Oral Presentation Abstract

Investigation of the Psychometric Properties of the Informant-Report Form of the
Personality Inventory for DSM-5

The current paper evaluates the psychometric properties of the informant-report form of the
Personality Inventory for DSM-5 (PID-5-IRF). The study tested the validity of the form on a clinical
sample in the Western New York area. The relationship was tested using the Personal Acquaintance
Measure in order to determine the closeness of the patient to their acquaintance. The average
relationship between the target and informant was close enough that there would be reason to
believe that the forms could be answered similarly by both parties. Self-informant correlations
supported the item categorization into personality traits, with little statistical difference between the
original study and the present study. However, most of the resulting trait domain correlations were
weaker for the current study, which may require additional evaluation of this grouping of the items.
The PID-5-IRF shows support for the validity of the personality trait categorizations but there
appears to be little evidence that the domains can remain as is. Further examination must be made to
determine what features may contribute to the discrepancies in the self-informant agreement of the
trait domains. The promise of the form may provide improvements to the assessment of personality
for the purpose of research in the field of clinical psychology.

Key Words: personality, self–other report, DSM, personality measure, PID-5-IRF, psychometrics