

CPAI-2 Scale Names:

Altogether, the CPAI-2 consists of 28 **Personality scales**, 12 **Clinical scales**, and 3 **Validity scales**.

I. Personality Scales

Factor I: Social Potency

NOV	Novelty <i>Measure the extent to which individuals like trying new things and facing new challenges.</i>
DIV	Diversity <i>Measures the degree to which individuals would try out different ways of handling tasks and expose themselves to diverse experiences.</i>
DIT	Divergent Thinking <i>Measures the extent to which individuals could deal with issues or problems from various perspectives.</i>
LEA	Leadership <i>Measures the degree to which the person possesses the ability to influence others and take the lead in making decisions.</i>
L-A	Logical vs. Affective Orientation <i>Measures the degree to which the person is objective or subjective in their thinking and behavior.</i>
AES	Aesthetics <i>Measures the extent to which individuals value and enjoy beauty and the arts in life.</i>
E-I	Extraversion vs. Introversion <i>Measures the social orientation of individuals and their styles of interaction.</i>
ENT	Enterprise <i>Measures the extent to which the person is prepared to take risks.</i>

Factor II: Dependability

RES	Responsibility <i>Measures the degree to which a person can be relied upon to carry out tasks and achieve aims.</i>
EMO	Emotionality <i>Measures the degree to which person can control his or her emotions.</i>
I-S	Inferiority vs. Self-Acceptance <i>Measures the degree of self-assurance and confidence of the person.</i>
PRA	Practical Mindedness <i>Measures the person's focus on substance rather than form.</i>

- O-P Optimism vs. Pessimism
Measures the degree to which an individual has a positive or negative outlook on life and matters. It will also measure the likelihood of this person to worry excessively or to be critical of others.
- MET Meticulousness
Measures the person's attention to details and care for the quality of work product.
- FAC Face
Measures the concern for maintaining a proper reputation and image in social interactions. Face is a dominant concept in interpreting and regulating social behavior in Chinese culture.
- I-E Internal vs. External Locus of Control
Measures to what extent a person attributes the causes of his/her experience or events that happen to him/her.
- FAM Family Orientation
Measures the extent to which the individual has a sense of family solidarity and responsibility. These family ties provide emotional and financial security and support, especially in Asian or collectivistic cultures.

Factor III: Accommodations

- DEF Defensiveness (Ah-Q Mentality)
Measures the defense mechanisms of an individual, such as self-protective rationalization, externalization of blame, self-enhancement, and belittling of others' achievements. A mild degree is accepted as a healthy protective mechanism against defeatism and depression.
- G-M Graciousness vs. Meanness
Measures how kind and broad-minded people are in their dealings with others.
- INT Interpersonal Tolerance
Measures the extent to which individuals would tolerate other people who are different from oneself.
- S-S Self vs. Social Orientation
Measures the degree of enthusiasm for teamwork and willingness to contribute to the collective over the individual goals.
- V-S Veraciousness vs. Slickness
Measures the reliability of an individual and his or her consistency of truthfulness.

Factor IV: Interpersonal Relatedness

- T-M Traditionalism vs. Modernity
Measures the degree of individual modernization as an indication of one's responses to societal modernization. This scale covers attitudes toward traditional cultural beliefs and values in the areas of family relationships, filial piety, social rituals, and chastity that are emphasized in Chinese societies.
- REN Ren Qing (Relationship Orientation)
Measures the individual's adherence to the cultural norms of reciprocal interactions such as courtesy rituals, exchanging resources, maintaining and utilizing useful ties, and nepotism.
- SOC Social Sensitivity
Measures the extent to which individuals is empathic and sensitive to how others feel.

- DIS Discipline
Measures how rigid and disciplined the person is as opposed to being adaptable, flexible, and carefree.
- HAR Harmony
Measures one's inner peace of mind, contentment, and interpersonal relations with others. The avoidance of conflict and maintenance of equilibrium are considered important virtues in Asian traditions and collectivistic cultures.
- T-E Thrift vs. Extravagance
Measures the tendency to save rather than waste and one's carefulness in spending. Thrift is one of the basic traditional Confucian Chinese values, and the characteristic of thrift versus extravagance is an indicator of the social response to rapid economic development and increasing materialism.

II. Clinical Scales

Factor I: Emotional Problem

I-S	Inferiority vs. Self-Acceptance <i>(This is the same scale as that under the Dependability Factor.)</i>
ANX	Anxiety <i>Measures the tendency to be phobic, panic, and expression of obsessive-compulsive behavior.</i>
DEP	Depression <i>Measures the extent to which a person feels hopeless and has suicidal ideas.</i>
PHY	Physical Symptoms <i>Measures sickly, psychosomatic disorder.</i>
SOM	Somatization <i>Measures one's tendencies to repress negative affect, and one's unlikelihood to seek psychological treatment even when psychological problems are experienced.</i>
SEM	Sexual Maladjustment <i>Measures dysphoric homosexual tendency, sexual anxieties or inhibitions, and sexual dysfunctions.</i>

Factor II: Behavioral Problem

PAT	Pathological Dependence <i>Measures substance abuse, addictive behavior, gambling habit, experiments with drugs, dependence on alcohol, cigarettes, or drugs.</i>
HYP	Hypomania <i>Measures the extent to which one is overactive, agitated, restless, uncontrollable, and grandiose.</i>
ANT	Antisocial Behavior <i>Measures one's tendency to be delinquent and undisciplined, to perform destructive behavior, and to have trouble with law.</i>
NEE	Need for Attention <i>Measures the extent to which one is extremely temperamental, and has histrionic reactions.</i>
DIR	Distortion of Reality <i>Measures bizarre experiences, delusions, and hallucinations.</i>
PAR	Paranoia <i>Measures the extent to which one has delusions of persecution, ideas of reference, and strong sense of being threatened.</i>

III. Validity Scales

INF	Infrequency Scale <i>Measures whether an individual's responses are very different from those of most others.</i>
GIM	Good Impression Scale <i>Measures the tendency of respondents to present themselves in the most favorable sense.</i>
RCI	Response Consistency Index <i>Measures a person's accuracy and consistency in answering questions.</i>