

Appendix A

DSM-5 Diagnostic Criteria for Borderline Personality Disorder (cBPD)

For cBPD variable “abandonment,” we looked for attempts to avoid abandonment. AMSOs were rated a 2 for this criterion if they attempted prevent a partner from leaving them, such as through use of coercion or threats, or when sexual or assaultive crimes were directly precipitated by an abandonment by a partner or caregiver. AMSOs received ratings up to a 1 if they or their therapy notes indicated fear of abandonment or rejection.

For cBPD variable “interpersonal instability,” we looked for unstable relationships, particularly in parental and romantic relationships, as well as patterns of idealizing (referring to a person as perfect, blameless, or without flaw) and/or devaluing others (referring to a person evil, worthless, etc.). AMSOs were rated a 2 for this criterion if there were both idealizing and devaluing patterns, or if there were multiple examples of turbulent relationships. AMSOs received ratings of 1-1.5 for evidence of idealizing or devaluing, one turbulent intimate relationship, or repeated separations or divorces. AMSOs were rated a 0.5 for a separation or divorce with no additional information provided.

For cBPD variable “self-image,” we looked for explicit mentions of problems with self-image or sense of self. AMSOs were rated a 2 in this criterion for strong or multiple mentions of problematic self-image or sense of self, or core beliefs of oneself as bad or evil. Additionally, AMSOs were rated up to a 2 for or sudden and major shifts in career aspirations, sexual identity, or values (e.g., dramatic changes in religiosity).

For cBPD variable “impulsivity,” we looked for substance abuse, reckless driving, binge eating, shoplifting, gambling, excessive spending, and risky sexual activity. AMSOs were rated a 2 in this criterion for problems in at least two of these areas, and were rated a 1 for problems in one of the above areas. Evidence of substance abuse included direct admissions of a substance use problem or excessive substance use, crimes committed while under the influence, and arrests for possession or public intoxication. Evidence of reckless driving included records of speeding tickets, driving under the

influence, or repeated vehicle accidents. Evidence of risky sexual behavior was limited to potentially self-damaging sexual activity, such as unprotected sex and prostituting.

For cBPD variable “suicidality,” we looked for suicidal ideation, threats, gestures, and attempts, as well as non-suicidal self-injury. AMSOs were rated a 2 in this criterion for at least one suicide attempt or incident of self-injury, and for repeated ideation, threats, or gestures. AMSOs were rated a 1 for one-time incidents of instrumental self-harm or suicide attempt (e.g., self-injuring for the aim of being moved into higher security care, etc.). AMSOs were rated a 0.5 for one-time or situational suicidal ideation (e.g., as the direct result of being imprisoned).

For cBPD variable “negative affect,” we looked for mood and emotion instability. AMSOs were rated a 2 in this criterion for strong or repeated mentions of mood swings, and for mentions of at problems with at least two of the following characteristics: irritability, anxiety (including nervousness, tension, or panic), and dysphoria. AMSOs were rated up to 1 for mentions of only one of the above characteristics. Anger and chronic depression were excluded from this criterion.

For cBPD variable “emptiness,” we looked for explicit mentions of emptiness or empty feelings, as well as mentions of hopelessness, meaninglessness, or existential depression. AMSOs were rated a 2 in this criterion for strong or repeated mentions of at least one of the above characteristics. AMSOs were rated up to a 1 for mentions of one of the above characteristics.

For cBPD variable “anger,” we looked for repeated fights or assaults, explicit mentions of “bad temper,” rage, or difficulty controlling anger. We also look for verbal or behavioral outbursts (yelling, throwing furniture, etc.), mentions of bitterness or sarcasm. Anger or aggression exhibited within a crime is excluded. AMSOs were rated a 2 in this criterion for at least three mentions of committed assault or descriptions of anger. AMSOs were rated up to a 1.5 for fewer than three mentions.

For cBPD variable “paranoia/dissociation,” we looked for reported dissociative episodes, especially under stressful conditions, as well as mentions of paranoia. AMSOs were rated a 2 in this criterion for more than one mention of a dissociative episode or paranoia, or at least one dissociative

episode occurring during or following a stressful situation. AMSOs were rated up to a 1.5 for single mentions of paranoia, dissociation, or psychotic behavior unrelated to major psychotic illness.

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Appendix B

DSM-5 Section III Proposed Criteria for Borderline Personality Disorder (pBPD)

For pBPD variable “identity,” we looked for unstable self-image, low self-esteem and self-criticism, feelings of emptiness, and dissociative episodes. AMSOs were rated a 2 in this criterion for problematic self-image plus one additional indicator (problems with self-esteem, emptiness, or dissociation). AMSOs were rated a 1.5 for problematic self-image alone, and 0.5-1 for low self-esteem, emptiness or dissociation alone.

For pBPD variable “self-direction,” we looked for evidence of instability in goals, career plans, and values, particularly in life outside of institutions. AMSOs were rated a 2 for frequent changes in employment (e.g., quitting or being fired from jobs), and a 1 for sporadic employment or dropping out of school repeatedly.

For pBPD variable “empathy,” we looked for evidence of interpersonal hypersensitivity. This included frequently feeling mistreated, ignored, or insulted, as well as victim blaming-behavior and remorselessness. AMSOs were rated a 2 in this criterion for demonstrating lack of empathy toward others in addition to misconstruing others’ intent toward them. AMSOs were rated a 1 in this criterion for demonstrating either, or for inconsistent lack of empathy, and a 0.5 for initial victim blaming that changed over time.

To rate pBPD variable “intimacy,” we looked for emotions or behaviors related to real or imagined abandonment, and for intense and unstable relationships. AMSOs were rated up to 2 for intense and unstable relationships, idealizing and devaluing patterns, feelings of abandonment and behaviors related to fear of abandonment. AMSOs were rated a 0.5 for a separation or divorce with no additional information provided.

To rate pBPD variable “emotional lability” we looked for mood swings, or “out-of-control” and easily aroused emotions (excluding anger and depression). AMSOs were rated a 2 for at least two mentions of lability, mood swings, and intense or reactive emotionality. AMSOs were rated up to a 1 for one mention.

To rate pBPD variable “anxiety,” we looked for anxious mood, anxiety, rumination, fear of the future, fear of losing control or falling apart, nervousness, panic, or tension. AMSOs were rated a 2 for at least two mentions of any of the above characteristics, up to a 1.5 for single mentions, and 0.5 for situational anxiety (e.g., because of court date, being imprisoned, etc.).

To rate pBPD separation insecurity, we looked for fears of rejection, separation, or dependence, as well as jealousy and jealous behavior. AMSOs were rated a 2 for mentions of fears of rejection, separation, or dependence. AMSOs were rated a 1 for jealousy (e.g., controlling behavior, stalking, threatening an ex or ex’ new partner, etc.) or fear of being alone.

To rate pBPD variable “depressivity” we looked for suicidality, persistent shame, emptiness, despondency, or low self-worth. AMSOs were rated a 2 for suicidality, explicit mentions of depression, or recurrent shame. AMSOs were rated up to a 1.5 for low self-esteem and feelings of inadequacy, or depressive symptoms (e.g., lack of appetite, poor sleep). AMSOs were rated a 0.5 for situational depression of short duration (e.g. because of being imprisoned or loss of relationship, etc.)

To rate pBPD variable “impulsivity,” we looked for impulsive behaviors and crimes explicitly labeled as impulsive and not premeditated. AMSOs were rated a 2 for at least three mentions of the following: reported difficulty following through with plans or considering consequences, impulsive or opportunistic crimes (thefts, assaults, etc.), and self-injury. AMSOs were rated at least a 1 for charges of fleeing, fugitive and leaving the scene of a crime, and a 0.5 for institutional disciplinary reports related to impulsive misbehavior.

To rate pBPD variable “risk-taking,” we looked for potentially dangerous and self-damaging behavior. AMSOs were rated up to a 2 for substance abuse, reckless driving, binge eating, shoplifting, gambling, excessive spending, and risky sexual activity (e.g., unprotected sex).

To rate pBPD variable “hostility,” we looked for expressions of anger, particularly in interpersonal interactions. AMSOs were rated a 2 for at least three mentions of fighting or assault, hostility, “bad temper,” rage, outbursts, anger, bitterness, or sarcasm. AMSOs were rated up to a 1.5 for

fewer than three mentions of the above characteristics. Anger or aggression demonstrated within a crime was excluded.