Development of a Self-Report Measure for Assessment of the 5 trait model of ICD-11: Personality Assessment Schedule-Questionnaire for ICD-11

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Introduction

- The new International Classification of Diseases 11th Revision (ICD-11) system includes five domain traits in the classification of personality disorders: (i) negative affectivity, (ii) anankastia, (iii) detachment, (iv) dissociality, and (v) disinhibition.
- A useful classification of personality disorders should be of use in both high- and low-resource settings.
- We aim to develop the Personality Assessment Schedule-Questionnaire for International Classification of Diseases 11th Revision (PAS-Q ICD-11), a short and reliable self-report measure to support the trait model of the new ICD-11 system.

Method

- Initial items were derived from the relevant traits of an established version of the Personality Assessment Schedule (PAS). In phase 1, item selection and scale construction proceeded iteratively using data from Korean community samples (total $N = 409$).
- In phase 2, a validation study of the scale was conducted in a subset of the sample from Phase 1, who were at high risk of personality disorders ($N = 210$).
- In phase 3, the pathological level of personality disorder was determined with the PAS-Q ICD-11 in a total of 67 psychiatric patients.

Table 1. Exploratory factor analysis of the PAS-Q ICD-11

Pattern Matrix ^a						
Items		Factor				
		1	2	3	4	5
Negative Affectivity	Do you ever worry about things that most people would not be concerned about?	.85	.06	-.01	-.04	-.05
	Are you more nervous than most other people?	.79	.00	.07	-.04	.02
	Do you feel gloomier about the future than most other people?	.67	-.04	.14	.19	.04
	Do you expect the worst to happen in life?	.66	.02	.04	.07	.09
Anankastia	Do people ever say you are too fussy or conscientious, or even a perfectionist?	-.13	.86	.05	.12	-.01
	Are you a person with high standards?	.15	.58	-.02	-.02	-.03
	Do you plan everything in detail in life?	.01	.52	-.01	-.14	.06
Detachment	Do you get to know people quickly? ^b	-.04	-.04	.81	-.05	.09
	Do you find it difficult to adjust to new situations?	.16	.09	.66	.08	-.04
Disinhibition	Have you ever done things on impulse and regretted them afterwards?	.07	.07	.02	.77	-.05
	Do you ever do things on the spur of the moment without caring about the consequences?	-.04	-.10	.00	.66	.08
Dissociality	Do you normally trust people? ^b	.12	.01	.08	-.07	.56
	Do you ever think that other people might be against you or criticize you unfairly?	.27	.06	.03	.12	.47
	Do you tend to worry about what is going on behind your back?	.29	.08	-.14	.13	.44
	Do you care about other people? ^b	-.08	.00	.03	.03	.34

Note: Extraction method: Principal axis factoring; Rotation method: Oblimin with Kaiser normalization. ^aRotation converged in seven iterations; ^bReversed scoring. Loadings $\geq |0.40|$ in bold. Loadings $\geq |0.30|$ in italics.

Results

- A total of 15 items was created, consisting of a five trait structure for the PAS-Q ICD-11. Cronbach's alpha values were 0.84 for the total score and 0.65 ~ 0.90 for the five domains. PAS-Q ICD-11 traits were correlated with normal and abnormal personality.

Table 2. Correlations of the PAS-Q ICD-11 with personality domains

		PAS-Q ICD-11				
		Negative affectivity	Anankastia	Detachment	Disinhibition	Dissociality
PAS-Q ICD-11	Negative affectivity	--	.13	.31	.36	.49
	Anankastia	.13	--	.02	-.22	.16
	Detachment	.31	.02	--	.15	.25
	Disinhibition	.36	-.22	.15	--	.28
	Dissociality	.49	.16	.25	.28	--
NEO-FFI	Neuroticism	.74^{a,b}	.05	.34	.37 ^b	.49^b
	Extraversion	-.47	-.13	-.62^{a,b}	-.15	-.38
	Openness	-.12	-.03	-.29^a	-.12	-.10
	Agreeableness	-.27	-.13	-.17	-.23	-.47^a
	Conscientiousness	-.27	.44^{a,b}	-.22	-.30	-.18
PID-5 SF	Negative affectivity	.73^{a,b}	.13	.30	.45	.55
	Detachment	.50	.31 ^b	.47 ^b	.17	.57^{a,b}
	Antagonism	.07	.09	-0.31^a	.22	.28
	Disinhibition	.52	-.03	.13	.58^{a,b}	.49
	Psychoticism	.39	.12	.09	.46 ^a	.45 ^a
PBQ-SF	Avoidant	.50^a	.11	.29	.38 ^b	.51^a
	Dependent	.44	-.01	.23	.38 ^b	.35
	Passive-aggressive	.36	.12	.15	.31	.46 ^a
	Obsessive-compulsive	.33	.46 ^{a,b}	.07	.19	.36
	Antisocial	.39	.22	.18	.31	.56^a
	Narssistic	.20	.21	-.02	.26	.29 ^a
	Histrionic	.40 ^a	.04	.03	.38 ^b	.40 ^a
	Schizoid	.27	.07	.34 ^b	.26	.39 ^a
	Paranoid	.43	.25	.18	.33	.61^{a,b}
	Borderline	.57^{a,b}	.10	.28	.35	.52

Note: Correlations $r > |0.18|$, $p < 0.01$ (2-tailed); $r > |0.15|$, $p < 0.05$ (2-tailed). Large-effect-size correlations ($> |0.50|$; Cohen, 1992) in bold. Within each set of correlations, ^a highest correlation (within $|1.0|$) in row; ^b highest correlation (within $|1.0|$) in column. NEO-FFI, NEO Five-Factor Inventory; PID-5 SF, Personality Inventory for DSM-5 Short Form; PBQ-SF, Personality Belief Questionnaire-Short Form.

Table 3. Correlations of the PAS-Q ICD-11 with Emotional Measurements

		PAS-Q ICD-11				
		Negative affectivity	Anankastia	Detachment	Disinhibition	Dissociality
DASS-21	Total	.62^{a,b}	.15	.20	.35 ^b	.46 ^b
	Depression	.62^{a,b}	.02	.24 ^b	.31	.41
	Anxiety	.47 ^a	.18	.12	.32 ^b	.37
	Stress	.57^a	.20 ^b	.17	.31	.44 ^b
DERS	Total	.67^{a,b}	.07	.34	.40 ^b	.46 ^b
	Non-acceptance	.53^a	.15	.28 ^b	.24	.33
	Goals	.51^a	-.00	.30	.34	.41
	Impulse	.48 ^a	.07	.18	.33	.30
	Awareness	.10	-.19 ^b	.22 ^a	.10	.07
	Strategies	.68^{a,b}	.19	.30	.36	.47 ^b
	Clarity	.55^a	-.00	.23	.37 ^b	.38

Note: Correlations $r \geq |0.18|$, $p < 0.01$ (2-tailed); $r > |0.15|$, $p < 0.05$ (2-tailed). Large-effect-size correlations ($> |0.50|$; Cohen, 1992) in bold. Within each set of correlations, ^a highest correlation (within $|1.0|$) in row; ^b highest correlation (within $|1.0|$) in column. DASS-21, Depression, Anxiety, and Stress Scale-21; DERS, Difficulties in Emotion Regulation Scale.

Conclusions

- The construction of the PAS-Q ICD-11 is a good representation of the five ICD-11 trait domains of a personality disorder. It requires further testing in other cultures with different languages.

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