



NEO Personality Inventory-3 (NEO-PI-3) Self-Report Form Interpretive Report: Normative Update

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Results for: Sample Client
Client ID: PAR Sample
Age: 22
Gender identity: Boy/Man
Sex: Male
Test form: Self-Report (NEO-PI-3)
Test date: 12/10/2024
Normative group: Adult/Male Sex-Specific

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Validity Indices

Items A, B, and C provide simple validity checks to help ensure that the respondent has completely and accurately completed the NEO.

Validity item	Response
A. I have tried to answer all of these questions honestly and accurately.	SA
B. Have you responded to all of the statements?	Yes
C. Have you entered your responses in the correct areas?	Yes

Note. SD = Strongly Disagree, D = Disagree, N = Neutral, A = Agree, SA = Strongly Agree.

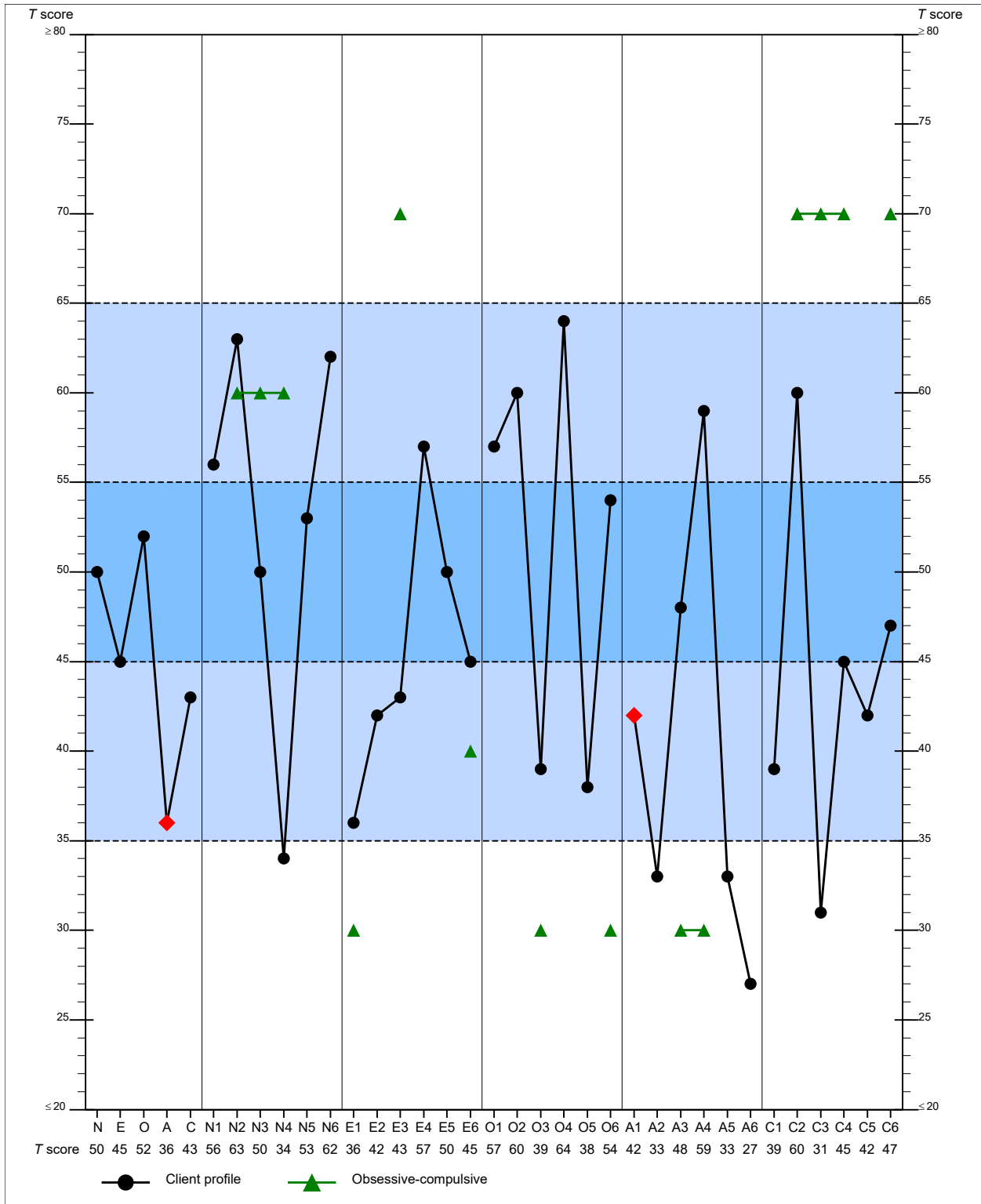
Validity indices (i.e., response to Item A, total number of missing item responses, and response set) are within normal limits.

SKK Validity Scales

The Schinka, Kinder, and Kremer (SKK) validity scales include the Positive Presentation Management (PPM) scale, which is intended to detect respondents who claim uncommon virtues and/or deny common faults, and the Negative Presentation Management (NPM) scale, which identifies those who claim uncommon faults and/or deny common virtues.

Schinka, Kinder, and Kremer (SKK) validity scale	Raw score	T score
Positive Presentation Management (PPM) scale	27	66
Negative Presentation Management (NPM) scale	17	65

T-Score Profile



◆ Missing item rules were applied to the underlying raw score.

Score Summary Data

NEO domain	T score	Range
N (Neuroticism)	50	Average
E (Extraversion)	45	Average
O (Openness)	52	Average
A (Agreeableness)	36 ♦	Low
C (Conscientiousness)	43	Low

♦ Missing item rules were applied to the underlying raw score.

NEO domain	NEO facet	Raw score	T score	Range
N (Neuroticism)	N1 (Anxiety)	18	56	High
	N2 (Angry Hostility)	20	63	High
	N3 (Depression)	14	50	Average
	N4 (Self-Consciousness)	5	34	Very Low
	N5 (Impulsiveness)	16	53	Average
	N6 (Vulnerability)	16	62	High
E (Extraversion)	E1 (Warmth)	14	36	Low
	E2 (Gregariousness)	10	42	Low
	E3 (Assertiveness)	13	43	Low
	E4 (Activity)	18	57	High
	E5 (Excitement-Seeking)	18	50	Average
	E6 (Positive Emotions)	16	45	Average
O (Openness)	O1 (Fantasy)	20	57	High
	O2 (Aesthetics)	23	60	High
	O3 (Feelings)	15	39	Low
	O4 (Actions)	20	64	High
	O5 (Ideas)	14	38	Low
	O6 (Values)	21	54	Average
A (Agreeableness)	A1 (Trust)	13 ♦	42	Low
	A2 (Straightforwardness)	13	33	Very Low
	A3 (Altruism)	22	48	Average
	A4 (Compliance)	20	59	High
	A5 (Modesty)	11	33	Very Low
	A6 (Tender-Mindedness)	12	27	Very Low
C (Conscientiousness)	C1 (Competence)	17	39	Low
	C2 (Order)	24	60	High
	C3 (Dutifulness)	14	31	Very Low
	C4 (Achievement Striving)	18	45	Average
	C5 (Self-Discipline)	17	42	Low
	C6 (Deliberation)	17	47	Average

♦ Missing item rules were applied to the raw score.

Basis of Interpretation

This report compares the respondent to other adult males. It is based on self-reports of the respondent.

At the broadest level, personality can be described in terms of five basic dimensions, or domains. Each domain comprises six facets that describe specific traits within the domain. Precise estimates of standing on the five domains are provided by factor scores, which are a weighted combination of scores on all 30 facets.

Used as the basis of this report, factor scores describe the individual at a global level. When there is wide scatter among facet scores within a domain, interpretation of that factor score becomes more complex. Interpretive statements at the domain level may occasionally conflict with interpretive statements at the facet level. In these cases, attention should focus on the facet scale scores and their interpretations.

Global Description of Personality: The Five Domains

The most distinctive feature of this individual's personality is his standing in the domain of Agreeableness. People who score in this range have relatively low concern for others. They can often be brusque or thoughtless in their interactions. They tend to view other people and ideas from a critical standpoint. Their attitudes tend to be tough-minded in most situations. They are competitive and quite able to express hostile feelings directly. People might describe them as relatively stubborn or selfish. Although such antagonistic people are generally not well-liked by others, they are often respected for their critical independence. Their emotional toughness and competitiveness can be assets in many social and business roles.

This person is low in Conscientiousness. Individuals who score in this range have a fairly low need for achievement and don't typically organize their time well. They usually lack self-discipline and are disposed to put pleasure before business. They have a relaxed attitude toward their responsibilities and obligations. Raters describe such people as relatively unreliable and careless.

Next, consider the individual's level of Extraversion. Such people enjoy being with other people but also have periods when they prefer to be alone. They have an average level of energy and activity and experience a normal amount of pleasant and cheerful feelings.

This person is average in Openness. Average scorers like him value both the new and the familiar and have an average degree of sensitivity to inner feelings. They are willing to consider new ideas on occasion, but they do not seek out novelty for its own sake.

Finally, the individual scores in the average range in Neuroticism. Individuals scoring in this range are average in terms of their emotional stability. They experience a normal amount of psychological distress and have a typical balance of satisfactions and dissatisfactions with life. They have neither high nor low self-esteem. Their ability to deal with stress is as good as the average person's.

Detailed Interpretation: Facets of N, E, O, A, and C

The NEO-PI-3 measures six specific traits, or facets, in each of the five domains. An examination of the facet scores provides a more detailed picture of the distinctive way that these personality traits are seen in this person.

Neuroticism

This individual is anxious, generally apprehensive, and prone to worry. He often feels frustrated, irritable, and angry at others, but he has only the occasional periods of unhappiness that most people experience. Embarrassment or shyness when dealing with people, especially strangers, is not a problem for him. He reports being average at controlling his impulses and desires, but he is unable to handle stress well.

Extraversion

This person is somewhat formal and distant in his relationships with others, and he rarely enjoys large and noisy crowds or parties. He is reluctant to assert himself and prefers to stay in the background in meetings and group discussions. The individual has a high energy level and likes to keep active and busy. Excitement, stimulation, and thrills have some appeal to him, and he experiences as much joy and happiness as most individuals.

Openness

In experiential style, this individual is somewhat open. He has a vivid imagination and an active fantasy life. He is particularly responsive to beauty found in music, art, poetry, and nature, but his feelings and emotional reactions are muted and unimportant to him. He enjoys new and different activities and has a high need for variety in his life. He is not interested in intellectual pursuits for their own sake, and he is generally middle-of-the-road in his social, political, and moral beliefs.

Agreeableness

This person tends to be cynical, skeptical, and suspicious and has a low opinion of human nature. He is willing at times to flatter or trick people into doing what he wants, but he is reasonably considerate of others and responsive to requests for help. This individual often gives in to others and is reluctant to express anger even when it is justified. He is quite proud of himself and his accomplishments and happy to take credit for them. Compared to other people, he is hard-headed and tough-minded, and his social and political attitudes reflect his pragmatic realism.

Conscientiousness

This individual is sometimes inefficient or unprepared and has not developed his skills and talents fully. He is very neat, punctual, and well-organized, but he is sometimes less dependable and reliable and more likely to bend the rules than he should be. He has a moderately high need for achievement, but he can also set work/school aside for recreation. He sometimes finds it difficult to make himself do what he should and tends to quit when tasks become too difficult. He is reasonably cautious and generally thinks things through before acting.

Personality Correlates: Some Possible Implications

Research has shown that the NEO-PI-3 scales are related to a wide variety of psychosocial variables. These correlates suggest possible implications of the personality profile because individuals who score high on a trait are also likely to score high on measures of the trait's correlates.

The following information is intended to convey how this individual might function in a number of areas. It is not, however, a substitute for direct measurement. If, for example, there is a primary interest in medical complaints, an inventory of medical complaints should be administered in addition to the NEO-PI-3.

Coping and Defenses

In coping with the stresses of everyday life, this individual is not very likely to react with ineffective responses such as hostile reactions toward others, self-blame, or escapist fantasies. He is likely to use both faith and humor in responding to threats, losses, and challenges. His ability to use positive thinking and direct action in dealing with problems is normal in comparison to most individuals. He is more likely to present a defensive facade of superiority than to be self-sacrificing. He may use defense mechanisms such as acting out and projection.

Somatic Complaints

This person likely responds in a normal fashion to physical problems and illness. He is prone neither to exaggerate nor to minimize physical symptoms and is fairly objective in assessing the seriousness of any medical problems that he might have.

Psychological Well-Being

Although his mood and satisfaction with various aspects of his life will vary with the circumstances, in the long run this individual is likely to experience the normal course of positive and negative feelings and be as content and happy with life as most individuals.

Cognitive Processes

This individual is likely to be about average in the complexity and differentiation of his thoughts, values, and moral judgments compared to others of his level of intelligence and education. He would probably score in the average range on measures of ego development.

Interpersonal Characteristics

Many theories propose a circular arrangement of interpersonal traits around the axes of love and status. Within such systems, this person would likely be described as cold, unfeeling, dominant, assured, and especially arrogant and calculating. His traits are associated with high standing on the interpersonal dimension of status and low standing on the interpersonal dimension of love.

Needs and Motives

Research in personality has identified a widely used list of psychological needs. Individuals differ in the degree to which these needs characterize their motivational structure. The respondent is likely to show high levels of the following needs: aggression, change, order, sentience (enjoyment of sensuous and aesthetic experiences), and succorance (support and sympathy). The respondent is likely to show low levels of the following needs: abasement, endurance (persistence), nurturance, and understanding (intellectual stimulation).

Clinical Hypotheses: Personality Disorders and Treatment Implications

The NEO-PI-3 is a measure of personality traits, not psychopathology symptoms, but it is useful in clinical practice because personality profiles can suggest hypotheses about the disorders to which patients are prone and patients' responses to various kinds of therapy. This section of the NEO-PI-3 Interpretive Report is intended for use in clinical populations only. The hypotheses it offers should be accepted only when they are supported by other corroborating evidence.

Information in this section of the Interpretive Report is based on combined-sex norms. Because sex-based norms were used for the Interpretive Report, there may be some apparent inconsistencies in score levels and interpretations.

Personality Disorders

Personality traits are most directly relevant to the assessment of personality disorders in the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM)*. A patient may have a personality disorder in addition to another psychological disorder and may meet criteria for more than one personality disorder. Certain diagnoses are more common among individuals with particular personality profiles; this section calls attention to diagnoses that are likely (or unlikely) to apply based on the NEO Personality Inventory-Revised (NEO PI-R) normative sample.

Borderline personality disorder. The most common personality disorder in clinical practice is borderline personality disorder, and the mean profile of a group of patients diagnosed as having borderline personality disorder provides a basis for evaluating the patient. Agreement between the patient's profile and this mean profile neither suggests nor rules out a diagnosis of borderline personality disorder; it is comparable to agreement seen in normal individuals.

Other personality disorders. Personality disorders can be conceptually characterized by a prototypic profile of facets that are consistent with the definition of the disorder and its associated features. The coefficient of profile agreement can be used to assess the overall similarity of the patient's personality to other *DSM* personality disorder prototypes.

The patient's scores on N2: Angry Hostility, N3: Depression, N4: Self-Consciousness, O1: Fantasy, A2: Straightforwardness, A4: Compliance, A5: Modesty, and A6: Tender-Mindedness suggest the possibility of a narcissistic personality disorder. Narcissistic personality disorder is relatively common in clinical practice; the patient's coefficient of profile agreement is higher than that of 90% of participants in the NEO PI-R normative sample.

It is unlikely that the patient has obsessive-compulsive personality disorder because the patient's coefficients of profile agreement with these disorders are lower than those of 50% of participants in the NEO PI-R normative sample.

Treatment Implications

This patient scores relatively low in Neuroticism compared to other psychotherapy patients. His problems are likely to be due to a recent stressor or a difficult situation, and treatment may focus on dealing with those specific issues.

Because he is introverted, this patient probably finds it difficult to talk about his problems and may be uncomfortable interacting with others. He may prefer more direct therapy that requires less spontaneous verbalization and would probably prefer individual therapy to group therapy.

The patient scores low on Agreeableness. He is therefore likely to be skeptical and antagonistic in psychotherapy and reluctant to establish a treatment alliance until the therapist has demonstrated their skill and knowledge. Individuals with extremely low levels of Agreeableness are unlikely to seek treatment voluntarily and may terminate treatment early.

Because the patient is low in Conscientiousness, he may lack the determination to work on the task of psychotherapy. He may be late for appointments and may have excuses for not completing homework assignments. Some evidence suggests that individuals low in Conscientiousness have poorer treatment outcomes, and the therapist may need to make extra efforts to motivate the patient and structure the process of psychotherapy.

Stability of Profile

Given the individual's age, some changes in personality are possible over the next few years. However, this profile is likely to be useful as a rough guide to the individual's personality throughout adulthood.

Items and Responses

Domain/Facet/Item	Response
Neuroticism (N)	
N1 (Anxiety)	
1. I am not a worrier. ^a	SD
31. I am ...	N
[Redacted for Sample Report]	SD
N2 (Angry Hostility)	
6. I often get angry at the way people treat me.	SD
36. I'm an ...	SD
[Redacted for Sample Report]	D
N3 (Depression)	
11. I rarely feel lonely or blue. ^a	SA
41. Sometimes I ...	SD
[Redacted for Sample Report]	D
N4 (Self-Consciousness)	
16. When I'm around people, I worry that I'll make a fool of myself.	SD
46. I feel ...	A
[Redacted for Sample Report]	SD
N5 (Impulsiveness)	
21. I seldom give in to my impulses. ^a	N
51. I have ...	N
[Redacted for Sample Report]	A

Domain/Facet/Item	Response
N6 (Vulnerability)	
26. I often feel helpless and want someone else to solve my problems.	D
56. I'm pretty ...	D
[Redacted for Sample Report]	N
Extraversion (E)	
E1 (Warmth)	
2. I find it easy to smile and be outgoing with strangers.	SD
32. I don't ...	A
[Redacted for Sample Report]	SD
E2 (Gregariousness)	
7. I prefer jobs that let me work alone without being bothered by other people. ^a	N
37. I like ...	SD
[Redacted for Sample Report]	N
E3 (Assertiveness)	
12. I am dominant, forceful, and assertive.	SA
42. I don't ...	D
[Redacted for Sample Report]	D

Domain/Facet/Item	Response
E4 (Activity)	
17. I have a laid-back style in work and play. ^a	SD
47. My life ...	A
[Redacted for Sample Report]	N
E5 (Excitement-Seeking)	
22. I like to be where the action is.	A
52. I wouldn't ...	SA
[Redacted for Sample Report]	SA
E6 (Positive Emotions)	
27. I have never literally jumped for joy. ^a	D
57. I have ...	N
[Redacted for Sample Report]	D
Openness (O)	
O1 (Fantasy)	
3. I have a very active imagination.	SA
33. I try ...	N
[Redacted for Sample Report]	SD
O2 (Aesthetics)	
8. I'm not really interested in the arts. ^a	SD
38. I am ...	SA
[Redacted for Sample Report]	SD

Domain/Facet/Item	Response
O3 (Feelings)	
13. I experience a wide range of emotions or feelings.	SA
43. I rarely ...	D
[Redacted for Sample Report]	N
O4 (Actions)	
18. I'm pretty set in my ways. ^a	SD
48. I believe ...	SA
[Redacted for Sample Report]	N
O5 (Ideas)	
23. I often enjoy playing with theories or abstract ideas.	SA
53. I find ...	A
[Redacted for Sample Report]	SA
O6 (Values)	
28. I believe we should look to our religious authorities for decisions on moral issues. ^a	SD
58. I believe ...	SA
[Redacted for Sample Report]	D

Domain/Facet/Item	Response
Agreeableness (A)	
A1 (Trust)	
4. Often, people aren't as nice as they seem to be. ^a	SA
34. I believe ...	N
[Redacted for Sample Report]	—
A2 (Straightforwardness)	
9. I'm not crafty or sly.	SD
39. If necessary...	SA
[Redacted for Sample Report]	SD
A3 (Altruism)	
14. I'm not known for my generosity. ^a	N
44. I go ...	SA
[Redacted for Sample Report]	SD
A4 (Compliance)	
19. When I've been insulted, I just try to forgive and forget.	N
49. If someone ...	SD
[Redacted for Sample Report]	A
A5 (Modesty)	
24. I don't mind bragging about my talents and accomplishments. ^a	SA
54. I'd rather ...	N

Domain/Facet/Item	Response
A5 (Modesty)	
[Redacted for Sample Report]	SA
A6 (Tender-Mindedness)	
29. When making laws and social policies, we need to think about who might be hurt.	SD
59. I have ...	A
[Redacted for Sample Report]	N
Conscientiousness (C)	
C1 (Competence)	
5. I am efficient and effective at my work.	SA
35. I sometimes ...	N
[Redacted for Sample Report]	SD
C2 (Order)	
10. I don't mind a little clutter in my room. ^a	SD
40. I keep ...	N
[Redacted for Sample Report]	SD
C3 (Dutifulness)	
15. I try to go to work or school even when I'm not feeling well.	N
45. Sometimes I'm ...	A
[Redacted for Sample Report]	SD

Domain/Facet/Item	Response
C4 (Achievement Striving)	
20. I don't feel like I'm driven to get ahead. ^a	D
50. I strive ...	D
[Redacted for Sample Report]	A
C5 (Self-Discipline)	
25. I'm pretty good about pacing myself so as to get things done on time.	SA
55. I have ...	SD
[Redacted for Sample Report]	A
C6 (Deliberation)	
30. Over the years I've done some pretty stupid things. ^a	SD
60. I rarely ...	N
[Redacted for Sample Report]	A

Note. SD = Strongly Disagree, D = Disagree, N = Neutral, A = Agree, SA = Strongly Agree.

^aReverse-scored item.

– This item is missing a response.

Problems in Living Checklist

Personality traits can contribute to distress and to a variety of impairments, including problems in emotional, interpersonal, experiential, attitudinal, and motivational functioning. Different traits predispose individuals to different kinds of problems. The NEO Problems in Living Checklist provides a catalog of potential problems based on NEO-PI-3's domain and facet scores. Domains and their facets are sorted in order of decreasing salience (as defined by absolute distance from the mean), and the list of problems relevant to this personality profile is based on high ($T > 55$) or low ($T < 45$) scores. The examiner must then determine which, if any, of the suggested problems is clinically significant for each particular client. Pertinent problems can be checked off for future reference. *This section of the Interpretive Report is not a summary of findings about the client but a customized guide to further inquiry.*

Agreeableness

A (Agreeableness)

36 T

Individuals scoring in this range may experience the following problems:

- Cynicism and paranoid thinking
- Inability to trust even friends or family
- Combativeness; readiness to pick fights
- Exploitative and manipulative style
- Deceitfulness
- Rude and inconsiderate manner that alienates friends and minimizes social support
- Lack of respect for social conventions that can lead to trouble with the law
- Inflated and grandiose sense of self; arrogance

A6 (Tender-Mindedness)

27 T

Individuals scoring in this range may experience the following problems:

- Inability to sympathize with others
- Heartless rationality

A2 (Straightforwardness)

33 T

Individuals scoring in this range may experience the following problems:

- Machiavellian behavior; tendency to manipulate, con, or deceive others for personal profit or advantage
- Reputation as untrustworthy or as a user
- Pathological lying
- Infidelity

A5 (Modesty)

33 T

Individuals scoring in this range may experience the following problems:

- Sense of entitlement to special considerations, treatment, or recognition
- Resentment when special treatment is denied
- Arrogant, boastful, pretentious, or pompous behavior that alienates others

A4 (Compliance)

59 T

Individuals scoring in this range may experience the following problems:

- Exploitation or victimization due to a failure to protect or defend themselves
- Difficulty expressing anger
- Inability to set limits and assert rights

A1 (Trust)

42 T

Individuals scoring in this range may experience the following problems:

- Paranoia and mistrust of most people; tendency to perceive malevolent intentions in benign, innocent remarks or behaviors
- Unfounded beliefs or expectations of being mistreated, used, exploited, or victimized
- Sexual possessiveness or jealousy

Conscientiousness

C (Conscientiousness)

43 T

Individuals scoring in this range may experience the following problems:

- Underachievement: not fulfilling intellectual or occupational potential
- Poor academic performance relative to ability

- Disregard of rules and responsibilities that can lead to trouble with the law
- Inability to discipline self (e.g., stick to diet or exercise plan) even when required for medical reasons
- Personal and occupational aimlessness
- Financial problems
- Problematic health habits that lead to medical problems

C3 (Dutifulness)

31 T

Individuals scoring in this range may experience the following problems:

- Unreliability; breaking promises and failing to meet commitments
- Unethical or immoral behavior
- Disregard for rules (e.g., illegal parking, speeding)
- Chronic pattern or history of unpaid debts

C1 (Competence)

39 T

Individuals scoring in this range may experience the following problems:

- Low self-esteem
- Inability to enjoy challenges and accomplishments
- Limited skills and underdeveloped potential

C2 (Order)

60 T

Individuals scoring in this range may experience the following problems:

- Preoccupation with order, rules, schedules, and organization
- Compulsive cleanliness
- Rigid emphasis on proper order and organization that interferes with tasks
- Excessive need for order that is frustrating to others

C5 (Self-Discipline)

42 T

Individuals scoring in this range may experience the following problems:

- Difficulty concentrating and maintaining attention
- Poor academic or job performance due to unfinished tasks
- Difficulty budgeting money

- Poor health habits
- Inability to change maladaptive behaviors

Extraversion

E1 (Warmth)

36 T

Individuals scoring in this range may experience the following problems:

- Difficulty developing or sustaining personal, intimate relationships
- Pervasive indifference to other people; lack of personal interest in others
- Difficulty expressing feelings
- Lack of social support

E2 (Gregariousness)

42 T

Individuals scoring in this range may experience the following problems:

- Social isolation; no apparent social support network due to social withdrawal

E3 (Assertiveness)

43 T

Individuals scoring in this range may experience the following problems:

- Little influence or authority at work and over decisions that affect personal life
- Difficulty assuming leadership roles
- Difficulty expressing wishes and setting limits
- Inability to stand up for own rights; being easily bullied

E4 (Activity)

57 T

Individuals scoring in this range may experience the following problems:

- Manic behavior that is driven, overextended, frenzied, or frantic
- Compulsion to keep busy; inability to take time off
- Tempo of behavior that is annoying or exhausting to friends and colleagues

Openness

O4 (Actions)

64 T

Individuals scoring in this range may experience the following problems:

- Unpredictability in plans and interests
- Unstable career path

O5 (Ideas)

38 T

Individuals scoring in this range may experience the following problems:

- Failure to appreciate or recognize new solutions; blanket rejection of creative or innovative ideas as too strange or crazy
- Repeated use of old, ineffective solutions to new problems
- Concrete thinking
- Lack of intellectual curiosity

O3 (Feelings)

39 T

Individuals scoring in this range may experience the following problems:

- Flattened or constricted affect; seldom experiencing strong emotions
- Lack of empathy; insensitivity to emotional reactions of others
- Alexithymia; inability to articulate feelings
- Excessive rationality

O2 (Aesthetics)

60 T

Individuals scoring in this range may experience the following problems:

- Preoccupation with aesthetic interests or activities to the detriment of social and occupational functioning

O1 (Fantasy)

57 T

Individuals scoring in this range may experience the following problems:

- Confusion of reality and fantasy; appearing to be living in a dream world
- Dissociative or hallucinatory experiences
- Distracting preoccupation with fantasies

Neuroticism

N4 (Self-Consciousness)

34 T

Individuals scoring in this range may experience the following problems:

- Indifference to opinions or reactions of others, leading to social blunders, insults, and indiscretions
- Lack of a sense of shame, even for socially egregious acts
- Reputation for glibness and superficiality

N2 (Angry Hostility)

63 T

Individuals scoring in this range may experience the following problems:

- Episodes of intense and poorly controlled rage and fury
- Hypersensitivity and touchiness; overreacting with anger to annoyances, criticisms, rejections, or frustrations
- Hostility that provokes arguments, disputes, and conflicts

N6 (Vulnerability)

62 T

Individuals scoring in this range may experience the following problems:

- Dissociative, psychotic, anxious, or mood disorder symptomatology when experiencing stress
- Inability to cope with stress; responding with panic, helplessness, and dismay to even minor stressors
- Emotional instability
- Interpersonal neediness or dependency
- Psychosomatic complaints

N1 (Anxiety)

56 T

Individuals scoring in this range may experience the following problems:

- Nerves: chronic anxiety, tension, or jitters
- Excessive worry, inhibition, and uncertainty
- Extreme efforts to avoid dangers that adversely affect decisions and actions

Note. Adapted from “A Proposal for Axis II: Diagnosing Personality Disorders Using the Five-Factor Model,” by T. A. Widiger, P. T. Costa, Jr., & R. R. McCrae. In P. T. Costa, Jr. & T. A. Widiger (Eds.), *Personality Disorders and the Five-Factor Model of Personality* (2nd ed., pp. 438–442), 2002, American Psychological Association. Copyright 2002 by the American Psychological Association. Adapted with permission. Adapted from *Structured Interview for the Five-Factor Model of Personality (SIFFM): Professional Manual* (pp. 20–52), by T. J. Trull & T. A. Widiger, 1997, PAR. Copyright 1997 by PAR. Adapted from “A Reformulation of Axis II: Personality and Personality-Related Problems,” by R. R. McCrae. In P. T. Costa, Jr., & T. A. Widiger (Eds.), *Personality Disorders and the Five-Factor Model of Personality* (pp. 303–309), 1994, American Psychological Association. Copyright 1994 by the American Psychological Association. Adapted with permission.

***** End of Report *****