

PAI Report Write-Up Cheat Sheet

Reviewed by the BastionGPT Clinical Advisory Board · July 2026

The PAI (Personality Assessment Inventory; Morey, PAR, 1991; manual 2nd ed. 2007) is a 344-item self-report inventory of adult psychopathology, ages 18 to 89: 4 validity, 11 clinical, 5 treatment consideration, and 2 interpersonal scales, all nonoverlapping, fourth-grade reading level. Linear T scores (mean 50, SD 10) against community norms, with a clinical-sample comparison on the same profile. The discipline in one line: validity first, domains next, treatment scales their own section, computer narrative paraphrased, never pasted.

1 – Measures, form, norms, administration which PAI, which form?

Do: name the form (full or 160-item short), the language product, the platform, the modality, any overlay applied.

Pitfall: an unnamed short form or Spanish edition; the score list turns ambiguous at re-evaluation.

2 – Protocol validity first before any substantive sentence

Do: work consistency (ICN, INF), negative distortion (NIM, supplementals), positive distortion (PIM, Cashel function); end with an interpretability conclusion.

Pitfall: substantive findings before validity; leaning on RDF in real-world criterion contexts.

3 – Clinical findings by domain neurotic, psychotic, behavior

Do: work the three classes, weave subscales into prose, label the reference population: community, clinical, or both.

Pitfall: the 22-scale dump in test order, and reference frames mixed without labels.

4 – Treatment consideration scales the PAI's edge, use it

Do: route harm indicators to the risk assessment; tie stress and nonsupport to specifics; weigh treatment rejection against distress.

Pitfall: omitting these scales from a treatment-planning report; indicators reported as predictions.

5 – Interpersonal functioning style, not disorder

Do: describe warmth and dominance as style context, with alliance and treatment-format implications.

Pitfall: pathologizing normal-range interpersonal scores.

6 – Comparison-group context screening and overlays

Do: name the applicant, incumbent, or PAI Plus context group used, and keep it separate from normative T scores.

Pitfall: a guarded screening profile read as affirmative proof of health.

7 – Interpretive summary answer the referral question

Do: present findings as hypotheses corroborated across sources; state the norms' vintage in high-stakes matters.

Pitfall: a verdict from a T score; no PAI score is a diagnosis, risk prediction, or legal threshold.

8 – Recommendations linkage findings drive the plan

Do: tie each recommendation to a stated finding, and the engagement strategy to the treatment-motivation finding.

Pitfall: a recommendation list that would read the same under different scores.

Before you sign

- ☐ Form, language product, platform, norms named
- ☐ Validity disposed of first, conclusion stated
- ☐ Reference population labeled in every claim
- ☐ Treatment consideration scales shape the plan
- ☐ Harm indicators routed to the risk assessment
- ☐ Narrative paraphrased, not pasted; links to findings

Drafting with AI

Paste your scale summary: validity findings and elevated scales with T scores. Not the items, not the software narrative.

"Draft a PAI results section from this summary: valid protocol; DEP 76, ANX 71, STR 68, NON 64, RXR 64; treatment-planning referral; ..."

Never paste client-identifying information into consumer AI tools. BastionGPT is HIPAA-compliant with a signed BAA on every plan.

400–800 words
results section

25–55 min
administration

Ages 18–89
adults only

Courts · clinicians
who reads it

PAI Results Section Template

Copy or print for your practice - Adapt fields to your organization's, payer's and jurisdiction's documentation requirements.

Client (initials): _____ Age: _____ Testing date: _____

Form / norms: _____ Platform / modality: _____ Referral question: _____

Measures and administration

Form (full or 160-item short, with reason); language product; platform (PARiConnect, paper, PAI-SP); overlay if any

Protocol validity first

Consistency (ICN, INF); negative distortion (NIM, supplemental indicators); positive distortion (PIM); interpretability conclusion

Clinical scale findings by domain

Neurotic, psychotic, and behavior classes; subscales woven into prose; reference population labeled (community, clinical, or both)

Treatment consideration scales

Harm indicators routed to the risk assessment; stress and nonsupport tied to specifics; treatment rejection weighed against distress

Interpersonal functioning

Warmth and dominance as style context; alliance implications

Comparison-group context (if applied)

Applicant, incumbent, or PAI Plus group named; kept separate from normative T scores

Interpretive summary

Hypotheses corroborated across sources; referral question answered; norms vintage stated in high-stakes matters

Recommendations linkage

Each recommendation tied to a stated finding; engagement strategy tied to the treatment-motivation finding

Evaluator signature / credentials: _____ Date signed: _____

Supervisor signature, where required: _____ Date: _____