CARMA Webcast Lecture
-Live Audience Invited-

Personality Assessment in the 21st Century

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CBA 24 | 11 a.m. - 12 p.m. CT
*Please arrive a few minutes early to avoid any disruption*

Abstract: This webcast will describe research aimed at creating a “next generation” personality assessment. Features include a framework for personality more articulated than the Big Five, a measurement model appropriate for self-report, computer adaptive administration, and a response format resistant to faking. The framework includes 22 facets underlying the Big Five and the measurement model is the Generalized Graded Unfolding Model, which is probably the most widely used ideal point model, combined with the Multi-Unidimensional Pairwise Preference Model. Item are administered in the two-alternative forced choice format to minimize faking good, and software for computerized adaptive administration has been developed. Some findings for military samples will be described.

Bio: Drasgow is a former chairperson of the American Psychological Association’s Committee on Psychological Tests and Assessments, the U.S. Department of Defense’s Advisory Committee on Military Personnel Testing, the American Psychological Association’s Taskforce on Internet Testing, and the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants’ Psychometric Oversight Committee. He has also served on the Joint Committee to Revise the Standards for Educational and Psychological Testing and the Graduate Record Exam Research Advisory Committee. He is a member of the editorial review board of eight journals, including Applied Psychological Measurement, Journal of Applied Psychology, and the International Journal of Selection and Assessment. Drasgow is one of the top 20 most prolific researchers and authors according to the Society for Industrial Organizational Psychology. Drasgow’s research focuses on psychological measurement, computerized testing, and modeling. His recent work focuses on psychometric theory for personality assessment. He is exploring the use of ideal point models in which the probability of a positive response is greatest when the item closely describes the person and decreases when the item reflects a trait level that is either lower or higher than the individual’s trait level. He has developed the “tailored adaptive personality assessment system” (TAPAS), which is based on an ideal point model of the response process.