn't actually there.	0	1	2	3
35	I'm good at making people do what I want them to do.	0	1	2	3



		Very False or Often False	Sometimes False or Somewhat False	Sometimes True or Somewhat True	Very True or Often True
36	I'm always worrying about something.	0	1	2	3
37	I'm better than almost everyone else.	0	1	2	3
38	I'm always on my guard for someone trying to trick or harm me.	0	1	2	3
39	I have trouble keeping my mind focused on what needs to be done.	0	1	2	3
40	I'm just not very interested in having sexual relationships.	0	1	2	3
41	I get emotional easily, often for very little reason.	0	1	2	3
42	Even though it drives other people crazy, I insist on absolute perfection in everything I do.	0	1	2	3
43	I almost never feel happy about my day-to-day activities.	0	1	2	3
44	Sweet-talking others helps me get what I want.	0	1	2	3
45	I fear being alone in life more than anything else.	0	1	2	3
46	I get stuck on one way of doing things, even when it's clear it won't work.	0	1	2	3
47	I'm often pretty careless with my own and others' things.	0	1	2	3
48	I am a very anxious person.	0	1	2	3
49	I am easily distracted.	0	1	2	3
50	It seems like I'm always getting a "raw deal" from others.	0	1	2	3
51	I don't hesitate to cheat if it gets me ahead.	0	1	2	3
52	I don't like spending time with others.	0	1	2	3
53	I never know where my emotions will go from moment to moment.	0	1	2	3
54	I have seen things that weren't really there.	0	1	2	3
55	I can't focus on things for very long.	0	1	2	3



		Very False or Often False	Sometimes False or Somewhat False	Sometimes True or Somewhat True	Very True or Often True
56	I steer clear of romantic relationships.	0	1	2	3
57	I'm not interested in making friends.	0	1	2	3
58	I'll do just about anything to keep someone from abandoning me.	0	1	2	3
59	Sometimes I can influence other people just by sending my thoughts to them.	0	1	2	3
60	Life looks pretty bleak to me.	0	1	2	3
61	I think about things in odd ways that don't make sense to most people.	0	1	2	3
62	I don't care if my actions hurt others.	0	1	2	3
63	Sometimes I feel "controlled" by thoughts that belong to someone else.	0	1	2	3
64	I make promises that I don't really intend to keep.	0	1	2	3
65	Nothing seems to make me feel good.	0	1	2	3
66	I get irritated easily by all sorts of things.	0	1	2	3
67	I do what I want regardless of how unsafe it might be.	0	1	2	3
68	I often forget to pay my bills.	0	1	2	3
69	I'm good at conning people.	0	1	2	3
70	Everything seems pointless to me.	0	1	2	3
71	I get emotional over every little thing.	0	1	2	3
72	It's no big deal if I hurt other peoples' feelings.	0	1	2	3
73	I never show emotions to others.	0	1	2	3
74	I have no worth as a person.	0	1	2	3
75	I am usually pretty hostile.	0	1	2	3



		Very False or Often False	Sometimes False or Somewhat False	Sometimes True or Somewhat True	Very True or Often True
76	I've skipped town to avoid responsibilities.	0	1	2	3
77	I like being a person who gets noticed.	0	1	2	3
78	I'm always fearful or on edge about bad things that might happen.	0	1	2	3
79	I never want to be alone.	0	1	2	3
80	I keep trying to make things perfect, even when I've gotten them as good as they're likely to get.	0	1	2	3
81	My emotions are unpredictable.	0	1	2	3
82	I don't care about other peoples' problems.	0	1	2	3
83	I don't react much to things that seem to make others emotional.	0	1	2	3
84	I avoid social events.	0	1	2	3
85	I deserve special treatment.	0	1	2	3
86	I suspect that even my so-called "friends" betray me a lot.	0	1	2	3
87	I crave attention.	0	1	2	3
88	Sometimes I think someone else is removing thoughts from my head.	0	1	2	3
89	I simply won't put up with things being out of their proper places.	0	1	2	3
90	I often have to deal with people who are less important than me.	0	1	2	3
91	I get pulled off-task by even minor distractions.	0	1	2	3
92	I try to do what others want me to do.	0	1	2	3
93	I prefer being alone to having a close romantic partner.	0	1	2	3
94	I often have thoughts that make sense to me but that other people say are strange.	0	1	2	3
95	I use people to get what I want.	0	1	2	3



		Very False or Often False	Sometimes False or Somewhat False	Sometimes True or Somewhat True	Very True or Often True
96	I've had some really weird experiences that are very difficult to explain.	0	1	2	3
97	I like to draw attention to myself.	0	1	2	3
98	Things around me often feel unreal, or more real than usual.	0	1	2	3
99	I'll stretch the truth if it's to my advantage.	0	1	2	3
100	It is easy for me to take advantage of others.	0	1	2	3

**Developer Reference:**

Maples, J. L., Carter, N. T., Few, L. R., Crego, C., Gore, W. L., Samuel, D. B., Williamson, R. L., Lynam, D. R., Widiger, T. A., Markon, K. E., Krueger, R. F., & Miller, J. D. (2015). Testing whether the DSM-5 personality disorder trait model can be measured with a reduced set of items: An item response theory investigation of the Personality Inventory for DSM-5. *Psychological Assessment*, 27(4), 1195–1210. <https://doi.org/10.1037/pas0000120>

**Administer Now**

## Sample Results



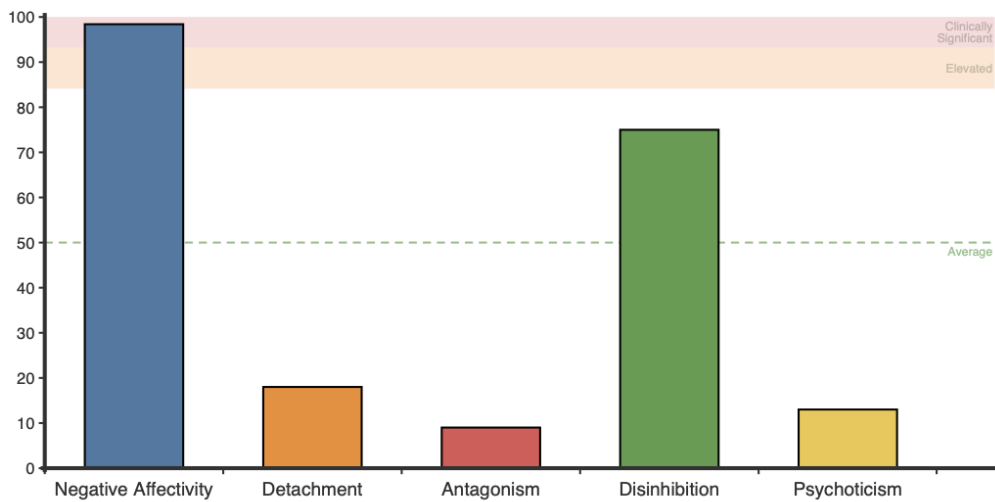
### Personality Inventory for DSM-5 - Short Form (PID-5-SF)

<i>Client Name</i>	Generic Client	<i>Date administered</i>	25 Jun 2025
<i>Date of birth (age)</i>	1 Jan 1990 (35)	<i>Time taken</i>	15 min 13s
<i>Assessor</i>	Dr Simon Baker		

### Personality Domain Scores

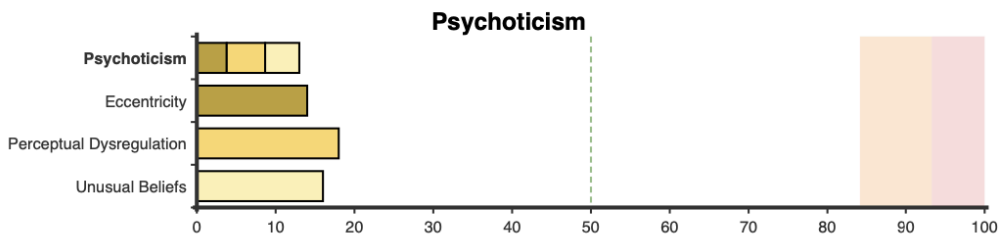
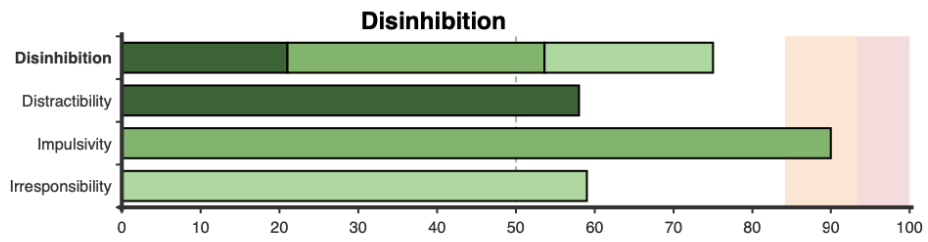
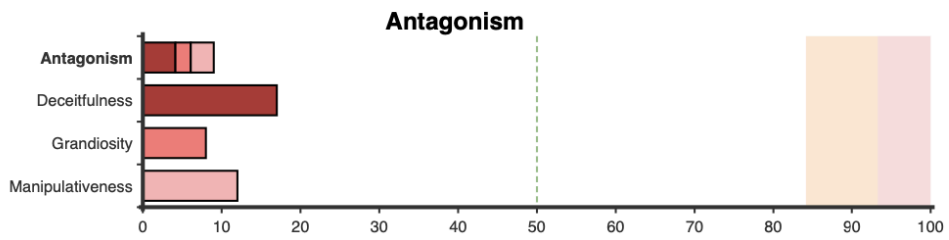
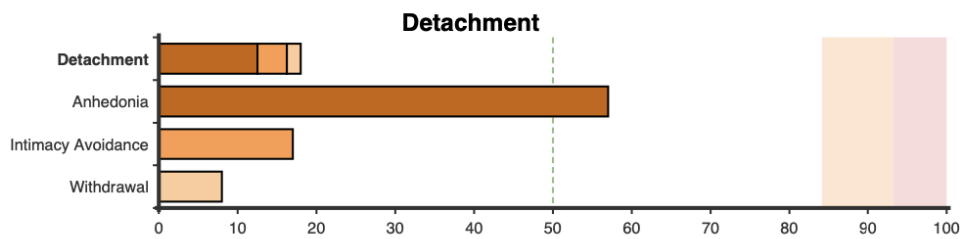
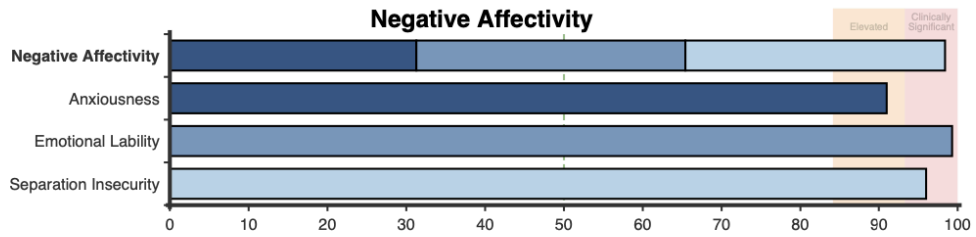
	Average Score (0-3)	Normative Percentile	Descriptor
Negative Affectivity	2.25	98.4	Clinically Significant
Detachment	0.33	18	-
Antagonism	0	9	-
Disinhibition	1	75	-
Psychoticism	0	13	-

### Personality Domain Normative Percentiles





<b>Client Name</b>	Generic Client
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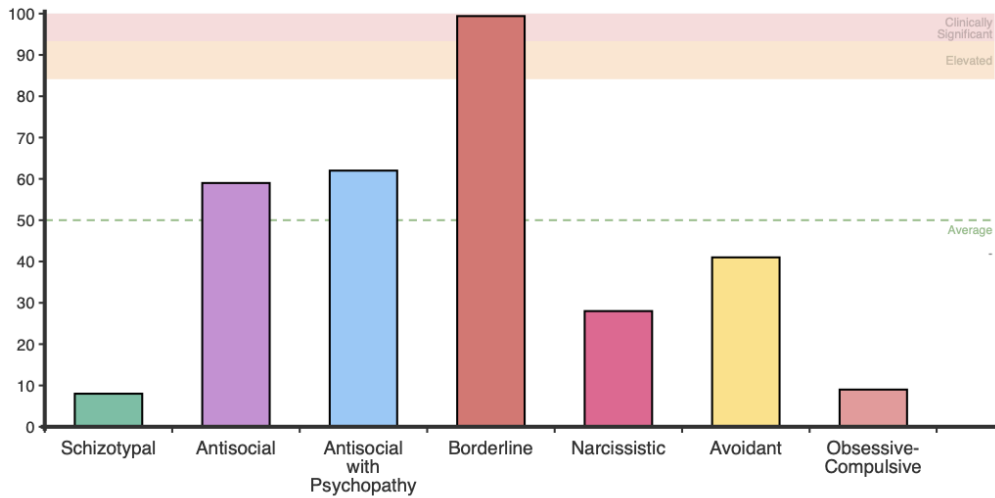


<b>Client Name</b>	Generic Client
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**Alternative Model for DSM Personality Disorders (AMPD) Scores**

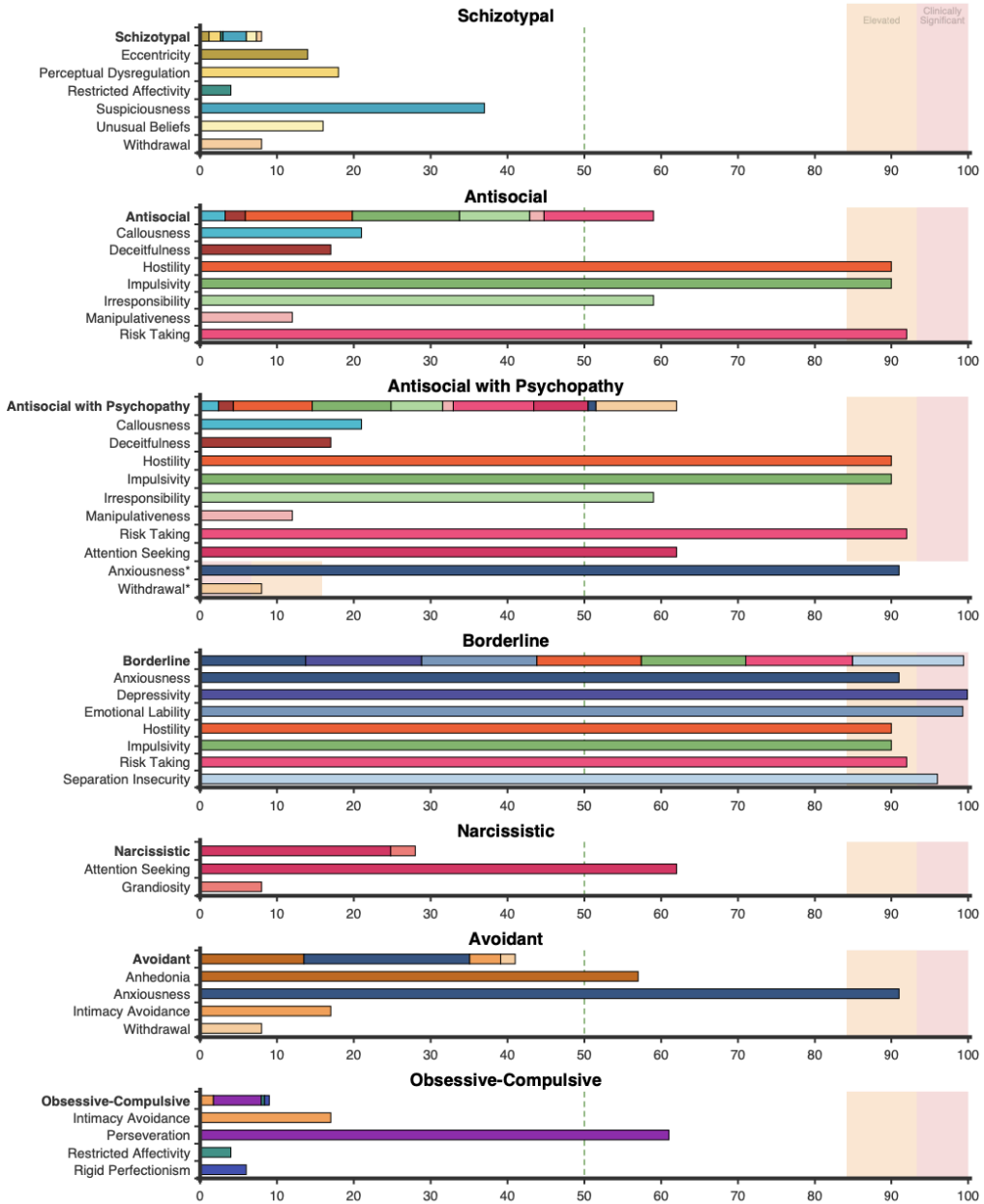
	Composite Score	Normative Percentile	Descriptor
Schizotypal (0-18)	0.75	8	-
Antisocial (0-21)	5.5	59	-
Antisocial with Psychopathy (0-30)	10.5	62	-
Borderline (0-21)	14.25	99.4	Clinically Significant
Narcissistic (0-6)	1	28	-
Avoidant (0-12)	3	41	-
Obsessive-Compulsive (0-12)	1	9	-

**Alternative Model for DSM Personality Disorders (AMPD) Normative Percentiles**





<b>Client Name</b>	Generic Client
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<b>Client Name</b>	Generic Client
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**Personality Facet Scores**

	Average Score (0-3)	Normative Percentile	Descriptor
Anhedonia	1	57	-
Anxiousness	2	91	Elevated
Attention Seeking	1	62	-
Callousness	0	21	-
Deceitfulness	0	17	-
Depressivity	2.5	99.9	Clinically Significant
Distractibility	1	58	-
Eccentricity	0	14	-
Emotional Lability	2.75	99.3	Clinically Significant
Grandiosity	0	8	-
Hostility	1.75	90	Elevated
Impulsivity	1.5	90	Elevated
Intimacy Avoidance	0	17	-
Irresponsibility	0.5	59	-
Manipulativeness	0	12	-
Perceptual Dysregulation	0	18	-
Perseveration	1	61	-
Restricted Affectivity	0	4	-
Rigid Perfectionism	0	6	-
Risk Taking	1.75	92	Elevated
Separation Insecurity	2	96	Clinically Significant
Submissiveness	1	40	-
Suspiciousness	0.75	37	-
Unusual Beliefs And Experiences	0	16	-
Withdrawal	0	8	-



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### Interpretation

This interpretation is for responses on the Personality Inventory for DSM-5 - Short Form (PID-5-SF), as completed on 25 June 2025.

#### Personality Domains

The respondent's **Negative Affectivity** domain score is on the 98.4th percentile when compared to a normative sample, which is within the **Clinically Significant** range. This suggests the respondent experiences intense, frequent, and diverse negative emotions, including anxiety, emotional instability, or concerns about separation from or abandonment by significant others. They may have difficulty regulating their emotional responses and may experience negative emotions more intensely than others. The respondent's scores on the primary facets within the Negative Affectivity domain were:

- Emotional Lability (99.3rd percentile) (Clinically Significant)
- Separation Insecurity (96th percentile) (Clinically Significant)
- Anxiousness (91st percentile) (Elevated)

#### Alternative Model for DSM Personality Disorders

The respondent's score on the **Borderline** personality disorder scale is on the 99.4th percentile when compared to a normative sample, which is within the **Clinically Significant** range. This suggests the respondent may experience significant emotional instability and fears of abandonment, and may exhibit hostile and impulsive behaviours. They may have difficulty maintaining stable relationships and self-image, with frequent, rapid, or intense changes in mood and engagement in potentially self-damaging activities. The respondent's scores on the facets within the Borderline personality disorder scale were:

- Depressivity (99.9th percentile) (Clinically Significant)
- Emotional Lability (99.3rd percentile) (Clinically Significant)
- Separation Insecurity (96th percentile) (Clinically Significant)
- Risk Taking (92nd percentile) (Elevated)
- Anxiousness (91st percentile) (Elevated)
- Hostility (90th percentile) (Elevated)
- Impulsivity (90th percentile) (Elevated)

#### Personality Facets

The respondent's **Depressivity** facet score is on the 99.9th percentile when compared to a normative sample, which is within the **Clinically Significant** range. This suggests the respondent experiences persistent feelings of sadness, hopelessness, and worthlessness. They may have difficulty recovering from low moods and may experience thoughts of self-harm.

The respondent's **Emotional Lability** facet score is on the 99.3rd percentile when compared to a normative sample, which is within the **Clinically Significant** range. This suggests the respondent experiences frequent, rapid, or intense changes in mood that are disproportionate to situations. Their emotional reactions may be unpredictable and difficult to manage.

The respondent's **Separation Insecurity** facet score is on the 96th percentile when compared to a normative sample, which is within the **Clinically Significant** range. This suggests the



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respondent experiences intense fears of rejection from or abandonment by significant others. They may exhibit clinginess and excessive dependence in close relationships.

### Scoring and Interpretation Information

For comprehensive information on the Personality Inventory for DSM-5 - Short Form (PID-5-SF), [see here](#).

The Personality Inventory for DSM-5 - Short Form (PID-5-SF) yields scores for five empirically-derived domains of maladaptive personality functioning, 25 personality facets, and the specific personality disorder types described in the DSM. Higher scores indicate greater presence of maladaptive personality traits.

**\*\*\* Empirically-Derived Five-Factor Domain Scores \*\*\***

The PID-5-SF provides scores for five broad domains of maladaptive personality functioning:

- **Negative Affectivity:** Tendency to experience intense, frequent, and diverse negative emotions and their behavioural manifestations. Individuals scoring high on this domain may experience anxiousness, emotional lability, and separation insecurity. They tend to experience emotions intensely and may have difficulty regulating their emotional responses. The primary facets within the Negative Affectivity domain are: Anxiousness, Emotional Lability, and Separation Insecurity.
- **Detachment:** Withdrawal from social-emotional experiences, including both interpersonal relationships and affective experiences. Individuals scoring high on this domain may experience a diminished sense of pleasure and may avoid interpersonal intimacy and social interactions. They may appear emotionally distant, aloof, or indifferent to others. The primary facets within the Detachment domain are: Anhedonia, Intimacy Avoidance, and Withdrawal.
- **Antagonism:** Behaviours that put the individual at odds with others. Individuals scoring high on this domain may display deceitfulness, grandiosity, and manipulateness. They may also display a sense of entitlement, callousness toward others, and a willingness to exploit others for personal gain. The primary facets within the Antagonism domain are: Deceitfulness, Grandiosity, and Manipulateness.
- **Disinhibition:** Orientation toward immediate gratification. Individuals scoring high on this domain may be easily distracted, may often act on impulse, and may have difficulty with responsibility and commitment. The primary facets within the Disinhibition domain are: Distractibility, Impulsivity, and Irresponsibility.
- **Psychoticism:** Exhibiting culturally incongruent, eccentric, or unusual behaviours and cognitions. Individuals scoring high on this domain display eccentric behaviour, may have unusual perceptual experiences, may hold unusual beliefs, and may experience reality differently from others. The primary facets within the Psychoticism domain are: Eccentricity, Perceptual Dysregulation, and Unusual Beliefs and Experiences.

**\*\*\* Facet Scores \*\*\***

The PID-5-SF measures 25 facets of maladaptive personality, with each facet assessed by four



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items. These facets provide a more nuanced understanding of maladaptive personality functioning than the broader domains.

1. Anhedonia (Items 9, 11, 43, 65) - Lack of enjoyment from, engagement in, or energy for life's experiences; deficits in the capacity to feel pleasure and take interest in things.
2. Anxiousness (Items 24, 36, 48, 78) - Feelings of nervousness, tenseness, or panic in reaction to diverse situations; frequent worry about the negative effects of past unpleasant experiences and future negative possibilities; feeling fearful and apprehensive about uncertainty; expecting the worst.
3. Attention Seeking (Items 23, 77, 87, 97) - Excessive attempts to attract and be the focus of others' attention, and seek validation and admiration from others.
4. Callousness (Items 7, 62, 72, 82) - Lack of concern for the feelings or problems of others; lack of guilt or remorse about the negative or harmful effects of one's actions on others.
5. Deceitfulness (Items 18, 51, 95, 99) - Dishonesty and fraudulence; misrepresentation of self; embellishment or fabrication when describing events.
6. Depressivity (Items 26, 60, 70, 74) - Feelings of being down, miserable, and/or hopeless; difficulty recovering from such low moods; pessimism about the future; pervasive shame and/or guilt; feelings of inferior self-worth; thoughts of suicide and suicidal behaviour.
7. Distractibility (Items 39, 49, 55, 91) - Difficulty maintaining focus on planning and completing tasks; attention easily distracted by extraneous stimuli.
8. Eccentricity (Items 10, 22, 61, 94) - Unconventional thoughts, behaviour, appearance, and/or expressions (e.g., saying unusual or inappropriate things).
9. Emotional Lability (Items 41, 53, 71, 81) - Unstable emotional experiences and frequent changes in mood; emotions that are easily aroused, intense, and/or disproportionate.
10. Grandiosity (Items 14, 37, 85, 90) - Believing that one is superior to others and deserves special treatment; self-centredness; feelings of entitlement; condescension toward others.
11. Hostility (Items 12, 31, 66, 75) - Persistent or frequent feelings of anger and resentment; disproportionate anger or irritability in response to others; vengeful behaviour.
12. Impulsivity (Items 2, 5, 6, 8) - Acting on urges and desires in the spur of the moment without a plan or consideration of potential outcomes; difficulty establishing and following plans.
13. Intimacy Avoidance (Items 29, 40, 56, 93) - Avoiding or feeling uncomfortable in close, intimate, or romantic relationships; avoiding interpersonal attachments and maintaining emotional distance from others.
14. Irresponsibility (Items 47, 64, 68, 76) - Disregard for and failure to fulfil obligations or commitments; lack of respect for and lack of follow-through on agreements and promises; carelessness or negligence.
15. Manipulativeness (Items 35, 44, 69, 100) - Use of subterfuge to influence or control others for personal gain.
16. Perceptual Dysregulation (Items 15, 63, 88, 98) - Having strange, unusual, or distorted perceptual experiences, such as dissociative experiences and hallucinations.
17. Perseveration (Items 19, 25, 32, 46) - Persisting with or repeating thoughts and behaviours after they have ceased to be functional or effective; difficulty changing focus.
18. Restricted Affectivity (Items 28, 30, 73, 83) - Constricted emotional experience and expression; indifference and aloofness in typically emotionally arousing or engaging situations.
19. Rigid Perfectionism (Items 33, 42, 80, 89) - Insistence on flawlessness; expecting perfection from oneself and others; believing that there is only one right way to do things; difficulty changing ideas or viewpoints; preoccupation with details, organisation, and order; sacrificing timeliness to ensure correctness.
20. Risk Taking (Items 13, 16, 21, 67) - Engagement in risky or dangerous activities, unnecessarily and without regard for potential consequences; lack of concern for one's limitations and the reality of personal danger; reckless pursuit of goals regardless of the level of



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- risk involved.
- 21. Separation Insecurity (Items 17, 45, 58, 79) - Fear of rejection by or separation from significant others; may be based on a lack of confidence in one's ability to care for oneself, both physically and emotionally; often leading to clinginess in close relationships.
- 22. Submissiveness (Items 3, 4, 20, 92) - Adaptation of one's behaviour to the actual or perceived interests and desires of others even when doing so is contrary to one's own interests, needs, or desires.
- 23. Suspiciousness (Items 1, 38, 50, 86) - Expectations of and heightened sensitivity to signs of interpersonal ill-intent or harm; doubts about loyalty and fidelity of others; feelings of being mistreated, used, or persecuted by others.
- 24. Unusual Beliefs and Experiences (Items 34, 54, 59, 96) - Unconventional or culturally incongruent thoughts, beliefs, and experiences.
- 25. Withdrawal (Items 27, 52, 57, 84) - Preference for being alone rather than being with others; lack of initiation or avoidance of social contacts and activities; reticence in social situations.

\*\*\* Alternative Model for DSM Personality Disorders (AMPD) Composite Scores \*\*\*

The PID-5-SF also generates scores for the specific personality disorder types described in the DSM (including Antisocial Personality Disorder with Psychopathic Features specifier). These AMPD composite scores represent specific configurations of facets that correspond to traditional personality disorder categories:

- Schizotypal: Characterised by Eccentricity, Perceptual Dysregulation, Restricted Affectivity, Suspiciousness, Unusual Beliefs and Experiences, and Withdrawal.
- Antisocial: Characterised by Callousness, Deceitfulness, Hostility, Impulsivity, Irresponsibility, Manipulativeness, and Risk Taking.
- Antisocial with Psychopathy: Characterised by Callousness, Deceitfulness, Hostility, Impulsivity, Irresponsibility, Manipulativeness, Risk Taking, Attention Seeking, and low levels of Anxiousness and Withdrawal.
- Borderline: Characterised by Anxiousness, Depressivity, Emotional Lability, Hostility, Impulsivity, Risk Taking, and Separation Insecurity.
- Narcissistic: Characterised by Attention Seeking and Grandiosity.
- Avoidant: Characterised by Anhedonia, Anxiousness, Intimacy Avoidance, and Withdrawal.
- Obsessive-Compulsive: Characterised by Intimacy Avoidance, Perseveration, Restricted Affectivity, and Rigid Perfectionism.

Responses to individual items are scored from 0 ("Very false or often false") to 3 ("Very true or often true"). Average scores are calculated for each facet by averaging the four constituent item scores, resulting in average facet scores ranging from 0 to 3. Average domain scores are calculated by averaging the average scores of the three primary facets within each domain, also ranging from 0 to 3. AMPD composite scores are calculated by summing the average scores of constituent facets, with possible score ranges varying depending on the number of constituent facets.

The respondent's scores are also presented as percentiles based on normative data from a



**Client Name** Generic Client

representative sample of adults in the United States (Miller et al., 2022; see also Krueger et al., 2012). The percentiles contextualise the respondent’s scores relative to the general adult population. A score on the 50th percentile represents the typical level for that personality domain, facet, or type in the general adult population, while a score on or above the 84.13rd percentile (1.0 standard deviation above the mean) is considered “Elevated” and a score on or above the 93.32nd percentile (1.5 standard deviations above the mean) is considered “Clinically Significant.” The threshold for clinical significance was established based on statistical grounds, psychometric precedent, and clinical utility, and was further validated using data from over 15,000 mental health treatment-seeking clients assessed on NovoPsych.

On first administration, graphs are presented showing the respondent’s scores as percentiles for:

- the five personality domains;
- the AMPD composites; and
- the 25 personality facets, first grouped by the empirically-derived five-factor domains, and then grouped in accordance with the AMPD framework.

Scores displayed within the area coloured red meet the threshold for clinical significance and represent the most pronounced deviations from typical personality variations, while scores displayed in the area coloured orange meet the “Elevated” threshold and represent notable but less pronounced deviations.

If administered more than once, longitudinal graphs are presented for the respondent’s scores as percentiles, enabling clinicians to monitor changes in maladaptive personality traits over time and in response to treatment.

**Client Responses**

		Very False or Often False	Sometimes False or Somewhat False	Sometimes True or Somewhat True	Very True or Often True
1	Plenty of people are out to get me.	0	1	2	3
2	I feel like I act totally on impulse.	0	1	2	3
3	I change what I do depending on what others want.	0	1	2	3
4	I usually do what others think I should do.	0	1	2	3



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**Client Responses (cont.)**

		Very False or Often False	Sometimes False or Somewhat False	Sometimes True or Somewhat True	Very True or Often True
5	I usually do things on impulse without thinking about what might happen as a result.	0	1	2	3
6	Even though I know better, I can't stop making rash decisions.	0	1	2	3
7	I really don't care if I make other people suffer.	0	1	2	3
8	I always do things on the spur of the moment.	0	1	2	3
9	Nothing seems to interest me very much.	0	1	2	3
10	People have told me that I think about things in a really strange way.	0	1	2	3
11	I almost never enjoy life.	0	1	2	3
12	I am easily angered.	0	1	2	3
13	I have no limits when it comes to doing dangerous things.	0	1	2	3
14	To be honest, I'm just more important than other people.	0	1	2	3
15	It's weird, but sometimes ordinary objects seem to be a different shape than usual.	0	1	2	3
16	I do a lot of things that others consider risky.	0	1	2	3
17	I worry a lot about being alone.	0	1	2	3
18	I often make up things about myself to help me get what I want.	0	1	2	3
19	I keep approaching things the same way, even when it isn't working.	0	1	2	3
20	I do what other people tell me to do.	0	1	2	3
21	I like to take risks.	0	1	2	3
22	Others seem to think I'm quite odd or unusual.	0	1	2	3
23	I love getting the attention of other people.	0	1	2	3



<b>Client Name</b>	Generic Client
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**Client Responses (cont.)**

		Very False or Often False	Sometimes False or Somewhat False	Sometimes True or Somewhat True	Very True or Often True
24	I worry a lot about terrible things that might happen.	0	1	2	3
25	I have trouble changing how I'm doing something even if what I'm doing isn't going well.	0	1	2	3
26	The world would be better off if I were dead.	0	1	2	3
27	I keep my distance from people.	0	1	2	3
28	I don't get emotional.	0	1	2	3
29	I prefer to keep romance out of my life.	0	1	2	3
30	I don't show emotions strongly.	0	1	2	3
31	I have a very short temper.	0	1	2	3
32	I get fixated on certain things and can't stop.	0	1	2	3
33	If something I do isn't absolutely perfect, it's simply not acceptable.	0	1	2	3
34	I often have unusual experiences, such as sensing the presence of someone who isn't actually there.	0	1	2	3
35	I'm good at making people do what I want them to do.	0	1	2	3
36	I'm always worrying about something.	0	1	2	3
37	I'm better than almost everyone else.	0	1	2	3
38	I'm always on my guard for someone trying to trick or harm me.	0	1	2	3
39	I have trouble keeping my mind focused on what needs to be done.	0	1	2	3
40	I'm just not very interested in having sexual relationships.	0	1	2	3
41	I get emotional easily, often for very little reason.	0	1	2	3
42	Even though it drives other people crazy, I insist on absolute perfection in everything I do.	0	1	2	3



<b>Client Name</b>	Generic Client
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**Client Responses (cont.)**

		Very False or Often False	Sometimes False or Somewhat False	Sometimes True or Somewhat True	Very True or Often True
43	I almost never feel happy about my day-to-day activities.	0	1	2	3
44	Sweet-talking others helps me get what I want.	0	1	2	3
45	I fear being alone in life more than anything else.	0	1	2	3
46	I get stuck on one way of doing things, even when it's clear it won't work.	0	1	2	3
47	I'm often pretty careless with my own and others' things.	0	1	2	3
48	I am a very anxious person.	0	1	2	3
49	I am easily distracted.	0	1	2	3
50	It seems like I'm always getting a "raw deal" from others.	0	1	2	3
51	I don't hesitate to cheat if it gets me ahead.	0	1	2	3
52	I don't like spending time with others.	0	1	2	3
53	I never know where my emotions will go from moment to moment.	0	1	2	3
54	I have seen things that weren't really there.	0	1	2	3
55	I can't focus on things for very long.	0	1	2	3
56	I steer clear of romantic relationships.	0	1	2	3
57	I'm not interested in making friends.	0	1	2	3
58	I'll do just about anything to keep someone from abandoning me.	0	1	2	3
59	Sometimes I can influence other people just by sending my thoughts to them.	0	1	2	3
60	Life looks pretty bleak to me.	0	1	2	3
61	I think about things in odd ways that don't make sense to most people.	0	1	2	3



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**Client Responses (cont.)**

		Very False or Often False	Sometimes False or Somewhat False	Sometimes True or Somewhat True	Very True or Often True
62	I don't care if my actions hurt others.	0	1	2	3
63	Sometimes I feel "controlled" by thoughts that belong to someone else.	0	1	2	3
64	I make promises that I don't really intend to keep.	0	1	2	3
65	Nothing seems to make me feel good.	0	1	2	3
66	I get irritated easily by all sorts of things.	0	1	2	3
67	I do what I want regardless of how unsafe it might be.	0	1	2	3
68	I often forget to pay my bills.	0	1	2	3
69	I'm good at conning people.	0	1	2	3
70	Everything seems pointless to me.	0	1	2	3
71	I get emotional over every little thing.	0	1	2	3
72	It's no big deal if I hurt other peoples' feelings.	0	1	2	3
73	I never show emotions to others.	0	1	2	3
74	I have no worth as a person.	0	1	2	3
75	I am usually pretty hostile.	0	1	2	3
76	I've skipped town to avoid responsibilities.	0	1	2	3
77	I like being a person who gets noticed.	0	1	2	3
78	I'm always fearful or on edge about bad things that might happen.	0	1	2	3
79	I never want to be alone.	0	1	2	3
80	I keep trying to make things perfect, even when I've gotten them as good as they're likely to get.	0	1	2	3



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**Client Responses (cont.)**

		Very False or Often False	Sometimes False or Somewhat False	Sometimes True or Somewhat True	Very True or Often True
81	My emotions are unpredictable.	0	1	2	3
82	I don't care about other peoples' problems.	0	1	2	3
83	I don't react much to things that seem to make others emotional.	0	1	2	3
84	I avoid social events.	0	1	2	3
85	I deserve special treatment.	0	1	2	3
86	I suspect that even my so-called "friends" betray me a lot.	0	1	2	3
87	I crave attention.	0	1	2	3
88	Sometimes I think someone else is removing thoughts from my head.	0	1	2	3
89	I simply won't put up with things being out of their proper places.	0	1	2	3
90	I often have to deal with people who are less important than me.	0	1	2	3
91	I get pulled off-task by even minor distractions.	0	1	2	3
92	I try to do what others want me to do.	0	1	2	3
93	I prefer being alone to having a close romantic partner.	0	1	2	3
94	I often have thoughts that make sense to me but that other people say are strange.	0	1	2	3
95	I use people to get what I want.	0	1	2	3
96	I've had some really weird experiences that are very difficult to explain.	0	1	2	3
97	I like to draw attention to myself.	0	1	2	3
98	Things around me often feel unreal, or more real than usual.	0	1	2	3
99	I'll stretch the truth if it's to my advantage.	0	1	2	3



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**Client Responses (cont.)**

		Very False or Often False	Sometimes False or Somewhat False	Sometimes True or Somewhat True	Very True or Often True
100	It is easy for me to take advantage of others.	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>