



PERSONALITY  
ASSESSMENT  
INVENTORY™

# **The Personality Assessment Inventory (PAI) Revealed:**

**Creation and Use of a Research  
Repository for the PAI**

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## Introduction

The Personality Assessment Inventory (PAI) is a self-administered, objective measure of adult personality (Morey, 1991). The PAI contains 344 items, which comprise 22 nonoverlapping scales: 4 validity scales, 11 clinical scales, 5 treatment scales, and 2 interpersonal scales. Ten of the scales contain conceptually derived subscales designed to facilitate interpretation and coverage of the full breadth of complex clinical constructs. For more information about the development, administration, interpretation, reliability, and validity of the PAI, refer to the PAI Professional Manual, 2nd Edition (Morey, 2007).

Since its introduction, the PAI has become a widely used clinical and research tool, yet there is no summary of research studies using the PAI to date. Therefore, the purpose of this white paper is:

- a) to explore the nature and scope of research utilizing the PAI over the last three decades; and
- b) to describe the creation of a comprehensive list of research references that can be easily accessed by researchers and clinicians to aid in research and practice.

## Creation of a PAI Research Repository

The references in the PAI research repository represent studies identified by the author of the PAI as research studies (e.g., peer-reviewed journal articles, theses, dissertations, conference presentations) about or utilizing the PAI since its publication. The references identified were imported into **Mendeley**, a reference management software program. Mendeley is both a desktop application and website designed to find references and cite them within a document. It is free of charge. The PAI research repository can be accessed online at [www.mendeley.com/community/personality-assessment-inventory-\(pai\)/](http://www.mendeley.com/community/personality-assessment-inventory-(pai)/). New Mendeley users are able to create a free account to access the PAI research repository. After creating an account, users may download the Mendeley desktop application. For individuals who do not wish to create a Mendeley account, a PDF version of the full reference list can be found at [www.parinc.com/PAI\\_reference\\_list](http://www.parinc.com/PAI_reference_list).

### Categorization of References

To facilitate ease of use of the PAI reference repository, the articles are categorized, or tagged. Initially, the category of personality disorders was selected and within that category, articles were tagged by subject (see Figure 1) using author keywords and searching the title and abstract for relevant terms. Personality disorders were tagged according to Section II diagnostic codes from the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, 5th Edition (DSM-5)* (American Psychiatric Association, 2013). Additional categories (e.g., psychopathology, acquired or developmental disorders) will be added as the repository is continually updated.

## Quick Links

**PAI research repository on Mendeley:**  
[www.mendeley.com/community/personality-assessment-inventory-\(pai\)/](http://www.mendeley.com/community/personality-assessment-inventory-(pai)/)

**PDF of PAI research repository:**  
[www.parinc.com/PAI\\_reference\\_list](http://www.parinc.com/PAI_reference_list)

**PDF organized by personality disorder:**  
[www.parinc.com/PAI\\_reference\\_list\\_personality\\_disorders](http://www.parinc.com/PAI_reference_list_personality_disorders)



- Antisocial personality disorder
- Avoidant personality disorder
- Borderline personality disorder
- Dependent personality disorder
- Histrionic personality disorder
- Narcissistic personality disorder
- Obsessive–compulsive personality disorder
- Paranoid personality disorder
- Psychopathy
- Schizoid personality disorder
- Schizotypal personality disorder

**Figure 1.** Personality disorders tags used in the PAI repository.

## Using the PAI Research Repository Website

Figure 2 shows the PAI research repository's website overview page; Figure 3 shows the documents page; Figure 4 shows the library view. The overview page is the central dashboard of the PAI research repository website and allows you to navigate easily between pages. On this page, users can also invite colleagues to access the repository. The documents page (Figure 3) allows users to view a list of all references in the order they were uploaded; therefore, it is an ideal place to check for new additions to the repository. The library view (Figure 4) allows users to easily add a reference to their personal Mendeley account for future use by clicking the check box next to the desired reference. It also allows users to see tags assigned to references.

## Using the PAI Research Repository Desktop Application

Figure 5 shows the desktop application of the PAI research repository. This is the most powerful way to use the repository. Users may search for articles of interest by tags (select Filter by My Tags) or by using the search box in the upper right-hand corner. You can also filter by author keywords, author names, or publication. If you do not wish to create a Mendeley account, a PDF version of the full reference list organized by personality disorders can be found at [www.parinc.com/PAI\\_reference\\_list\\_personality\\_disorders](http://www.parinc.com/PAI_reference_list_personality_disorders).

The screenshot displays the PAI research repository's overview page. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for Feed, Library, Suggest, Groups (selected), Datasets, Careers, and Funding. A search bar and a user profile for Jennifer (JG) are also visible. The main header features the PAI logo and the group name "Personality Assessment Inventory (PAI)" with an "Edit" link. Below this, there is an "Invite members" button. The page is divided into several sections: "About group" (describing the repository), "Group admins" (listing Jennifer Greene as the owner), and a central content area. The content area includes options to "Attach documents" and "Attach images", a text input field for sharing a post, and a "Post" button. A recent activity feed shows a notification: "You added a document" on December 4, with a "delete" link. The document title is "Impact of enculturation and acculturation on the Personality Assessment Inventory" by Alamilla S., Cartnal R., Kim B., et al., with a subtitle "Presentation at the 2007 annual meeting of the Society for Personality Assessment (2007)". There is an "Add to library" button and interaction options for "Like", "Comment", and "Share". A "Got a question?" button is located in the bottom right corner.

Figure 2. View of the PAI research repository's overview page.

Feed Library Suggest Groups Datasets Careers Funding Q Search Jennifer JG

PUBLIC GROUP

# PAI® Personality Assessment Inventory (PAI) [Edit](#)

[Invite members](#)

Overview Members Documents Settings [View group documents in library](#)

Documents (1241) [+ Add](#)

Added December 4

## Impact of enculturation and acculturation on the Personality Assessment Inventory

Alamilla S, Cartnal R, Kim B, Zack C, Smith S, Alamilla, S. G., Kim, B. S. K., Zack, C., & Smith S

Presentation at the 2007 annual meeting of the Society for Personality Assessment (2007)

2 Readers

Added November 27

## Receptiveness to Treatment as a Moderator of Cognitive Recovery in Brain-injured Adults

Till C, Flora D, Yeryomenko N, Colella B, & Green R

The Clinical Neuropsychologist, vol. 23, issue 5 (2009)

The influence of treatment receptiveness on cognitive recovery after traumatic brain injury (TBI) was examined using mixed effects models. Fifty-two patients with moderate-to-severe TBI (mean age $\frac{1}{4}$ 37.8 $\square$ 15.2 years) underwent serial neuropsychological assessment over the f... [\(more\)](#)

1 Reader

Figure 3. View of the PAI research repository's documents page.

Feed Library Suggest Groups Datasets Careers Funding Jennifer JG

+ Add

MY LIBRARY

- All Documents
- Favorites
- My Publications
- Recently Read
- Recently Added

FOLDERS

- Create Folder...

GROUPS

TRASH

Add to Delete Added (oldest)

Item	Date
Testing in child custody evaluations - Selection, usage, and Daubert admissibility: A survey of psy... Bow J, Gould J, Fiens J, et. al. in Journal of Forensic Psychology Practice (2006)	6 Sep
Personality Assessment Inventory (PAI) profiles of offenders and their relationship to institutional ... Newberry M, Shuker R in Journal of Personality Assessment (2012)	6 Sep
Psychological functioning in partners and spouses of Deseal/Reseal personnel Coxon L, Hartley L, Fagence A, et. al. in Project by the Australian Airforce (2006)	6 Sep
On the validity of validity scales: The importance of defensive responding in the prediction of instit... Edens J, Ruiz M in Psychological Assessment (2006)	6 Sep
Race/ethnicity and the Personality Assessment Inventory (PAI): The impact of culture on diagnost... Todd W in Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering (2005)	6 Sep
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The main and interactive effects of maternal interpersonal regulation and negative affect on adole... L. D. Whalen D, Scott L, et. al. in Cognitive Therapy and Research (2016)	6 Sep
Face validity: Implications for malingering. Sidhu L in Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering (2000)	6 Sep
Sexual objectification and substance abuse in young adult women. Carr E, Szymanski D in The Counseling Psychologist (2011)	6 Sep
The aftermath of trauma: The impact of perceived and anticipated invalidation of childhood sexual... Hong P, Ilardi S, Lishner D in Psychological Trauma: Theory, Research, Practice, and Policy (2011)	6 Sep
Correspondence between self-report and interview-based assessments of antisocial personality d... Guy L, Poythress N, Douglas K, et. al. in Psychological Assessment (2008)	6 Sep
Evaluating the validity indices of the PAI-A using ROC analyses Meyer J, Morey L in Presentation at the Meeting of the Society for Personality Assessment, San Diego, CA (2013)	6 Sep
Emotion dysregulation as a maintenance factor of borderline personality disorder features Stepp S, Scott L, Morse J, et. al. in Comprehensive Psychiatry (2014)	6 Sep
Predicting psychogenic nonepileptic seizures with the Personality Assessment Inventory and seiz... Hill S, Gale S in Epilepsy & Behavior (2011)	6 Sep
Differences in anxiety symptoms in first-time and multiple incarcerates Reinhardt V in Masters Abstracts International (1997)	6 Sep
MPD correlates of the PAI-A in a college freshman sample Fernando, S.C. Krishnamurthy R in Paper presented at the meetings of the Society for Personality Assessment, San Diego, ...	6 Sep

Details Notes

Journal Article Edit

### The main and interactive effects of maternal interpersonal regulation and negative affect on adolescent girls' borderline personality disorder symptoms

L. D. Whalen D, Scott L, Cummins N, Stepp S

Cognitive Therapy and Research  
2016 vol: 40 (3) pp: 381-393

DOI 10.1016/j.cogdev.2010.08.003.Personal

ISSN 1527-5418

PMID 26928661

ISBN 0000000000000

ArXiv ID 15334406

TAGS

Borderline Personality Disorder

Click or drag file here

1 to 50 of 1593

Figure 4. View of the PAI research repository's library page.

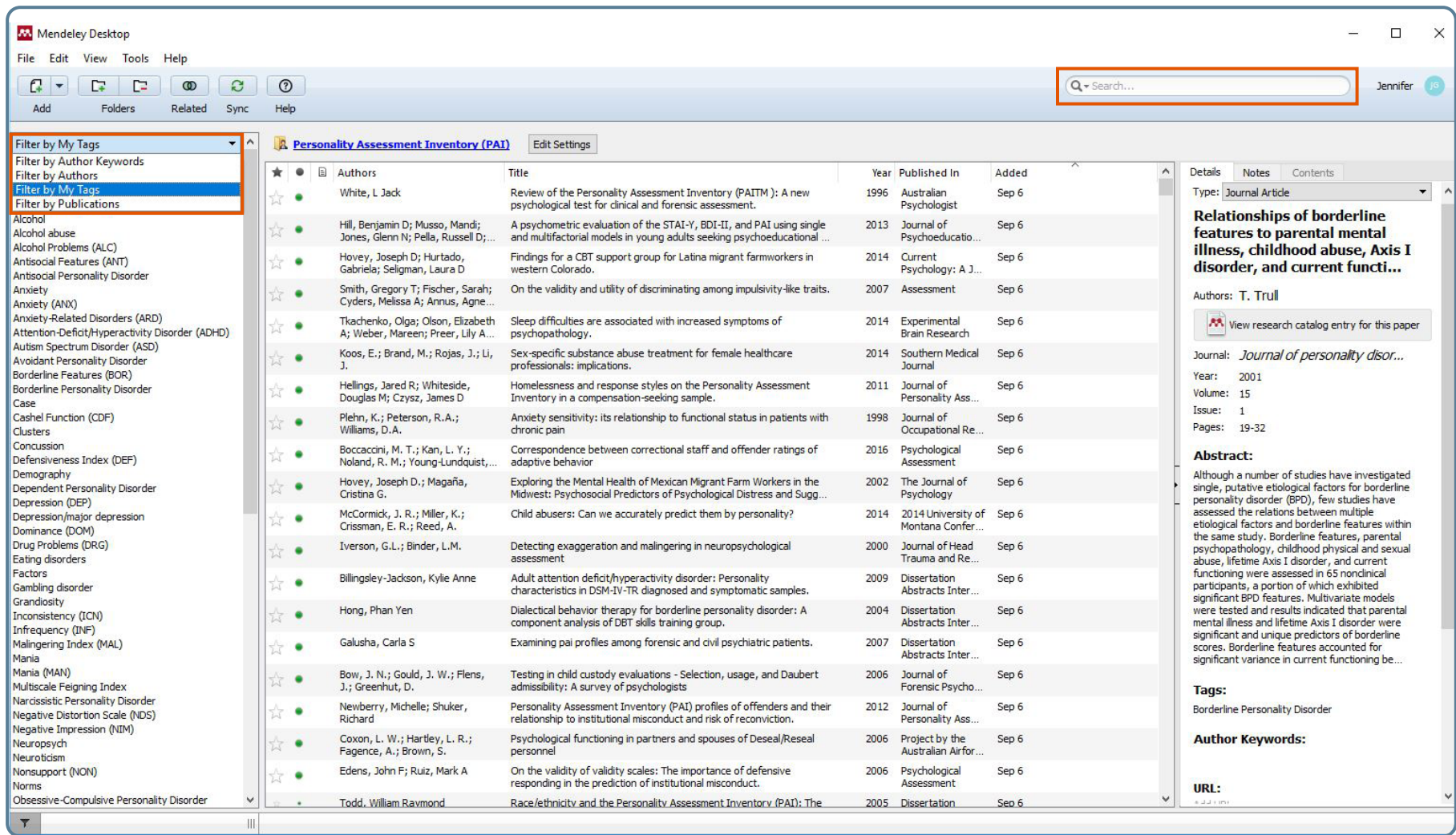


Figure 5. View of the PAI research repository's desktop application.

## Research on Personality Disorders in the PAI Research Repository

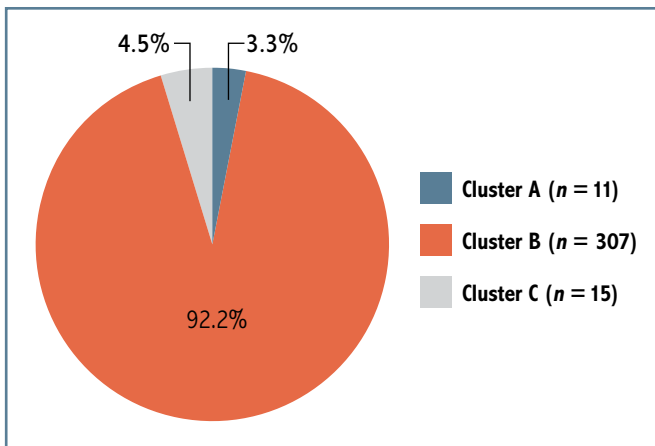
Initially, 1,241 articles were identified by the PAI author as research studies utilizing the PAI. Of those, 333 (26.8%) were coded as relating to one or more personality disorders. Personality disorders are grouped into clusters based on descriptive similarities. Cluster A includes paranoid, schizotypal, and schizoid personality disorders. Individuals with these disorders often appear odd, eccentric, or bizarre to others. Cluster B includes borderline, antisocial, narcissistic, and histrionic personality disorders, characterized by dramatic, emotional, and/or erratic behavior. Although not categorized as a personality disorder, we also tagged studies of psychopathy given the term's relationship to antisocial personality disorder. Cluster C includes avoidant, dependent, and obsessive-compulsive personality disorders, characterized by anxiety and fearfulness.

Most studies (92.2%) were related to Cluster B personality disorders (see Figure 6). Within Cluster B, borderline personality disorder was most commonly studied (52.1%), followed by antisocial personality disorder (24.8%), and the related psychopathy category (22.1%); see Figure 7. There were no studies related to histrionic personality disorder.

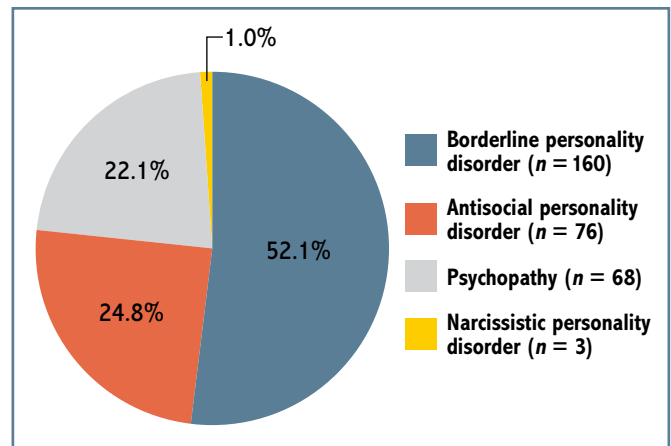
The breakdown of studies for Cluster A and Cluster C personality disorders are displayed in Figures 8 and 9, respectively. The most commonly studied Cluster A personality disorder—by far—was paranoid personality disorder (90.9%), with only 9.1% of studies related to schizotypal personality disorder and no studies related to schizoid personality disorder. The most commonly studied Cluster C personality disorders were avoidant (46.7%) and obsessive-compulsive personality disorders (46.7%).

## Conclusion

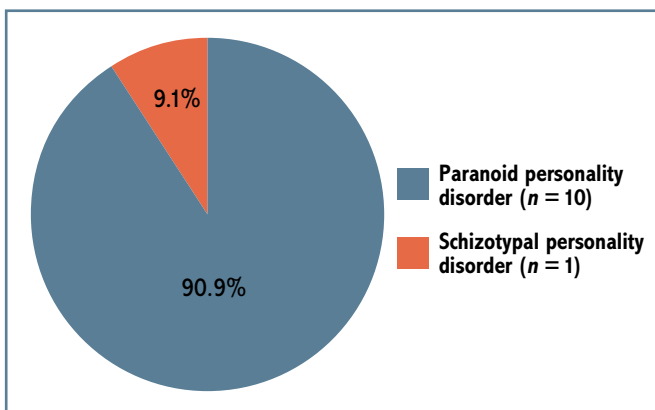
Use of the PAI research repository is encouraged to facilitate research within these topics. It is hoped that this repository can serve as a starting point to help researchers better understand the complex phenomena related to personality in adults.



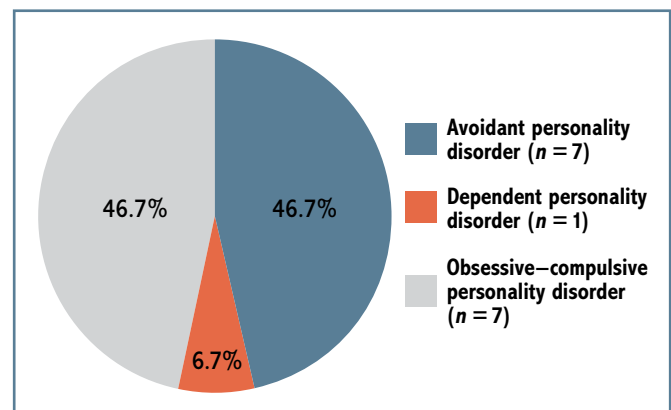
**Figure 6.** Percentage of articles by personality disorder cluster.



**Figure 7.** Percentage of articles by personality disorder for Cluster B.



**Figure 8.** Percentage of articles by personality disorder for Cluster A.



**Figure 9.** Percentage of articles by personality disorder for Cluster C.

## References

American Psychiatric Association. (2013). *Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders (5th ed.)*. Washington, DC: Author.

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**Leslie C. Morey, PhD**

Dr. Leslie C. Morey is the George T. and Gladys H. Abell Professor of Psychology at Texas A&M University and is a recognized expert in psychodiagnostic assessment and psychiatric classification. He has served on the faculty at Texas A&M University since 1999, including a term as department head of psychology from 2006 to 2010. He previously served on the faculty at Vanderbilt University, Harvard Medical School, and the Yale University School of Medicine. He has published more than 275 articles, books, and chapters about the assessment and diagnosis of mental disorders, and his work has been cited in scientific literature more than 20,000 times. Dr. Morey's research has led to the development of assessments that have been translated into dozens of languages and are among the most widely used psychodiagnostic measures in the world. His recognitions include the 2017 Bruno Klopfer Award for Distinguished Lifetime Contributions from the Society for Personality Assessment, the 2016 Distinguished Scientific Contributions to Clinical Psychology Award from the American Psychological Association, the 2016 Presidential Award for Contribution to methods from the Association for Scientific Advancement in Psychological Injury and Law, and the 2013 Psychoanalytic Research Exceptional Contribution Award from the International Psychoanalytic Association.

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