

## The Need for Closure Scale (NFCS)

The original NFCS was developed and published in 1994 by Webster and Kruglanski. An updated version of the NFCS, was published in 2007 by Roets and Van Hiel.

**PLEASE NOTE: When reporting results both scales need to be referenced.**

Webster, D. M., & Kruglanski, A. W. (1994). Individual differences in need for cognitive closure. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 67(6), 1049–1062.

Roets, A., & Van Hiel, A. (2007). Separating ability from need: Clarifying the dimensional structure of the need for closure scale. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 33(2), 266-280.

The NFCS comes in two versions: a full 41 item questionnaire and a short 15 item questionnaire.

The NFCS can be computed as a total NFC score by adding all the items. It is also possible to derive sub-scale scores for each of the five sub-scales, by summing up items according to their sub scale designation. The designations are indicated as follows:

- 'a'— measure the need for order,
- 'b'— measure the need for predictability,
- 'c'— measure decisiveness,
- 'd'— measure avoidance of ambiguity,
- 'e'— measure closed mindedness.

PDF The NFCS

Read each of the following statements and decide how much you agree with each according to your beliefs and experiences. Please respond according to the following scale:

- 1 = Strongly disagree                      4 = Slightly agree  
 2 = Moderately disagree                5 = Moderately agree  
 3 = Slightly disagree                    6 = Strongly agree

1(a)	I think that having clear rules and order at work is essential for success.	1	2	3	4	5	6
2(e)	Even after I've made up my mind about something, I am always eager to consider a different opinion. <b>R</b>	1	2	3	4	5	6
3(d)	I don't like situations that are uncertain.	1	2	3	4	5	6
4(e)	I dislike questions which could be answered in many different ways.	1	2	3	4	5	6
5(b)	I like to have friends who are unpredictable. <b>R</b>	1	2	3	4	5	6
6(a)	I find that a well ordered life with regular hours suits my temperament.	1	2	3	4	5	6
7(b)	When dining out, I like to go to places where I have been before so that I know what to expect.	1	2	3	4	5	6
8(d)	I feel uncomfortable when I don't understand the reason why an event occurred in my life.	1	2	3	4	5	6
9(e)	I feel irritated when one person disagrees with what everyone else in a group believes.	1	2	3	4	5	6
10(a)	I hate to change my plans at the last minute.	1	2	3	4	5	6
11(b)	I don't like to go into a situation without knowing what I can expect from it.	1	2	3	4	5	6
12(c)	When I have made a decision, I feel relieved	1	2	3	4	5	6
13(c)	When I am confronted with a problem, I'm dying to reach a solution very quickly.	1	2	3	4	5	6
14(d)	When I am confused about an important issue, I feel very upset.	1	2	3	4	5	6

15(c)	I would quickly become impatient and irritated if I would not find a solution to a problem immediately.	1	2	3	4	5	6
16(c)	I would rather make a decision quickly than sleep over it.	1	2	3	4	5	6
17(c)	Even if I get a lot of time to make a decision, I still feel compelled to decide quickly.	1	2	3	4	5	6
18(b)	I think it is fun to change my plans at the last moment. <b>R</b>	1	2	3	4	5	6
19(b)	I enjoy the uncertainty of going into a new situation without knowing what might happen. <b>R</b>	1	2	3	4	5	6
20(a)	My personal space is usually messy and disorganized. <b>R</b>	1	2	3	4	5	6
21(d)	In most social conflicts, I can easily see which side is right and which is wrong.	1	2	3	4	5	6
22(c)	I almost always feel hurried to reach a decision, even when there is no reason to do so	1	2	3	4	5	6
23(a)	I believe that orderliness and organization are among the most important characteristics of a good student.	1	2	3	4	5	6
24(e)	When considering most conflict situations, I can usually see how both sides could be right. <b>R</b>	1	2	3	4	5	6
25(b)	I don't like to be with people who are capable of unexpected actions.	1	2	3	4	5	6
26(b)	I prefer to socialize with familiar friends because I know what to expect from them.	1	2	3	4	5	6
27(a)	I think that I would learn best in a class that lacks clearly stated objectives and requirements. <b>R</b>	1	2	3	4	5	6
28(e)	When thinking about a problem, I consider as many different opinions on the issue as possible. <b>R</b>	1	2	3	4	5	6
29(d)	I like to know what people are thinking all the time.	1	2	3	4	5	6
30(d)	I dislike it when a person's statement could mean many different things.	1	2	3	4	5	6
31(d)	It's annoying to listen to someone who cannot seem to make up his or her mind.	1	2	3	4	5	6
32(a)	I find that establishing a consistent routine enables me to enjoy life more.	1	2	3	4	5	6
33(a)	I enjoy having a clear and structured mode of life.	1	2	3	4	5	6

34(e)	I prefer interacting with people whose opinions are very different from my own. <b>R</b>	1	2	3	4	5	6
35(a)	I like to have a place for everything and everything in its place.	1	2	3	4	5	6
36(d)	I feel uncomfortable when someone's meaning or intention is unclear to me.	1	2	3	4	5	6
37(e)	I always see many possible solutions to problems I face. <b>R</b>	1	2	3	4	5	6
38(d)	I'd rather know bad news than stay in a state of uncertainty.	1	2	3	4	5	6
39(e)	I do not usually consult many different opinions before forming my own view.	1	2	3	4	5	6
40(b)	I dislike unpredictable situations.	1	2	3	4	5	6
41(a)	I dislike the routine aspects of my work (studies). <b>R</b>	1	2	3	4	5	6

### Scoring Notes

1. The NFCS can be computed as a total NFC score by adding all the items. In addition, if factors are required, sub-scale scores can be computed for each of the five scale components by summing items designated by a letter to each sub scale component. The designations are as follows:

items marked by the letter:

- 'a'— measure the need for order,
- 'b' -- measure the need for predictability,
- 'c'— measure decisiveness,
- 'd'— measure avoidance of ambiguity,
- 'e'— measure closed mindedness.

2. Items indicated with R are reverse scored.

3. Scores up to 82 mean low NFC. Scores from 205-246 mean high NFC.

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