

**TABLE 3.1** Comparison of Antisocial Personality Style and Disorder

<i>Personality Style</i>	<i>Personality Disorder</i>
Prefer freelancer living, and live well by their talents, ingenuity, and wits.	Unable to sustain consistent work behavior.
Tend to live by their own internal code of values and not much influenced by social norms, yet live within the law.	Fail to conform to social norms with regard to lawful behavior, performing acts that are grounds for arrest.
As adolescents were usually high-spirited hellraisers and mischief makers.	Irritable and aggressive as indicated by physical fights or assaults.
Can be responsible and meet financial obligations.	Irresponsible and fail to meet financial obligations.
Tend to be wanderlusts, but are able to make plans and commitments	Fail to plan ahead, or act impulsively.
Reasonably truthful, albeit gifted in using words and making friends.	Have little regard for the truth, and lie, use aliases, or “con” others for personal profit.
Tend to be courageous, physically bold, and tough; will stand up to those who take advantage of them.	Reckless regarding their own and others’ personal safety, as indicated by driving while intoxicated or recurrent speeding.
Tend not to worry too much about others, expecting others to be responsible for themselves.	If a parent or guardian lacks the ability to function as a responsible parent.
Have strong libido and, while may desire several partners, can remain monogamous.	Have never sustained a totally monogamous relationship for extended periods of time.
Tend to live in the present and seldom experience much guilt.	Lack remorse and feel justified in having hurt, mistreated, or stolen from another.

**TABLE 4.1** A Comparison of Avoidant Personality Style vs. Disorder

<i>Personality Style</i>	<i>Personality Disorder</i>
Comfortable with habit, repetition, and routine. Prefer the known to the unknown.	Exaggerates the potential difficulties, physical dangers, or risks involved in doing something ordinary but outside their usual routine.
Close allegiance with family and/or a few close friends; tend to be homebodies.	Has no close friends or confidants—only one—other than first degree relatives; avoids activities that involve significant interpersonal contact.
Sensitive and concerned about what others think of them.	Unwilling to get involved with others unless certain of being liked; easily hurt and worriers.
Very discrete and deliberate in dealing with others.	Fears being embarrassed by blushing, crying or showing signs of anxiety in front of other people.
Tend to maintain a reserved, self-restrained demeanor around others.	Reticent in social situations because of a fear of saying something inappropriate or foolish, or of being unable to answer a question.
Tend to be curious and can focus considerable attention on hobbies, and avocations; however, a few engage in counterphobic coping behaviors.	Tend to be underachievers, and find it difficult to focus on job tasks or hobbies.

**TABLE 5.1** Comparison of the Borderline Personality Style and Disorder

<i>Personality Style</i>	<i>Personality Disorder</i>
Maintenance of stable interpersonal relationships in which negative and positive perceptions of another are integrated rather than polarized.	Pattern of intense and unstable relationships marked by alternating between devaluation and overidealization.
Low levels of impulsivity that fall within the normal range of culturally approved indulgence and do not cause devastation to self or others.	Impulsive behavior that can be self-damaging, such as spending, sex, substance abuse, shoplifting, reckless driving, or binge eating
Affective stability with tolerable levels of negative emotions.	Affective instability marked shifts from baseline mood to depression, irritability, or anxiety, usually lasting a few hours and only rarely more than a few days.
Ability to manage and diffuse anger in ways appropriate to the context in which they occur.	Inappropriate and intense anger or lack of control of anger, e.g., frequent displays of temper, constant anger, recurrent physical fights.
Sense of connection to self, body, and place in the world.	Persistent feelings of boredom or emptiness.
Possessing an accurate sense of self that is consistent over time without being overly inflexible or overly malleable.	Marked and persistent identity disturbance with uncertainty about at least two of the following: self-image, sexual orientation, long-term goals or career choice, type of friends desired, preferred values.
Ability to tolerate and manage experiences of loss; capacity to realistically assess abandonment/loss.	Frantic efforts to avoid imagined or actual experiences of abandonment.
Absence of suicidal behavior, gestures and threats (excludes suicidal ideation), self-mutilating behavior.	Repeated suicidal gestures, behavior, threats, or self-mutilating behavior.
Capacity to manage stressful situations and stay cognitively and physically present.	Brief, stress-related paranoid ideation or severe dissociative symptoms.

**TABLE 6.1** Comparison of Dependent Personality Style and Disorder

<i>Personality Style</i>	<i>Personality Disorder</i>
When making decisions they are comfortable seeking out the opinions and advice of others, but ultimately make their own decisions.	Unable to make everyday decisions without an excessive amount of advice or reassurance from others; allows others to make the most of their important decision.
Carefully promote harmony with important persons in their life through being polite, agreeable, and tactful.	Agrees with people even when they believe they are wrong, because of fear of being rejected.
Although they respect authority and prefer the role of team member, they can initiate and complete tasks on their own.	Has considerable difficulty initiating projects or doing things on their own.
Thoughtful and good at pleasing others. Occasionally, they will endure personal discomfort in accomplishing a good deed for the key people in their lives.	Volunteers to do things that are unpleasant or demeaning in order to get other people to like them.
Tend to prefer the company of one or more individuals to being alone.	Feels uncomfortable or helpless when alone, or goes to great lengths to avoid being alone.
Tend to be strongly committed to relationships and work hard to sustain them.	Feels devastated or helpless when close relationships end, and frequently preoccupied with fears of being abandoned.
Can take corrective action in response to criticism.	Easily hurt by criticism or disapproval.

**TABLE 7.1** Comparison of Histrionic Personality Style and Disorder

<i>Personality Style</i>	<i>Personality Disorder</i>
Enjoys compliments and praise.	Constantly seeks or demands reassurance, approval or praise.
Charming, engaging, and appropriate appearance or behavior.	Inappropriately sexually seductive in appearance and behavior.
Attentive to their appearance and grooming, enjoying clothes, style, and fashion.	Overly concerned with physical attractiveness.
Lively and fun-loving, often impulsive, but can delay gratification.	Expresses emotion with inappropriate exaggeration; self-centered and little tolerance for gratification.
Enjoy being the center of attention, and can rise to the occasion when all eyes are on them.	Uncomfortable in situations where they cannot be the center of attention.
Sensation-oriented, emotionally demonstrative, and physically affectionate. Reacts emotionally but appropriately.	Displays rapidly shifting and shallow expression of emotion.
Utilizes a style of speech which is appropriately global and specific.	Utilizes a style of speech that is excessively impressionistic and lacking in detail.

**TABLE 8.1** Comparison of Narcissistic Personality Style and Disorder

<i>Personality Style</i>	<i>Personality Disorder</i>
Although emotionally vulnerable to negative assessments and reaction of others, they can handle these gracefully.	Reacts to criticism with feelings of rage, stress, or humiliation (even if not expressed).
Shrewd in dealing with others, utilizing the strengths and advantages of others to achieve their own goals.	Interpersonally exploitive, taking advantage of others to achieve his or her own ends.
Can energetically sell themselves, their ideas, and their projects.	Grandiose sense of self-importance.
Tend to be able competitors who love getting to the top and enjoy staying there.	Believe their problems are unique and understood only by other special people.
Can visualize themselves as the best or most accomplished in their field.	Preoccupied by fantasies of unlimited success, power, brilliance, beauty, or ideal love.
They believe in themselves, their abilities, and their uniqueness, but do not demand special treatment or privilege.	Have a sense of entitlement and unreasonable expectations of especially favorable treatment.
Accept accomplishments, praise, and admiration gracefully and with self-possession.	Require constant attention and admiration.
Possess a keen awareness of their thoughts and feelings, and have some awareness of those of others.	Lack of empathy; inability to recognize and experience how others feel.
Expect others to treat them well at all times.	Preoccupied with feelings of envy.

**TABLE 9.1** A Comparison of the Obsessive-Compulsive Personality Style and Disorder

<i>Personality Style</i>	<i>Personality Disorder</i>
Desires to complete tasks and projects without flaws or errors.	Perfectionism that interferes with task completion.
Takes pride in doing all job or tasks well, including the smallest details of it.	Preoccupation with details, rules, lists, order, organization, or schedules to the extent that the major point of the activity is lost.
Tends to want things to be done “just right” and in a specific manner, but has some tolerance for things being done.	Unreasonable insistence that others submit exactly to their way of doing things, or unreasonable reluctance to allow others to do things because of the conviction that they will not do them correctly.
Dedicated to work and working hard and capable of intense, single-minded effort.	Excessive devotion to work and productivity to the exclusion of leisure activities and friendships (not accounted for by obvious economic necessity).
Carefully considers alternatives and their consequences in making decisions.	Indecisive: decision making either avoided, postponed, or prolonged (but not due to excessive need for advice or reassurance from others).
Tends to have strong moral principles and strongly desires to do the right thing.	Overconscientious, scrupulous, and inflexible about matters of morality, ethics, or values.
No-nonsense individuals who do their work without much emotional expenditure.	Restructured expression of affection.
Generally, careful, thrifty, and cautious, but able to share from their abundance.	Lack of generosity in giving time, money, or gifts when no personal gain is likely to result.
Tend to save and collect objects and is reluctant to discard objects that have, formerly had or someday may have sentimental value for them.	Unable to discard worn-out or worthless objects even when they have no value.

**TABLE 10.1** Comparison of the Paranoid Personality Style and Disorder

<i>Personality Style</i>	<i>Personality Disorder</i>
Self-assured and confident in their ability to make decisions and take care of themselves.	Reluctant to confide in others because of unwarranted fear that the information will be used against them.
Good listeners and observers, keenly aware of subtlety, tone, and multiple levels of meaning.	Reads hidden meanings or threats into benign remarks or events, i.e., suspects that a neighbor put out trash early to annoy them.
Take criticism rather seriously without becoming intimidated.	Bears grudges or is unforgiving of insults or slights.
Place a high premium on loyalty, fidelity, working hard to earn and maintain loyalty, and never taking it for granted.	Questions, without justification, the fidelity of spouse or sexual partner, friends, and associates.
Careful in dealings with other people, preferring to size up individuals before entering into relationships with them.	Expects, without sufficient basis, to be exploited or harmed by others.
Are assertive and can defend themselves without losing control and becoming aggressive.	Easily slighted and quick to react with anger or to counterattack.



**TABLE 11.1** Comparison of Schizoid Personality Style and Disorder

<i>Personality Style</i>	<i>Personality Disorder</i>
Exhibit little need of companionship and are most comfortable alone	Neither desire nor enjoy close relationships, including being part of a family; have one or no close friends or confidants other than first-degree relatives.
Tend to be self-contained, not requiring interaction with others in order to enjoy experiences or live their lives.	Nearly always choose solitary activities.
Even-tempered, dispassionate, calm, unflappable, and rarely sentimental.	Rarely, if ever, claim or appear to experience strong emotion, such as anger or joy.
Little driven by sexual needs, and, while they can enjoy sex, do not suffer in its absence.	Little if any desire to have sexual experiences with another person.
Tend to be unswayed by either praise or criticism and can confidently come to terms with their own behavior.	Indifferent to the praise and criticism of others; display constricted affects, e.g., is aloof, cold, and rarely reciprocates gestures or facial expressions, such as smiles or nods.

**TABLE 12.1** Comparison of Schizotypal Personality Style and Disorder

<i>Personality Style</i>	<i>Personality Disorder</i>
Tend to be tuned into and sustained by their own feelings and beliefs.	Ideas of reference; suspicious or paranoid ideation; inappropriate or constricted affect.
Keen observation of others, and are particularly sensitive to how others react to them.	Excessive society anxiety, e.g., extreme discomfort in social situations involving unfamiliar people.
Tend to be drawn to abstract and speculative thinking.	Odd beliefs or magical thinking, influencing behavior and inconsistent with subculture with norms, e.g., superstitiousness, belief in clairvoyance, telepathy, or “sixth sense.”
Receptive and interested in the occult, extrasensory, and the supernatural.	Unusual perceptual experiences, e.g., illusions, sensing the presence of a force or person not actually there (e.g., “I felt as if my dead mother were in the room with me”).
Tend to be indifferent to social convention, and lead interesting and odd unusual lifestyle.	Odd or eccentric behavior or appearance, e.g., unkempt, unusual mannerisms, talks to self, speech.
Usually are self-directed and independent, requiring few close relationships.	No close friends or confidants (or only one) other than first-degree relatives.