

SUMMARY

The first set of aims of this study was to determine the prevalence of personality disorders taken from a normal sample in the province of central Aydın and the second set of aims was to validate the DIP-Q. Pursuing the first aim, stratified sampling procedure will be used as a method in surveying ten neighbourhoods. In the process, for the first time in Turkey, DIP-Q will be applied as a self-report to 246 participants. In conclusion, this study provides that the prevalence of personality disorder rates are high in normal population. Individuals with personality disorders more often received psychiatric treatment and they reported more psychosocial and environmental problems. Such participants are also found to be subjected to more abuse. All data are supported by previous research in the field. And finally the present study represents that DIP-Q can be made with acceptable reliability.

Keywords: DIP-Q, DSM-IV, epidemiology, personality disorders, prevalence