

CPAI-A Scale Names:

Altogether, the CPAI-A consists of 25 **Personality scales**, 14 **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>
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>
SEN	Sensation Seeking	<i>Measures the degree to which individuals enjoy thrilling experiences and excitement.</i>
SOC	Social Sensitivity	<i>Measures the extent to which individuals is empathic and sensitive to how others feel.</i>

Factor II: Dependability

DIS	Discipline	<i>Measures how rigid and disciplined the person is as opposed to being adaptable, flexible, and carefree.</i>
RES	Responsibility	<i>Measures the degree to which a person can be relied upon to carry out tasks and achieve aims.</i>
MET	Meticulousness	<i>Measures the person's attention to details and care for the quality of work product.</i>
LIF	Life Goal	<i>Measures the degree to which individuals think about and seek the meaning in life.</i>

Factor III: Emotional Stability

- I-S Inferiority vs. Self-Acceptance
Measures the degree of self-assurance and confidence of the person.
- 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.
- EMO Emotionality
Measures the degree to which person can control his or her emotions.
- 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.
- 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.

Factor IV: Interpersonal Relatedness

- G-M Graciousness vs. Meanness
Measures how kind and broad-minded people are in their dealings with others.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- S-S Self vs. Social Orientation
Measures the degree of enthusiasm for teamwork and willingness to contribute to the collective over the individual goals.
- INT Interpersonal Tolerance
Measures the extent to which individuals would tolerate other people who are different from oneself.
- V-S Veraciousness vs. Slickness
Measures the reliability of an individual and his or her consistency of truthfulness.
- 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.

II. Clinical Scales

Factor I: Emotional Problem

I-S	Inferiority vs. Self-Acceptance <i>(This is the same scale as that under the Emotional Stability 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>
ALI	Alienation <i>Measures the extent to which one has strong feelings of being abandoned or not being understood, doubts the value of self-existence to others, is not likely to establish intimate relationships with others, and separates oneself from the world.</i>
PAR	Paranoia <i>Measures the extent to which one has delusions of persecution, ideas of reference, and strong sense of being threatened.</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>
EAT	Eating Disorder <i>Measures the lack of control over eating, such as the amount and types of food eaten; measures the extent to which one engages in binge-eating/purging behaviors regularly and enormous guilt after eating, engages in inappropriate or extreme methods to lose weight, and one's self-esteem being greatly dependent on one's weight</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>