

Exploratory Factor Analysis for Indonesian Version of PID-5

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Personality Inventory for DSM-5 (PID-5) is an instrument aimed for measuring pathological personality trait based on DSM-5's Personality Disorders model which contains five pathological personality domains and divided into 25 pathological personality facets. The form of this instrument is a self-report consisting 220 items. The development of Indonesian Version of PID-5 is considered important because the existence of this instrument will assist the clinicians to identify the personality disorders based on DSM-5. This study performs the exploratory factor analysis (EFA) technique for all PID-5 facets to test the construct validity and to acknowledge the structure of factor in this Indonesian version of PID-5. This test was carried out by involving samples from 245 normal individual population (male = 88, female = 157) with an average of 23.31 years old. The result of EFA test showed that the amount of factors generated by the Indonesian version of PID-5 facets were six factors, which differs from the amount of factors generated by the original version of PID-5. This finding has similarities with other studies about personality instruments using the basic theory of Big-5 in Asia.

Keywords: PID-5, DSM-5, personality disorders, exploratory factor analysis (EFA)

Personality Inventory for DSM-5 (PID-5) merupakan alat ukur yang ditujukan untuk mengukur *personality trait* patologis berdasarkan model *Personality Disorders* DSM-5, yaitu dalam model ini terdapat lima *domain personality* patologis yang membawahkan 25 *facet personality* patologis. Alat ukur ini berupa *self-report* yang terdiri atas 220 butir. Pengembangan PID-5 di Indonesia menjadi penting karena adanya alat ukur ini akan membantu para praktisi kesehatan jiwa dalam mengidentifikasi gangguan kepribadian berdasarkan model *Personality Disorders* DSM-5. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui validitas konstruk dari PID-5 dalam Bahasa Indonesia. Pengujian validitas konstruk dilakukan dengan analisis faktor berdasarkan teknik *Exploratory Factor Analysis* (EFA). Sampel dalam penelitian ini terdiri atas 245 individu (laki-laki = 88, perempuan = 157), dengan rata-rata usia 23.31 tahun. Hasil pengujian menunjukkan bahwa PID-5 dalam Bahasa Indonesia terdiri atas enam faktor. Terdapat perbedaan jumlah faktor antara PID-5 dalam Bahasa Indonesia dan versi aslinya. Temuan ini memiliki kesamaan dengan penelitian tentang alat ukur kepribadian lain yang menggunakan dasar teori *Big-5* di Asia.

Kata kunci: PID-5, DSM-5, gangguan kepribadian, *exploratory factor analysis* (EFA)

In 2013, American Psychiatric Association (APA) officially published Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorder – Fifth Edition (DSM-5), a revised version of DSM-IV-TR. The major transition in DSM-5 is the approach for mental disorder, which shifted from categorical approach to dimensional approach. One of the mental disorder classification modified are the Personality Disorders, which is still categorized in Section III (Emerging Measures and Models) because APA Board of Trustees had rejected it as an official

diagnostic criteria. They concluded it still needs more research before considered as an official model in DSM-5 (Hopwood et al., 2013).

The dimensional approach of personality disorder indicates personality functioning would be evaluated on a continuous dimension (Strickland, Drislane, Lucy, Krueger, & Patrick, 2013). In order to be diagnosed with Personality Disorders, two criterions must be met: impairments of personality functioning and presence of pathological personality trait. Impairments of personality functioning involves impairments in self and interpersonal. This impairments can be assessed using Level of Personality Functioning Scale. Pathological

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