Personality Trait Facet and Domain Scoring: The Personality Inventory for DSM-5—Informant Form (PID-5-IRF)—Adult

Step 1: Reverse the scores on the following items (i.e., 3 becomes 0, 2 becomes 1, 1 becomes 2, and 0 becomes 3): 7, 30, 35, 58, 87, 90, 96, 97, 130, 141, 154, 163, 208, and 213.

Step 2: Compute the Personality Trait Facet Scores using the Facet Table below. As a reminder, the reverse scored items from Step 1 are marked with the letter R in the Table (e.g., 7R).

Step 3: Compute the Personality Trait Domain Scores using the Domain Table below.

	A. Personality Trait Facet	B. PID-5-IRF items	C. Total/Partial Raw Facet Score	D. Prorated Raw Facet Score	E. Average Facet Score
FOR CLINICIAN USE ONLY	Anhedonia	1, 23, 26, *30R*, 123, *154R*, 156, 187			
	Anxiousness	79, 93, 95, 108, 109, 129, 140, 173			
	Attention Seeking	14, 43, 74, 110, 112, 172, 189, 209			
	Callousness	11, 13, 19, 54, 72, 73, *90R*, 152, 165, 181, 196, 198, 205, 206			
	Deceitfulness	41, 53, 56, 76, 125, 133, *141R*, 204, 212, 216			
	Depressivity	27, 61, 66, 81, 86, 103, 118, 147, 150, 162, 167, 168, 176, 210			
	Distractibility	6, 29, 47, 68, 88, 117, 131, 143, 197			
	Eccentricity	5, 21, 24, 25, 33, 52, 55, 70, 71, 151, 171,183, 203			
	Emotional Lability	18, 62, 101, 121, 137, 164, 179			
	Grandiosity	40, 65, 113, 177, 185, 195			
	Hostility	28, 32, 38, 85, 92, 115, 157, 169, 186, 214			
	Impulsivity	4, 16, 17, 22, *58R*, 202			
	Intimacy Avoidance	89, *96R*, 107, 119, 144, 201			
	Irresponsibility	31, 128, 155, 159, 170, 199, *208R*			
	Manipulativeness	106, 124, 161, 178, 217			
	Perceptual Dysregulation	36, 37, 42, 44, 59, 77, 83, 153, 190, 191, 211, 215			
	Perseveration	46, 51, 60, 78, 80, 99, 120, 127, 136			
	Restricted Affectivity	8, 45, 84, 91, 100, 166, 182			
	Rigid Perfectionism	34, 49, 104, 114, 122, 134, 139, 175, 194, 218			
	Risk Taking	3, *7R*, *35R*, 39, 48, 67, 69, *87R*, *97R*, 111, 158, *163R*, 193, *213R*			
	Separation Insecurity	12, 50, 57, 64, 126, 148, 174			
	Submissiveness	9, 15, 63, 200			
	Suspiciousness	2, 102, 116, *130R*, 132, 188			
	Unusual Beliefs & Experiences	94, 98, 105, 138, 142, 149, 192, 207			
	Withdrawal	10, 20, 75, 82, 135, 145, 146, 160, 180, 184			

	A. Personality Trait Domain	B. PID-5-IRF Facet Scales Contributing Primarily to Domain	C. Total of Average Facet Scores (from column E of Facet Table)	D. Overall Average of Facet Scores (The total in column C of this table divided by 3 [i.e., the number of scales listed in column B])
FOR CLINICIAN USE ONLY	Negative Affect	Emotional Lability, Anxiousness, Separation Insecurity		
	Detachment	Withdrawal, Anhedonia, Intimacy Avoidance		
	Antagonism	Manipulativeness, Deceitfulness, Grandiosity		
	Disinhibition	Irresponsibility, Impulsivity, Distractibility		
	Psychoticism	Unusual Beliefs & Experiences, Eccentricity, Perceptual Dysregulation		

Instructions to Clinicians

The Personality Inventory for DSM-5—Informant Form (PID-5-IRF)—Adult is a 218-item informant-rated personality trait assessment scale for adults age 18 and older. It assesses 25 personality trait facets including Anhedonia, Anxiousness, Attention Seeking, Callousness, Deceitfulness, Depressivity, Distractibility, Eccentricity, Emotional Lability, Grandiosity, Hostility, Impulsivity, Intimacy Avoidance, Irresponsibility, Manipulativeness, Perceptual Dysregulation, Perseveration, Restricted Affectivity, Rigid Perfectionism, Risk Taking, Separation Insecurity, Submissiveness, Suspiciousness, Unusual Beliefs and Experiences, and Withdrawal, with each trait facet consisting of 4 to 14 items. Specific triplets of facets (groups of three) can be combined to yield indices of the five broader trait domains of Negative Affect, Detachment, Antagonism, Disinhibition, and Psychoticism. The measure is completed by an adult informant, responding about the individual receiving care, prior to a visit with the clinician. Each item asks the informant to rate how well the item describes the individual generally.

Scoring and Interpretation

Each item on the measure is rated on a 4-point scale. The response categories for the items are 0=very false or often false; 1=sometimes or somewhat false; 2=sometimes or somewhat true; 3=very true or often true. For items 7, 30, 35, 58, 87, 90, 96, 97, 130, 141, 154, 163, 208, and 213, the items are reverse-coded prior to entering into scale score computations (see instructions above).

The scores on the items within each trait facet should be summed and entered in the appropriate raw facet score box. In addition, the clinician is asked to calculate and use **average scores for each facet and domain. The average scores** reduce the overall score as well as the scores for each domain to a 4-point scale, which allows the clinician to think of the individual's personality dysfunction relative to observed norms.[1] The **average facet score** is calculated by dividing the raw facet score by the number of items in the facet (e.g., if all the items within the "Anhedonia" facet are rated as being "sometimes or somewhat true," then the average facet score would be 16/8 = 2, indicating moderate anhedonia). The **average domain scores** are calculated by summing and then averaging the 3 facet scores contributing primarily to a specific domain. For example, if the average facet scores on Emotional Lability, Anxiousness, and Separation Insecurity (scales primarily indexing negative affect) are all 2, then the sum of these scores would be 6, and the average domain score would be 6/3 = 2. Higher average scores indicate greater dysfunction in a specific personality trait facet or domain.

Note: If more than 25% of the items within a trait facet are left unanswered, the corresponding facet score should not be used. Therefore, the informant should be encouraged to complete all of the items on the measure. Nevertheless, if 25% or less of the items are unanswered for a specific facet, you are asked to prorate the facet score by first summing the scores of items that were answered to get a **partial raw score**. Next, multiply the partial raw score by the total number of items contributing to that facet (i.e., 4-14). Finally, divide the resulting value by the number of items that were actually answered to obtain the prorated total or domain raw score.

Prorated Score =   (Partial Raw Score x number of items on the measure)
                                    Number of items that were actually answered

If the result is a fraction, round up to the nearest whole number.

Domain scores should not be computed if <u>any</u> one of the three contributing facet scores cannot be computed because of missing item responses.

Frequency of Use

To track change in the severity of the individual's personality dysfunction over time, the measure may be completed at regular intervals as clinically indicated, depending on the stability of the individual's symptoms and treatment status. Consistently high scores on a facet or domain may indicate significant and problematic areas for the individual that might warrant further assessment, treatment, and follow-up. Your clinical judgment should guide your decision.

[1] Markon KE, Quilty LC, Bagby RM, Krueger RF. (2013). *The development and psychometric properties of an informant-report form of the PID-5.* Manuscript in preparation.