

# Assessing Self-Other Agreement of the Informant-Report Form of the Personality Inventory for DSM-5



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## Abstract

In order to improve the quality of information about an individual, psychologists have investigated sources besides the target in question. The current paper evaluates the psychometric properties of the informant-report form of the Personality Inventory for DSM-5 (PID-5-IRF). Proper application of the form would improve research relating to personality pathology. The 220 items on the survey were categorized into personality trait facets, which were then grouped into trait domains. Overall, the present study found similar self-other agreement for the individual items as well the trait facets but significantly weaker correlations for the domains. Further examination must be made to determine what features may contribute to the discrepancies in the self-informant agreement of the trait domains.

## Introduction

Personality studies in the past have relied heavily upon self-report in order to obtain information about a person. However, researchers want to ensure that the data provided is accurate and can be applied in clinical settings.

Research that looks at multiple sources of information has found that individuals are better able to report about internal characteristics while acquaintances are more equipped to describe external behaviors.

Thus, the PID-5-IRF was developed as a complement to the PID-5 in order to assess personality (Markon et al, 2013).

### Comparing Forms

Form	Item
PID-5	Plenty of people are out to get me.
PID-5-IRF	...believes people are out to get them

## Methods

The sample consisted of 77 target-informant pairs. All targets reported treatment by a mental health practitioner within the last two years.

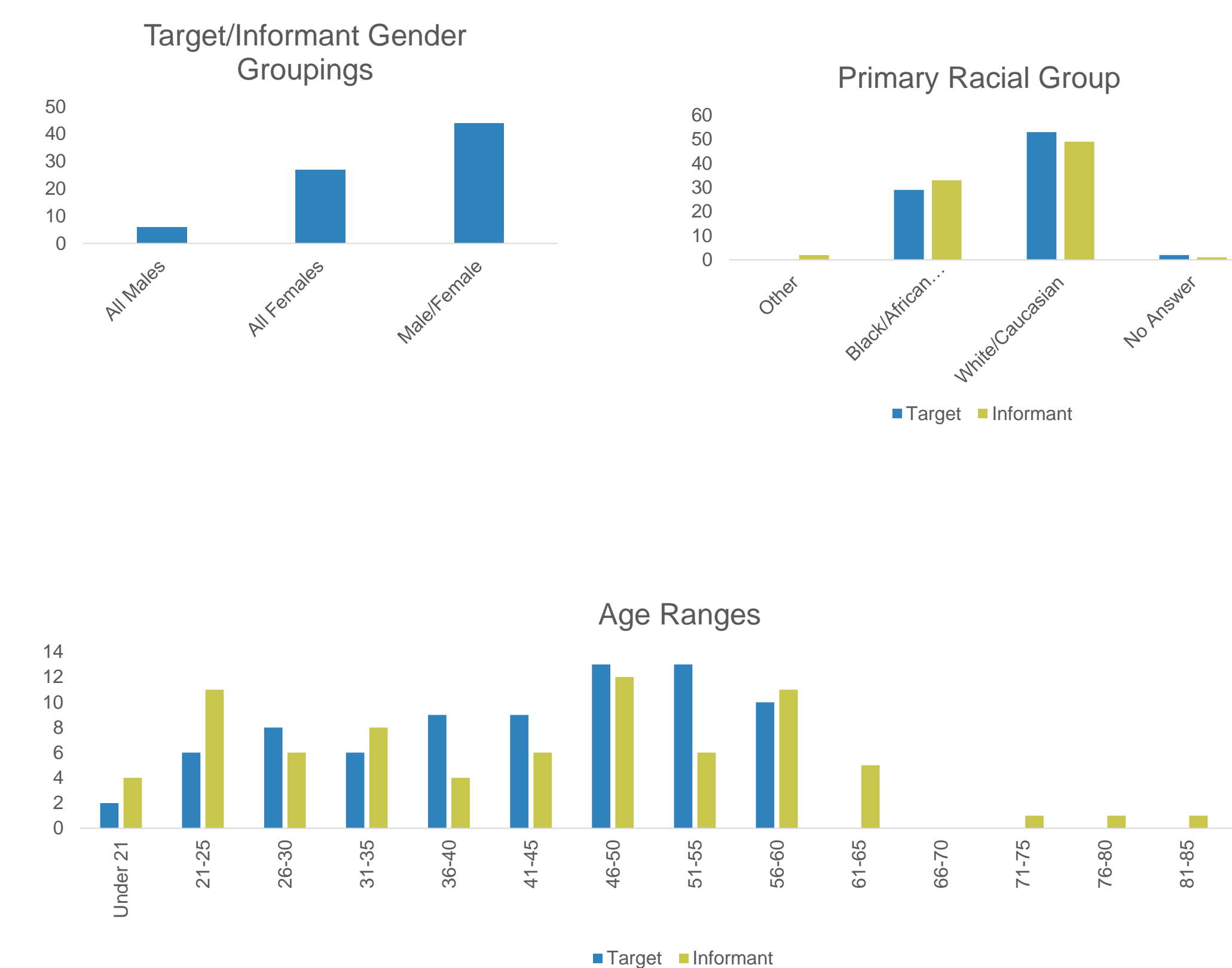
Participants completed a variety of questionnaires in a single session but the present study focuses on three particular reports. The questionnaires were part of the *Computerized Adaptive Test for Personality Disorder*.

- The **Personal Acquaintance Measure** was used to determine the closeness of relationship between target and informant.
- The targets answered the **PID-5** to assess their personality
- The informants answered the **PID-5-IRF** to assess the target's personality.

Target-informant pairs that did not answer most of the PID-5 items were omitted.

## Demographics

All demographics were received through self-report of both targets and informants.



## Results

### Trait Domains

The PID-5-IRF items were grouped into five trait domains. The self-other correlations were compared between Markon et al and the present study for all domains. Most of the traits had statistically significant differences from the original study and are marked in red.

### Comparison of Trait Domains

Domain	Markon et al	Present Study	P Value
Negative Affect	0.48	0.31	0.06
Antagonism	0.53	0.34	0.03
Disinhibition	0.62	0.25	0.03
Detachment	0.44	0.26	0.04
Psychoticism	0.37	0.19	0.05
Negative Affect	0.48	0.31	0.06

### Personality Facets

The items on the PID-5-IRF were categorized into 25 personality facets. The self-other correlations were compared between the Markon et al study and the present study.

### Comparison of Personality Facets

Facet	Markon et al	Present Study	P Value
Anhedonia	0.44	0.27	0.06
Anxiousness	0.45	0.32	0.14
Attention Seeking	0.25	0.27	0.45
Callousness	0.42	0.30	0.15
Deceitfulness	0.54	0.33	0.02
Depressivity	0.29	0.27	0.44
Distractibility	0.54	0.17	0.00
Eccentricity	0.49	0.19	0.00
Emotional Lability	0.32	0.34	0.43
Grandiosity	0.29	0.04	0.02
Hostility	0.33	0.32	0.48
Impulsivity	0.50	0.19	0.00
Intimacy Avoidance	0.35	0.51	0.06
Irresponsibility	0.51	0.40	0.13
Manipulativeness	0.26	0.26	0.48
Perceptual Dysregulation	0.23	0.17	0.33
Perfectionism	0.44	0.10	0.00
Perseveration	0.34	0.15	0.06
Restricted Affectivity	0.27	0.16	0.20
Risk Taking	0.43	0.26	0.07
Separation Insecurity	0.39	0.21	0.06
Submissiveness	0.20	0.13	0.29
Suspiciousness	0.41	0.29	0.15
Unusual Beliefs	0.18	0.08	0.23
Withdrawal	0.31	0.28	0.41

## Conclusion and Discussion

The present study finds some validity in the psychometric properties of the PID-5-IRF in its self-informant correlations.

The relationships of the targets and informants were close enough to be able to answer the questions similarly.

The correlations, while somewhat weaker, were all positive in the sense that informants and targets rated the target similarly though they may have been slightly off in terms of severity.

The particular traits with strong correlations had very visible behaviors associated with them. This supports the notion that informants are more accurate at reporting on external behaviors.

Many of the personality facets had no statistical difference and appear to have an applicable item categorization. However, the trait domains did not replicate and may require further evaluation. The study supported previous informant research and shows promise for application of the PID-5-IRF.

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